

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1774.

LONDON, October 30.

SOME time ago a bailiff, who had tried almost every expedient to arrest a Quaker, without success, resolved to adopt the habit and manner of one, in expectation of better fortune. In this disguise, he knocked at Aminadab's door; and inquired if he was at home; the housekeeper replied, yes. Can I see him? says the pseudo-Quaker. Walk in, friend, replies she, and he shall see thee. The bailiff, confident of success, walked in; but, after waiting an hour, he rang the bell, and on the housekeeper's appearing said, "thou promised me I should see friend Aminadab." "No, friend (answered the female Quaker) I promised thee no such thing: I only promised that he should see thee; he has seen thee, and he does not like thee." Upon which Mr. Catchpole (as is usual with such gentry) vented his passion in oaths and imprecations, and retired not a little vexed at the disappointment.

A lady lately died in the neighbourhood of Durham, who had, in the space of five years, married four husbands. The lady's name was Penny, her first husband's name Pennymau, the second Pennyworth, the third Pennymore, and the fourth Pennyleys.

The following is an account of what lately happened at a village in north Wales, which is known to be fact. An aged woman, possessed of a handsome income, died suddenly; on which her relations came to take possession of the effects, and found in cash but two-pence halfpenny. Her household consisted of a poor apprentice girl, aged 15 years, and a magpie. The relations examined the girl very strictly, but she solemnly declared she knew nothing of her mistress's affairs, &c. In the midst of this stir, the magpie struck their attention, by chattering, I will hide more yet, and beating his bill against one particular plank in the floor; which caused a gentleman present to say there was great sagacity in those birds, on which a carpenter was sent for, who with great difficulty took up the plank, and found it double, and fastened in the floor by a strong steel spring, which the old lady could take up at pleasure, and on opening was found to contain upwards of 900l. The double plank had a crevice in one end, where she pushed in the money; and as there was a long wire found in a closet adjoining, it is thought it was used that the entrance should not be choked.

Nov. 4. When the late Sir Robert Ladbroke first set out in life, the way to procure the highest honours of this great metropolis was by industry, sobriety and integrity. No young person, however low in life, if possessed of these virtues, but might with reason look forward to the flattering hopes of being placed in the city chair; at present the case is altered. The most unwearied industry, the most strict sobriety, and unimpeached integrity, must give way to the modern ideas of patriotism. It is related as an anecdote of Sir Robert, that upon his coming to London, and first seeing the state coach, he exclaimed, that he should never rest till he rode in that coach: he pursued the object, and at a very early age was, by his fellow citizens, elevated to that respectable situation.

They write from Moldavia that the Austrians have actually taken possession of the famous Turkish fortress Choczim, and that the whole Austrian army in Transylvania, and that near Semlin, are in motion.

They write from Lisbon that Mr. Lytleton, the English ambassador, at the issue of a conference with the secretary of state, had dispatched a packet for London, with a plan, containing thirty articles, for settling the disputes with the English merchants.

A correspondent observes that an absentee bill would be of great service in England; that is, taxing all those noblemen and gentlemen who live in France almost all the summer, and squander away such immense sums of money among our enemies, to the great injury of this nation.

Nov. 5. By the little attendance Lord North pays in town people imagine that there is nothing transacting between our court and that of any nation whatever. But in giving way to this opinion the people will find themselves in an error; for his lordship, we are assured, never had more business upon his hands than at present; and therefore retires from town to be the better able to go through it with satisfaction to his master, and the benefit of the kingdom.

Private letters from Copenhagen say that the troubles in that kingdom daily increase, and that the aspiring queen dowager has such a powerful party that it is feared she will overturn the present government; that the Prussian ambassador is consulted by her and prince Frederick upon all occasions, and that expresses are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is strongly suspected that the king of Prussia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

Nov. 9. On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy moved the court of king's bench in the cause of Lee against lieutenant general Gausell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to shew cause why the general should not be discharged out of custody,

on account of the illegality of the arrest, when the court were pleased to grant the rule.

The last article of charge in an attorney's bill, lately delivered, is, for surmounting insurmountable difficulties, 20l.

We are assured from good authority, that both houses of parliament will meet, for the dispatch of business, the day after her majesty's birth-day, which is observed the 18th of January.

A piece of very rich silk brocade is now making by order of her majesty, as a present to the prince's royal, at a house in Spitalfields, which without ornament will cost 30 guineas per yard.

An impartial observer of the wily artifices of court agents and envious defectors remarks, that though Mr. Wilkes was formerly guilty of many imprudences, which threw him into the hands of usurious Jews, and other plunderers of the unguarded, yet his enemies pay him the highest compliment, at the time they hope to ruin his present fame. The most illustrious characters, on the roll of Christian or prophane history, have been men recovered from vice and error: When these abusers of Mr. Wilkes run back to years long past, to furnish food for malice, they plainly shew that whatever he was, Mr. Wilkes is now consistently great; and surely this is a subject of rejoicing to every liberal mind. Heaven upbraids not, but triumphs over the reformed.

Nov. 10. The East-India company, we are told, have something in embryo that in the course of the winter will make a considerable noise in the world.

By a gentleman just arrived from Rome, we are informed, that the Pope, having the rights and interests of humanity much at heart, was determined to put a stop to the further qualifications of Italian fingers (by castration) but that, just as he was upon the eve of carrying the same into execution, he received so many petitions from all orders of people, complaining of such an edict ruining the trade of the country, that his holiness, through policy, was obliged to desist from so laudable an undertaking.

It is generally thought lord North will resign as soon as the parliamentary business of the ensuing winter is concluded. Who is to succeed him we cannot tell; but let us hope that it will be an honest man, that has from nature and experience unquenchable abilities; for such a one is the only fit person to fill up an office of such importance. He should, besides, have a warm zeal both for the honour of his king and the interest of his country, without any of those sordid passions which lay him open to the temptations of lucre. We should also wish him to be one that has few relations to provide for, and who lies under few obligations to others; because this would relieve him from a great number of importunate suitors, whom, as a man, a parent, and a grateful friend, he would find it grievous to refuse. We should further wish him to be a favourite of the people, one that has grown to be such from the steady and uniform practice of the same public virtues, and the temporizing, invariable profession of the same public principles; because this will shield his character from the shafts of envy, and give him that authority, in the minds of men, which those who are destitute of the same advantages can never obtain. And lastly, he should—but hold; when shall we find a man that possesses the good qualities already mentioned? not among the nobility now; it is feared, when we lack a Litchfield, a Chesterfield, and a Lyttleton!

A correspondent at Elsinour writes, that a shoemaker of that town, in a fit of melancholy, not having resolution enough to make away with himself, his life being a burthen to him, determined to be guilty of some murder, and deliver himself up to the hand of justice. Accordingly he sallied forth at night armed with a knife for the purpose, but changing his mind, not daring to put his design into execution, he threw himself into a canal in one of the streets. Some sailors hard by hearing his fall into the water, ran to the place, took him out in time, and conducted him home to his house. As soon as he was free from his deliverers, he sent his wife to an apothecary, under a pretence of fetching him a cordial, which in fact, he much wanted; he no sooner found himself alone, than he approached his child, which lay in the cradle, embraced it, and cut off its head. At this instant his wife returned, found the innocent victim weltering in his blood, and shrieked. The noise brought the patrol to the house, who seized the unnatural father, and conducted him to prison, where, after depriving him of every thing that he could possibly make use of to destroy himself, they left him loaded with irons, and abandoned to the most violent despair. This unhappy creature drew himself with difficulty to his prison window, broke a pane of glass with his head, and forcing his neck upon the edge of the broken part, cut his throat, and died.

Nov. 11. A correspondent assures us we were misinformed about sir Francis Bernard's being a candidate for the borough of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; for that it is at Tregony, in Cornwall, the baronet is endeavouring to settle his election for the next parliament.

We hear that the foreign Jesuits intend to apply next session of parliament for a bill of naturalization.

The Jesuits certainly have a better claim to the naturalization and indulgence of government than the Jews, who crucified the patron of their order.

Nov. 13. The following affair is no less odd than true:—On Sunday last an old country woman, a pigeon fancier, who had not been at church for nine years past, had the curiosity to step into a church in this metropolis, and was handed into a pew; not being used to the solemnity of church service, she soon fell asleep; however, she had not been long in that situation before the unfortunately broke wind a tergo, and so loud as many of the congregation heard it. A young lad being near, waked her with, "goody, goody, your back door is open." The woman thinking she was at home cried out, "lord, is it, then all my pigeons are gone." She immediately rose up in great surprize, and with great precipitation hurried through a no less surprized congregation.

We are credibly informed that the earl of Sandwich has drawn up the state of the navy for the inspection of parliament; and has, it is said, a plan for manning the royal navy for the future, without the odious practice of pressing, &c.

We are credibly informed, that two men of war, and a frigate of 32 guns, are for the future to be stationed in the Streights of Bahama, to protect the English vessels trading from North-America to the West-Indies.

There is at this period, says a correspondent, no less than half-a-dozen duels on our news-paper lists, almost ripe for execution, viz. Crawford and Lovell, Kickman and Graham, Wilkes and the late lord mayor, the playhouse directors and justice Fielding, Lord North and Lord Sandwich, and Mr. Reddish and Mr. Macklin; in all of which the public are most unspeakably interested.

BOSTON, February 3, 1774.

The ADDRESS of his Majesty's COUNCIL, to his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

THE board have attentively considered your excellency's speech to the two houses at the opening of the present session.

The affair of the Indians at Martha's vineyard has been repeatedly the object of the attention of the general court, and at the last session a new committee was appointed to go thither to obtain a true state of the facts; and it is expected at this session they will make their report. As soon as laid before us we shall take it into consideration, and do our part to "prevent all grounds for complaint of the denial or delay of justice."

