(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1495)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1774.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan.* 3.

THE treasures of the famous Ali Bey are brought here from Egypt, and deposited in the castle of the seven towers. They are valued at three millions of piastres. The grand signor has likewise acquired a considerable treasure by the death of Moldavangi Pancha, formerly grand visir, who, since his deposition, was encamped in the environs of the Dardanelles, and died at Rodosto of a fit of apoplexy.

A Tartar who arrived here the 18th ult. brought advices that a Russian detachment, posted in an island of the Danube, near Silistria, had been driven thence by our troops, after sustaining considerable loss, and leaving four pieces of cannon behind them. It is added, that none of the enemy are on this side of the Danube; and that all our posts from Widdin to Carasou, as well as those at Bazardic and Varna, are well supplied with troops, ammunition, and provisions. The army of the grand visir is encamped at and in the neighbourhood of Sioemla.

Jan. 21. At half an hour after twelve the grand signior expired, and at half an hour after two the guns from the Seraglio announced his successor Abdul Hamed.

Jan. 27. An express has just arrived from Adrianople with an alarming account of the Janissaries there having mutinied on the death of the emperor Mustapha, and refused to acknowledge the sultan Abdul Hamed for their sovereign, but have declared the sultan Selim in his stead. They had possessed themselves of the whole city, and confined the caimacan, and some other officers who had refused to join them. The caimacan of this city is preparing troops to disperse them.

PETERSBOURG, *Jan.* 25. On Saturday last letters were received from general Bibikow from Cason, where he waited the arrival of the rest of the troops that were to join him before he marched to attack the revolters. The wife and children of the cossack, who is at the head of them, were taken prisoners by a party of Russians a few days before the date of those letters.

HARLEM, *Feb.* 11. A public paper received here from the frontiers of Poland, gives the following intelligence.—"We are not yet certain who is the adventurer that takes on himself the name of Peter III. It is said he is at the head of 100,000 men, as well Cossacks as Kalmucs, and has made himself master of the regiment of Orenburg. General Bibikow, who was sent to reduce the rebels to reason, is said to have been obliged by his own troops to submit to the chief of the mutiners, and to pay him homage to save his life. This pretended Peter expresses himself in his manifestos in a most tender and insinuating manner; he declares he has no pretension himself to the crown, but does all for his dear child, the grand duke Paul, whom he declares is the only legitimate heir. He discharges all the people from their late imposts, and declares that as soon as he has placed the crown on the head of him to whom it of right belongs, he shall retire to a distant convent, and end his days in peace."

PARIS, *Feb.* 18. On sunday the 30th ult. a great number of persons wanting to cross the river Sarte, between the towns of Mans and Sable, above sixty crouded into the ferry-boat; soon after the boat put off, and the water running very rapidly, the boat overset. Some saved themselves by swimming, others were taken up by boats which put off to their assistance, but forty-five perished, among whom were several women with child. The town of Noyen was in the greatest consternation on hearing of the accident. Some whole families being amongst the drowned. People were employed the whole day in seeking for the drowned, several of whom were taken up, but too late to bring any to life again.

LONDON, *February* 5.

Yesterday general Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North America, was at court and had a long conference with his majesty. The general will soon go again in that station.

Feb. 6. The place lately held by Dr. Franklin, of post-master general in America, from which his majesty was pleased to dismiss him on Saturday last, is given to Hugh Finlay, Esq; surveyor of the post there.

Dr. D——d was dismissed from his office of chaplain of St. J——s's, last Monday; the following is the most particular account of the occasion of his disgrace that has appeared in the papers.

The living of St. G--- H--- Sq---, being vacant, a letter was written signed by the fictitious character of Wilson, and sent to the lord C——r's lady, offering her 3000l. or 500l. a year for her life for her presentation. The lady communicated it with great propriety to her lord, who traced it to have been written at one Mr. C---r's a laceman. He sent for the laceman, and asked who wrote the letter, the laceman hesitated giving any account of his knowledge of the author for some little time, and then acknowledged, that one Mr. N---s wrote it at his house. Mr. N---s was then sent for, who persisted for a considerable while to confess his privity of the letter or author, but the just terrors of the law had their effect. He hoped his lordship would excuse his revealing the author; to whom he was under the greatest obligation, and especially for a department of 100l. a year in lord D---t---'s office. The crime could not be so apologized for, and he was at last compelled to declare, that the letter was dictated by the handsome eloquent M--gd--n doctor; the writer, Mr. N-- s, was threatened with the loss of his appointment. The doctor's letter was presented to his m——y on Sunday, and the doctor's dismission took place, I think, the next day. The doctor's lady with *all female dexterity*, which she possesses in the highest degree, took the blame on herself, said, upon her word, the doctor knew nothing of the letter, hoped he would not be made acquainted with her writing it, alas! his mind was bent on more important concerns; but the law was not to be so imposed on. As her word was not taken for gospel truth, the assertion was searched to the bottom, and the lady was proved true to her husband, but false to her word.

Feb. 12. This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, in which an account is given of an engagement between the Turks and Russians by sea, wherein the latter had the advantage; but on the other hand we are told, in letters from Hamburg, that the rebels in Casan amount to 100,000 men, and are daily increasing. The advices from Poland also seem to indicate a fresh insurrection in that kingdom, to oppose which the court of Vienna has given orders to march 6000 additional troops towards those parts.

A correspondent observes, that the case of the Americans is extremely hard, in being subject not only to be taxed by the British parliament, in which they are not represented, but to be plundered by the English merchants, whom they are obliged to employ.

The following letter has appeared in several of the London papers.

"May I earnestly intreat, through the channel of your paper, that the candid public would suspend their sentence in my case? under the pressure of circumstances, exceedingly adverse, and furnished with no proofs of innocence but which are of a negative nature, there is left for me at present no mode of defence, but that of an appeal to a life passed in public service, and an irreproachable attention to the duties of my function. How impossible it is to oppose these to the torrent of popular invective, the world will judge: it is hoped however that time will, ere long put some circumstances in my power, which may lead to an elucidation of this affair, evince to the satisfaction of mankind my integrity, and remove every ill impression with regard to the proceedings which have justly incensed a most respectable personage, and drawn such misfortunes upon me.

I am, Sir, &c. WILLIAM DODD."

Not appointing any ambassador from the courts of France and Spain, much perplexes our ministry, as it is well known that great preparations are making in both those kingdoms for war.

Feb. 17. Last Monday her grace the duchess of Ancaster introduced to her majesty, at the queen's palace, several antiques, curiously painted with human hair; an art which was known among the antients, but has been buried near 800 years, till revived by the ingenious Mr. Frederick Polydore Nodder. Her majesty was pleased to give her approbation to his great genius and merit; and it is said, her majesty has honoured him with an order for copying an historical picture with her own hair.

Feb. 22. Sensible judicious men think his majesty has seen the last petition that will ever be presented to him from the aggrieved subjects of North America, and that the privy council, to their eternal honour, have reported on the last American petition that will ever be referred to that right honourable, impartial, and unerring board.

Previous to the late ever memorable hearing of the complaint against governor Bernard, before the privy council, the Americans were possessed of an opinion, that it was the most sacred court of justice in the world. But the acquittal of that governor must fill their minds with grief and distrust. The acquittal of Hutchinson and Oliver, added to the treatment their agent received, when in the execution of his duty, before the council, will fully settle the matter in the minds of every American. Formerly when an American thought he had not justice done him in the colony courts, his method was to carry the case home (as the Americans phrase it) and lay the matter before the king and council, where he had not the least doubt of obtaining justice.

Feb. 23. Yesterday Mr. Horne attended in the gallery of the house of commons during the whole of the business, when one of the messengers presented him with his bill for the time he was in custody, which amounted to upwards of ten pounds.

Feb. 24. The four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, which are to be embarked at Corke, are said to be destined, two for Boston, one for Virginia, and one for South Carolina.

Feb. 24. The Lydia, Winthorp from Boston, coming into the Downs last Saturday evening, in a hard gale, was put on shore, but is got off with some damage and great expence.

Feb. 25. Advices from Portugal say, that a fabric of baize is now carrying on with amazing success, and and equal if not superior to any that England produces.

The important question whether or not negroes are slaves in this free courtry is soon to be tried before the court of session in Scotland. A gentleman at Glasgow having intended to send his negro servant abroad, the negro has brought an action against his master for liberty, and ill treatment. Some gentlemen in Glasgow have subscribed 500l. for the support of the negro.

Feb. 26. This morning the right hon. the lord mayor received a letter from John Roberts, Esq; intimating that he should give his lordship no further trouble with respect to the late election for a member for the city of London.

Mr. Alderman Harley presented a petition from the booksellers of London, &c. setting forth that many of them shall be ruined by the late decision in the house of lords, unless some relief was given them.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded the motion, saying, by a decision in the year 1769, in favour of copy right, many of the booksellers had laid out their whole fortunes in that article, which right had been taken from them by the determination of the upper house; and if some redress was not given them, many families would be totally ruined.

We hear from good authority that an express arrived late last night with an account of the death of the king of France. The above monarch was 63 years old; he acceded to the throne in the year 1715, in the fifth year of his age. The confirmation of the above intelligence is hourly expected; and it is generally thought the death of this great personage will considerably affect the pacific system of Europe.

QUEEN'S PALACE, [St. James's Park] *Feb.* 28. Yesterday her majesty was delivered of a prince, at six o'clock in the evening.

March 1. Yesterday, in the house of commons, Mr. attorney general moved for leave to present a petition from major-general Simon Frazer, praying that he might be restored to the several estates and inheritances forfeited by his late father Simon lord Lovat, in paying a reasonable crown rent. Lord North recommended it to the house, so far as his majesty's interest is concerned therein. The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Townshend, and spoke to by Sir William Meredith, who all enlarged greatly on the merits and deserts of the petitioner. A bill was ordered to be brought in by Mr. attorney-general, in pursuance of the prayer of the said petition.

The Bedford party now run the ministry so hard at all points, that lord N—— is obliged to call in the Rockingham jockeys as a buttress to his tottering political fabrick. In consequence of that, Mr. Cornwall is to have Mr. Fox's place in the treasury, and Sir W—— M——, Mr. Dyson's.

Though this is but patch work for the hour, and it is therefore expected that lord North will yield to the superior power of the Bedfords.

If this should happen, lord Sandwich must strike the admiralty flag, which will be reinstated by the duke of Grafton.

It is to be wished the stream was changed and diverted, for the interest of Huntingdon makes only high water at the admiralty-stairs.

It is said that Mr. Charles F. absolutely hawks about the execution and last dying speech of the present ministry.

Col. Luttrell is expected to appear in the house of commons this week, and in a character that will make the ministerial Macbeth start at the appearance of this new Banquo.

March 3. Yesterday arrived a mail from New York, brought by the Harriot packet-boat, Capt. Lee, in 20 days to Falmouth.

Two regiments of foot are ordered to be in readiness to embark for Ireland, on a short notice, in order to replace two others who are going to America.

Tuesday about a quarter past two the order of the day was read in the house of peers, when lord Camden rose and spoke most learnedly for near two hours against the claim of the respondents, and in defence of the statute of queen Anne, which he said took away any right at common law for an author's exclusively multiplying copies if any such right existed. The lord chancellor spoke for three quarters of an hour to the same effect. The young lord Lyttleton rose next, and made a short speech, but florid harangue in favour of literary property. The bishop of Carlisle and lord Effingham Howard spoke against it, and the question being put by the lord chancellor, whether it was their lordships pleasure that the decree should be reversed, it was carried without a division, without costs.

The following is the state of the opinions of the eleven judges, on the great cause of literary property. For the common law right of authors, the justices Nares, Ashurst, Blackstone, Willes and Aston, and lord chief Baron Smythe. Against the common law right of authors, or that it is taken away by statute, Mr. baron Eyre, Perrott, and Adams, Mr. justice Gould, and lord chief justice de Grey.

By the above decision of the important question respecting copy-right in books, near 200,000l. of what was honestly purchased at public sale, and which was yesterday thought property, is now reduced to nothing. The booksellers of London and Westminster, many of whom have sold estates and houses to purchase copy-right, are in a manner ruined, and those who after many years industry thought they had acquired a competency to provide for their families, now find themselves without a shilling to devise to their successors.

It is reported that all the boroughs in this kingdom are in an uproar on the question being carried in favour of Mr. George Grenville's bill against bribery and corruption; many men now see that as the commitee of elections is made perpetual, bribery and corruption in every shape, even that of a treat, must be abolished; by these means there is an end of the innholder, the victualler and the brewer, and an election day will be carried on as quietly for the future, as the debates in a certain house, since shortening the duration of parliaments.

March 2. On Sunday last a negro, lately arrived from the West-Indies, preached in the tabernacle at Cappadocia, to a crowded audience.

[illegible] we have from Liverpool that the Jenny, a large German trader, belonging to that place, being on her passage, on the coast of Africa, after losing one hundred and fifty lives, the crew mutinied, confined the officers, and set her on fire, with an intent to sink the cargo at some of the south settlements in the south seas. But while they were considering how they should dispose of their commanders, a strong S. W. wind drove them within a small distance of the coast of Morocco, where they were taken by two Moorish cruisers, and carried into Salee. The mutineers and officers have been exchanged, at the interposition of the French consul, who kindly offered to pay their ransom. The [illegible] crew, who were the slaves, were immediately sold for the benefit of the captors.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

On Monday last advice was received from Philadelphia, that Capt. Chambers of the ship Dartmouth, at that place, had taken on board at the port of London, 114 packs of tea, which were regularly demurred, and the mark and numbers were taken from the cocket by Capt. [illegible] of Philadelphia. Capt. Chambers was one of the first who resisted at that place the East India company's tea in brought the tea arriving, for which he received the thanks of the citizens, they could not believe that he knew of the tea being on board, and therefore proposed it to have been done by some mischievous person, under another denomination, in order to injure the owners, or the commission of the market, or to make an experiment of this mode of introducing the tea to America. The committee and the inhabitants were therefore determined to examine into the matter with great vigilance. In the night the long expected tea ship Captain Lockyer, arrived in safety at Sandy Hook, without the least mark and one of her crew, who had been [illegible] was serving and [illegible] being delivered to him by the pilot. [illegible] of this city, informing him of the [illegible] of the tea to be landed, he requested [illegible] to bring him up to procure necessaries and [illegible] but they would not [illegible] the tea morning the [illegible] the committee, and [illegible] to land it at this city that night, the pilot was [illegible] to bring him up. [illegible] was immediately communicated to the [illegible] by an express boat. At 3 P. M. the pilot boat came with Capt. Lockyer on board, and the people had cut a very short notice of it, the wheel was cramed with the contents, so as to the man whose arrival they eagerly impatiently waited, to give them an opportunity to co-operate with the other citizens. The committee conducted him to the house of the honourable Mr. [illegible], Esq. one of the contignees, and there informed Capt. Lockyer that it was the sense of the citizens that he should not proceed to go near the custom-house, and to make the utmost dispatch in unloading the [illegible] articles he wanted for his voyage. To this he answered, "That as the contignees would not receive his cargo, he would not go to the custom-house, and would make all the dispatch he could to leave the city." A committee of observation was immediately appointed to go down in a sloop to the Hook, to remain there near the tea ship till she departs for London.

Wednesday night arrived Capt. Lawrence, from London, who confirmed the account received from Philadelphia, of Capt. Chambers having on board 114 boxes of the tea, but could not tell who was the shipper, or to whom it was addressed. Thursday the committee interrogated Capt. Lawrence relative to what he knew of the tea being on board of Capt. Chambers, when he shewed them a memorandum in his pocket book, which he took from the cocket in the muzzle of Capt. Chambers's file of papers in the searcher's office at Gravesend, corresponding with the above mentioned from Philadelphia, except some variation in the marks. That morning the following hand bill was distributed.

To the PUBLIC.

"The fate of the city relative to the landing the India company's tea, being signified to Capt. Lockyer, by the committee, nevertheless, it is the desire of a number of the citizens, that at his departure from hence, he should see, with his own eyes, their detestation of the measure practised by the ministry and the India company, to enslave this country. This will be declared by the convention of the people at his departure from this city; which will be on next saturday morning, about nine o'clock, when no doubt, every friend to this country will attend. The bells will give the notice about an hour before he embarks from Murray's wharf."

New-York, April 22, 1774.

By order of the committee.

Friday at noon Capt. Chambers came into the Hook; the pilot asked him if he had any tea on board. He declared he had none. Two of the committee of observation went on board of Capt. Chambers, and informed him of the advices received of his having tea on board, and demanded a sight of all his cockets, which was accordingly given them, but the cocket for the tea was not found among them, nor was the mark or number on his manifest.