With respect to the late settlement of the western line of this province, where it is bounded by the eastern line of New-York, it gives us great pleasure, as the dispute has been the source of so much mischief to the two colonies, that your excellency has reason to expect his majesty's confirmation of that settlement, as soon as the necessary formalities of office will admit. And with respect to the subject of the address of the two houses in January last, we are glad your excellency has reason to hope for a satisfactory determination and order concerning it.

The order of his majesty for regulating the future conduct of the governor in the supreme court of probate, and in the decision of controversies concerning marriage and divorce, is founded in the highest reason; for (as it is well observed by one of his majesty's council at law, viz. Richard Jackson, Esq; to whom the matter was referred for his opinion in point of law) "it is so unsuitable to the nature of a court of justice to consist of two branches, each possessing a negative on the other, that though something like it may be found, yet he conceives no construction ought to be founded on the possibility of the existence of such a court, because the instances of such (if any) will be found to stand on principles not applicable to the present case. And he is of opinion the governor of the province of the Massachusetts Bay may lawfully acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the whole number of counsellors present, although he should differ in opinion from that majority; because he conceives it to be past doubt that by the clause in the charter (which provides that in all acts of government by the general assembly or in council, the governor shall have the negative voice) nothing more is intended by the words, acts of government in council, than executive acts of state in exclusion of judicial acts, which, though they are the exercise of a power derived under government, are never, he believes, comprehended under the description of acts of government." To which may be added, that it is plainly a solecism that a court of justice should be so constituted, as in many cases, properly cognizable by it, to be incapable, from the nature of its constitution, to give a judgment. We agree with your excellency, that in this construction of the charter, which you say is different from what has been by all



governor since its first publication, his majesty has shown a tender regard for the real interest and convenience of his subjects.

Your excellency is pleased to inform us, that you are "required to signify to the two houses his majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of committees of correspondence, in various instances, which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation."—So far as this matter relates to the board, it can relate to them only in the instance of correspondence with Mr. Agent Bolland: with whom, since they chose him agent, they have divers times appointed a committee to correspond during the recess of the court.

As this is a matter of great importance your excellency will permit us to discuss it with freedom.—When governor Bernard was in the chair he early discovered a disposition to infringe on the rights of the board; and this disposition increased, till at length, regardless of the dignity of his station, he descended to the most ungentlemanly treatment of them, when they either refused an acquiescence with his unwarrantable measures, or endeavoured to support their rights against his usurpation. They had long apprehended, that besides those personal attacks in council, he had by his letters been misrepresenting them to his majesty's ministers; but they had not full evidence of it, till they received authenticated copies of some of his letters to Lord Hillsborough, in which they found themselves personally abused, and all their rights and privileges in their public capacity, and their very existence in that capacity, struck at. Those letters having been laid before parliament unjustly procured a parliamentary censure of the council, and threats of further proceedings against them. Now, though it had been usual in a regular state of things for an agent to be appointed with the concurrence of the three branches of the general court, yet when that state became inverted, when the governor was endeavouring to destroy the rights of the council, when our constitutional rights in general were in danger, and no confidence could be placed in a governor, the principle of self-preservation and the right of defence, naturally inherent in man, both individually and socially considered, required and justified the two houses jointly or severally at their option, to choose an agent or agents for the defence of those rights independent of the governor. But it might frustrate the end of such choice, if they had not the power of appointing a committee to correspond with their agent when chosen: for although the governor should permit them to sit till they had informed and instructed their agent in every thing at that time thought needful, yet after the fullest information and instructions at first given, many things would probably arise during the general court's recess (which by successive prorogations the governor could prolong) to make such a correspondence necessary. If then there be sufficient reason for the appointing an agent independent of the governor (as it clearly appears to us there was and still continues to be) there must be sufficient reason for the means necessary to effect the end of that appointment: among which means is the keeping up and maintaining with him a correspondence, whereby they may be furnished from time to time, as he shall call for them, with all needful information and assistance; which in the recess of the general court cannot be done but by a committee. Among those means is also included a seasonable and just compensation for his services.

On this occasion your excellency will permit us to express our concern, that you were not pleased to give your assent to the first grant made to Mr. Bolland, for his services since his being agent by appointment of the council, when you were not under the obligation of an instruction forbidding you to give such assent.

If the council had an opportunity to state the reasons of that appointment, and those reasons had been permitted to accompany the representation which procured that instruction, it is humbly apprehended they might have occasioned an essential alteration in it, or wholly prevented it. But if the foregoing state of facts should come to his majesty's knowledge, we humbly trust he will see sufficient reason and be graciously pleased to revoke the said instruction.

The procuring instructions that are to affect the rights of either house, or in any other way injure the rights and interests of the province, without giving them a hearing, is a great grievance. In the law courts, even in the smallest concerns, the parties may be heard before judgment; and the opportunity for it is founded on the highest reason and justice. Is there not equal reason and justice that a whole province should be heard on the first motion for, and through the process of instructions that are to affect them in their greatest interests? but in what instance of instructions thus affecting them have they been heard?—when your excellency was stating the case of the council's appointing a committee to correspond with their agent, which has procured his majesty's disapprobation of their conduct, did not justice require the communication of it to the council for their observations on it, that from both together (if it was needful any representation should have been made on that head) his majesty might have had the means of forming a true judgment concerning it? and does not justice require a similar proceeding in all representations, on which are to be grounded any instructions that shall tend to lessen the rights of either house, or any other way affect the interests of the province?

On this occasion it is obvious to observe, that within these few years the ministry seem to have considered the governors of the province, not as crown officers with commissions under the great seal, but as officers within their department and under their direction. This remarkably appeared in the administration of governor Bernard, who very probably was the means of it: for there is reason to suppose, and his letters

show it, that he laid a plan for depriving Americans in general, and this province in particular, of their liberties: and being a volunteer in the executing it, in order to secure himself, seems to have procured from the ministry letters of instruction from time to time, as he had occasion for them; whereby, without giving the province an opportunity of being heard, its rights, interests and character have been greatly injured. And as the same mode of proceeding has been continued, there is the same reason to complain of it. But it is humbly hoped from the goodness and justice of his majesty, and the distinguished virtues of the earl of Dartmouth, (his majesty's minister for the American department) that this province will be made happy by a removal of all its grievances.

In the mean time the board are affected with the deepest concern, that any part of their conduct should be disapproved by his majesty; but they humbly trust, that when his majesty shall be informed of the reasons on which it is grounded, it will notwithstanding be the object of his gracious approbation.

*The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, to his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**Y**OUR speech to both houses at the opening of this session has been duly considered in the house of representatives.

The equitable adjustment of the disputes which have subsisted between the English inhabitants of the town of Edgartown, and the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, respecting their claim to the island Chappaquiddick, had the particular attention of the two houses of this assembly in the last session. A committee was then appointed to repair to the place in the recess of the court, and report the circumstances of that affair. Their report is daily expected, and we trust that the difference will be settled to the reasonable satisfaction of the Indians before the close of the present session.

With pleasure we hear from your excellency, that there is reason to expect his majesty's confirmation of the settlement of the Western line of this province, where it is bounded on the Eastern line of the province of New-York. This settlement, not only tends to bring to an issue, a dispute which has been the source of much mischief, but also to establish harmony between his majesty's colonies; upon which their own safety and welfare, as well as the interest of Great-Britain, at this juncture more especially, so much depends.

It affords great satisfaction to this house, to find, that his majesty has been pleased to put an end to an undue claim heretofore made by the governors of this province; grounded upon a supposition, that the consent of the chair was necessary to the validity of the judicial acts of the governor and council, whereby their proceedings, when sitting as the supreme court of probate, and as the court for determining in cases of marriage and divorce, have been so often impeded. The royal order, that the governor shall acquiesce in the determination of the majority of the council, respects not the council only, but the body of the people of this province. And his majesty has therein shewn his regard to justice, as well as the interest and convenience of his subjects, in rescuing a clause in the charter from a construction, which in the opinion of this house, was repugnant to the express meaning and intent of the charter, inconsistent with the idea of a court of justice, and dangerous to the rights and property of the subject.

Your excellency is pleased to inform the two houses that you are required to signify to them his majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of committees of correspondence in various instances which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation. You are not pleased to explain to us the grounds and reasons of his majesty's disapprobation; until we shall have such explanation laid before us, a full answer to this part of your speech will not be expected from us. We cannot however omit saying upon this occasion, that while the common rights of the American subjects continue to be attacked in various instances, and at times when the several assemblies are not sitting, it is highly necessary that they should correspond with each other, in order to unite in the most effectual means for the obtaining a redress of their grievances. And as the sitting of the general assemblies in this and most of the colonies depends upon the pleasure of the governors, who hold themselves under the direction of administration, it is to be expected, that the meeting of the assemblies will be so ordered, as that the intention proposed by a correspondence between them will be impracticable, but by committees to sit and act in the recess. We would moreover observe, that as it has been the practice for years past, for the governor and lieutenant governor of this province, and other officers of the crown, at all times to correspond with ministers of state, and persons of distinction and influence in the nation, in order to concert and carry on such measures of the British administration as have been deemed by the colonists to be grievous to them, it cannot be thought unreasonable or improper for the colonists to correspond with their agents, as well as with each other; to the end that their grievances may be so explained to his majesty as that in his justice he may afford them necessary relief. As this province has heretofore felt the great misfortune of the displeasure of our sovereign by means of misrepresentations, permit us further to say, there is room to apprehend that his majesty has in this instance been misinformed; and that there are good grounds to suspect that those who may have misinformed him have had in meditation further measures destructive to the colonies, which they were apprehensive would be defeated by means of committees of correspondence sitting and acting in the recess of the respective assemblies.