About 4 P. M. the ship came to the wharf, where she was boarded by a number of the citizens. Capt. Chambers was interrogated relative to his having the tea on board, but he still denied it. He was then told it was in vain to deny it, for there was good proof of its being on board; for it would be found, as there were committees appointed to open every package, and that he had better be open and candid about it; and demanded the cocket for the tea; upon which he confessed it was on board, and delivered the cocket. The owners and the committee immediately met at Mr. Francis's, where Capt. Chambers was ordered to attend. Upon examining him who was the shipper and owner of the tea, he declared that he was sole owner of it. After the most mature deliberation, it was determined to communicate the whole state of the matter to the people, who were convened near the ship; which was accordingly done. The Mohawks were prepared to do their duty in a proper hour, but the body of the people were in impatience that before it arrived a number of them entered the ship, about 1 P. M. took out the tea, which was at hand, broke the cases and started their contents in the river, without doing any damage to the ship or cargo. Several persons of reputation were placed below to keep entry, and about the companion to prevent ill disposed persons from going below the deck. All so the people all dispersed in good order, but in great wrath against the captain; and it was not without some risque of his life that he escaped. Saturday at 1 P. M. all the bells of the city rung, pursuant to the notice published on Thursday. About 4 the greatest number of people were collected at and near the liberty pole, that was ever known in this city. At a quarter past nine the committee came out of the coffee-house with a mock coffin, upon which the board of mitre attending, paraded and burnt the same. Immediately there was a call for Captain Chambers—where is he? where is he? Capt. Lockyer must not go till we find Captain Chambers to send him with the tea ship. [illegible] of our in Captain Lockyer, who imagined some mischief was intended him; but upon assurance being given him to the contrary, he appeared composed. The committee with the mock, conducted him through the mitre-tavern, to the end of Murray's wharf, where he was put on board the pilot boat, and without a safe passage; upon which the multitude gave three hurrahs, and every gun was fired, expressive of their joy at his departure. The committee of observation at the Hook, have cognizance of him till a fair wind offers for his departure from thence. This to the great mortification of the secret and open enemies of America, and the joy of all the friends of liberty and humane nature, the union of these colonies is maintained in a concert of the utmost importance to their liberty and safety.

ANNAPOLIS, May 5.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

NONE.

CLEARED.

Schooner Fairhaven, Jonathan Clark, for Rhode Island.
Brig Weld, Amos Grundy, for [illegible].
Brig [illegible], Richard Robinson, for Alicant.
Brig Young Africa, William Coles, for Bilboa.
Brig Peggy, John Somerville, for Newfoundland.
Ship Lord Dunmore, Robert [illegible], for Cork.
Snow [illegible], John Crawford, for Bristol.
Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, for Boston.
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, for Virginia.
Ship Worthington, Jacob Waters, for Lisbon.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the time price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Valette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

May 1, 1774.

THE trustees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, are requested to meet at the Coal Springs on Monday the twenty third instant, by 12 o'clock. 3 w

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Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

HAVING obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Westfall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Grave, of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Luther, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

w 5 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

To be sold at George Town upon Patowmack, for cash, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 cost of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchaser to give bond with security if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, Jun. at George Town, who will show the goods. 4 w

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Annapolis, May 31, 1774.

THE town trustees of the Post office hereby give notice, that pursuant to an act of assembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the said bills of credit to the inhabitants of the several counties, agreeable to the directions of the said act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to say

	Dollars.
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county	35,200
Part of which is, by subsequent acts of assembly, appropriated	
For the use of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓
For the use of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔
For repairing the roads in said county,	10,666⅔
	33,066⅔
Remains	2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000
	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000
	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,	33,333⅓
Charles county,	33,333⅓
Calvert county,	20,000
Saint Mary's county,	9,333⅓
Queen Anne's county,	18,000
Dorchester county,	19,200
Worcester county,	18,933⅓
Somerset county,	24,933⅓
Kent county,	16,400
Talbot county,	24,133⅓
Cecil county,	23,333⅓
	11,200

May 3, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Letitia, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the Dock,

MENS and womens leather shoes, womens calimanco shoes, childrens red morocco ditto; mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose; a few pieces of tabe, thread edging, frizes and fine twine; sail cloth, small cordage, old red port; porter, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese; double and single refined loaf sugar, green coffee, and bohea tea; hair powder, scented and plain; painter's colours, &c. 3 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

Calvert county, April 26, 1774.

TO be sold at public sale, on Monday the 30th of May next, on the premises, if not before at private sale; the two following tracts of land adjoining, either separate or together, as will best suit, being in the aforesaid county, on the branches of Battle Creek; one called St. James, which by patent contains three hundred acres, some of the land in dispute, which I think can easily be cleared up, whereon is a new dwelling house, 24 by 16, covered with three feet shingles, and a wood chimney nearly turned off; a new tobacco-house, 32 by 24 very good, and an orchard of young apple-trees, containing about 200.

The other called Horse Range, containing about 160 acres, whereon are orchards of apple and peaches; a good dwelling house, 20 by 24, with two rooms and a wood chimney, a kitchen and tobacco-house; the above lands will rent for 400lbs. of inspected tobacco yearly, a parcel of very good wood land belonging to the aforesaid tracts.

Likewise will be sold in the same manner on Wednesday following, either by lots, or the whole, as will best suit, the plantation where I lately dwelled, lying on St. Leonard's Creek, near the mouth of the said creek; the several tracts or parcels of land, containing by certificate 734 acres, but is thought to contain much more; convenient for fish and oysters, whereon are several tenements; a good meadow ready fenced, and a great quantity more may be easy made, about 4000 bearing fruit-trees, some of almost every sort; a dwelling house with five rooms and cellar, two brick chimnies and five places; a good barn, and about 8000 tobacco hills around it, level and good; good kitchen and quarter, and many other convenient houses. Mr. Francis Hutchings, a tenant on one of the tracts on branches of Battle Creek, will shew the lands; and Mr. Daniel Hutchings, jun. a near neighbour, will shew the lands on St. Leonard's Creek; and will treat with any person or persons, for part, or the whole of the lands for sale. JOHN MACKALL.

Prince George's county, April 29, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an African negro, who calls himself Glasgow, and says he belongs to the Rev. Mr. Campbell, in Charles county; his master is desired to pay charges, and take him from RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

N. B. Said sheriff proposes selling at the court-house in Upper Marlborough, on Tuesday the 10th of May, three single men, agreeable to an act of assembly passed the last session for their relief.

He has also a person, a complent blacksmith, and a farmer, who will be glad to engage themselves to any person that will undertake to pay the debts they are confined for, which are not large.

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers, living on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town, to Hanover; a bay roan mare, branded on the off shoulder thus ⅄, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

TO be sold in Pittsylvania county, five thousand acres of land, lying on Banister river, and Green Rock Creek; there are near four hundred acres of low ground on the river; if any persons are inclined to purchase this land, they may have the whole, or any quantity of the said land, by applying to me,

w 2 CHARLES HUTCHINGS.

PRINCE GEORGE's COUNTY,

NOTTINGHAM RACES,

Are fixed on Wednesday the 11th day of May, (in order to give time to horses, to go from thence to Baltimore,)

WHEN a purse of FIFTY POUNDS common money will be run for, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms, viz. horses 4 years old to carry 7 and a half stone, 5 years old 8 stone, 6 years old 8 and a half stone, aged 9 stone——heats 3 miles each. And,

On Thursday the 12th will be run for, whatever may be subscribed, more than the above £ 50. and the entrance money of both days, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying 9 stone—heats 4 miles each.——Subscribers of £ 3 may start a horse each day free, and all others to pay 40 s. entrance for the £ 50 purse, and 30 s. the second day. Judges to be appointed to determine all disputes that may arise. To enter for either of the above plates on Monday the 9th instant, between the hours of eleven and one, at Mr. Dorsett—or pay double entrance at the post.

THE subscribers, patentees of land at the Falls of Ohio, hereby inform the public, that they intend to lay out a town there in the most convenient place; the lots to be eighty feet front, and two hundred and forty deep, the number of lots that shall be laid off at first, will depend on the number of applications, the purchase money of each lot to be four Spanish dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rents for ever. The purchasers to build on each lot within the space of two years, from the first of next December, a log-house not less than sixteen feet square, with a stone or brick chimney, and as in that country it will be necessary the first settlers should build compactly, the improvements must naturally join each other; it is further proposed for the conveniency of the settlers, that an out lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, shall be laid off for each that desire the same, and that at an easy rent on a long lease. Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittsburgh, till the middle of June next, at which time one of them will set off from thence to execute the plan. The advantageous situation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine, or repository, to receive the produce of the very extensive and fertile country on the Ohio and its branches, as well as the necessary merchandizes suitable for the inhabitants that shall emigrate into that country, (as boats of fifty tons burthen may be navigated from New Orleans, up to the town) is sufficient to recommend it; but when it is considered how liberal, nay profuse nature has been in stocking it so abundantly, that the slightest industry may supply the most numerous family with the greatest plenty, and amazing variety, of fish fowl, and flesh; the fertility of the soil, and facility of cultivation, fit it for producing commodities of great value with little labour; the wholesomness of the waters, and serenity of the air, render it healthy; and that when property may be so easily acquired, we may with certainty affirm, that it will in a short time be equalled by few inland places on the American continent.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
April 3d, 1774. JOHN CONNOLLY.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40l. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hatt served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed: this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the first day of June,

ONE tract of land, called Nutwell's Chance, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres; also one other tract called Brecknock, adjacent to the above tract, containing one hundred acres; those two tracts are situated on Wye river, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county; also will be sold on the 30th of the said month, one tract called Lloyd's Freshes, patented for one thousand acres, contiguous to Church-Hill in said county; great part of which being capable of making good meadow. Also will be sold on the 11th of the said month, part of a tract of land called Mitchel's Park; containing four hundred acres, lying in Kent county, and is remarkably well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms and title, by applying to the subscriber,

EDWARD LLOYD.

Queen-Anne's county, April 25, 1774.

MY former advertisement having been misunderstood by some people, I think proper to declare that it was not my intention to desert this country altogether, but only "to absent" for a while, according to my present peculiar circumstances. I have weighty concerns that will require my attention in the country, and they will soon demand my presence; beside that my connexions, and my attachment to the country will claim me. 3 w

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Upper Marlborough, April 23, 1774.

FOR the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of Prince George's county, the subscriber will attend as follows, in order to receive the public and county levies, clergy's dues, lawyers and officers fees; and as this is his last collection, he hopes all persons who have outstanding balances, will come prepared to settle them, as well as this year's charge; which will prevent trouble to themselves, and their humble servant,

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of May. Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of May. Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitsun week, the 27th and 28th of May. Broad Creek, on Monday the 30th of May. Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. Baldwin's tavern, Thursday the 2d of June. Queen-Anne, Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th of June. And at Upper Marlborough, every day afterwards, till the 10th of June. 3 w R F.

Annapolis, April 27, 1774.

LATELY arrived from London, in the ship Speedwell, Capt. William Clark, commander; Joseph Browning, tailor and habit-maker; he presumes to inform those ladies and gentlemen, who will so far condescend as to favour him with their commands, that he will exert his utmost abilities, and doubts not but he shall have the happiness to give entire satisfaction, to all who will do him the honour of employing him; he has lodgings at present, at Mr. Thomas Hincks's, but hopes very soon to be differently situated; in the mean time will esteem it as the greatest obligation, to be permitted to wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses; he humbly hopes he shall not be ungrateful for the smallest order he may receive, but is determined (if God permits) to dispatch it with the utmost expedition and fidelity. w 3

April 20, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an indented servant man, named Festus Burke; twenty two years of age, about five feet eight inches high, wears his own light sandy coloured hair, tied; had on when he went away, a half worn blue duffel jacket with sleeves; white linen shirt, leather breeches, a pair of pretty good shoes, old thread stockings, and an old castor hat; he likewise had on an iron collar, but I imagine he will soon get it off; he writes a pretty good hand, may likely forge a pass, and change his apparel. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber in George Town, shall receive three pounds reward; if taken above twenty miles from home, five pounds; if forty miles, ten pounds; and if sixty miles, or upwards, the above reward. w 3

WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junior.

Baltimore-Town, April 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore Town, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of several merchant mills; the improvements consist of a large elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not finished; a large stone kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, compleatly finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a piazza well finished; a garden of three acres with a pleasant summer house; a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other convenient out houses; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an extensive prospect of the country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds with locust, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black walnut; it is well watered; and 70 acres of good watered meadow may be made at a small expence: it is contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land, from whence any number of cattle may be raised: the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill seat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodness of the soil, render it a convenient seat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; time will be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. w 5

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

April 11th, 1774.

TO be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at Benedict town, the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 600 acres of land, and is situated within a mile of Patuxent River, and about three miles of Benedict; the land is as well, if not better timbered, than any within a considerable distance of that place; exceedingly rich and well calculated for making fine tobacco, or farming; the title is indisputable, and the land will be shewn to any one who has a mind to purchase, any time betwixt this and the day of sale: those who have a mind to purchase, shall be made fully acquainted with the terms on the day of sale. w 3

TRUMAN GREENFIELD.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner; and on the shortest notice; by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

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Chester Town, April 8, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town, on the 6th day of April 1772, a negro man, named Isaac, calls himself Isaac Wallace, about 32 or 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a slim made fellow: had on when put into jail, a woollen cloth cap, turned up with furr; a light blue jacket, blue woollen trousers, a pair of black leather shoes, with plated buckles, he can write a good hand, understands arithmetick; it is supposed he was carried off by some vessel that sailed about that time from said town for London, as he has since been seen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall, on the master of said vessel being convicted of the same, receive the above reward, from

6 m JOHN BOLTON.

April 14, 1774.

TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Trenquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 266 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, some surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING, } Trustees for the Sale.

JOHN Bolton's stage waggon continues to ply from Chester Town, to New Castle and Rock Hall, as usual; she sets out from Chester Town every Monday morning, and gets to New Castle on Tuesday, where there is a commodious stage boat takes in the passengers, and proceeds directly for Philadelphia, and arrives there on Wednesday, at the Crooked Billet Wharf; the boat leaves Philadelphia on Sunday, and returns to New Castle on Monday; the waggon leaves New Castle on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday, and returns to Chester Town on Thursday; on Friday she proceeds to Rock Hall, and returns to Chester Town on Saturday.

The rate is for passengers in the waggon from Rock Hall to New Castle, 15s; from Chester Town to ditto, 12s 6d; for luggage from Rock Hall to New Castle, 1s 6d per square foot; and from Chester Town, 1s 3d per square foot, if it does not exceed 20lb. weight, if it does, 7s 6d per hundred pounds from Rock Hall, and 6s 3d per hundred from Chester Town. Freight in the New Castle stage boat to Philadelphia, 1s per hundred; passengers pay 2s for their passage from New Castle to Philadelphia, and to back; single letters are carefully delivered to the persons directed, at 3d a piece, double at 6d, packets at 1s each. 6 m

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BAY BOLTON, a full blooded HUNTER,

WILL stand this next season at Torthorald, my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia and George-Town in Maryland, the place he stood at last year, and will cover Mares on the same terms, at one guinea the leap and five shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season and ten shillings to the groom.——I think it needless to describe him, as so many good judges have seen him, and agree he is the compleatest horse that has been imported for this country; he is in much better order this year than he was last, and is grown.——Those who choose to go by the season may depend on good pasture and great care, but I will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. Last season we had twenty-odd mares at a time; some staid near a month, none were lost or hurt, and all returned in better order than when they came.——The money will be expected, when the mares are taken away, by

w6 JOHN CARLYLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the house he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern in the house where Dr. Steuart formerly lived, in Francis street, and opposite to Mr. Robert Couden's store; the house is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the lodging rooms are light and airy and have most of them fire places, there are good stables and yard for the reception of horses, and as the house is situated about half way between the Stadt-house and the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eastern and Western shore. No expence has been spared to procure every necessary article of the best quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the encouragement and approbation of the public.

tf ISAAC M'HARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded as cheap as at any genteel private boarding house in town, and may if they choose it be quite retired. I. H. M.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that she hath once more furnished herself with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conococheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

February 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber at his store in Annapolis, fine hyson tea, London double refined loaf sugar, West-India cotton, melasses, good country sole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues; and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

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 tf HENRY RIDGELY.

TO be sold by John King, at his stables (late Warren's) a black horse, 5 years old this spring, remarkably strong, and well made, very fit for city use, for the waggon, or to breed from in the country; to prevent trouble, the lowest price is £40. The horse will be led out every day and shewn betwixt the hours of 12 and 1 in the street, by the coffee-house door.

To be sold cheap, a neat post coach, box to take off, with harness for four horses, to drive either with a coachman or postilions: there is belonging to the coach, a pair of shafts, with postilion saddles, and long traces. The wheels are as good as new, and the carriage in good order, having had a thorough repair last year.

To be sold also, a genteel phaeton, with a crane neck, and harness for a pair of horses.

For particulars, enquire of John King, at his stables, late Warren's.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

Just imported, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

A Parcel of healthy indented servants, among which are some valuable tradesmen, consisting of carpenters, cabinet-makers, sawyers, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, tailors, gunsmiths, bricklayers, hatters, butchers, farmers, labourers, and a few servant women: also a quantity of the best powder blue, wig powder, and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 20th of April next, a quantity of elegant mahogany Furniture, consisting of Tall Boys, Desk Tables, and neat fluted Bedsteads, by W. W.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away from Hagar's-town, on the night of the 14th instant, an Irish convict servant man, named Thomas Lake, by trade a barber and hair-dresser, about 26 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, much pitted with the small pox, round shouldered, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, is fond of liquor, and when drunk is very impertinent: Had on and took with him, an old castor hat with white lining, an old brown surtout coat, an old blue strait bodied ditto with a dirty crimson velvet cape, a very old red jacket, a pair of good buckskin breeches much too large for him, two white and one check shirt; he came from Ireland last fall in a vessel that put into Antigua, from thence in another vessel to Norfolk in Virginia, and from thence in a boat to Baltimore-town. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any public jail, or delivers him to James Kelso at Patapsco ferry, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by said Kelso, or w5 JAMES WILSON.

N. B. It is supposed he intends for Baltimore-town, Philadelphia, or Annapolis, in order to get a passage to some of the West-India islands; masters of vessels are requested not to take him away.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant, living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a servant man named John Baptist Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction; he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are supposed to have gone to some part of Herring Bay or the river sides, as he professes seine knitting and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well set, broad shouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a sandy and lightish brown, gray eyes, full visaged, and remarkable for stammering in his speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, new shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a pistole, paid by the subscriber, and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN

March 9, 1774.

WANTED AS A PARTNER

A Man that understands malting and brewing in all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof. w8

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Kirby, late of Kent Island, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by w4

BENJAMIN KIRBY, Administrator.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2 1 0 1 0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

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TANNER,

A Fine brown horse, 15 hands high, imported by Dan. Wolstenholme, Esq; covers this season at Tulip Hill, at three pounds common money, a mare he was got by old Cade, his performance in England is well known, having won several fifty pounds, and beat many capital running horses; his stock is remarkably large, boney, and handsome; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away. 3 w

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Elk-Ridge, April 22, 1774.

THIS day, I the subscriber took up a young man on suspicion of his being a runaway, who says his name is John Hains, and that he travelled with a waggon from Jersey to Virginia, and is now going home. He rid a black gelding, about 14 hands high, with a little narrow white in his forehead, shod all round, his left eye sunk, but no perceivable brand. I had them before major Ridgely, who ordered me to deliver the man to the constable, to be imprisoned; but while I was going, the man made his escape, leaving his horse, saddle, and bridle; which the owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have from me, living at Mr. Magill's, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne Arundel county.

JOHN BRYAN.

N. B. He says he had another horse, which in his way homewards he sold to one John Nodding in Virginia, near the Falls of Patowmack; whose obligation he produces for the payment of 10 pounds, 100 shillings, Maryland currency. 3 w

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April 28, 1774.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber hereof, taken up as a stray, a large dark brown gelding, with a small star in his forehead; part of his off hind foot white, can pace slow, and trot; branded on the near thigh, supposed to be M. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

3 w CHRISTIAN SHUTTER.

Lower Marlborough, April 18, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN informs his friends in Maryland, that he expects to sail for England on or before the 15th of May, and requests the favour of those that may be disappointed in getting their tobacco in the Annapolis, not to take it amiss, as he must take on board, what first comes down to the warehouses; but makes use of this opportunity to give them notice, for himself and company, that they will by that time have another ship in Patuxent, whose stay there will be very short, as many of their most particular friends tobacco cannot be got ready to go in the Annapolis, and they expect that there will be another ship load ready in that river by the 20th of June, so that their next ship will have immediate dispatch as fast as she can load.

Those gentlemen on the Eastern shore, who are now disappointed in getting their tobacco on board the Annapolis, and all others who will favour T. Eden and company with their consignments, are requested to take notice, that the Sophia, capt. Carmichael, in Chester river, and the Choptank, capt. Coward, at Oxford, are now loading to their address. Both of those ships are expected to sail early, the first of them nearly at the same time with the Annapolis. Captain Eden is very sorry that he is not able to wait on the gentlemen on the Eastern shore himself, to take their commands; but those, who wish their tobacco home to an early market, or have other business, are desired to give notice thereof, to James Dickinson, Esq; at Oxford; Mr. James Hutchins junior, at Kent Island; or capt. Carmichael on board his ship at Chester; and their tobacco shall be sent for, and their letters forwarded immediately.

A ship for Patowmack, was to sail from London by the last of February, so that she may be now hourly expected.

Capt. Handrick, in a ship called the Baltimore, is engaged to come out for T. Eden and company, and was to sail from London by the last of March, for Patapsco.

Those gentlemen, who want goods out in the fall, may be assured, that they will be bought on the best terms, and are requested to send their orders home by the Annapolis; as frequent miscarriages, and delays of letters, by many other channels, are pretty well known to be the case *sometimes* from this province.

Those gentlemen on this side of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of seeing, are desired to leave their orders for England, with major Jo. Sim, or capt. Judson Coolidge; and those bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with those gentlemen, in which insurance will be inserted for all those who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. tf

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1496.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following, and you will oblige yours, &c. E. H.

TO DR. CHARLES WIESENTHAL.

SIR, May 9, 1774.

THE *ipse dixit* of any person, however reasonable it may appear, should not have the least weight in any science, when repugnant to facts, which has been the result of ages; much less should an opinion unsupported by reason, facts, or analogy.

The great veneration paid to men of reputation, has been the means of introducing the most gross absurdities into almost every science. The *dogma* of *Aristotle* before the reformation in Germany, was looked on as *orthodox*; if a dissertation was published, containing principles contrary to his doctrine, it was immediately condemned: in such a manner were the minds of men involved in obscurity, till removed by the immortal *Bacon*. Men of ambitious minds, when set at the head of any science, whether they arrive there by superior merit, or by *craft* and *dissimulation*, on advancing an opinion, think it incumbent on themselves to support it, however absurd: they are so elated with vanity, and prompted by folly, as to think their bare assertion sufficient to convince; treating the opinion of all authorities with contempt, as being spurious, or the effect of imagination, and even arrogate to themseives a knowledge superior to the united observations for ages.

I think your signing a letter directed to me, pointing out the nature of my collateral circumstances, has rendered you equally contemptible as the signing one shewing the absurdity of my reasoning would have done; though perhaps you might suggest in the former, it was not in my power to prove the falsity of your accusation; whereas in the latter, you well knew the opinions of every physician, ancient and modern, were against you.

I understood from you when at Mr. Coale's, on July the 6th, that your idea in regard to his disorder was, that it was putrid, as will appear from my first letter to you: though from your answer it is very clear, that you had retracted your former notion, and was of an opinion similar to mine: that is, that his disorder was inflammatory, but not in so great a degree: words to this purpose you will find in the third column, in the fore part of your first letter.

It must be obvious to every reader, that there is such a confusion of your ideas in regard to his disorder, that you cannot explain what they are---your journal says, his disorder was a rheumatic fever, tending to an *abscess*. Your letter of the 24th of February says, originally an abscess was the first of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever---in your letter directed to me on the first of June, that the pain of the knee was a rheumatic symptom---in your last you say, the inflammation was from a particular deposition of acrimony, left in the blood by the measles, which being dispersed by bleeding, brought on a putrid fever.

Every person on perusing your first letter, must think that we had agreed on Mr. Coale's disorder; you acknowledged that he laboured under the *rheumatism*, and that his fever was inflammatory, (but not in so great a degree) depending on the pain and inflammation; and in the latter part of your letter, acknowledged in general a resolution was the most favourable termination: also you acknowledged the propriety and necessity of bleeding of him, and we only disagreed whether he was, or was not bled too copiously; and to prove bleeding had not been used sufficiently, I gave you the observations of Dr. *Huxham* and *Clegborn* exact in point; here you found yourself discomfited, and like unto the *cameleon*, changed.

Now sir, it appears to me from your last performance, that the matter in dispute is, whether Mr. Coale's was, or was not, originally (at the time of bleeding) a putrid complaint; also whether the most favourable termination of an inflammation is by resolution, or apostemation.

In my first letter, I have been explicit on the nature of inflammatory and putrid fevers, and there pointed out the pathognominic signs as delivered by the most experienced physicians; which I refer you to, and shall now be as concise as possible.--- The signs from whence you draw your conclusion of its being putrid, by no means characterizes a putrid fever: the dryness of the skin is a common attendant on all species of fevers, so long as a stricture on the superficies remains; though in putrid complaints, there is often a peculiar degree of pungency to the touch; a symptom which, I did not perceive in Mr. Coale; perhaps from your great delicacy, the ends of your fingers may have been more irritable, therefore more susceptible of an impression.* Had you read *Van Swieten* on the *convulsio febrilis*, you might discover spasmodic contractions are not in any manner a pathognominic sign of putrifaction. I will deliver the pathognominic signs of a putrid fever, as mentioned by *Huxham*, *Van Swieten*, *Pringle*, &c.---The pulse in general, quick and small, sometimes slow and soft, and often very fluctuating; a great prostration of strength, sighing and sobbing; faintness, and a remarkable dejection of the spirits. If the pulse is full, it is sure to sink on using evacuations to any considerable degree, and every symptom increased thereby; at some times a dry parched skin, at others profuse sweats from the first.

I beg you will compare these symptoms with Mr. Coale's, and reflect on the consequences that immediately ensued bleeding; the first time the pulse was raised, the second every threatening symptom removed, and he remained much better for three days; but on the 5th day, the pain and inflammation returned with violence, in consequence of which, the fever: this accessary seizure was the cause of your being sent for, and not the continuance of the symptoms, for which the last bleeding was used.--- You observe in your journal, that when you was called on the 7th day, the pulse indicated bleeding, and you would have ordered it, if the tumour had not been subsiding. I shall be glad to know of you, for what reason would you have ordered bleeding: when you say from the acrimony being taken up, a putrid fever was induced? in case you thought at that time the tumor subsiding had induced a putrid fever, why would you have ordered bleeding to disperse it?--- can you produce one case, or the opinion of one physician, that persons labouring under a fever of the putrid kind, ever had a full and hard pulse, indicating bleeding seven days from their attack, and after evacuations had been used with freedom.--- On the contrary, is it not an observation made by every experienced physician, that a full and hard pulse is the most pathognominic sign of an inflammatory fever, and too great a tension of the arterial system: or needs there any other argument to prove its being highly inflammatory, when after evacuations had been used liberally in the beginning, the pulse to show too great a tension on the 7th day, and indicate bleeding. Now sir, you see your journal has furnished me with an observation, that every experienced physician has declared to be the pathognominic sign of an inflammatory fever.

I have in my first letter pointed out to you, also have given the opinion of the first physicians, shewing that a resolution of an inflammation is the most favourable termination, and ought to be attempted, especially those of the breast:--- I shall subjoin a case of col. Charles Hammond's son, who you also attended. On January the 3d, 1773, I was called to him, he then laboured under a pain and inflammation of the shoulder, with a fever; I bled him, and made use of the antiphlogistic regimen and medicines, and put a blister on the part; the pain and inflammation left the shoulder, and a tumour appeared on the fore part of the breast; it appeared to me impracticable to procure a resolution: I ordered a poultice, it suppurated in a few days and was opened; the collar-bone became carious---on the 13th of April, 1774, (about 15 months after his first attack) I extracted the collar-bone. It is to be observed, I laid the apostume open at first the whole length full three inches.

You observe that a putrid fever was induced from the acrimony being obstructed, and afterwards re-entering the circulation.---The nature of his complaints plainly contradicts this hypothesis. --- If the inflammation was in consequence of a deposition of acrimony on the shoulder and side, forming an abscess, how comes it to pass, that when the pain and inflammation were removed by bleeding, that the fever and other symptoms immediately subsided?--- in all cases where we are certain morbific, or acrimonious matter exists, as soon as it is deposited on any particular part, the fever and other symptoms vanish; but in case of its being repelled, a train of direful symptoms are produced: as is demonstrated in the plague, small pox, and other eruptive disorders; a person the least conversant with the small pox, must know that when the eruption is compleated, the fever and other symptoms go off; but if it is repelled by any means, every symptom returns with more violence. Pray sir, was this the consequence in Mr. Coale's case? no! as soon as the pain and inflammation were removed by bleeding, the fever and other symptoms subsided, till the accessary seizure on the 5th day, at which time the fever &c. returned. Had the fever depended on acrimony in the blood, would it not have been highest when the tumour was dispersed; and on its being deposited on any particular part, would not the fever &c. go off, as is the case in other disorders, depending on morbific matter

Mr. Coale, for six weeks previous to the fever, had pains at times in the shoulder; if these pains were excited from *acrimony* deposited, what became of the acrimony when the pains were absent: if it was taken into the juices, you say it would become heterogeneous; but he always found himself the best on the pain leaving him. He has this winter laboured under pains of the shoulder, arms, &c. and the strength much impaired in those members; several hard swellings on the muscles appeared. I should think the discharge from the thigh was sufficient to have carried off all the *acrimony*---in what manner is he now to get clear of it; to disperse it, you say, will bring on a putrid fever, or are we to endeavour to procure another apostume? If the swellings are cut out, where it seems the acrimony is centered; perhaps it might escape, as it did when the leg was taken off.--- This acrimony seems to be a subtle intelligent *being*, and it is difficult to lay hold of it.

I mentioned a spontaneous separation of the gluten being observed in inflammatory disorders, by some of the greatest physicians; whether it may be an *effect*, or a *cause*, I have not ventured to give my opinion: but that there are such appearances is certain, and I cannot think it to be from acrimony. How *acrimony* can be let out by bleeding, I cannot conceive, without it collects itself together, and rushes out of the orifice? similar attempts perhaps may be taken to take away the matter in the small-pox, measles, &c. arguments of equal weight might be produced for the one as the other; though experience contradicts both.

By using the bark and claret at the time I did, was on account of the great debility; as for increasing the bark, the quantity mentioned by you, was so insignificant, that he would have been a month taking what was requisite to be given in 48 hours:--- an apothecary's boy could not have formed a more absurd prescription: granting at the time I used the bark and claret, that there were signs of putrifaction, it does not in the least contradict but what originally at the time of bleeding his disorder was highly inflammatory: for when an inflammation is not resolved, putrifaction takes place. What is *pus*? but the stagnating fluids becoming semi-putrid, destroying the containing solids. In the last stage of a pleurisy, peripneumony, &c. there are signs of putrifaction, and often on dissection, the parts are found to be mortified. Has Mr. Coale laboured under any symptom, but what prevails in an *empyema*; such as colliquative sweats, diarrhœa, hectic fever, &c. you I presume, admit an *empyema* to be in consequence of an inflammation, and a resolution ought to be attempted by bleeding, &c.

I still deny an abscess existing on Mr. Coale (except of the knee:) you with great propriety appropriated to yourself the appellation of *illiterate*, in regard to the term imposthume or abscess. There are many instances of inflammations, which are not dispersed, and yet not suppurate; without which, you may find by Barrow's, or Quincy's *lexicon*, the term abscess or imposthume, cannot be applied; it must be very ridiculous for a physician to say an abscess mortified or indurated, without ever matter being formed; for it is certain an imposthume never takes place, till the obstructed fluid is suppurated.

I thought it requisite to point out how a difficulty of breathing might exist, without breathing with the knee; and shew that the pain of the breast was not the immediate cause; there are instances of the breast being so formed, as to admit no dilitation; the person being at rest, had no difficulty in breathing; how does a difficulty in breathing come on from running and other exercise, and in fevers without pain, except from an increased impetus of the circulation?

I have not denied but what I said there was no matter; I denied there being matter, as not being the consistence of *pus*: what I expected to see, was an ichorous humour; as is frequently discharged from *abscess*, when the bones are carious.--- I shall be glad you will point out in what place I said the *abscess* did not form in the articulation: is it, that you cannot understand, or have you an aversion to speak the truth? look into my last letter to you, and see if I have not given it as my opinion; that the seat of inflammation was in the tendinous parts of the muscles: membranes surrounding the joint, and capsular ligament; and that the *abscess* must form where the seat of inflammation was: your repeatingly misrepresenting my words, betrays great inattention, or something worse.

Your saying I was told of there being an *abscess* formed for a considerable time, previous to opening it is false: it was mentioned to me some few days before, and I on examining would have opened it; but Mr. Coale would not permit it. I was always very desirous of letting out any stagnating fluid, and had a suspicion that an *abscess* would form and produce a carious bone; therefore used every method to prevent it: as you was so well convinced of the dangerous consequences of the opening being delayed, why did you give it as your opinion, when you was there last, that it might be deferred three days longer? I am surprized, that a person of Dr. Wiesenthal's benevolent disposition, who so affectingly sympathizes for the sufferings of his fellow creatures, should be so negligent of his duty, as not to disapprove of a method, which he well knew must be of such fatal consequences to Mr. Coale; as the using resolving medicines, such as camph. &c. or what is worse, recommend rubbing with laudanum, equally prejudicial by its preventing an apostume forming.

You seem desirous to convince the reader, that you recommended the emetic tartar and camphire, as medicines not being used; did you advise a medicine not used, previous or disapproved of any; if not, no person of sense can think any alteration was made?

You have been so conscious of the fusibility of your reasoning, that you have been ashamed to sign your name; therefore have rendered your pupil ridiculous, by his suffering himself to be made a dupe to your ac-

* *You complain of my omitting to mention his having a dry skin, also point it out as an inattention.---When I speak of an obstructed perspiration, I mention it relatively, as a total one never exists while life remains; any person of sense from my saying he had no sensible perspiration, till the 28th, must conclude of course, the skin was not moist.*

tifice.--- To remove your accusation in regard to Mrs. Cromwel I here subjoin Mrs. Rumney's certificate. ---

I hereby certify, that Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwel, desired me to acquaint Dr. Ephraim Howard with her complaints; and request the doctor to visit her: I accordingly acquainted him; witness my hand, this 13th day of April, 1774.