It must be pleasing to the good people of this province to find that the heavy debt which had been incurred by their liberal aids through the course of the late war, for the subduing his majesty's inveterate enemies, and extending his territory and dominion in America, is so nearly discharged. Whenever the house of representatives shall deem it incumbent upon them to provide for any future charges, it will be done, as it ought, by such ways and means as, after due deliberation, to them shall seem meet.

In the mean time, this house will employ the powers with which they are intrusted, in supporting his majesty's just authority in the province according to the royal charter, and in dispatching such public business as now properly lies before us. And while we pursue such measures as tend, by God's blessing, to the redress of grievances, and to the restoration and establishment of the public liberty, we persuade ourselves that we shall at the same time, as far as in us lies, most effectually secure the tranquillity and good order of the government, and the great end for which it was instituted, the safety and welfare of the people.

**ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 3.**

On Thursday evening last, the lady of the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia, with ladies Catharine, Augusta, and Susanna Murray, lord Fincaisle, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. John Murray, also captain Foy and his lady, embarked on board a yacht, the property of col. Lloyd, for York river, after having honoured this city with their company eleven days. On their departure they were complimented with a discharge of twenty-one guns from the battery, and the same number from the ship Annapolis, then lying in the harbour: Thomas Eden, esq; brother to his excellency our governor, accompanied them to the exterior bounds of this province, and left them below Smith's Point at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, with a fair wind, and a probability of arriving at York on that evening.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.  
ENTERED.**

Ship Totness, John Hudson, from Liverpool.  
Schooner Lemuel, James Armour, from Hispaniola.  
Schooner Manchester, William Tuck, from Salem.  
Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, from Boston.  
Ship Kitty, Joseph Mullet, from London.  
Brig Swift, George Sbraker, from Newcastle.  
Schooner Betty, Silas Nowell, from Piscataqua.  
Schooner Sally, Nathaniel Gray, from Boston.  
Brig Lord North, Leonard Jehan, from Guernsey.

**CLEARED,**

Schooner Liberty, William Powell, for Virginia.

**MARCH 2, 1774.**

**T**O be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; any person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

**T**HE managers of the Cheker-Town lottery for repairing the town wharf, erecting ferry stairs, and building a market house, inform the public that, owing to the severity of the weather, and several unavoidable delays in forwarding tickets to those gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the scheme for the disposal of them, a considerable number of the tickets still remain on hand; for which reason they are obliged to postpone the drawing of the lottery to the second day of May next.

In the mean time the managers hope that every one who is desirous of promoting the public good, will assist in carrying this scheme into execution. And they flatter themselves, that those who are actuated only by motives of self interest, will not lose the opportunity of adventuring their money in this lottery, in which they will have so fair a chance of receiving it again with ample interest.

**ANNAPOIS, February 28, 1774.**

**T**HE subscribers being fully authorized by general letter of attorney, dated November 23, 1773, to receive, collect, and sue for, all debts due in this province, to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant in London; and Messrs John Buchanan and son, desire all persons indebted as aforesaid, to make speedy payment, and all persons having demands, as creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or Messrs John Buchanan and son, are also desired to give speedy notice thereof to the subscribers.

**DANIEL DULANY,  
JAMES DICK,  
ANTHONY STEWART.**

**Anne-Arundel County, March 1774.**

**W**HERRAS I have several times received damages by sundry persons driving their carts and waggons through my plantation; this is to forewarn all persons whatever, from driving their carts or waggons through my plantation, any further than along the public road, from the northern bridge, by Mr. Brice Worthington's mill. Likewise from hunting with dogs or gun through any part of my inclosures, as by so doing, they may depend on it that they will be done by as the law directs.

**FRANCIS RAWLINGS.**



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CIS RAWLINGS

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

**JOHN KING**, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular; that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's horses; he has also provided himself with good saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those gentlemen which favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horses bought, sold, or stand at livery.

**THE** subscriber being now confined a languishing prisoner in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby takes this method to inform his creditors, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

**JOSEPH HIGGINS.**

**THERE** is at the plantation of Henry Jameson, sen. near Bladenburg, a stray dark bay gelding, about 6 or 7 years old, has a small star in his forehead, a few white hairs on his back, and his near hind foot almost white. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774. To be sold by the subscriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying interest,

**FOUR** hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorchester county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs; this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to small grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey soil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers; if any purchaser thinks proper to apply to the seller (who has made that delightful business of agriculture his study for some time past) he may be shewn implements of husbandry for reducing the soil to a proper degree of fineness so as to render it capable of attracting the treasures of the atmosphere to such a degree as to exclude the necessity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out soil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the subscriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with less reason than the latter, but it may be easily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practiced by those who live on, and adjacent to the said land. The planters there, or rather fishmongers (for nature is so kind to them they need not study agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the custom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each side, and a long snout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidal ridges, exposing a double surface to the exhalation of the sun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nourishment of the earth's inhabitants; strange! that the success of these people should found the common opinion of the value of these lands; it would astonish an Englishman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light sand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, selling for ten times the sum per acre, as the land across the bay on the shore side, in a place known to yield provision for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marshes without their being beholden to their masters; there have been some late instances of the lands on the Western Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, selling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why necessity makes those from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the sport of fishing and fowling make those on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give so much. The subscriber lives on one of these miserable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fish, oysters, and wild ducks; notwithstanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of small children, though most of his predecessors, sportsmen undoubtedly, had the same antipathy to a sheriff or constable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the small value of land on the water. To conclude, the seller will undertake to insure success to any purchaser (well knowing the superior quality of clay to all other soils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

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**NATHAN WATERS.**

February 14, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber at public sale, on Wednesday the 16th of March 1774, at Calvert county court-house, and at the subscriber's dwelling-house, in Anne-Arundel county, on the Friday following, viz.

**ABOUT** two hundred acres of land in Calvert county, adjoining to the land of Mr. William Harris, on which is a good dwelling-house, and tobacco-house, the land is level and well timbered, lately the property of Mr. Stephen Steward; And about one hundred acres of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Jerico, where the subscriber now lives, and sundry household furniture, horses and hogs, for sterling cash, bits of exchange, or current money, to be paid to Mr. Stephen Steward who will attend the sale.

**WILLIAM CARR.**

**TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO EUROPE.**  
Ship of 440 hogheads of tobacco burden, now in the country: Also a ship of 550 hogheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

January 26, 1774.

To be sold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the subscriber's house in Kent county Maryland, near Chester-Town, **NINE** Negro slaves, consisting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller; one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a sailor; the women have been used to both house and plantation business. Also horses, cattle, farming utensils, and two pair of excellent mill-stones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; six months credit will be given on giving bond with security, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceased, and to be sold by

**ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.**

February 12, 1774.

**INOCULATION.**

**PERFORMED** in the most safe and approved method, practiced in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the city of Dublin; who after several years practice in physic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of consulting the most able practitioners; proposes to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a set through the small pox by inoculation, and where suitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Incouraged by his former as well as his present success; he doubts not but his patients in general, as usual, shall pass through so much dreaded a disorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the most delicate constitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who desire to pass over the disease with safety, speedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost integrity, by their humble servant,

**ROBERT LEMMON.**

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

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

**A** Parcel of healthy indentured 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.**

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.**

**JUST** imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

**WILLIAM POTTS.**

**TO** be rented or leased for a term of years, the tavern and public houses at Newport, near Pile's warehouse, Charles county; the above place is most commodiously situated, either for the publican or retailers business, there being no store or public house within several miles of the place; for terms, apply to the subscriber living near the premises.

**J. PARNHAM**

**THE** creditors of Richard Dorsey are desired to attend at the house of Cornelius Garretson, on the Wednesday of the ensuing March court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with their claims properly attested; as there will then be proposals made to the said creditors.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay mare colt, about 3 years old next spring, docked, and has no perceivable brand, 13 hands and an inch high, a natural trotter, and appears never to have been backed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

February 23, 1774.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Hugh Merriken, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, he is a natural pacer, shod before, switch tail, hanging mane, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to take him away, on proving property, and paying charges.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Edward Thomas, living in Queen-Anne's county, a black stray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces a slow travel, appears to be under ten years old. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773.

**THE** subscriber being possessed of more houses and lots in this city than are necessary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to dispose of one or more of them to any person that is willing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

**W A N T E D.**

**AS AN APPRENTICE,**  
BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,  
**A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.**

**ANY** gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next; and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,

**JOHN DUCKETT, register.**

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

**P R Y S E and P A R K E R,**

**COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,**

**TAKE** this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.

**THE** partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

**TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

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

**JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.**

**TAKEN** up as a stray by the subscriber living on the plantation of Mrs. Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, in Anne-Arundel county; a red and white steer, has a hole in each of his ears and cropped, with two under cuts. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**FRANCIS GORDEN.**



**W A N T E D,**  
**A** PERSON that can write a good strong hand, and otherwise qualified to act as a clerk in the commissary's office; apply to  
ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

**T**O be sold a schoolmaster an indentured servant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to serve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.  
N. B. He is sold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good scholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.  
**FOR LONDON,**

**T**HE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson master, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton, consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requested to have their tobacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

February 8, 1774.  
Will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the fifteenth of March next

**S**IX hundred acres of land lying in Frederick County on Linganore, within one mile of a merchant and saw mill, and about twelve miles from Frederick town; there are on said land, about seventy acres of meadow land, not inferior to any in this province; about thirty or forty acres have been cleared, ditched, and under good fence; the soil exceeding fertile and well adapted for planting or farming: there are on the premises two good tobacco houses, a dwelling house 16 by 20, with a stone chimney planked above and below, and sundry other buildings; a small apple and cherry orchard, and is a noted fine place for range, any person inclinable to purchase at private sale, are desired to apply before the day of sale.

Also to be sold on Tuesday the 16th of March next, the houses and lot lying at Elk Ridge landing, any person inclinable to purchase, are desired to apply to Mr. Nicholas Dorsey on the premises.

**BENJAMIN DORSEY.**

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.  
**T**HE 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.

**ROBERT READ.**

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

**T**WO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north side of Magotty river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable.

**W. WORTHINGTON.**

December 15, 1773.  
**W**ENT away about ten days ago from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

**CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.**

December 7, 1773.  
To be leased for a term of years,

**T**HE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

**DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,**

or

**DANIEL DULANY, junior.**

N. B. If not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.

**W**ANTED for Charles county free school, a master capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, such a one by applying to the visitors, will meet with encouragement.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.  
**C**APTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the request of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehensions they seemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in small craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unnecessary delays, those whom he may not have an opportunity of seeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inspectors of the different warehouses; and also any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ship, in the latter part of the summer. Insurance is ordered, and shall be inserted in the bills of lading of those who do not desire to the contrary.

His correspondents, in other parts of the province, who are desirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requested to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may send craft. But if it should be convenient for them to send it by their own vessels, or to hire any upon the spot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the usual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ship at Annapolis, where she will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of sales for the last voyage are daily expected.

**LAND TO BE SOLD.**

**T**WO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecheague, 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 stories high with brick chimneys, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for 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.

**DAVID ROSS.**

December 14, 1773

**R**AN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a redish colour, one frock of dark coloured suttan, waistcoat of the same, new backskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: masters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND.**

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

May 20, 1773

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

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

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

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

**WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.**

**A** PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.  
**S**PRIGGS 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, Jan. 26, 1774.  
**R**AN away last Sunday night from the subscriber, one William Queich, an old, tall, slim made fellow, stoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitish coloured kersey jacket, old leather breeches, osabrig shirt, white stockings, old shoes new soled, and an old felt hat. He stole and carried away with him a white shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four pair of stockings, a vest with the fore-parts made of blue hair shag, a small silver watch, maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handsome silver buckles carved, a set stock-buckle marked M B, a set broach, a silver dollar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other small money not known what, and several other things too tedious to mention. He served the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by **ISAAC M'HARD.**

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.  
**T**HE subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for stays, which they may depend on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. The business being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

**CHARLES LANSDALE.**

N. B. I still continue to ride as a by-post from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicomico; Chaptico; Newports; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-ride from Frederickburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the stays will be left agreeable to direction. **C. L.**

**R**AN 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.**

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.  
To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of assembly,

**T**HE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 45 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

**GEORGE F. HAWKINS.**



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1774.

ALEPPO, August 31.

**T**HE Turks say that they have not for 86 years past experienced the calamity of the plague to that degree they have lately at Bassora and Bagdad. On the 19th of January last, the plague broke out in the suburbs of the last mentioned place, and began to spread into the city; and in the months of February, March, and April, its progress was so rapid, that out of 400,000 inhabitants, there remained but about a fourth part. The inhabitants of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Hussein, and Iman Mussa, all proved the victims of the contagion. The pilgrims who came to those places in April, as usual, to pay their devotions, found nothing but dead carcases and empty habitations. The pilgrims from Iman Aly, and the Jewish families who had escaped from Bagdad, went to Bassora, and carried the contagion there, towards the end of March. The Christians and Franks took the necessary precautions to escape the infection; but the Mussulmen felt the effects of it most dreadfully. Eight thousand Turks, in one quarter of the town only, died between the 15th and 25th of April; and out of 500 domestics belonging to the governor, he had but one slave left alive, who was employed in fetching rice for the subsistence of his master. There were 100,000 inhabitants in that city, out of which 80,000 died, 5000 escaped to the Persian Gulph, 5000 others recovered from the distemper, and 10,000 were so happy as to escape the infection. The hot weather in May put a stop to the distemper at Bagdad, and by the 10th of June Bassora was free from it. An Armenian Roman Catholic priest, 80 years of age, who practised as a physician, entirely escaped the infection, though exposed to it daily in relieving others. The tribes of Arabs, encamped between Bassora and Bagdad, suffered prodigiously. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, by drawing a line of troops along the frontiers of his kingdom, preserved it from contagion. The chief of the English factory at Bassora retired to his country house, but the plague pursuing him, he found means to escape to Mascot on board a small English vessel. The merchants, and other English there, endeavouring to follow his example, embarked on board another vessel, but had the misfortune to be taken by the pirates of the island of Kerek, and carried to Benderik, a port in Persia, where they are treated but indifferently. The sick that were left behind in the hospital all died. The bishop of Babylon shut himself up, in hopes to escape the infection by that means; but having lost all his domestics, he was forced to go out to procure subsistence, and being seized with the plague, died of it.

**DANTZICK, Nov. 20.** We had hitherto some hopes to remain a free and independent commercial town, by the aid and assistance of our ancient protector, the king of Poland, and the diet; but now finding that is lost, and that our city will absolutely be enslaved by the king of Prussia, the greatest part of the inhabitants have already left this place, and several are about removing, with their families and stock in trade, to different commercial towns; so that the greatest part of the finest houses, which formerly were crowded with tenants are now shut up.

**STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.** The day before yesterday the king arrived here from the castle at Gripsholm. His majesty being informed that the inhabitants of this capital were preparing to celebrate his return with marks of joy, gave the magistrates to understand that he was highly satisfied with their offered marks of affection, but that he should receive greater satisfaction if they would employ what they intended to expend in shewing their respect to him in applying it to the relief of the poor. In consequence of the above notice a considerable sum was distributed among a great number of necessitous families. Next day, after the king's arrival, there was a grand circle at the castle, and, on this occasion, the Sieur Winblad had the honour to be presented to his majesty. What renders the above gentleman remarkable is, that having served among the confederates in Poland, he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and exiled to Siberia, whence he had the good luck to escape, under the conduct of the famous baron Benelski, a native of Hungary, with whom, after having suffered almost unheard of dangers, he arrived at Canton in China, from whence he passed to Europe, and at length regained his native country.

LONDON, November 29.

A gentleman at Easingwold in Yorkshire, has this year 1100 bushels of potatoes from 2 acres, 3 rods, 7 perches of land, which extraordinary produce he disposed of to the poor at a moderate price, immediately upon being taken up.

Lord Chatham, though in perfect health, still remains at his seat in Somersetshire, where it is thought he will continue the whole winter, as no house is yet taken for his town residence.

It may be depended upon, that whenever lord Mansfield retires from the king's bench, he will not advance to any other place under government.

We are assured, from indisputable authority, that the paragraph in the paper of last week, asserting that lord Clive had caused all his dependents at Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, to be made freemen of New Radnor, in Wales, is entirely false and groundless. It very fortunately happens, that by the constitutional charter of New Radnor, none but inhabitants and residents in that borough can be elected freemen thereof.

Thursday morning about eleven o'clock, Richard Channel, parish clerk of St Michael's, in Southampton, went to the sexton, and told him there was a woman to be church'd at twelve; some little time afterwards, being in the church together, Channel told the sexton he need not wait, for he would stay till the clergyman and woman came. In about half an hour the sexton went to the church again, and found Channel hanging from a post of the gallery stairs: having no knife, he ran out to call assistance, and when they cut him down he was hardly dead, but it was too late for his recovery. The cause of this rash action is not easily accounted for, as he always appeared a cheerful, happy man.

Extract of a letter from George's Key, Honduras, dated September 6.

"The city of Guatemala, one of the largest in New Spain, and situate not far from us, was a few days ago destroyed by an earthquake, and entirely sunk under water, and many thousands of the inhabitants perished; those that escaped with their lives are in the greatest distress. The Spanish gentleman that is now here to adjust the affairs of the Thetis proposes to fet out to-morrow for Guatemala, as it is reported that the directors of the great factory are all perished, among which are his uncle and brother."

Extract of a letter from Worcester, November 25.

"This day will probably see the close of one of the most spirited contests which has ever happened in this country. The friends of freedom and the constitution enlisted under the banners of liberty, and ranged under sir Watkin Lewis; those under ministerial and corrupt corporate influence were headed by Thomas Bates Rous, esquire. The contest was equal for a whole week; it excited the admiration of every person who had the least spark of virtue remaining in his breast, to see the poor fellows throw down the gold upon the table which they had received as bribes to vote for Mr. Rous, declaring they would not sell their freedom, their birthrights; but alas! the influence of power, and the treasures of the East, seem likely finally to subdue the virtue of the electors. I mean the majority of one of the first and most opulent cities in this kingdom. Mr. Rous, must have spent near 20,000l. in attempting to procure a seat in parliament for only a few months, as he hath acquired no natural interest in the city of Worcester. Sir Watkin Lewis having made use of no such undue influence, will certainly petition the house, and will as certainly succeed in his application. It is thought that this contest will spread an universal alarm over the whole kingdom, so as to be of the greatest use at the next general election, thereby causing an emulation of the glorious example set by the numerous, worthy, and independent, part of the freemen of Worcester."