RUTH RUMNEY.

Previous to this information of Mrs. Rumney's, Mr. John Cromwel at Elk-Ridge landing, after relating Mrs. Cromwel's situation, offered me 50 guineas to cure her. It would have been candid in you to have related in what manner I conducted myself, when I visited her; and your behaviour. --- I enquired who was her attending physician, she informed me you was: I then observed it was not possible for me to form so good a judgment, without being acquainted with the manner of treatment; and desired a consultation. A day was appointed, and she said you was informed; I visited her accordingly.--- The wind blew hard, which she imagined might obstruct you from crossing the ferry;--- the second day was appointed, and I called on her; she then informed me she had seen you, and that it was your opinion, Dr. Howard could not be of any service; you when young, thought you could cure many disorders, which experience has now convinced you, that you could not:— yet you talk of a behaviour, ill becoming a man of *good breeding*; but this piece of impolitenesse, is consistent with your conduct in general. I never mentioned a word to you at Mr. Coale's, in regard to Francis Simpson; perhaps your conscience might have told you, that your behaviour was inconsistent with the character of a physician; by giving an opinion to the family, contrary to the attending physician, when he was not present; well knowing what his sentiments were previous; though each sign from whence you drew your conclusion, might have happened without both bones being broke. In August the 6, 1772, I assisted Dr. Coale to amputate the leg, and part of the thigh, of a negro of Mr. Hammond's; I requested the doctor to lay the leg bones bare, and saw the *tibia* in an oblique direction; he did it, and measured previously the exact length of the leg; he then pared the bone, measured it, and found the leg near an inch shorter: this was done in the presence of several gentlemen;— as for the oval form being altered was, that the under part being pared, prevented its swelling in proportion to its sides: my publishing your letter was to prove you had asserted a falsity, in saying I had made use of the bark and claret in various forms, before your second visit: as for invalidating your journal, I had no intent; looking on it to be a matter merely calculated to serve your present purpose, as most persons I believe do. You in your first letter, denied you ever said bleeding of Mr. Coale was improper; in answer thereto, I told you what really did pass: you seem now to be silent on that head; I have since from Mrs. Ridgely, she declares what I inserted, to be the substance of what you said: and that she always understood by you, bleeding was improper: in justice to yourself, it is incumbent on you to clear it up.

You have made use of every mean and dirty art, that malice could dictate, or villainy suggest, to extricate yourself; though every expedient has failed you. A person once proved to be void of *veracity*, is shown to be destitute of one of the greatest social virtues; and when habit has rendered him so *callous*, as publicly to assert that to be a fact, which on reflection, he must know can be proved to be false, there is no circumscribing the bounds of his villainy: from hence the reader may discover from what source, so great a diversity in representing the nature of our dispute arose.

I find it very disagreeable, disputing with a person so ignorant of his profession, as not to understand the common term *abscess*; and whose ideas are so fluctuating, as to have given three opposite opinions, relative to the same disorder, in as many months. I therefore advise you, previous to entering into a physical controversy again, to go to some school of physic, and learn the rudiments of your profession; by which you will be enabled to make a judicious application of such observations, which a course of practice may have afforded you.

I am

Your humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

N. B. If you had any desire that the reader should attribute those excellent performances, to be the effect of your humble's fertile imagination; it would have been prudent in you to have left out the words, our---we--- and us.

E. H.

WARSAW, *January 19.*

A Duel was fought near this place, last week, between major Wilde and captain Muller, two Russian officers, who, though great friends before, quarrelled on the road as they were bringing dispatches from the Russian army in Moldavia. They, however, agreed to deliver their dispatches previous to their encounter; after which, they, with their seconds, proceeded to the chosen spot, when the major desired the captain to fire first, which he did, and wounded his adversary. The major then fired his in the air, and said to the captain, "You have fired; it is I that gave the offence, for which I sincerely ask your pardon. Are you content with this request? if not, you have your choice; we have still each a pistol, and our swords." The seconds, touched with the candour and openness of major Wilde, desired it might end where it was, and they were immediately reconciled to each other.

ROME, *Feb.* 5. Mr. Hamilton has discovered in the territory of Civita Lavinia, a subterraneous chamber, walled, which has been opened, and eleven antique statues found in it, which are pretty remarkable, and almost all entire.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 5. It is pretended that the disorders which have happened in the government of Ofenbourg, have been excited by some secret enemies of Russia, and that Pugatschow, the chief of the mutineers, is assured of a retreat, if he should fail of success.

HAGUE, *Feb.* 18. Letters from Venice advise, that the republic of that name has concluded an alliance with the court of Petersburgh, by which she engages to join the Russian fleet with nineteen men of war of the line, besides frigates, bomb vessels, &c. flattering herself that by this means she may recover the Morea, and other possessions in the Archipelago, which the Turks have taken from her. If this news proves true, it is probable the porte may suffer some great losses in the Levant.

LONDON, *February 2.*

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 1.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that the communication with Barbary, which has been a long time cut off, is now opened again, and we have received some large supplies of fresh provisions, which have been much wanted. The corsairs, that have been so very numerous in the Mediterranean, have suddenly withdrawn to their respective ports, in consequence of some Neapolitan and Sicilian ship of war fitted out against them, who have treated several of them very roughly. The garrison is in good health."

Feb. 4. Last Saturday a young woman with a child in her arms, and big with another, applied to alderman Wilkes, who sat at the Mansion house for the lord mayor, for a pass to the parish to which she belonged, saying that she was married to a black, who was a slave to a merchant in Lothbury, but that having no wages he was not able to support her. The alderman granted a warrant to bring her husband before the lord mayor; accordingly he was yesterday brought before his lordship, when the poor fellow declared that he was born in Guadaloupe, of negro parents; that he had served his master in England fourteen years, but was never allowed any wages; that when his wife lay in he applied to his master for a little money for her support, but without success; and in the course of his examination he expressed such tender feelings for the distress of his wife and child, that it drew compassion from all present. Upon which his lordship discharged him from his master, telling him that he was not a slave, according to the laws of this free country; and that if he should be molested in getting bread for himself and family, to apply to him, and he would see justice done. His lordship then gave him a guinea, and the gentlemen present subscribed another towards his support, till he could get employ; and recommended him to an attorney in the mayor's court, to bring an action against the master for the recovery of his wages for the fourteen years he had served him in England.

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a hackney coachman, supposed to be in liquor, drove his coach down the stairs at Iron gate into the Thames, whereby himself and horses were drowned. The watchmen there could have saved the man, but he would not be taken from the box without they could save his horses.

On Tuesday complaint was made to the house of a letter, published in two of the daily papers, signed *a South Britain*: which was voted a scandalous, false, and seditious libel, tending to alienate the affections of his majesty's subjects. Ordered, that the attorney general do prosecute the publishers.

Feb. 12. The following is sent us as a fact: a real friend of lord North's one day last week said to his lordship, "My lord, the court and the city being at variance, is like "a kingdom divided against itself." Let me advise you to spare no pains in endeavouring to unite yourself with the citizens, and that too this winter; delays are dangerous. I see you have got Stow's survey of London; let me read you a line or two." Then opening the book he read the following passage "wealth, the sinews of war, she (the city of London) abounds in more than any city. Men she can never want, or horses, there being more than 20,000 fit for military service in the town: magazines of artillery, small arms and ammunition for an army of 100,000 men, and always in readiness; and there are 100,000 able bodied men fit to bear arms in the city; these being but a tenth part of the inhabitants." "Never think then, added the friend, that the friendship of such a city as this is not worth preserving." His lordship then thanked him, and said he would lay a reconcilable train the next morning as soon as he was up. If this be true, we may hope to see better times very soon.

The following is the PROTEST of the MINORITY LORDS in IRELAND, against the STAMP ACT lately passed there.

Die Jovis 17°. die Januarii, 1774.

Hodie 3d vice lecta est billa, entitled, an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper.

The question, whether this bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st, BECAUSE we consider this tax as peculiarly burthensome, in the present declining situation of this country, since no material indulgence has been granted, nor no constitutional or commercial restraint has been removed in this oppressed country, to enable us to bear this additional incumbrance; and because it does not appear to us, that there was any peculiar demand for it at present, which we may reasonably infer from the act itself, as there is no clause to appropriate the produce of this tax to a particular purpose.

2dly, Because we have reason to believe, that an assurance had been given to the other house of parliament, from administration, that the commissioners of accounts should be employed as commissioners of stamps, which was intended as an inducement to their acquiescence in this measure: whereas the words of the act elude, if not totally counteract this promise, since the commissioners of stamps are obliged to account annually before the commissioners of imprest accounts; and because the lord lieutenant is enabled to appoint officers without limitation in number, or expence, or any qualification whatsoever. And farther, there is no disabling clause similar to that by which the officers of all duties created since 1692, are inadmissable in the house of commons of England, which must evidently increase the number of placemen, and the influence of the crown in parliament.

3dly, Because it seems to us unconstitutional to vest the power in his majesty's representative, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of ascertaining annually, by proclamation, the price of paper and other materials which shall be issued from the stamp-office, since a corrupt viceroy may hereafter set his own price upon them without controul, which would not be the case if it were vested in the commissioners of the revenue, or other officers under the controul of parliament, in like manner as this power is vested in England in the lords of the treasury.

4thly, Because we conceive that this act, so far as it relates to the stamping of news-papers and of pamphlets, evidently tends to invade, and to abridge the liberty of the press, that great and necessary outwork and barrier of our constitutional rights, which we ought ever to maintain against all invasion with the most cautious attention, as upon its security most ultimately depends the very existence of our excellent constitution. And because farther, the tax upon pamphlets was not a part of the first stamp act in England, the 5th of W. and M. chap. 21st. but commenced by the 10 of Ann, chap. 19. in the latter end of the queen's days, a period from whence we should be sorry to derive a precedent.

5thly, Because if the licentiousness of the press be an object of complaint, it should be restrained by a manly mode of legislation, strengthening the criminal justice of this country, and not by making the crown countenance it to a certain degree, by considering it as the subject of revenue.

6thly, Because finally we must consider this as a tax upon the justice, the property, and the commerce of this country, as a fund for pensions, and a provision for that system of venality improved by a late viceroy, and the necessary sequel of a plan which we must ever consider with the utmost detestation.

LEINSTER,
CARYSFORT,
IRNHAM,
MOUNTMORRES,
MOLESWORTH.

We dissent for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th, reasons.

CHARLEMONT,
MOIRA.

Feb. 17. A correspondent observes, that he never had a perfect idea of a star chamber proceeding till the 19th of last month at the hearing of a certain American petition. It was then that shameful scene was represented to him, in which a brutal crown lawyer was encouraged to abuse with the utmost rancour and malignity the amiable and illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh.

Feb. 28. Dr. Franklin, we hear, has since his fracas with the ministry, voluntarily resigned his American agency: nobly disdaining to receive the wages of his constituents, a day longer than he found himself in a capacity to do them any essential service.

——— Howard, Esq; was on Wednesday last appointed one of the surveyors general of the customs in the room of John Temple, Esq;

March 1. Mr. Temple, who fought a duel some time ago with Mr Whately, is dismissed, by command of his majesty, from the employment which he held in America.

March 2. The Industry, Niccolls, from London to Virginia, is ashore on the island of Sheepy, and full of water.

The present grand seignior, it is said, proposes to submit the differences between the Porte and Russia to the mediation of Great-Britain.

March 3. This day the house of commons resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of an act made in the 23d year of the late king, intitled, an act for extending and improving the trade to Africa; and to take into consideration an account of the names of all the freemen of the company of merchants trading to Africa, who have been admitted to their freedom within the city of London, with their respective addition and places of abode, and the times of the admission of such of them as have been admitted since the 1st of Jan. 1760.

Col. Barre's picture of the usual method of voting for election trials, is at once ludicrous and melancholy. To see men pouring in just at the nick of time, like so many hired slaves, to earn their daily bread, some staggering from drunkenness, others running from their lurking holes, and all, at at least the most part of them, ignorant of the merits of the cause upon which they decide, must give us a sad prospect of our condition, when we consider by what Hottentots we have been, and may be again represented.

Col. Jenning's motive relative to American affairs is postponed till to-morrow.

The ship Buchanan, of Greenock, Capt. James Moody, from New-York to Bourdeaux, laden with 2500 barrels of flour, was lost on the 22d of January near Bourdeaux; the whole crew perished, 1800 barrels of the flour were saved.

Several farmers and artificers from the north riding of Yorkshire, and the south part of the county of Durham are preparing to embark for North-America.

March 4. By the last Holland mail advice was received of a dreadful fire at Geneva, by which the great church, with many other public and private buildings, have been destroyed.

March 5. The following is his majesty's answer which lord Hinchinbroke reported to the house of commons to their congratulatory address on the birth of the prince:

"His majesty returns thanks to the house of commons for this instance of their affectionate attachment to him and his family."

Yesterday the lord mayor, attended by the city marshal and other officers, proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by aldermen Crosby, Esdaile, Hopkins, Thomas, Plomer, Rawlinson, Peckham, and joined at Charing-Cross by alderman Plume, with the two sheriffs, to St. James's, to present the following congratulatory address to his majesty on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince. The recorder not being able to attend, the common serjeant read and presented the said address to his majesty.

To the KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London.

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" WE your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of your antient city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our warmeſt congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince.

" With gratitude to the divine goodneſs we behold the increaſe of your majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and gives a more permanent ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of your people."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour of kiſſing the king's hand; and his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; alderman of Dowgate ward.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter.

" We have ſucceeded once in ſetting aſide a miniſterial member for this city, on account of bribery and corruption, which we reckon a great point carried for conſtitutional liberty. We hope now to try another point with the enemies to our country, and prevent the interpoſition of any lord of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any county, concerning themſelves in the election of members to ſerve for the commons in parliament; for while it reſts only in a reſolution of the houſe of commons, that this is a high infringment of their liberties and privileges, we are not ſufficiently ſecured from the power and influence of the ariſtocracy. This ſeems to be the only point wanting to render conſtitutional liberty in this country complete.

ANNAPOLIS, May 12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Sidney, Thomas Dryſdale, from Genoa.
Ship Neptune, George Leyburn, from Grenada.
Ship Kitty and Nelly, James Buchanan, from London.

CLEARED.

Schooner Horton, John Allen, for Alicant.
Sloop Sally, William Martin, for Philadelphia.
Sloop Ranger, Henry Morgan, for Antigua.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the PRINTING OFFICE,
[Price one dollar]

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1773.

To be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spreddoxes Forreſt, containing one hundred acres, lying in Prince George's county, about nine miles from Bladenſburg, and about four miles from Meſſ. Snowdens iron works; whereon are a new dwelling houſe 24 feet ſquare, three tobacco houſes, corn houſe, milk houſe, and ſundry other out houſes, a very good apple orchard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing trees, a ſmall peach orchard, and many other fruit trees. The land lays level and is fit either for planting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair.

3w JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by public ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chriſton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling houſe 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat houſe, milk houſe, hen houſe, corn houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently ſituated in Harford county, upon Buſh river, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Chriſtie, jun. merchant in Baltimore Town, and capt. William Richardſon, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land. ts

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Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the loweſt bidder,

THE building an aſſembly room of wood near the free-ſchool, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any perſon willing to undertake the ſaid building is deſired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their propoſals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, ſon of FRANCIS,
w3 EDWARD HALL, ſon of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thurſday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purſe of 50 pounds common money, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; on the following terms, viz. Aged horſes 14 hands high to carry 9 ſtone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may be ſubſcribed more than the above 50 pounds, and the entrance money of the firſt day; free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying 9 ſtone; heats 2 miles each.

The horſes the firſt day to enter at the houſe of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wedneſday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-ſubſcribers 3 pounds, to ſubſcribers 1 guinea. Thoſe for the ſecond day to enter on Thurſday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 ſhillings each. To ſtart each day preciſely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. w4

NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Poſey be living, who married Miſs Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. If capt. Poſey ſhould be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as ſoon as poſſibly they can, to take care of the eſtate left capt. Poſey and children. Given under my hand at Charles Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

w3 JONATHAN WADDLE.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and ſoap boiling buſineſſes, in all their different branches, at their houſe in Eaſt-ſtreet, near the market; where thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themſelves, that the quality of their goods, and early terms, will ſufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one ſhilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the ſingle pound fifteen pence. Hard ſoap by the pound nine pence, ſoft ditto by the gallon one ſhilling. Caſh for tallow and myrtle wax.

April 11, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of March laſt, a negro man named Ralph, is ſhort and well made, has a ſcar over his right eye in form of a croſs, occaſioned by cutting out a wen: had on when he went away, an old ſearnought jacket and oſnabrig ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to me, living near Zekiah old Bridge in Charles county, ſhall receive a reward of forty ſhillings common currency if taken out of Charles county, and three pounds if taken forty miles from home, and if taken in Charles county twenty ſhillings beſides what the law allows.

IGNATIUS GERARD BOARMAN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away laſt week from the landing of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſtern ſide of the head of Cheſapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Suſquehanna, a large fiſhing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her ſtern, on which was a new ſeine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and ſpliced in ſeveral places, the floats are made of cypreſs; in ſaid boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new laſt ſeaſon, ſhe had a long painter or head faſt with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up ſaid boat, ſeine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

Annapolis, May 10, 1774.

TAKEN up in the creek near where the ſubſcriber lives (where ſhe has lain ſunk about three months) an old clinch-work boat about twelve feet keel, has had a white bottom, has a ring bolt in her ſtem and one in her ſtern poſt, ſhe has a hole in her bottom and one of her planks broke in her ſtern, and other ways greatly out of repair. Whoever owns the ſaid boat may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

THERE is at the plantation of Eliſha Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, a black horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, neatly bound, at the reſpective places where they were ſubſcribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-ſubſcribers may alſo be ſupplied with a few remaining books, at the ſame price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having peruſed Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commiſſary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the ſeveral deputy commiſſaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to adminiſter and take the ſeveral oaths and probats therein preſcribed, where they are applicable, and to make uſe of the form of bonds and letters of adminiſtration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commiſſioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that purſuant to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the ſaid bills of credit to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to ſay

		Dollars.
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county		35,200
Part of which is, by ſubſequent acts of aſſembly, appropriated		
For the uſe of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the uſe of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in ſaid county,	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,	-	21,333⅓
Charles county,	-	20,000
Calvert county,	-	9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county,	-	16,000
Queen Anne's county,	-	19,200
Dorcheſter county,	-	18,333⅓
Worceſter county,	-	14,933⅓
Somerſet county,	-	14,400
Kent county,	-	14,133⅓
Talbot county,	-	13,333⅓
Cæcil county,	-	11,200

May 1, 1774.

THE truſtees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, are requeſted to meet at the Cool Springs on Monday the twenty-third inſtant, by 12 o'clock. 3 w

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Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

I Having obtained letters teſtamentary on the eſtate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to apply for a ſettlement of their accounts, and diſcharge the ſame to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and thoſe indebted for dealings at his late ſtore in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are deſired to apply to Meſſrs. Williamſon and Luſby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to ſettle and receive all balances due to the eſtate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Adminiſtrator.

To be ſold at George Town upon Patowmack, for caſh, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 coſt of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchaſers to give bond with ſecurity if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will ſhew the goods. w 4

May 3, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Letitia, from London, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the Dock,

MENS and womens leather ſhoes, womens callimanco ſhoes, childrens red morocco ditto; mens and womens thread, cotton, and ſilk hoſe; a few pieces of taſte, thread edging, ſeines and ſeine twine; ſail cloth, ſmall cordage, old red port; porter, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar, green congo, and bohea tea; hair powder, ſented and plain; painter's colours, &c. 3 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

Calvert county, April 26, 1774.

TO be ſold at public ſale, on Monday the 30th of May next, on the premiſes, if not before at private ſale; the two following tracts of land adjoining, either ſeparate or together, as will beſt ſuit, being in the aforeſaid county, on the branches of Battle Creek; one called St. James, which by patent contains three hundred acres, ſome of the land in diſpute, which I think can eaſily be cleared up, whereon is a new dwelling houſe, 24 by 16, covered with three feet ſhingles, and a wood chimney neatly turned off; a new tobacco-houſe, 32 by 24 very good, and an orchard of young apple-trees, containing about 100

The other called Horſe Range, containing about 180 acres, whereon are orchards of apple and peaches; a good dwelling houſe, 20 by 24, with two rooms and a wood chimney, a kitchen and tobacco-houſe; the above lands will rent for 4000lb of inſpected tobacco yearly, a parcel of very good wood land belonging to the aforeſaid tracts.

Likewiſe will be ſold in the ſame manner on Wedneſday following, either by lots, or the whole, as will beſt ſuit, the plantation where I lately dwelled, lying on St. Leonard's Creek, near the mouth of the ſaid creek; the ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, containing by certificate 734 acres, but is thought to contain much more; convenient for fiſh and oyſters whereon are ſeveral tenements; a good meadow ready fenced, and a great quantity more may be eaſily made, about 4000 bearing fruit-trees, ſome of almoſt every ſort; a dwelling houſe with five rooms and cellar, two brick chimnies and fire places; a good barn, and about 80000 tobacco hills around it, level and good; good kitchen and quarter, and many other convenient houſes. Mr. Francis Hutchings, a tenant on one of the tracts or branches of Battle Creek, will ſhew the lands; and Mr. Daniel Rawlings, jun. a near neighbour, will ſhew the lands on St. Leonard's Creek; and will treat with any perſon or perſons, for part, or the whole of the lands for ſale. JOHN MACKALL.

THE subscriber [illegible] to inform the public in general [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], March [illegible]

T[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

T[illegible] ... [illegible] in the ground.

[illegible]

T[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

T[illegible] ... [illegible] a grammar school [illegible] ... [illegible] where gentlemen may have their sons taught [illegible] the latin and greek tongues [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

S[illegible] ... [illegible] Mr. Robert [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] gentlemen from the country [illegible] ... [illegible]

March [illegible]

R[illegible] away from the subscriber [illegible] ... [illegible] Pinney [illegible] ... [illegible] to have gone to some part of Maryland [illegible] ... The said Pinney is well [illegible], about five feet two inches high, [illegible] brown, gray eyes, [illegible] ... Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber [illegible] ... [illegible] charges, [illegible]

[illegible] H[illegible]

March 9, [illegible]

W[illegible]

A Man that understands making and brewing [illegible] all its branches, and can come well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof. [illegible]

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, [illegible]

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in [illegible] county, on the head of [illegible] creek, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], a convict servant man, named William [illegible], about [illegible] years of age, born in the west of England, [illegible] ... [illegible] complexion, short black hair, [illegible] ... [illegible] with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth [illegible], a pair of [illegible] breeches, black and [illegible], two white [illegible], two pair of stockings, and [illegible], and a new felt hat; it is likely 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 [illegible] or to the subscriber living in [illegible] county, near [illegible] church, shall have the above reward, [illegible]

[illegible]

W A N T E D,

[illegible]

A [illegible] ... [illegible]

T A S S E L.

A [illegible] ... [illegible] imported [illegible] ... [illegible] money, a mare, [illegible] ... in England [illegible] ... [illegible] the money to be paid before the mare [illegible] away. [illegible]

Lower Marlborough, April [illegible]

CAPTAIN EDEN informs his friends in [illegible] Maryland, that he expects to sail for England [illegible] ... [illegible]

Those gentlemen on the Eastern shore, who are now [illegible] ... T. Eden and company [illegible] ... [illegible] Chester town [illegible] ... [illegible] James [illegible], Esq. at [illegible], Mr. James [illegible], at Kent Island, [illegible] at Chester; and their tobacco shall be sent for, and their letters forwarded [illegible].

[illegible] from London by [illegible] February, so that he may be now nearly [illegible].

[illegible], in a [illegible] the Baltimore, [illegible] to come out for T. Eden and company, and will sail from London by the 1st of March, for [illegible].

Those gentlemen who want goods out in the fall, may be assured, that they will be bought on the best terms, and are requested to send their orders home by the Annapolis, as frequent miscarriages, and delays of letters, by other conveyances, are pretty well known [illegible] the *[illegible]* from this province.

Those gentlemen on this side of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of seeing, are desired to leave their orders for England, with major [illegible], or capt. [illegible] Coolidge; and those bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with those gentlemen, in which insurance will be [illegible] for all those who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, taylor and habit-maker from London, [illegible] to Mr. Robert [illegible], deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, [illegible] he is now removed into the house where [illegible] Harvey Howard [illegible] lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, [illegible], and strict attention to business, to merit [illegible] approbation. [illegible]

[illegible], April 22, 1774.

THIS [illegible] the subscriber that [illegible] ... [illegible] John [illegible], and that he travelled with a waggon from [illegible] in Virginia, and a [illegible] gelding, about [illegible] hands high, with a little narrow white in his forehead, [illegible] ... [illegible] while I was gone, the man [illegible] ... [illegible] near [illegible] church, in Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN BRYAN.

N. B. He [illegible] another [illegible] ... John Stalling in Virginia, near the Falls of Patowmack, [illegible] ... [illegible] of 12 pounds, 15 shillings, Maryland currency. 3 w

April 21, 1774.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber [illegible], taken up as a stray, a large dark brown gelding, with a small star in his forehead, [illegible] ... branded on the near thigh [illegible] M. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

3 w CHRISTIAN [illegible].

London Town, April the [illegible], 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the [illegible] business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner and in the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. [illegible]

Chester Town, April 1, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail of Baltimore Town, in the [illegible] day of April [illegible], a negro man, [illegible] calls himself Isaac Wallace, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, a [illegible] made fellow [illegible] had on when put into jail, a woollen [illegible] with [illegible], a light blue jacket, blue woollen trowsers, a pair of black leather shoes, with plated buckles; he can write a good hand, understands arithmetick [illegible] ... he was carried off by some vessel that sailed about that time from said town for London, as he has since been seen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall, on the master of said vessel being convicted of the same, receive the above reward, from

[illegible] JOHN BOLTON.

April 14, 1774.

TO be sold at [illegible], pursuant to the last will and testament of [illegible] William White[illegible], late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of [illegible] River, viz. Middleton in the Grain, [illegible] acres; Cost or Cow-Spring, 100 acres more or less; addition to Cow-Spring, [illegible] acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, [illegible] acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain [illegible] acres, and Hart-Point, [illegible] acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as [illegible] is thought, some [illegible]. The improvements are two plantations containing about [illegible] acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, [illegible] large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. [illegible] who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and [illegible] White[illegible], widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be [illegible] conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the [illegible] day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'C[illegible] in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING, } Trustees for the Sale.

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers, living on the great road that leads from Baltimore town, to Hanover; a stray roan mare, branded on the off shoulder thus Y, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

w 3

[illegible]APOLIS: [illegible] CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1497.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1774.

LONDON, *March* 9.

THE earl of Dartmouth presented to the upper house on Monday a message from his majesty, wherein his majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their serious consideration the late disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable outrages lately committed at Boston; to which most gracious message, an humble address was immediately moved for and ordered to be presented to his majesty by the lords with white staves.

March 10. The remains of opposition seem to have lost all principle. The colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite satisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the treasury to no purpose. In the present crisis, they think they have some chance of partaking the sweets of office, by opposing the good of their country, and the punishment of the Boston mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the minister, and perhaps overset him in their factious storm; but they will only expose themselves to the disgrace and detestation of every true patriot; for the question is reduced to this, whether the colonies shall give laws to England, or England to the colonies.

Yesterday lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Cornwall, kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on their being appointed lords of the treasury, in the room of the hon. Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dyson, who have resigned.

We hear the most vigorous measures are resolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory colonies. Four regiments of foot are to be sent to Boston, and six men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is whispered that the Bostonians are to have their charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a king's government.

March 11. If the spirited measures at present talked of should take place respecting the Americans, the next cargo of a certain commodity may be called gun-powder tea, and they must take it with a little smack of British spirit.

If there is any authenticity in the speeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reason to complain of want of representation in the senate, as numbers in both houses are more zealous for the interests of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week past among the ministry, and they have generally been assisted in their deliberations by the crown lawyers, on American affairs, which seem to embarrass not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, since the revolution, so important a crisis in the constitution of this country as the present state of American affairs now before an august assembly; to speak neither in the language of fear or in the style of pomposity, no less than the fate of a great empire, trembles on the decision; how much, then, does it become our legislators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, personal animosities, and interested differences, and unite their wisest and coolest observations for the general good! to be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a lesser good, brands that man (which we hope, for the sake of the cause, does not exist) with no less an inglorious epithet than that of being a traitor to his country.

The following is his majesty's message, which was presented to the house of commons last Monday.

"His majesty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, with a view to obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two houses of parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his majesty effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain."

Yesterday the speaker took the chair at half past two o'clock; very little private business was done

At twenty-five minutes after three o'clock, the clerks began to read the letters to and from America, consisting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The house broke up at half past six o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American business will come on. No debates ensued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the speaker; no persons, except the two secretaries from the trade and plantation office, were admitted in the gallery.

An express was on Thursday sent from the admiralty office to Portsmouth, with orders for fitting for sea immediately several frigates, which are intended to go with the men of war, already appointed for the American station.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday March 11.

The speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock; lord North came in about a quarter after. The common business being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boston had such a share in the transactions relative to the teaships, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his majesty, derived not from custom, or prescription only, but from the absolute and explicit letter of various acts of parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to such lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of resistance, superiority and independence: and that it was the opinion of governors and other writers of those letters and dispatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their present situation, that all legal government would be subverted and the independency of the colonies be established.

A correspondent observes the wishes of some writers in the news-papers against our taking any concise measures with the Americans, asks how the parliament can possibly decline a concise plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? the inhabitants of Boston have not waited for the resolution of the mother country. Before the determination of the mother country was entered upon, they proceeded to hostilities; they struck the first blow, shut our ships out of our own harbours, maltreated our subjects, and destroyed our property. If we can sit tamely down under injuries like these; if we can put up with a stroke, nay a downright thrashing from our own subjects, and if we can take from them what the greatest power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an instant end of England: and out of respect to what the British name formerly has been, the seat of government should be immediately removed to Massachusett's Bay, since the people of that province are the only people on earth who could trample on our once-boasted spirit with impunity.

March. 14. All forcible, as well as pacific measures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boston rebels; unless their charter is vacated. It is the spring and source of all their insolent and unjustifiable acts. The council being chosen by the people yearly, must vote according to their pleasure, so that, in fact, they are not counsellors of the king but the tools of the faction. The people of the Massachusetts province are also over represented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth part of the present. Boston, instead of sending four members should send but two at most, one would do better. Without this previous necessary step, every other attempt to bring them to reason will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous, it will only be pruning and watering the tree of sedition, instead of striking at its root.

March 15. Yesterday lord North made the following motion in the house of commons, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his majesty's duties and customs from the town of Boston in the province of Massachusett's Bay, in North-America, and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North supported the motion in a speech of near an hour. He was supported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendish, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Pownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was strongly opposed by colonel Jennings Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dowdeswell, and lord Cavendish.

On Friday next the whole house will resolve itself into a committee for a further consideration of American affairs.

From the Whitehall Evening-Post, of March 15.

Substance of the American papers read before the house of commons on Friday last (with remarks.)

THESE papers consist of copies and extracts of letters from the commander of the forces and from the several governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned; narratives of transactions; of copies of letters from the several consignees at Boston to a ringleader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boston previous to the arrival of the tea; of a petition of the consignees to the council of Massachusetts, praying "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the absolute denial of the council (observe, of his majesty's council) to afford the least support or assistance, or even a promise of it; of notes from the India house; of letters from the admiral commanding in Boston harbour, and from lieut. col. Leslie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Castle-William; of a proclamation of the governor against the factious meetings of the inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of treasonable papers printed in America; of a copy of the transactions of the Massachusetts council, condemning the destruction of the tea, and advising legal prosecutions against the perpetrators, which they well knew no person would dare to carry on, and expressing their own abhorrence of the unjustifiable deed, although they would not take any previous step to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpose. So far relative to the Massachusetts.

The papers written and printed from the other colonies are exact of the same nature. They are the regular official information of the different governors transmitted to the American secretary of state, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand-bills, alarms, resolves of town meetings, and minutes of council: in short, the whole budget of abuse that has been vented against parliament and the ministry from New-England to the Carolinas, was read to themselves on Saturday last.

As there was no outrage committed but at Boston, it would be superfluous to narrate all the incendiary scribbling and printing in the different colonies; it may suffice just to observe, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phrases of "desperate plans of despotism," "ministerial designs to ruin their liberties," "slavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "despotic rule," &c.

The Massachusetts council appeared in a very Jesuitical point of view: they would not give the least assistance or protection to the consignees, or to the East-India company's property: they would not even take into consideration the landing and securing the teas. By their replies it would seem, that they rather rejoiced in the opposition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themselves on its side, at least by their neutrality, and the purport of their answer, it was sufficiently evident that they did not even wish to interpose as mediators. The consignees prayed "to resign themselves and the property entrusted to their care, to the council, not only as their guardians and protectors, but also those of the people at large." But these worthy gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the tea scheme was calculated to disturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different governors contain a minute and regular detail of the state of their different provinces, but particularly of the capitals of each, from the first intelligence of the tea's being shipped at home, to its arrival in America and return back or destruction.

Above all the rest of the advices, governor Hutchinson's letters are most precise, exact, and circumstantial. He endeavoured both to sooth and intimidate the faction. It was he himself who advised the consignees to apply to council for their personal safety, and security of their property; for his two eldest sons were two of the consignees. He also, during the height of their turbulent, and unlawful and seditious assemblings, before the destruction of the tea, sent the sheriff to the town meeting at Boston, commanding them to break up and depart. When the sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf arrived in the hall, and intimated, "that he had a paper to read from the governor," the faction put it to vote, "whether he should be permitted to read it or not? after some debate, permission was granted, and the sheriff accordingly pronounced the governor's orders for them to disperse. The instant he had finished, the faction saluted him with an universal hiss, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The proclamation was afterwards published in the gazette, from whence it was copied into the other papers, and criticised and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the tea, the governor, who is very insinuating, appeared to have taken every measure that reason could suggest, both for the safety of the India property, and the safety of the consignees. The principle leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the governor's company of cadets, but it was not to be expected that the leader of the faction would muster the cadets to oppose his own party and his own plots. The applications, of course, had no effect. Perhaps acquiescence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the request, or rather to issue the order.