Saturday came on at Guildhall the election of a representative to serve in parliament for the city, in the room of sir Robert Ladbroke, knight, deceased. The hall was opened at a quarter before twelve, by the common crier, in the usual manner. Mr. alderman Wilkes then came forward and addressed the livery in the following speech:

Gentlemen of the livery,

"We are now proceeding to the exercise of the most important powers with which we are entrusted by the constitution of this free country, and it is our great duty to be particularly careful to whom we delegate our share of the legislative authority, for on the conduct of our representatives in parliament depends, in a considerable degree, our own welfare, and that of our posterity. The gentleman whom I shall have the honour of proposing to my brother liverymen has so lately received such essential marks of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, that I am persuaded the wishes of this common hall have anticipated my nomination of our present worthy chief magistrate the right honourable Frederick Bull. I take the liberty, gentlemen, of recommending to you the lord mayor on the present vacancy, from the fullest conviction of his being a true friend of our country, and this invaluable constitution, a firm and intrepid guardian of our rights and privileges, an enemy to arbitrary power, and a determined assertor of national freedom. He is perfectly well known and esteemed by the livery of London as an upright, unexceptionable character, as an active and able magistrate. He has already given the most satisfactory proofs of a steady attachment to the public cause, and of his being a friend of the people. He has on a former occasion received the unanimous thanks of a very numerous common hall for his conduct in a very

important office. He now offers us his service in the most pure and disinterested manner, for he has expressly abjured all private advantages, all lucrative places, and contracts, all honours to himself, contented with the supreme honour of being approved by you, of representing his fellow citizens, in parliament, of being still more useful to us in the great council of the nation. Happy would this kingdom be were the majority of our representatives men of such noble and disinterested virtue; happy at least I trust will this city be, in holding out to the world such an example of public virtue as the present lord mayor! gentlemen, our chief magistrate has declared to us, in the most explicit manner, what his conduct in parliament shall be. I believe there is not a gentleman of the livery but rests fully satisfied with that declaration. If, however, at any future period, his lordship should deviate from that great line of conduct, and those plain, substantial, solid assurances he has given us, if his public virtue should give way, and he should cease to be the friend of the people, which I believe impossible, even in these times of very general corruption and apostasy, I then pledge myself to you, that I will stand forth on these hustings, and move you, not only utterly to reprobate him, but publicly to condemn such treachery. The present parliament by law must soon expire, and no dissolution was ever so earnestly wished by an injured people. Our trust, therefore, in the gentleman who will have the honour of being elected must necessarily be of short duration, but I am persuaded such will be the conduct of our chief magistrate, that whatever opposition he may now meet with, he will have the support of every true Englishman at the general election. Permit me, gentlemen, to add, with respect to myself, that as I know I am by the law of the land one of the legal members of the county of Middlesex, although wickedly deprived of my seat in parliament by an abandoned ministry and venal senate, I have insisted on the secondary's not inserting my name in the list of those aldermen, who, according to the usage of the city, will now be proposed for your choice on the present vacancy."

The sheriffs entered on the business of the election, and the lord mayor, with those aldermen who have no seats in parliament, and John Roberts, esq; were severally put up in nomination. The shew of hands for the lord mayor was very great. The popular aldermen were clapped, the unpopular ones hissed; and a very respectable number of hands appeared for Mr. Roberts.

The Sheriffs declared the election, so have fallen on the right honourable the lord mayor, upon which a pole was demanded by Mr. Roberts against the lord mayor, and the pole declared to begin at half past one, and to close at four in the afternoon.

Dec. 6. Last Thursday the publisher of the Covent Garden magazine was brought up to the court of king's bench, Westminster, to receive sentence for publishing what was judged an indecent print in that magazine for May last; the court fined him 6s. 8d. and committed him to the king's bench prison for one month.

Wednesday general Keppel kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland.

Yesterday Mr. Roberts was so greatly insulted by some of the populace that he could not get out of the hall for some time after the poll was over, and was obliged to be guarded home by a party of constables.

Dec. 11. It is said that lord Sandwich has lessened the expences of the printer of an evening paper, against whom he had obtained a verdict, and has taken off 1500l. of the 2000l. damages.

We have fine hopes of the rising generation, when we consider what glorious struggles the young gentlemen at Eton are now making for liberty, and the free indulgence of such privileges as they think they have an undoubted right to. It seems the master of Eton school has judged it advisable to prohibit these high spirited youngsters from attending horse races; and what is still worse, he will not suffer any of them, though never so well born, to keep a pack of hounds. This has brought on a furious rebellion, and what will be the consequence the politicians of Eton cannot foresee. Seriously speaking, the ills arising from the education of our high born youth are owing to the ill judged indulgence of their parents, who furnish them with so much money that their passions are roused before they know how to moderate them; they are tempted to behave contrary to that sobriety which is necessary to advance their studies, and to act in contradiction to the discipline of the seminary to which they belong. In short, they ought to receive no money but what is given them through the hands of the master and tutors. This would confine them within just bounds, and create a proper reverence and regard for their teachers.

The last letters from Constantinople advise, that an English ship, named the Resolution, was lately wrecked on the coast of the Morea, in a violent gale of wind, and that the captain and crew were murdered by the natives.



ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 10.  
CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, from Virginia.  
Ship Chance, Robert Campbell, from London.

CLEAR'D.

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, for Barbados.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following and you will oblige,  
Your humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

TO DR. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR, Elk Ridge, March 7, 1774.  
I PERCEIVE by the Maryland gazette No. 1485, that there is an epistle directed to me (in answer to one directed to you in No. 1480 and 1481) under the signature of William Dashiell, who it seems is a pupil of yours; therefore shall consider him as a mere echo—bellowing your doctrine.

That contempt and ridicule should be substituted for argument I expected, they may excite laughter, but cannot convince; and are a sure token of an imbecility of your understanding. You say the contents of my letter, are of such a nature, that an answer could not reasonably be expected from you; your observation, I believe is just; I am persuaded no person possessed with medical abilities ever expected a satisfactory one from you.

As for the talent of petulance, I claim no rivalry with you; therefore shall pass over in silence, that part of your epistle.

I confess it is difficult to know the secret views of any person; if I have judged you wrong, I am sorry for it—From a number of collateral circumstances, (which I am persuaded you are not a stranger to) I drew my conclusion; however, let your motives have been ever so benevolent, the event demanded my attention equally—I am very certain that whenever Mr. Coale's dangerous situation, was a topic of conversation, it was imputed to a misconduct of the attending physician in the beginning, mistaking his disorder, treating him for an inflammatory one, when it was a putrid, and as a confirmation, your opinion was quoted, as laying bleeding was improper: these are the motives that induce me in print, to prove that his disorder was inflammatory and required bleeding, in order to remove so unfavourable an impression.

You say its a mystery, why I should assert so boldly "that Mr. Coale had not been bled," &c.

I have authority for such an assertion, and affirm you acknowledged at Mr. Coale's, that you said bleeding was improper. I have not only the record of my own memory, but also have enquired since of some that were present who declare the same—Mr. and Mrs. Coale informed me that Mrs. Ridgely told them the same previous to your coming—had I not have heard you acknowledge the same, and in presence of the family endeavoured to show the impropriety of bleeding, I should have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling on Mrs. Ridgely for a certificate, but considering how disagreeable such a thing must be to a lady, especially when so far advanced in years, have never requested it—She, I well know has seen what I inserted in my former letter, if the substance is not consistent to what she said, I make no doubt her readiness to declare her dissent—I have wrote a letter requesting her to do it—If you will please to ask Mr. Coale he can inform you also, who is a gentleman as respectable for candour and veracity, as thou art for craft and misrepresentation—If you will recollect, these words must occur to your mind—After I had asked Mr. Coale's permission to ask, what induced you to think bleeding wrong, in order to remove any unfavourable impression on him and the family, I thus observed—Doctor, it appears to me from what I have heard, that you have endeavoured to make an unfavourable impression on the minds of Mr. Coale's family—you answered how—I told you by saying bleeding was improper—In answer you said you did tell Mrs. Ridgely so—I observed it was immaterial who you said it to—I beg you will give your reasons—you answered from the long course of the disorder you discovered it, and said you meant no reflections, that you observed to Mrs. Ridgely at the time, that you or any other person might have done it at first, then you referred to her and she confirmed you made that observation (no mention was now made about too copious bleeding)—you then said you often censured your own conduct, when the course of the disorder discovered it to be wrong—I then observed a man censuring his own, was materially different from another person's, and that I could not think you acted consistent to the character of a gentleman—Also asked you whether there was not an inflammation, you said there was an appearance, observing his fever to be putrid—I then asked you what an inflammation was—you retorted the question, I defined it—then says you in this manner I define it to my pupils—I said then it was more easy for you to answer—those evasions excited a warmth in me, and behaviour not warranted by prudence at that juncture—But to confirm more strongly your ideas of its being a putrid rheumatism as you termed it, you observed Huxham, altho' he said once bleeding might not be attended with perceivable bad consequences, the second was sure to do it, tho' often the first—I will venture to say he only observes this in putrid fevers—As you have given up your former opinion in a great measure, when you acknowledge his disorder was inflammatory tho' not in too great a degree, also declaring the propriety and necessity of bleeding Mr. Coale—I shall now pursue you in your retreat in saying he was bled too copiously, and convince

the impartial reader that your present fortification is no more tenable than the former.

By way of digression, I shall make some animadversions on your journal. On the 27th May you say you was informed Mr. Coale was affected with *cynic spasms* and *convulsed* on the second bleeding—I never saw these symptoms, some small *spasmodic contractions* may have appeared, tho' this I am certain of, every threatening symptom was alleviated by bleeding—*contractions* of that nature arise from *repletion*, also *inaction*, and it is to be presumed as they were removed by bleeding, they depended on the former—You say endeavours were used to raise a sweat tho' without effect—The *pedicuvia* was used and medicines which tended to promote a diaphoresis, but not of the stimulating kind.

Your journal says that you recommended the emetic tartar, he fell into a sweat, and you left him perspiring.

He may have had some small sweats about that time, but he never appeared to me to have a general sensible perspiration till the 28th—That his pulse was strong on the 7th day is very true, tho' not from the medicine or blister; none of the medicines were of a stimulating nature, and I presume, a plaster applied not exciting a blister and removed, could not encrease the fulness of the pulse for four days afterwards.

You observe the *acrimonious matter* forming an *abscess* was brought to a resolution, and by re-entering the circulation brought on a fresh irritation.

If you had attended to his complaints, you must have discovered how rational your theoretical ideas were (even when applied by the experienced and judicious physician)—His pain preceded the fever, therefore the fever symptomatic—As the second bleeding removed the pain and inflammation, so did the fever subside—But the pain and inflammation returning again on the fifth day, as they encreased, so did the fever—Was the fever in consequence of the acrimonious matter re-entering the circulation, I presume, the fever would have been highest when the resolution was procured, and not after a fresh inflammation had appeared—The tumour with inflammation which you saw, was in consequence of the accessory seizure, after which appearance he had never been bled—You imagine his state did *approach* to be putrid—A *vague* expression and leaves room for evasion—Its certain all topical inflammations when not removed by resolution verges to *putrification*.

June 9th. The tumour and pain you say after your departure had entirely subsided, and instead thereof, an acute pain of the knee—the tumefaction had not entirely subsided, or did it for several months, and very gradually disappeared; also the knee was free from pain several days, after there was a sensation of stiffness; these appearances are similar to rheumatic affections in general. You observe Dr. Howard had exhibited the bark and claret largely, and you could not help concurring in sentiment. This will be taken notice of in the subsequent part.

July 3d. It is just a month since I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's case, except that of the fever and pain of the knee, and an oedematous swelling had appeared in the leg and foot, &c. You give a very particular account of his symptoms, and every minutia of his disorder, on the 9th of June; still just a month intervenes between that and the 3d of July following. (A)

You was informed by Dr. Howard that he laboured under a colliquative diarrhoea, but you was in hopes it might be a translocation of matter to the bowels. As the colliquative sweats he had laboured under, were now stopped; I presume the increased exhalation in the alimentary canal, brought on the diarrhoea, as is common in cases of great relaxation, and as the determination to the superficies was now lessened, of consequence the oedematous swelling of the leg and foot decreased.

You say Mrs. Ridgely asked you in the most pathetic manner, what could be the reason he laid so long, to which you answered he had been bled rather too copiously, by which the whole inflammation and abscess were taken into the circulation again.—Did she ask you at the same time whether bleeding was or was not proper? If not, I am persuaded if you had attributed it to the nature of the disorder, or any other cause, it would equally have satisfied her, and not raised an alarm of the attending physician having treated him injudiciously—I deny an abscess existed, therefore could not be taken up; but more of this hereafter.

July 6th. This day you perceived a fluctuation of matter below the knee, and observed I denied there to be any matter, but looked on it to be merely from relaxation, and the same cause as the oedematous swelling. A false and ungenerous representation which will be animadverted on in the succeeding part. I solicited Mr. Coale two days before to have it opened, and the same day you came up, I intended to have opened it without letting him know.

You observe that I have, to prove the propriety of bleeding, given a long string of quotations from the best practical authors, though even a common attendant or an illiterate nurse knew it—perhaps they did not know it was only used to take off the tension; therefore any person perusing those authors, will find they used bleeding to procure a resolution of an inflammation.

You presume it will be granted you, that the fever was symptomatic, as the *abscess* was two days before any fever appeared, therefore the cause of pain and fever; and have represented, that I look on the tumour to be in consequence of an inflammatory fever—when you so modestly assert that to be a fact, the contrary of which must be obvious to the understanding of every reader. Do you not find a glowing in your

(A) So remarkable an event cannot escape the notice of the public reviewer—as your journal will be transmitted to posterity; the accuracy thereof cannot fail of giving a sanction to your observations.

checks when you read those words in my former letter? "you could not with any propriety consider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever; but it would have been more inconsistent to have looked on the fever as symptomatic, &c." Altho' a quotation from Huxham, where he mentions pain and inflammation as the cause of fevers—you will find in a note on quoting Dr. Hoadley, when speaking of idiopathic and symptomatic fevers. "As the pain of Mr. Coale's side preceded the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon." Can words be used more expressive; yet you have the assurance to say, it was my opinion that the tumefaction depended on the inflammatory fever—you have given an opinion in your letter, that an *abscess* was the original of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever. In your journal that the disorder was originally a *rheumatic fever*, tending to an *abscess*. If the *abscess* was in consequence of the *rheumatic fever*, it could not be the original cause of both pain and fever—those little contradictions may convey to the reader an idea of your connection in argument and fluctuating sentiments.

Here it may be proper to define an *abscess*, as your notions thereof cannot fail, when read by a person of medicinal abilities, of exciting an involuntary emotion to laugh; the curiosity of many unacquainted with physical terms, may be prompted to read that part of your letter, therefore will be deprived of so agreeable a sensation; in doing this it may be first requisite to define an inflammation, and shall give you Celsus. "Notae inflammationis sunt quatuor: rubor et tumor, cum calore et dolore." The signs of an inflammation are four; "redness and tumour, with heat and pain," as observed in my former letter, inflammations terminate by resolution, suppuration, mortification, and schirrhous—now an *abscess* takes place, when an inflammation terminates by suppuration—as I do not desire you to rely on my ipse dixit, I will give you Van Swieten's definition; "abscessus nomine intelligitur inflammationis transitum, in suppurationem & puris inde nati collectionem, in loco quodam corporis." You say in your journal not only the inflammation, but the whole *abscess* was taken into the circulation. (B) I here deny an *abscess* to have existed, in the sense it is used, as an *abscess* does not take place till the inflammation begins to suppurate, (a torrent of quotations from the best authors might be brought to prove this, if they did not affect your delicacy) as the inflammation of the shoulder and upper part of the breast, did not show themselves after going off on the second bleeding, till two days before you saw it, when you acknowledge it was decreased; I presume no suppuration ever took place ergo, no *abscess* existed.

You observe an *abscess* arising on any part begins with an inflammation, when situated on a part subject to continual motion as Mr. Coale's was, it is increased, and extends to the neighbouring muscles; then suffering a distention from every inflation of air, create pains similar to pleuritic; still the origin thereof is an *abscess*, and not a violent inflammatory disposition. (C) From hence you have drawn an inference, that if the *abscess* had not been situated on a part subject to constant motion, by an inflation of air, he would not have had a pleurisy, and that he would have laboured under equal difficulty in breathing, if he could breathe with his knee.

Every disorder derives its denomination from the part that is inflamed, a *pleurisy* exists when the *pleura* or intercostal and adjacent muscles are affected, a *paraphrenitis* when the *diaphragm*—a *carditis* when the *pericardium*, each of the latter create a difficulty of breathing, and are subject to constant motion by an inflation of air, still not under the denomination of a *pleurisy*. When the inflammation is seated in the muscles, the disorder is called a *rheumatism*.—Mr. Coale's disorder originally was a spurious pleurisy, (which is nothing more than an inflammatory rheumatism) but when the inflammation left the intercostal muscles, &c.—it no longer came under the denomination of a species of a *pleurisy*, but that of a *rheumatism*.

That the fever attending Mr. Coale's disorder, was symptomatic, I have in my former letter observed, and declared it to be in consequence of the pain and inflammation; yet, I cannot agree with you, when you say, the pain situated on these parts to be the cause of a difficult breathing; it may be a remote though not an immediate cause, but depends on the consequences ensuing the pain—the pain being a stimulus exciting a fever, therefore from an increased impetus of the circulation, a greater quantity of blood was returned in a given time, by the vena cava, into the right ventricle of the heart to pass to the aorta, so to the pulmonary artery—as the lungs could not be sufficiently expanded, in consequence of the inflammation of the breast (D) preventing its being dilated; an impeded circulation in the extremities of the arteries must ensue, the propelling force still continuing, the vessels become distended and pressed on the adjacent, by which the obstruction was increased, of course a difficult breathing must ensue from an im-

(B) I shall be glad to see your authority proving an *abscess* to have existed on Mr. Coale's shoulder—if you are destitute of any other, perhaps by taking a step to your journal, you may find a case in essentials the same.

(C) By an inflammatory disposition, I mean that state of the body which favours the increase of inflammations; every person conversant in physic, must observe, the same cause at different times, will have very different effects; a small scratch will at some times be succeeded by inflammation and fever, at another time a large wound will heal kindly without either; therefore in proportion to the degree of inflammation from the same cause, so is the inflammatory disposition of that person.

(D) So far a difficulty of breathing was excited by the pain.



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ded circulation in the lungs.(E) The dark redness of Mr. Coale's face, intermitting pulse, &c. may from hence be accounted for, as the jugular veins returning the blood from the head, could not empty themselves; the impetus of the circulation in the arterial system much increased by the frequent vibrations, an accumulation of blood must be in the head, whence the dark redness and spasmodic contractions, as mentioned by your journal—as the blood did not return regular and in sufficient quantities at times, by the pulmonary vein, to be thrown into the aorta, his irregular pulse came on. I am now naturally led to support my notions of the effects of bleeding, you observe "from your former notion of inflammation, to lessen the quantity of blood, and abate the impetus, &c." Every inflammation is attended with an impeded circulation from obstruction; an obstruction may arise from various causes, external and internal, as existing both in the solids and fluids; when an obstruction is situated in any sensible part, it acts as a stimulus, which excites pain and inflammation, and in proportion to them, so is the depending fever—now what is an inflammation but the vessels being distended with blood, which represents a redish colour with tumefaction, and the increased oscillatory motions of the vessels, give a sensation of heat—as the impetus of blood is much increased from the stimulus, (which I have termed an inflammatory stimulus) there is a greater quantity of blood carried in a given time, also a greater determination to the affected parts; by which the pain and every other symptom are increased—from which my ideas of bleeding are maintained, viz. to lessen the impetus of the circulation, prevent to great a determination to the affected parts, abate the increased oscillatory motion of the vessels, &c.