By governor Hutchinson's letters, the people of the town or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's vessel, to demand a clearance outwards, from the custom house, in order that the tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch resisted a long time, but his person being threatened, nay his life, made him comply. The custom house refused to grant him an illegal clearance. The governor was then applied to for a pass, without which the vessel would have been stopped at C. William; but this was also refused to Mr. Rotch, because it was totally inconsistent with the duty of a governor to grant a pass to a vessel that had not been regularly cleared at the custom-house. This negotiation, or insurrection, or rebellion, came to a crisis about the middle of December. The faction, sitting in town-meeting, heard the account of the refusals above-mentioned, from Mr Rotch. It appears they expected such answers, and were prepared for the event; for immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, signals were given both from within and without the meeting. A number of men, disguised, boarded the vessels containing the tea, and, as it is said, threw the

[illegible] thank not a little [illegible] and that [illegible]

[illegible] ſummary of what was heard [illegible] in their effect [illegible]

[illegible] the whole tranſaction [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a petition from —— Bollan [illegible] of the province and council of Maſſachuſetts Bay in New-England, which [illegible]

[illegible] petition was preſented by the [illegible] natives of North-America [illegible]

[illegible] Mancheſter, the [illegible] Wedderburn, and [illegible]

[illegible] that the court of France [illegible] arming againſt Ruſ[illegible] peace with the Turks [illegible] will give proof.

[illegible] that there are every [illegible] the following ſhips [illegible] the Harriot [illegible] proviſion on board.

[illegible] act of parliament 'to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping, of goods, wares and merchandiſe, at the town, and within the harbour, of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North-America,' [illegible] in the preſent ſeſſion, and which takes place [illegible] of June next, is inſerted for the information of the merchants of Great-Britain [illegible] trading to North-America in Saturday's London Gazette.

'To the King's moſt excellent majeſty.

'The humble petition of ſeveral natives of America,

'Sheweth,

'That your majeſty's petitioners are natives of your dominions in America, and bear moſt true and cordial allegiance to your majeſty's royal perſon and family.

'That allegiance and protection being reciprocal, your petitioners look up to your majeſty for protection under the common law of the land, which is their birth-right.

'That, according to law, no man can be condemned to puniſhment without being called upon to anſwer, nor without an opportunity of hearing the evidence againſt him, and defending his innocence. That in violation of this law, and of every principle of natural juſtice, a bill is now offered for the royal aſſent, calculated to inflict pains and penalties, with unexampled ſeverity, upon your majeſty's loyal town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the ſaid town being uninformed of the proceedings, and not heard in its defence. That this bill, if it receive your majeſty's aſſent, will immediately take away from the inhabitants of the town of Boſton the uſe of property to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, veſted in quays, wharfs, ſtore-houſes, &c. will reſtrain many thouſands of your majeſty's ſubjects from procuring ſubſiſtence for themſelves and their families, by their ordinary occupations; may endanger the community, by violent convulſions from ſo many men rendered deſperate, by being deprived of their daily bread; and, what cannot but be the laſt violence to the royal juſtice, will puniſh the innocent for the guilty.

'That your majeſty's petitioners moſt humbly repreſent, [illegible] the more [illegible] in the courts of common law in America [illegible] *teſtimony* [illegible]

'That the petitioners therefore moſt humbly [illegible] that your majeſty will be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to withhold your royal aſſent to a bill, that [illegible] unheard, and form a precedent, which will take away every ſecurity and protection, under the law, from all your majeſty's ſubjects in America.

'And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.'

William Lee,
B[illegible]
John [illegible]
[illegible]
William [illegible]
R[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
William Middleton,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] W[illegible]
Robert [illegible] jun.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Walter [illegible]
Edward [illegible]
Thomas P[illegible]
[illegible] Middleton, jun.
John B[illegible]
John B[illegible]
[illegible] W[illegible]
Joſ. Johnſon,
[illegible]
Daniel Bowler,
John [illegible]
Arthur Lee,
[illegible] P[illegible]
W[illegible]
[illegible]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of April [illegible] 1774.
Publiſhed by Authority.

THE following act of parliament, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion, and which takes place on the firſt of June next, is inſerted for the information of the merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland trading to North-America, &c.

An act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping, of goods, wares, or merchandiſe, at the town, and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England, by divers ill-affected perſons, to the ſubverſion of his majeſty's government, and to the utter deſtruction of the publick peace, and good order of the ſaid town; in which commotions and inſurrections certain valuable cargoes of teas, being the property of the Eaſt India company, and on board certain veſſels lying within the bay or harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed: And whereas, in the preſent condition of the ſaid town and harbour, the commerce of his majeſty's ſubjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the cuſtoms payable to his majeſty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid town: may it pleaſe your majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to lade or put, or cauſe or procure to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the ſaid town of Boſton, or in or upon any part of the ſhore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boſton, between a certain headland or point called Nahant point, on the Eaſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, and a certain other headland or point called Alderton point, on the Weſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, or in or upon any iſland, creek, landing place, bank, or other place, within the ſaid bay or headlands, into any ſhip, veſſel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, to be tranſported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatſoever, or into any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England; or to take [illegible] diſcharged, or laid on land, within the ſaid town, or in or upon any of the places aforeſaid, out of any boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, to be brought from any other country, province, or place, or any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the ſaid goods, wares, and merchandiſe, and of the ſaid boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or other bottom into which the ſame ſhall be put, or out of which the ſame ſhall be taken, and of the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and ſtores, in or belonging to the ſame: And if any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, ſhall, within the ſaid town, or in any the places aforeſaid, be laden or taken in from the ſhore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ſhip or veſſel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New-England, ſuch barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any wharfinger or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their ſervants, or any of them, ſhall take up or land, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken up or landed, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be water-borne, at or from any of their ſaid wharfs, cranes, or quays, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe; in every ſuch caſe, all and every ſuch wharfinger, and keeper of ſuch wharf, crane, or quay, and every perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the ſhipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat, or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods, wares, and merchandiſe, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come after the loading, ſhipping, or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods, wares, and merchandiſe, ſhall bear at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle, and carriages, whatſoever made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforeſaid goods, wares, and merchandiſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or lie at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the ſaid bay, deſcribed and bounded as aforeſaid, or within one league from the ſaid bay ſo deſcribed, or the ſaid headlands, or any of the iſlands lying between or within the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for any admiral, chief commander, or commiſſioned officer of his majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port or harbour, or to ſuch ſtation as the ſaid officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart accordingly, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle and furniture, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels whereon the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by, and in the immediate pay of, his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; nor to any fuel or victual brought coaſt-wiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, provided the veſſels wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let-paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the proper officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and that ſome officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms be alſo there put on board the ſaid veſſel, who is hereby authoriſed to go on board, and proceed with the ſaid veſſel, together with a ſufficient number of perſons, properly armed, for his defence, to the ſaid town or harbour of Boſton; nor to any ſhips or veſſels which may happen to be within the ſaid harbour of Boſton, on or before the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or diſcharge any goods, wares, and merchandiſe, provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels do depart the ſaid harbour within fourteen days after the ſaid firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſeizures, penalties, and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, ſhall be made and proſecuted by any admiral, chief commander, or commiſſioned officer, of his majeſty's fleet, or ſhips of war, or by the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms, or ſome of them, or by ſome other perſon deputed or authoriſed, by warrant from the lord high treaſurer, or the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury for the time being, and by no other perſon whatſoever: And if any ſuch officer, or other perſon authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at ſuch lading or unlading, or ſhall make or commence any colluſive ſeizure, information, or agreement for that purpoſe, or ſhall do any other act whatſoever, whereby the goods, wares, or merchandiſe, prohibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act may be evaded, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds for every ſuch offence, and ſhall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every perſon who ſhall give, offer, or promiſe, any ſuch bribe or reward, or ſhall contract, agree, or treat with any perſon, ſo authoriſed as aforeſaid, to commit any ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of

the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two several acts of parliament, the one passed in the fourth year of his present majesty, intitled "An Act for granting certain duties in the "British colonies and plantations in America; for "continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an "act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late "majesty king George the second, intitled, An Act "for the better securing and encouraging the "trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America; for "applying the produce of such duties, and the duties "to arise by virtue of the said act, towards defraying "the expences of defraying protecting, and securing "the said colonies and plantations; for explaining an "act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of "king Charles the second, intitled, An Act for the "encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, "and for the better securing the plantation trade; and "for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on "exports from this kingdom, and more effectually pre-"venting the clandestine conveyance of goods to and "from the said colonies and plantations, and improv-"ing and securing the trade between the same and "Great-Britain;" the other passed in the eighth year of his present majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for "the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties "and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of parliament re-"lating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies "and plantations in America."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every charter party, bill of loading, and other contract for consigning shipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, to or from the said town of Boston, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, described as aforesaid, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this act shall remain in full force, relating to any ship which shall arrive at the said town or harbour after the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made to appear to his majesty in his privy council that peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored in the said town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his majesty's customs duly collected, and his majesty, in his privy council, shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by proclamation, or order of council, to assign and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits, of the port or harbour of Boston and of every creek or haven within the same or in the islands within the precinct thereof; and also to assign and appoint such and so many open places, quays, and wharfs within the said harbour, creeks, havens, and islands, for the landing, discharging, lading, and shipping of goods, as his majesty, his heirs or successors shall judge necessary and expedient; and also to appoint such and so many officers of the customs therein as his majesty shall think fit: after which it shall be lawful for any person or persons to lade or put off from, or to discharge and land upon, such wharfs, quays and places so appointed within the said harbour, and none other, any goods, wares, and merchandise whatever.

Provided always that if any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be laden or put off from, or discharged or landed upon, any other place, than the quays, wharfs or places, so to be appointed, the same, together with the ships, boats, and other vessels employed therein, and the horses, or other cattle and carriages used to convey the same, and the person or persons concerned or assisting therein, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the forfeitures and penalties imposed by this or any other act on the illegal shipping or landing of goods.

Provided also, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed, to enable his majesty to appoint such port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharfs, places, or officers, in the said town of Boston, or in the said bay or islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his majesty that full satisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, for the damages sustained by the said company, by the destruction of their goods sent to the said town of Boston, on board certain ships or vessels as aforesaid, and until it shall be certified to his majesty, in council, by the governor, or lieutenant governor, of the said province, that reasonable satisfaction hath been made to the officers of his majesty's revenue, and others, who suffered by the riots and insurrections abovementioned, in the months of November and December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the month of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act of parliament, the defendant or defendants, in such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give the said act, and the special matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act: and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared; or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as defendants have in other cases by law.

April 9. Thursday night a cabinet council was held at lord North's, at which all the great officers of state assisted, as did his excellency general Gage, which sat late. After their rising a messenger was dispatched to Portsmouth.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America, hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Englishmen.

We are informed from the best authority, that the following four regiments have actually received orders from the war office to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston upon the shortest notice, viz. the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithstanding many of them had obtained the king's leave of absence, have received orders to join their respective corps immediately upon pain of being cashiered.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Bostonians have made some overtures which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremities; it is, however, generally agreed, that general Gage will be sent to America, to see all things settled upon a permanent and proper footing.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, from Boston.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmer, from New Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, from Virginia.
Sloop Lucy, Samuel M'Lellan, from Tortola.
Sloop Britannia, Thomas Jones, from St. Eustatia.
Schooner Fanny, Benjamin Dashiell, from Grenada.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, from London.

CLEARED.

Brig Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson, for London.
Brig Sally, Wyatt Str Barbe, for Bilboa.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, for Surinam.
Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, for Barbados.

*** *Advertisements omitted this week, will be inserted in our next*

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, May 16, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the Geddes, captain Harrison,

AN assortment of European and East-India goods; suitable for the season; which are to be sold wholesale or retail, at my store on the front of the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or short credit. THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the same place may be had red port wine of the *very best quality*, by the groce, or smaller quantity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee 2 w

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To be sold by the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling cash, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-house, and one and an half from the bay containing about 242 acres, whereon are a large dwelling house with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, and several other convenient houses; near one end of the said land is a new dwelling house 20 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement; there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther particulars enquire of w4 JOHN HANCE.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the first day of June,

A TRACT of land, called Nutwell's Chance, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres; also a tract called Brecknock, containing one hundred acres, adjacent to the above; those tracts are located in Queen-Anne's county, and situated on Wye river. On the 10th will be sold on the premises, a tract called Lloyd's Freshes, patented for one thousand acres, contiguous to Church-Hill in said county; great part of which is capable of making good meadow. Likewise will be sold on the premises, the 11th of the said month, part of a tract called Mitchel's Park, containing four hundred acres, lying in Kent county, and is remarkably well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase at private sale, before the day of vendue, may know the terms and title, by applying to the subscriber, EDWARD LLOYD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4 w

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Baltimore Town.

LAST Monday morning arrived from Chester Town, the rev. Mr. William Boardley, an Ethiopean preacher, of very distinguished merit; who proposes, (God willing) to preach every Thursday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly place appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife; she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings if ten miles from home, thirty shillings if twenty miles, fifty shillings if thirty miles, three pounds if forty miles, and the above reward out of the province, or twenty dollars for either, paid by May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, junr.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Elk Ridge, May 10, 1774.

RAN away last night, an Irish servant man, named Thomas Bready, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has but little beard, and some marks of the small-pox in his face, is a good deal freckled, has long brown hair clubbed, and often nicely curled at the sides; his common dress is a fulled black and white country cloth over jacket, very long, a short under waistcoat unfulled black and white, with breeches of the same, black and white country yarn stockings, old country shoes with strings, one of them patched on the side, a pretty good English fine hat with a black silk band and buckle; he carried with him sundry other cloaths, viz. an old green cassimer coat very much worn and faded, an old striped flannel waistcoat, a pair of mixed cloth breeches made out of an old coat turned, I suppose he has worn these last mentioned cloaths, and carried the others for change, he has a brown dowlas, and two osnabrig shirts, is subject to get drunk, and has had one of his thighs broke, which makes him hop very much in his walk; I expect that he is gone off with a brother of his, a very strong well set fellow, a servant to Mr. Philemon Warfield, as I found the horse at my house this morning which I believe that servant used to ride when he came to visit my servant, his brother. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. I have since discovered that he has stolen a light mixed wilton coat with a red cape, and a light blue broad cloth waistcoat with plain white metal capped buttons, which I suppose was for his brother to wear. 4w

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STRAY'D or stolen from my house on the 26th of April, a small sorrel mare, about eight years old, twelve and an half hands high, has a switch tail, some saddle spots, and a small white spot under her right ear, is a natural pacer, and goes very easy, branded with something like S. Whoever delivers said mare to me shall receive twenty shillings reward.

w2 NICHOLAS THACKREL.

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commissioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that pursuant to an act of assembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the said bills of credit to the inhabitants of the several counties, agreeable to the directions of the said act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to say

		Dollars.
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county		35,200
Part of which is, by subsequent acts of assembly, appropriated		
For the use of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the use of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in said county,	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,	-	21,333⅓
Charles county,	-	20,000
Calvert county,	-	9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county,	-	16 000
Queen Anne's county,	-	19,200
Dorchester county,	-	18,933⅓
Worcester county,	-	14 933⅓
Somerset county,	-	14,400
Kent county,	-	14,133⅓
Talbot county,	-	13 333⅓
Cæcil county,	-	11,200

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately removed from the house he lived in at the Dock, and has now opened a tavern in the house where Dr. Steuart formerly lived, in Francis street, and opposite to Mr. Robert Couden's store; the house is much enlarged and rendered very commodious, the lodging rooms are light and airy and have most of them fire places, there are good stables and yard for the reception of horses, and as the house is situated about half way between the Stadt-house and the Dock, it is equally convenient to the gentlemen of the Eastern and Western shore. No expence has been spared to procure every necessary article of the best quality, and as he is determined to do every thing in his power to oblige, he hopes for the encouragement and approbation of the public.

tf ISAAC M'HARD.

N. B. Young gentlemen may be boarded as cheap as at any genteel private boarding house in town, and may if they choose it be quite retired. I. M'H.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that she hath once more furnished herself with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

February 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber at his store in Annapolis, fine hyson tea, London double refined loaf sugar, West India cotton, molasses, good country sole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant, living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a servant man named John Baptist Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are supposed to have gone to some part of Herring Bay or the river sides, as he professes seine knitting and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well set, broad shouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a sandy and lightish brown, gray eyes, full visaged, and remarkable for stammering in his speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, new shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a pistole, paid by the subscriber, and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

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 tf HENRY RIDGELY.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

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Lower Marlborough, April 18, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN informs his friends in Maryland, that he expects to sail for England on or before the 15th of May, and requests the favour of those that may be disappointed in getting their tobacco in the Annapolis, not to take it amiss, as he must take on board, what first comes down to the warehouses; but makes use of this opportunity to give them notice, for himself and company, that they will by that time have another ship in Patuxent, whose stay there will be very short, as many of their most particular friends tobacco cannot be got ready to go in the Annapolis, and they expect that there will be another ship load ready in that river by the 20th of June, so that their next ship will have immediate dispatch as fast as she can load.