(E) Any thing increasing the impetus of the circulation, may bring on a difficulty in breathing; for when the blood is thrown faster into the pulmonary artery than returned by the vein, a difficult breathing takes place—what other cause brings it on in fevers without pain? Few people die with violent fevers, without a difficult breathing taking place, which is often the cause of a delirium in the last stage, from an impeded circulation in the lungs.—Here fir, you see a difficult breathing may arise, without breathing with the knee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

January 10, 1774.  
THERE is at the plantation of Richard Collins, on the Piney Branch, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small chestnut sorrel horse, with a white mane and tale, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus V, though not very perceivable, he is about 12 hands high, trots and canters pretty well. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Fincastle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and soldiers, who claim land under his majesty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, and intend to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That several assistant surveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thursday the 14th day of April next; to survey for such only as have or may obtain his lordship's warrant for that purpose. I would therefore request that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain carriers and other necessities, to proceed on the business without delay. As several gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent insults from strolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at least 50 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the business, as the gentlemen present may judge most proper until it is done, or the season prevent them from surveying any more; should the gentlemen concerned be of the same opinion, they will doubtless furnish that or any less number they may believe necessary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land surveyed, particularly such as do not reside in the colony, will be careful to send the surveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

w3 WILLIAM PRESTON, surveyor of Fincastle.

March 8, 1774.  
STRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road river, the 14th of last month, a dark bay horse, about five years old, switch tail, shod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very easy, and with very good spirit. Whoever will bring the said horse to me the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings currency reward.

zw NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, son of John.  
N.B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for sale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road river, at forty shillings per thousand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty shillings per thousand.

N. G.

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.

w3

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,  
on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (pursuant to the condition of a bottomry bond from Mr. Dan. J. Adams to the subscriber)  
THE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH, a strong well built vessel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furnished with two anchors and cables quite new—This vessel will carry about 5000 bushels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be seen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf.—The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by  
Feb. 26, 1774. w3 G. WASHINGTON.

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.  
On Monday the 28th of this inst. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the subscriber's house, about seven miles from Bladenburg.

SIX SLAVES, some household goods and plantation utensils. Four months credit will be given from the day of sale by giving bond on interest with good security. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or cash.

w2

WALTER BEALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Pig Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December last, a stout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket kersey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check shirt, a pair of new yarn stockings, old shoes, brass buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the said boy, and brings him to his master (the subscriber) shall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforesaid, if out of the county three dollars, exclusive of what the law allows, to be paid by

w3

THOMAS SHEELES.  
N. B. Let this forewarn all masters of vessels and others not to harbour him.

TO BE SOLD,  
THE term of 86 years or thereabouts in an estate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, situate at upper cross roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling house two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a store-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, also an orchard of fruit trees. The premises have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and store, for which purposes they are extremely well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Also a tract of 20 acres of land in fee simple, adjoining the above estate, on which are a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in said county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Susquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front on said road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame house erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premises may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Esq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not distinctly, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a switch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3

ARRIVED from London, at Annapolis, the ship Chance, Robert Campbell, commander, with a number of stout healthy servants, indented for four, five, and six years; consisting of coopers, bricklayers, brick and tile makers, stone-masons, blacksmiths, whitewashers, nailors, plasterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, sawyers, shoemakers, tanners, gloves, sellmongers, breeches-makers, sail-makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and copper-plate printers; also, a number of farmers, gardeners, and husbandmen; some peruke-makers and compleat hair-dressers, cooks, coachmen, footmen, waiters, and weavers; two professed women cooks, and several other women, who understand needle-work, and have been accustomed to the farming business, as milking, making butter and cheese, haymaking, reaping, &c. with several stout lads, that have been brought up to no trade. The indentures to be sold for ready money, country produce, or (undoubted) bills of exchange.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to capt. Robert Campbell, at the coffee-house, betwixt the hours of ten and four; or on board the ship, every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.  
N. B. Several fine English water butts to be disposed of; likewise hempen osnabrigs, checks, Manchester velvets, porter, cheese, powder and shot, and two tons of very fine oakum.

## TO BE SOLD

ON the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of April, the lots and houses whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan resided, in the city of Annapolis. They will be sold separately, or together, as may suit the purchasers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, to

WILLIAM BERNARD

March 2, 1774.

TO be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; any person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's horses; he has also provided himself with good saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those gentlemen which favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horses bought, sold, or stand at livery.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying interest,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorchester county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs; this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to small grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey soil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers: if any purchaser thinks proper to apply to the seller (who has made that delightful business of agriculture his study for some time past) he may be shown implements of husbandry for reducing the soil to a proper degree of fineness so as to render it capable of attracting the treasures of the atmosphere to such a degree as to exclude the necessity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out soil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the subscriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with less reason than the latter, but it may be easily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practised by those who live on, and adjacent to the said land. The planters there, or rather fishermen (for nature is so kind to them they need not study agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the custom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each side, and a long snout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidal ridges, exposing a double surface to the exhalation of the sun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nourishment of the earth's inhabitants; (strange! that the success of these people should found the common opinion of the value of these lands) it would astonish an Englishman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light land any where between the Bay and Patowmack, selling for ten times the sum per acre, as the land across the bay on the shore side, in a place known to yield provision for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marshes without their being beholden to their masters; there have been some late instances of the lands on the Western Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, selling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why necessity makes those from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the sport of fishing and fowling make those on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give so much. The subscriber lives on one of these miserable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fish, oysters, and wild ducks; notwithstanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of small children, though most of his predecessors, sportsmen undoubtedly, had the same antipathy to a sheriff or constable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the small value of land on the water. To conclude, the seller will undertake to insure success to any purchaser (well knowing the superior quality of clay to all other soils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

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NATHAN WATERS.

January 26, 1774.

To be sold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the subscriber's house in Kent county Maryland, near Chester-Town,

NINE Negro slaves, consisting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a sailor; the women have been used to both house and plantation business. Also horses, cattle, farming utensils, and two pair of excellent mill-stones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; six months credit will be given on giving bond with security, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceased, and to be sold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.

JUST imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.



ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 10.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, from Virginia.  
Ship Chance, Robert Campbell, from London.

CLEAR'D,

Sloop Molly, Thomas Conway, for Barbados.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following and you will oblige,  
Your humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

TO DR. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR, *Elk-Ridge, March 7, 1774.*  
I PERCEIVE by the Maryland gazette No. 1485, that there is an epistle directed to me (in answer to one directed to you in No. 1480 and 1481) under the signature of William Dashiell, who it seems is a pupil of yours; therefore shall consider him as a mere echo—bellowing your doctrine.

That contempt and ridicule should be substituted for argument I expected, they may excite laughter, but cannot convince; and are a sure token of an imbecility of your understanding. You say the contents of my letter, are of such a nature, that an answer could not reasonably be expected from you; your observation, I believe is just; I am persuaded no person possessed with medical abilities ever expected a satisfactory one from you.

As for the talent of petulance, I claim no rivalry with you; therefore shall pass over in silence, that part of your epistle.

I confess it is difficult to know the secret views of any person; if I have judged you wrong, I am sorry for it—From a number of collateral circumstances, (which I am persuaded you are not a stranger to) I drew my conclusion; however, let your motives have been ever so benevolent, the event demanded my attention equally—I. is very certain that whenever Mr. Coale's dangerous situation, was a topic of conversation, it was imputed to a misconduct of the attending physician in the beginning, mistaking his disorder, treating him for an inflammatory one, when it was a putrid, and as a confirmation, your opinion was quoted, as saying bleeding was improper: these are the motives that induces me in print, to prove that his disorder was inflammatory and required bleeding, in order to remove so unfavourable an impression.

You say its a mystery, why I should assert so boldly "that if Mr. Coale had not been bled," &c.

I have authority for such an assertion, and affirm you acknowledged at Mr. Coale's, that you said bleeding was improper. I have not only the record of my own memory, but also have enquired since of some that were present who declare the same—Mr. and Mrs. Coale informed me that Mrs. Ridgely told them the time previous to your coming—had I not have heard you acknowledge the same, and in presence of the family endeavoured to show the impropriety of bleeding, I should have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling on Mrs. Ridgely for a certificate, but considering how disagreeable such a thing must be to a lady, especially when so far advanced in years, have never requested it—She, I well know has seen what I inserted in my former letter, if the substance is not consistent to what she said, I make no doubt her readiness to declare her dissent—I have wrote a letter requesting her to do it—If you will please to ask Mr. Coale he can inform you also, who is a gentleman as respectable for candour and veracity, as thou art for craft and misrepresentation—If you will recollect, these words must occur to your mind—After I had asked Mr. Coale's permission to ask, what induced you to think bleeding wrong, in order to remove any unfavourable impression on him and the family, I thus observed—Doctor, it appears to me from what I have heard, that you have endeavoured to make an unfavourable impression on the minds of Mr. Coale's family—you answered how—I told you by saying bleeding was improper—In answer you said you did tell Mrs. Ridgely so—I observed it was immaterial who you said it to—I beg you will give your reasons—you answered from the long course of the disorder you discovered it, and said you meant no reflections, that you observed to Mrs. Ridgely at the time, that you or any other person might have done it at first, then you referred to her and she confirmed you made that observation (no mention was now made about too copious bleeding)—you then said you often censured your own conduct, when the course of the disorder discovered it to be wrong—I then observed a man censuring his own, was materially different from another person's, and that I could not think you acted consistent to the character of a gentleman—Also asked you whether there was not an inflammation, you said there was an appearance, observing his fever to be putrid—I then asked you what an inflammation was—you retorted the question, I defined it—then says you in this manner I define it to my pupils—I said then it was more easy for you to answer—those evasions excited a warmth in me, and behaviour not warranted by prudence at that juncture—But to confirm more strong your ideas of its being a putrid rheumatism as you termed it, you observed Huxham, altho' he said once bleeding might not be attended with perceivable bad consequences, the second was sure to do it, tho' often the first—I will venture to say he only observes this in putrid fevers—As you have given up your former opinion in a great measure, when you acknowledge his disorder was inflammatory tho' not in so great a degree, also declaring the propriety and necessity of bleeding Mr. Coale—I shall now pursue you in your retreat in saying he was bled too copiously, and convince

the impartial reader that your present fortification is no more tenable than the former.