Those gentlemen on the Eastern shore, who are now disappointed in getting their tobacco on board the Annapolis, and all others who will favour T. Eden and company with their consignments, are requested to take notice, that the Sophia, capt. Carmichael, in Chester river, and the Choptank, capt. Coward, at Oxford, are now loading to their address. Both of those ships are expected to sail early, the first of them nearly at the same time with the Annapolis. Captain Eden is very sorry that he is not able to wait on the gentlemen on the Eastern shore himself, to take their commands; but those, who wish their tobacco home to an early market, or have other business, are desired to give notice thereof, to James Dickinson, Esq; at Oxford; Mr. James Hutchins junior, at Kent Island; or capt. Carmichael on board his ship at Chester; and their tobacco shall be sent for, and their letters forwarded immediately.

A ship for Patowmack, was to sail from London by the last of February, so that she may be now hourly expected.

Capt. Handrick, in a ship called the Baltimore, is engaged to come out for T. Eden and company, and was to sail from London by the last of March, for Patapsco.

Those gentlemen, who want goods out in the fall, may be assured, that they will be bought on the best terms, and are requested to send their orders home by the Annapolis; as frequent miscarriages, and delays of letters, by many other channels, are pretty well known to be the case *sometimes* from this province.

Those gentlemen on this side of the bay, whom capt. Eden may not have an opportunity of seeing, are desired to leave their orders for England, with major Jo. Sim, or capt. Judson Coolidge; and those bills of lading, which he may not have an opportunity of delivering, will be left with those gentlemen, in which insurance will be inserted for all those who do not give particular orders to the contrary.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. tf

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Chester Town, April 8, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town, on the 6th day of April 1772, a negro man, named Isaac, calls himself Isaac Wallace, about 32 or 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a slim made fellow: had on when put into jail, a woollen cloth cap, turned up with furr, a light blue jacket, blue woollen trousers, a pair of black leather shoes, with plated buckles, he can write a good hand, understands arithmetick; it is supposed he was carried off by some vessel that sailed about that time from said town for London, as he has since been seen in that city. Whoever will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall, on the master of said vessel being convicted of the same, receive the above reward, from

6 m JOHN BOLTON.

THE subscribers, patentees of land at the Falls of Ohio, hereby inform the public, that they intend to lay out a town there in the most convenient place; the lots to be eighty feet front, and two hundred and forty deep, the number of lots that shall be laidoff at first, will depend on the number of applications, the purchase money of each lot to be four Spanish dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rents for ever. The purchasers to build on each lot within the space of two years, from the first of next December, a log-house not less than sixteen feet square, with a stone or brick chimney, and as in that country it will be necessary the first settlers should build compactly, the improvements must naturally join each other; it is further proposed for the conveniency of the settlers, that an out lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, shall be laid off for each that desire the same, and that at an easy rent on a long lease. Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittsburgh, till the middle of June next, at which time one of them will set off from thence to execute the plan. The advantageous situation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine, or repository, to receive the produce of the very extensive and fertile country on the Ohio and its branches, as well as the necessary merchandizes suitable for the inhabitants that shall emigrate into that country, (as boats of fifty tons burthen may be navigated from New Orleans, up to the town) is sufficient to recommend it; but when it is considered how liberal, nay profuse nature has been in stocking it so abundantly, that the slightest industry may supply the most numerous family with the greatest plenty, and amazing variety, of fish fowl, and flesh; the fertility of the soil, and facility of cultivation, fit it for producing commodities of great value with little labour; the wholesomness of the waters, and serenity of the air, render it healthy; and that when property may be so easily acquired, we may with certainty affirm, that it will in a short time be equalled by few inland places on the American continent.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
April 3d, 1774. JOHN CONNOLLY.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40l. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hath served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed: this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Queen-Anne's county, April 25, 1774.

MY former advertisement having been misunderstood by some people, I think proper to declare that it was not my intention to desert this country altogether, but only "to absent" for a while, according to my present peculiar circumstances. I have weighty concerns that will require my attention in the country, and they will soon demand my presence; beside that my connexions, and my attachment to the country will claim me. 3 w

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Annapolis, April 27, 1774.

LATELY arrived from London, in the ship Speedwell, Capt. William Clark, commander; Joseph Browning, tailor and habit-maker; he presumes to inform those ladies and gentlemen, who will so far condescend as to favour him with their commands, that he will exert his utmost abilities, and doubts not but he shall have the happiness to give entire satisfaction, to all who will do him the honour of employing him; he has lodgings at present, at Mr. Thomas Hincks's, but hopes very soon to be differently situated; in the mean time will esteem it as the greatest obligation, to be permitted to wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses; he humbly hopes he shall not be ungrateful for the smallest order he may receive, but is determined (if God permits) to dispatch it with the utmost expedition and fidelity. w3

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of George Myers living on the great road that leads from Baltimore town, to Hanover; a stray roan mare, branded on the off shoulder thus ꓘ, is a natural pacer, and appears to be about three years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1498.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I send you a little essay on the advantages of a classical education published in Britain, which cannot but appear, at this season, with peculiar propriety, in your paper.
Port-Tobacco, May 17, 1774. Z.

THOUGHTS *on the accessory advantages of a* CLASSICAL *education.**

Nam cætera, neque temporum sunt, neque ætatem omnium, neque locorum; at hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum; peregrinantur, rusticantur.
Cicero pro Archia.

WHEN we reflect upon the general spirit of indolence and dissipation which is natural to youth, and perhaps too much favoured by the prevailing maxims and customs of our times, it will appear a topic of serious and important speculation, to consider by what gradations these foibles of our nature have become so universally prevalent; and what are the most practicable and effectual means to check their growth, and to prevent their ruinous consequences. This, however, would be a field too extensive for the limits of a short essay. A few observations, however, on this subject, may possibly be made with advantage: and it may be remarked, that one capital source of the misfortunes which we deplore is, the encouragement which they have found from the mistaken views and unhappy endeavours of their most sanguine and declared antagonists. The paths which lead to science and wisdom appearing, to those by whom they had been already traversed, tedious, rugged, and thorny, those sages were induced, even by their zeal for the interests of learning, and for the dignity, happiness, and refinement of human life, to render the temple of Minerva as accessible as they could. Hence the various projects to render our acquisition of the first elements of literature as pleasing as possible, and to bribe us into the culture of our faculties by amusement. Hence, the auxiliary force of so many extrensic motives were called to the assistance of the teacher. His pupils were taught to know their letters by a game; and thus their ambition and avarice were interested in the discovery. But the natural effect of this procedure was, to render those attainments, which he chiefly laboured to inculcate, less valuable in the eyes of his disciples; who, by such a conduct, were taught to regard them only as secondary views or means for acquiring more valuable and important ends. Hence too, the universal propensity for compendizing the elements of science, that they might be the sooner impressed on, and the more easily retained in the memory. But this effort was likewise attended with a success far inferior to the flattering expectations of its votaries; for they found that the assertion of Horace,

——————Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio!

was a truth too stubborn to be either eluded by their endeavours or softened by their arts.

It is acknowledged, that the long and indefatigable application, which is necessary to make us susceptible of true learning; the austerity, ignorance, and ill-nature of those to whom the province of inculcating these elements is often intrusted, are more than sufficient to intimidate our approaches, and to retard our progress. But, because difficulties are formidable in their own nature, and may become insuperable by the bad management of our conductors, it will not surely follow that these difficulties are entirely useless. A superficial acquaintance with human nature will demonstratively convince us, that our acquisitions are frequently valued in proportion as they are arduous, and in proportion to the number of those obstacles which must either be removed or surmounted before we can possess them. Is not the hero's victory inhanced by the danger and difficulty of his atchievements? Is not the lover's conquest endeared by the various oppositions which it encountered, either from the coyness of his mistress, or other accidental circumstances? In the commercial world, are not those properties which have been obtained with toil and fatigue, esteemed more precious than such as accrue from inheritance, or other contingencies of the same kind?

It is neither at this time agreeable to my plan, nor consistent with my situation, to form any general estimate of the ancients, much less to compare their works with those of modern writers. Both perhaps have their excellencies and defects: and both have a just claim to our veneration and attention. It is, at present, my only intention to observe, that, though every improvement formerly attained by the acquisition of dead languages were now diffused through those which are in use, yet the habits of thought and attention contracted in acquiring these vehicles of science are far from being useless. On the contrary, they are perhaps the only proper balance for that dissipation, forgetfulness, and levity, which, if not anticipated and prevented, will, in all probability, attend us through the whole course of our lives, and influence every part of our conduct. To give the human character, therefore, such a degree of stability and importance as are requisite for the present exigencies of our being, it seems necessary that our powers should be excited by labour and difficulty, and invigorated by strong and repeated exertion. There is a certain period of our lives when the operations of the mind deeply partake of mechanism; when she acquires and retains impressions, not from any intrinsic excellence in their objects, but merely because the objects themselves are present. To the original impressions of sense succeed the exertions (if indeed they are exertions) of local memory. When this useful faculty has collected a sufficient number of materials, the intellect surveys its store, disposes, compares, and increases them by new ideas and conclusions, which result from accurate and faithful views of their relations or differences. But, if impressions are not strongly and repeatedly felt, they will leave no traces in the memory; they will have no existence but in their immediate perception; they will be too fleeting and momentary for the deliberate comparisons and the slow deductions of understanding. In mathematics, how common is it to observe a pupil, comprehending, at one glance of thought, the demonstration, and forgetting it as soon as his eyes are diverted from the media by which it was conveyed; whilst another, who laboured in every advance, indelibly fixes it in his mind. What I mean to illustrate by these different examples is this, that, whilst we merely study the vehicles by which the ancients have perpetuated their conceptions and discoveries, we in a great measure imbibe and retain the conceptions and discoveries themselves. The ideas and improvements, however, which are conveyed to us through the channel of living languages, are not only evanescent and transitory in their duration, but, by the facility with which they arrive at the mind, they are likewise extremely confined and fluctuating. Why has ancient learning been so diffuse and permanent, but because the languages in which it was contained were generally understood, and no longer subject to those innovations which must infallibly affect every living language? words are not attached to their ideas by nature, but by confirmed habit and permanent association. From this arbitrary connection, and because the words of any language are far short in number, and inadequate to comprehend the things which it ought to express, it must inevitably happen, that analogous ideas are signified by the same word. And as words and phrases are thus often transferred from one sense to another, so the analogy frequently becomes very distant; because the gradations through which they have passed from their original meaning to that in which we find them used, are often irrecoverably lost. Besides, as these analogies are not formed by men of learning with accuracy and judgement, but, according to vulgar conception, or the fortuitous assemblages of things, they must of themselves be frequently obscure, and sometimes impossible to be detected. These are not the only unfavourable changes to which living languages are obnoxious. Vulgar cant and learned affectation conspire to hurt them. The fool and pedant have them equally in their power. The interpositions of taste and judgement are feeble, slow, and gradual. Besides, when at last they have attained their ends in forming a language, with all the elegance, harmony, copiousness, and emphasis, of which it is capable, they no longer superintend it with the same assiduity. They become secure and indolent. The language however is not fixed, but in continual revolution, by the abolition of old, or the adoption of new words, phrases, and idioms. Hence, in language, as in life, there is an infancy, a maturity, a dotage, or a decline.

[To be concluded in our next.]

* *It has of late years become fashionable in the Scottish universities, to teach the sciences in the English language. The Latin tongue has, of consequence, fallen into disrepute. This abuse gave rise to the present defence of ancient learning.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 13.

THE new sultan has already given proofs of his generosity and justice; for instead of following the example of some of his predecessors, in mutilating and even stranggling his nearest relations, his highness has heaped favours on the young sultan Selim, son of the deceased emperor. He kept this young prince with him eight days, promised to be a father to him, ordered the apartments allotted for him to be made more spacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for the young prince's mother to be contiguous to her son's.

They write from the army, that the grand visir has summoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his army, in order to review them next month, and open the campaign as early as possible. It is asserted that the grand signior found 60 millions of piastres among the treasures of his predecessor.

UPPER RHINE, *Feb.* 18. Some advices are arrived here which mention, that the rebellion in Russia becomes daily more formidable, for that the rebels have taken Casan, and are now arrived at Moscow. On the other hand, they seem to have cut off the communication in many parts of that vast empire, if it is true that a certain Russian minister declared to one of his friends that he had sent 26 estafettes without receiving any answer.

COLOGNE, *Feb.* 22. By letters received here from Kiow, in Russia minor, the rebel Pugatschew continues his exactions in the neighbourhood of Orenbourg. He massacres all the Russian subjects, but spares the foreigners and peasants, in hopes of gaining them over to his party. He has already ravaged the lines of Zakaran, and depopulated the fortresses which served as barriers to that country; he has plundered the town of Ossa, and made incursions towards Moscow, and the opposite side towards Astracan: all the officers who fall into his hands must enter into his service or lose their lives, most of whom prefer their honour to their life. He intends to enter into Siberia, and it is easy to see what he aims at, though we cannot get a sight of his manifestos, because the government take all the pains imaginable to suppress them, and they are besides written in the language of the Nomades, a people whom he endeavours to gain over to his interest by flattering promises. The report of general Bibikow's having joined that rebel is without foundation.

TURIN, *Feb.* 5. We have just received advice, that on Saturday the 22d of last month, a second insurrection happened at Palermo, in which the archbishop and Mr. Emanuel Batta were murdered, and eight Xebecks were fitting out at Messina, in order to bring the rebels back to their duty. They write from Tunis, that on the 13th of the same month a violent earthquake happened there, which did a great deal of damage, and that several ships in that harbour were lost by the violent agitation of the sea at that time.

LONDON, *March* 5.

The report gains ground that a certain American agent will soon be restored to his office with additional honour.

It is said that some bomb vessels ar ordered to be fitted out for America.

The regency of Hanover, with true policy, permit the Jesuits an Asylum there: it is said with confidence, that the society have brought into the electorate more than half a million.

When the last letters left Cadiz there were then in that port eight ships of the line, two frigates, and a number of other vessels, with their sails bent all ready for sailing.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the king of Sweden intends to make a tour, in the approaching summer, to Petersburgh, in order to pay a visit to the emperor. But most persons think, if it takes place, something more is intended than a mere visit.

They write from Warsaw, that it is pretended that the disorders which have happened in the government of Orenbourg, have been excited by some secret enemies of Russia, and that Pugatschew, the chief of the mutineers, is certain of a retreat, should he fail of success.

A petition in behalf of the island and colony of Barbados, has been presented to the house of commons, praying that a free port may be opened in that island, with the same privileges as are granted to those established in Jamaica.

Thursday a young man of genteel address was apprehended at a public house in the city, on a charge of marrying nine wives in less than four years, who are all now living, and with each of whom he had a fortune.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, lord Stanley and his brother coming in a post chaise and four from Chelsea to town, were stopped by four footpads, two of whom seized the horses, and put pistols to the breasts of the postilions; the other two went on each side the carriage, and presenting their pistols, were resisted by the hon. Mr. Stanley, whom one of the fellows fired at; on which lord Stanley seized the man on his side by the arm, and wounded him on the back of the head with a scymetar. The two Ruffians at the heads of the horses then went to the assistance of their comrades, when the postilions driving furiously on, the nobleman and his brother escaped unhurt, though one of the villains fired a second pistol.

March 9. Mr. Edmund Burke, in the house of commons on Monday, vehemently declaimed against the adoption of hostile measures with respect to the colonies. He affirmed, that the evils subsisting in America were of a civil nature, and that, to propose military remedies for the correction of civil abuses, was to act in direct contradiction to every principle of sound policy; besides, the execution of a plan of the kind had been, and would be, in every popular government, found impracticable. The magistrate must act in concert with the military, or every effort of the latter, would prove futile and abortive. Every law process relative to the life, liberty or property of an English subject, betoke a popular origin, from the presentment of the grand jury to the final adjudication of a petit jury. The principles of government, therefore, should have respect to the democracy of the constitution; and, as that allowed of no appeal to the sword but in conjunction with the civil power, where the magistracy refused to co-operate, a military force must turn to little account. These positions, applied to America, would, Mr.

Burke said, hold good in every respect: the introduction of an army would not change the opinions of the colonists; the men who thought themselves ill-treated now, wouldnot be of different sentiments when the bayonets were pointed to their breasts; and unless, by an alteration of measures, you effected a change in the opinions of men, you might destroy numbers, without being able to establish any permanent sovereignty over the multitudes who survived the sanguinary policy. Mr. Burke concluded by advising a change of American governors, the folly of the present having brought on the mischiefs of which we now complained; and, when the colonists seemed averse to contending the authority of the mother country, one of the governors (Hutchinson,) at once to gratify his vanity and expose his ignorance, absolutely challenged the assembly to a dispute about the right of taxation, and the first principles of legislation! like Duns Scotus, and the schoolmen of old, who stuck up papers challenging men who held espoused opposite tenets to a public disputation! was not this to sink the dignity of a representative of majesty in the logical quibbles of a word-catcher? nor was it otherwise than natural that men of this stamp must be contemned by the wise, and laughed at even by the vulgar.

We are assured the dean of Gloucester's scheme, to separate Great-Britain entirely from the North-American colonies, and declare the inhabitants a free and independent people, meets with great countenance amongst the principal leaders in administration.

In case the above measure should be adopted, we shall save near 400,000l. per annum, by being discharged from the payment of any civil or military establishment belonging to the colonies;—for which generous benefaction we receive at present no other return than invectives and reproaches. The ceasing of the payment of bounties on the american productions will also be another saving of near 200,000l. a year.

March 10. The right hon. lord North will have a levee at the cockpit, Whitehall, this day at one o'clock.

A correspondent at the west end of the town, on whose information we can depend, has sent us the following authentic list of the new promotions and removals, viz.

Lord Beauchamp to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;

Mr. Cornwall to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Charles Fox.

Mr Dyson to be cofferer of the household, in the room of Hans Stanley, Esq; who is appointed governor of the Isle of Wight for life (but without any additional pension as was reported.)

Sir William Meredith to be comptroller of the household, in the room of lord Pelham, who is appointed a lord of the bed-chamber.

We are assured, from tolerable good authority, that a treaty has been opened for some time between the Bedford, Rockingham and Shelburne parties. If so, it will be impossible for the minister to maintain his ground.

It is further asserted, that lords Chatham and Temple mean to throw their whole weight to support the above triumvirate.

Lord Chatham is hourly expected in town, not only to be present at the debates in a great assembly, but also, it is said, to endeavour to concilitate all differences between Great-Britain and her colonies.

March 19. The American cause certainly suffers for want of lord Chatham's presence; but he is too lame to take any step in the business.

The following ships are fitting out at Toulon with the utmost expedition, and are to be commanded by the count d'Estaing, who is appointed governor-general and commander in chief of all the French settlements in India, viz. La Provence, 64 guns; le Languedoc, 74; le Tonnant, 84; l'Intrepide, 54; la Thetis, 32; la Topaze, 24; la Syrene, 18.

March 26. The Russian ambassador waited upon lord North on Thursday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his court, of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean sea.

The breach between the Greeks and the emperor of Morocco is expected to give a new turn to the affairs on the continent.

April 9. All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently said have an actual promise from a certain great person, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What those private orders are may be guessed at.

NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

By Capt. Callahan, arrived at Boston, we are informed that admiral Greaves, appointed to relieve admiral Montague, was already sailed, or would certainly depart from Portsmouth on the 15th of March, wind and weather permitting, in the Preston man of war of 52 guns, with the Royal Oak and the Egmont, each of 74 guns, and the Worcester of 64 guns, all bound to Boston. Three more frigates are ordered thither besides the Rose, the Lively, and the Mercury; the latter of which was sailed express for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 13.

"The Sampson left London about the 10th, and the land's end about the 14th ult. General Gage was appointed governor of Boston the first of April, and embarked on board the Lively frigate before Couper left London. To-morrow's post, it is likely, will bring an account of his arrival, whither he would be attended by major Sheriff. His lady and other part of his family come out in the Lady Gage the beginning of May,

"The Boston bill passed the house, without hardly dividing, the last of March, which moves their custom house to Salem, Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the civil government of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

"The papers are filled with debates on the alarming prospect we have before us. All America is deeply concerned at the fate of Boston. That constitution is to be entirely changed, by depriving them of almost all their privileges. There is a reservatory clause in the bill, empowering his majesty, in his privy council, to restore the trade of Boston whenever he shall think proper from a due submission to the laws of England. This is only a beginning."

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, was run for at Nottingham, in Prince George's county, a purse of £50. weight for age, which was won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at 4 heats, beating Dr. Hamilton's Primrose, Col. Barnes's young Tanner, and two others.

And on the 12th the surplus of the subscription, and the entrance money for both days, carrying 9 stone, was won at two heats, by his excellency governor Eden's chesnut horse Slim, 6 years old, beating Col. Sims's bay horse Wildair, aged—Dr. Hamilton's and Mr. Lyles's Fillies were drawn.

On Tuesday the 17th a purse of £50. weight for age and blood, was run for at Baltimore-Town—and won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at two heats, beating Col. Nicholson's horse,—and Mr. Gough's horse Garrick;—and on the 18th a purse of £30. was won by Mr. Gough's horse Garrick, beating eight others.

Whynot and Slim are gone to Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

RESOLVED therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

A letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in this city.

"Dear SIR, London, March 31, 1774.

"This covers a bill brought in the house of commons, by lord North, against the town of Boston, for destroying the tea sent out on account of the East-India company; by its complexion you may judge what will be the fate of America. I am sorry to see what little opposition it met with in the house of commons, not a division on the passage of the bill! in the house of lords it met more opposition, a number of able speakers opposed it, but the court party prevailed. You may be surprised that there was not a petition presented to the house sooner than there was; the Americans residing here waited for the body of merchants to take the lead, but they acted on this important occasion as in every other matter of this nature heretofore.

"I suppose there will be a general congress from the colonies; on their deliberations the fall or rise of your country will depend: you will undoubtedly form some resolutions, and strictly adhere to them, or give up the dispute and submit at once to English tyranny: a determination to stop the exports of your country and not import any British manufactures will in two years restore you to liberty and draw poverty and ruin on the mother country.

"I have enclosed you the petition to the king with the names of those who signed it.

"Lord North made a motion in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the government of the Massachusets-bay, the substance of which I understand is to invest such powers in the governor as to enable him, to hear, determine, and turn out at pleasure, in fact to be as arbitrary as he pleases.

"If Boston acquiesces, the next step will probably be to punish Philadelphia, for sending the tea back, and thus by crushing each respectively, enforce a submission by the whole, to any tax Britain may please to impose.

"May heaven protect you and direct your resolutions to the happiness of your country, may you be free from the chains of slavery, intended by a wicked and arbitrary government."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 18, 1774.

"Last night an express arrived from Boston, who brings an account of general Gage's arrival, and that there had been a town meeting on Friday, the substance or vote is come forward and will doubtless reach you to-morrow; they are extremely alarmed at their situation, which indeed must be so to all of us Americans—They think a non-importation and non-exportation of all the colonies, the most salutary measure to establish a fair understanding with our mother country; what will be adopted must be left to time.—The merchants and other inhabitants on monday last named a committee of fifty persons; to-morrow at noon a meeting is appointed at the coffee-house, to approve or disapprove, when their business will be assigned them, to act, as is supposed, in concert with our sister colonies—in doing this it will be highly necessary that the sentiments of each should be well understood before any determination takes place, for a partial resolution will not avail in this general time of calamity."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

ENTERED.

Ship Cicely, James Hornby, from Liverpool.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, from Boston.
Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwynn, from Virginia.
Sloop Polly, Baxter Downes, from Hispaniola.
Ship Frendship, William Frost, from London.
Schooner Sally and Polly, Nathaniel Freeman, from Jamaica.
Sloop Lively, James Avery, from St. Martin's.
Ship Charles, Charles Reiley, from Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, for Boston,
Schooner Bird, Jeremiah Cosden, for New Providence.
Sloop Henrietta, John Carty, for Virginia.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmer for New-Providence.

Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Mess. John Buchanan and son, for dealings at their store at Queen-Anne, lately under the management of Mr Singleton Wootton, are requested to settle immediately with Mr. Wootton, who is fully authorised to receive and grant receipts in full discharge for all debts due to said store.

DANIEL DULANY,
w6 JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

Greenbury's-Point, May 24, 1774.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 16th June next, for ready money, or bills of exchange,

FIVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who have been used to houshold work.

3w DAVID KERR.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, called Thompson's purchase, lying in the county aforesaid, the same being divided into three plantations, on one of which are a large new dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and good tobacco-house, also a good garden well paled in; the other two plantations rent for three thousand pounds of tobacco each per year. The said lands lie on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very famous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigoe's warehouse. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling or current money, and may be entered upon at Christmas next. 3w ANN BISCOE, Execr.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

w4 JAMES HOGGAN

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT and house in Snow-hill, Worcester county, the house large and commodious, and very suitable for a tavern, being furnished with every conveniency necessary for carrying on that business. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

w2 ROBERT MARTIN

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,

SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George-Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

w3 CHARLES BEATTY,
May 18, 1774. WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

ALL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested; and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally impowered to settle his business. 3w

JOSHUA GRIFFITH

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the house of Robert Bland, in Loudon county Virginia, on the third Thursday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron parish in said county. The church is to be fifty-three by forty-two feet in the clear, twenty-eight feet pitch, with galleries, a plan of which the subscribers will produce that day. There is within fifteen miles of the place where the church is to stand, great plenty of very good limestone. Three hundred and fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker on his giving bond with approved security; at which time the other payments will be made known, by

w3 GEORGE SUMMERS, & SAMUEL LOVE, } Churchwardens.

Chester Town, May 11, 17

TO BE SOLD,

A CLOCK WHEEL ENGINE

OF THE NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES PIPE

Wye-Town, May 20, 1774

RAN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a convict servant man, named George Mitchell, he is a well set fellow about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and brown hair, which is generally clubbed behind and curled at the ears, plays on the french-horn and fife, can beat the drum, has a sore leg, and is very fond of drink: had on and took with him when he went away, a white linen and an osnabrig shirt, a light coloured fearnought waistcoat, white drilling breeches, thread stockings, and a pair of jockey boots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber living at Wye-Town on Wye river, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD GRASON.

2w

TAKEN up in the mouth of Little Choptank river, a six hogshead flat, supposed to have broke loose from some vessel, with a piece of her toling tied to the fore thwart, then reeved through a ring, and there galded off; she appears to be about 5 or 6 years old; her sides lately pay'd with pitch. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

JEREMIAH PATTISON, on James's point.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Melcher Tabeler, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan gelding, about 3 years old 13 hands high, his hind feet are white, has a small star in his forehead, is a natural pacer, has a bell on of about four shillings price with a leather strap and buckle, no perceivable brand, his old coat of hair is almost white. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sappington, on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving porperty and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, son of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the near shoulder thus ⅄. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Offutt, near the great falls of Patowmack, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a dun mare, about 12 and an half hands high, 4 years old, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Gantt, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, branded on the off buttock N, about 14 and an half hands high, is galled on the shoulder with a collar, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith, living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commissioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that pursuant to an act of assembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof;" they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the said bills of credit to the inhabitants of the several counties, agreeable to the directions of the said act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to say

	Dollars.	
To the inhabitants of Baltimore county	35,200	
Part of which is, by subsequent acts of assembly, appropriated		
For the use of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the use of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in said county,	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,		21,333⅓
Charles county,		20,000
Calvert county,		9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county,		16 000
Queen Anne's county,		19,200
Dorchester county,		18,933⅓
Worcester county,		14 933⅓
Somerset county,		14 400
Kent county,		14,133⅓
Talbot county,		13,333⅓
Cecil county,		11,200

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, May 16, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the Geddes, captain Harrison,

AN assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season; which are to be sold wholesale or retail, at my store on the front of the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or short credit.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the same place may be had red port wine of the *very best quality*, by the groce, or smaller quantity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee. 2 w

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling cash, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-house, and one and an half from the bay, containing about 242 acres, whereon are a large dwelling house with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, and several other convenient houses; near one end of the said land is a new dwelling house 20 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement: there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther particulars enquire of w4 JOHN HANCE.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the first day of June,

A TRACT of land, called Nutwell's Chance, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres; also a tract called Breckenock, containing one hundred acres, adjacent to the above; those tracts are located in Queen-Anne's county, and situated on Wye river. On the 10th will be sold on the premises, a tract called Lloyd's Freshes, patented for one thousand acres, contiguous to Church-Hill in said county; great part of which is capable of making good meadow. Likewise will be sold on the premises, the 11th of the said month, part of a tract called Mitchel's Park, containing four hundred acres, lying in Kent county, and is remarkably well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase at private sale, before the day of vendue, may know the terms and title, by applying to the subscriber,

EDWARD LLOYD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4 w

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, ment-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings if ten miles from home, thirty shillings if twenty miles, fifty shillings if thirty miles, three pounds if forty miles, and the above reward if out of the province, or twenty dollars for either, paid by

May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Elk Ridge, May 10, 1774.

RAN away last night, an Irish servant man, named Thomas Bready, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has but little beard, and some marks of the small-pox in his face, is a good deal freckled, has long brown hair clubbed, and often nicely curled at the sides; his common dress is a fulled black and white country cloth over jacket, very long, a short under waistcoat unfulled black and white, with breeches of the same, black and white country yarn stockings, old country shoes with strings, one of them patched on the side, a pretty good English fine hat with a black silk band and buckle; he carried with him sundry other cloaths, viz. an old green cassimer coat very much worn and faded, an old striped flannel waistcoat, a pair of mixed cloth breeches made out of an old coat turned, I suppose he has worn these last mentioned cloaths, and carried the others for change, he has a brown dowlas, and two osnabrig shirts, is subject to get drunk, and has had one of his thighs broke, which makes him hop very much in his walk, I expect that he is gone off with a brother of his, a very strong well set fellow, a servant to Mr. Philemon Warfield, as I found the horse at my house this morning which I believe that servant used to ride when he came to visit my servant, his brother. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. I have since discovered that he has stolen a light mixed wilton coat with a red cape, and a light blue broad cloth waistcoat with plain white metal capped buttons, which I suppose was for his brother to wear. 4w

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that she hath once more furnished herself with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant, living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a servant man named John Baptist Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are supposed to have gone to some part of Herring Bay or the river sides, as he professes seine knitting and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well set, broad shouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a sandy and lightish brown, gray eyes, full visaged, and remarkable for stammering in his speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, new shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a pistole, paid by the subscriber, and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hatt served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed: this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

HAVING obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Lusby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

To be sold at George Town upon Patowmack, for cash, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 cost of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchasers to give bond with security if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will shew the goods. w 4

May 3, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Letitia, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the Dock,

MENS and womens leather shoes, womens callimanco shoes, children's red morocco ditto; mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose; a few pieces of taste, thread edging, seines and seine twine; sail cloth, small cordage, old red port; porter, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese; double and single refined loaf sugar, green congo, and bohea tea; hair powder, sented and plain; painter's colours, &c. 3 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

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April 14, 1774.

TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Trensquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, some surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING, } Trustees for the Sale.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £30 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; moll candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thursday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purse of 50 pounds common money, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, on the following terms, viz. Aged horses 14 hands high to carry 9 stone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may be subscribed more than the above 50 pounds, and the entrance money of the first day; free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying 9 stone; heats 2 miles each.

The horses the first day to enter at the house of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wednesday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-subscribers 3 pounds, to subscribers 1 guinea. Those for the second day to enter on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 shillings each. To start each day precisely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all disputes that may arise. w4

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the lowest bidder,

THE building an assembly room of wood near the free-school, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any person willing to undertake the said building is desired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their proposals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, son of FRANCIS,
w3 EDWARD HALL, son of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the third day of August next, by public sale, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardson, patented for 602 acres, but said to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling house 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat house, milk house, hen house, corn house, stable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marsh, the rest white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently situated in Harford county, upon Bush river, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fishery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Christie, jun. merchant in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardson, who now lives on the premises, will shew the land. ts

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April 20, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an indented servant man, named Festus Burke; twenty-two years of age, about five feet eight inches high, wears his own light sandy coloured hair; tied; had on when he went away, a half worn blue duffel jacket with sleeves; white linen shirt, leather breeches, a pair of pretty good shoes, old thread stockings, and an old castor hat; he likewise had on an iron collar, but I imagine he will soon get it off: he writes a pretty good hand, may likely forge a pass, and change his apparel. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber in George Town, shall receive three pounds reward; if taken above twenty miles from home, five pounds; if forty miles, ten pounds; and if sixty miles, or upwards, the above reward. w 3

WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junior.

NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Posey be living, who married Miss Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the subscriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. If capt. Posey should be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as soon as possibly they can, to take care of the estate left capt. Posey and children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

w3 JONATHAN WADDLE,

Baltimore Town, April 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore Town, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of several merchant mills; the improvements consist of a large elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not finished; a large stone kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, compleatly finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a piazza well finished; a garden of three acres with a pleasant summer house; a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other convenient out houses; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an extensive prospect of the country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds with locust, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black walnut; it is well watered, and 70 acres of good watered meadow may be made at a small expence: it is contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land, from whence any number of cattle may be raised: the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill seat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodness of the soil, render it a convenient seat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; time will be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. w 5

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Upper Marlborough, April 23, 1774.

FOR the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of Prince George's county, the subscriber will attend as follows, in order to receive the public and county levies, clergy's dues, lawyers and officers fees; and as this is his last collection, he hopes all persons who have outstanding balances, will come prepared to settle them, as well as this year's charge; which will prevent trouble to themselves, and their humble servant, RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of May. Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of May. Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitsun week, the 27th and 28th of May. Broad Creek, on Monday the 30th of May. Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. Baldwin's tavern, Thursday the 2d of June. Queen-Anne, Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th of June. And at Upper Marlborough, every day afterwards, till the 10th of June. 3 w RF.

To be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spreddoxes Forest, containing one hundred acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Bladensburg, and about four miles from Mess. Snowden's iron works; whereon are a new dwelling house 24 feet square, three tobacco houses, corn house, milk house, and sundry other out houses, a very good apple orchard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing trees, a small peach orchard, and many other fruit trees. The land lays level and is fit either for planting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair.

3w JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SFRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.