By way of digression, I shall make some animadversions on your journal. On the 27th May you say you was informed Mr. Coale was affected with *cynic spasms* and convulsed on the second bleeding—I never saw these symptoms, some small *spasmodic contractions* may have appeared, tho' this I am certain of, every threatening symptom was alleviated by bleeding—contractions of that nature arise from *repletion*, also *inanition*, and it is to be presumed as they were removed by bleeding, they depended on the former—You say endeavours were used to raise a sweat tho' without effect—The pediluvia was used and medicines which tended to promote a diaphoresis, but not of the stimulating kind. Your journal says that you recommended the emetic tartar, he fell into a sweat, and you left him perspiring.

He may have had some small sweats about that time, but he never appeared to me to have a general sensible perspiration till the 28th—That his pulse was strong on the 7th day is very true, tho' not from the medicine or blister; none of the medicines were of a stimulating nature, and I presume, a plaster applied not exciting a blister and removed, could not encrease the fulness of the pulse for four days afterwards.

You observe the *acrimonious matter* forming an abscess was brought to a resolution, and by re-entering the circulation brought on a fresh irritation.

If you had attended to his complaints, you must have discovered how rational your theoretical ideas were (even when applied by the experienced and judicious physician)—His pain preceded the fever, therefore the fever symptomatic—As the second bleeding removed the pain and inflammation, so did the fever subside—But the pain and inflammation returning again on the fifth day, as they encreased, so did the fever—Was the fever in consequence of the acrimonious matter re-entering the circulation, I presume, the fever would have been highest when the resolution was procured, and not after a fresh inflammation had appeared—The tumour with inflammation which you saw, was in consequence of the accessory seizure, after which appearance he had never been bled—You imagine his state did *approach* to be putrid—A *vague* expression and leaves room for evasion—Its certain all topical inflammations when not removed by resolution verges to *putrifaction*.

June 9th. The tumour and pain you say after your departure had entirely subsided, and instead thereof, an acute pain of the knee—the tumefaction had not entirely subsided, or did it for several months, and very gradually disappeared; also the knee was free from pain several days, after there was a sensation of stiffness; these appearances are similar to rheumatic affections in general. You observe Dr. Howard had exhibited the bark and claret largely, and you could not help concurring in sentiment. This will be taken notice of in the subsequent part.

July 3d. It is just a month since I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's case, except that of the fever and pain of the knee, and an oedematous swelling had appeared in the leg and foot, &c." You give a very particular account of his symptoms, and every minutia of his disorder, on the 9th of June; still just a month intervenes between that and the 3d of July following. (A)

You was informed by Dr. Howard that he laboured under a colliquative diarrhæa, but you was in hopes it might be a translocation of matter to the bowels. As the colliquative sweats he had laboured under, were now stopped; I presume the increased exhalation in the alimentary canal, brought on the diarrhæa, as is common in cases of great relaxation, and as the determination to the superficies was now lessened, of consequence the oedematous swelling of the leg and foot decreased.

You say Mrs. Ridgely asked you in the most pathetic manner, what could be the reason he laid so long, to which you answered he had been bled rather too copiously, by which the whole inflammation and abscess were taken into the circulation again.—Did she ask you at the same time whether bleeding was or was not proper? If not, I am persuaded if you had attributed it to the nature of the disorder, or any other cause, it would equally have satisfied her, and not raised an alarm of the attending physician having treated him injudiciously—I deny an abscess existed, therefore could not be taken up; but more of this hereafter.

July 6th. This day you perceived a fluctuation of matter below the knee, and observed I denied there to be any matter, but looked on it to be merely from relaxation, and the same cause as the oedematous swelling. A false and ungenerous representation which will be animadverted on in the succeeding part. I solicited Mr. Coale two days before to have it opened, and the same day you came up, I intended to have opened it without letting him know.

You observe that I have, to prove the propriety of bleeding, given a long string of quotations from the best practical authors, though even a common attendant or an illiterate nurse knew it—Perhaps they did not know it was only used to take off the tension; therefore any person perusing those authors, will find they used bleeding to procure a resolution of an inflammation.

You presume it will be granted you, that the fever was symptomatic, as the abscess was two days before any fever appeared, therefore the cause of pain and fever; and have represented, that I look on the tumour to be in consequence of an inflammatory fever—when you so modestly assert that to be a fact, the contrary of which must be obvious to the understanding of every reader. Do you not find a glowing in your

(A) So remarkable an event cannot escape the notice of the public reviewer—as your journal will be transmitted to posterity; the accuracy thereof cannot fail of giving a sanction to your observations.

checks when you read those words in my former letter? "you could not with any propriety consider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever; but it would have been more inconsistent to have looked on the fever as symptomatic, &c." Altho' a quotation from Huxham, where he mentions pain and inflammation as the cause of fever—you will find in a note on quoting Dr. Huxham, when speaking of idiopathic and symptomatic fevers. "As the pain of Mr. Coale's side preceded the fever, there is reason to think the fever depended thereon." Can words be used more expressive; yet you have the assurance to say, it was my opinion that the tumefaction depended on the inflammatory fever—you have given an opinion in your letter, that an abscess was the original of his complaint, which brought on both pain and fever. In your journal that the disorder was originally a rheumatic fever, tending to an abscess. If the abscess was in consequence of the rheumatic fever, it could not be the original cause of both pain and fever—those little contradictions may convey to the reader an idea of your connection in argument and fluctuating sentiments.

Here it may be proper to define an abscess, as your notions thereof cannot fail, when read by a person of medical abilities, of exciting an involuntary emotion to laugh; the curiosity of many unacquainted with physical terms, may be prompted to read that part of your letter, therefore will be deprived of so agreeable a sensation; in doing this it may be first requisite to define an inflammation, and shall give you Celsus. "Note inflammationis sunt quatuor: rubor et tumor, cum calore et dolore." The signs of an inflammation are four; "redness and tumour, with heat and pain," as observed in my former letter, inflammations terminate by resolution, suppuration, mortification, and schirrhous—now an abscess takes place, when an inflammation terminates by suppuration—as I do not desire you to rely on my ipse dixit, I will give you Van Swieten's definition; "abscessus nomine intelligere inflammationis transitum, in suppurationem & puris inde nati collectionem, in loco quodam corporis."

You say in your journal not only the inflammation, but the whole abscess was taken into the circulation. (B) I here deny an abscess to have existed, in the sense it is used, as an abscess does not take place till the inflammation begins to suppurate, (a torrent of quotations from the best authors might be brought to prove this, if they did not affect your delicacy) as the inflammation of the shoulder and upper part of the breast, did not show themselves after going off on the second bleeding, till two days before you saw it, when you acknowledge it was decreased; I presume no suppuration ever took place ergo, no abscess existed.

You observe an abscess arising on any part begins with an inflammation, when situated on a part subject to continual motion as Mr. Coale's was, it is increased, and extends to the neighbouring muscles; then suffering a distention from every inflation of air, create pains similar to pleuritic; till the origin thereof is an abscess, and not a violent inflammatory disposition. (C) From hence you have drawn an inference, that if the abscess had not been situated on a part subject to constant motion, by an inflation of air, he would not have had a pleurisy, and that he would have laboured under equal difficulty in breathing, if he could breathe with his knee.

Every disorder derives its denomination from the part that is inflamed, a pleurisy exists when the pleura or intercostal and adjacent muscles are affected, a parapneumonia when the diaphragm—a carditis when the pericardium, each of the latter create a difficulty of breathing, and are subject to constant motion by an inflation of air, still not under the denomination of a pleurisy. When the inflammation is seated in the muscles, the disorder is called a rheumatism.—Mr. Coale's disorder originally was a spurious pleurisy, (which is nothing more than an inflammatory rheumatism) but when the inflammation left the intercostal muscles, &c.—it no longer came under the denomination of a species of a pleurisy, but that of a rheumatism.

That the fever attending Mr. Coale's disorder, was symptomatic, I have in my former letter observed, and declared it to be in consequence of the pain and inflammation; yet, I cannot agree with you, when you say, the pain situated on these parts to be the cause of a difficult breathing; it may be a remote though not an immediate cause, but depends on the consequences ensuing the pain—the pain being a stimulus exciting a fever, therefore from an increased impetus of the circulation, a greater quantity of blood was returned in a given time, by the vena cava, into the right ventricle of the heart to pass to the aorta, so to the pulmonary artery—as the lungs could not be sufficiently expanded, in consequence of the inflammation of the breast (D) preventing its being distended, an impeded circulation in the extremities of the arteries must ensue, the propelling force still continuing, the vessels become distended and pressed on the adjacent, by which the obstruction was increased, of course a difficult breathing must ensue from an impeded

(B) I shall be glad to see your authority proving an abscess to have existed on Mr. Coale's shoulder—if you are destitute of any other, perhaps by taking a step to your journal, you may find a case is essential the same.

(C) By an inflammatory disposition, I mean that state of the body, which favours the increase of inflammations; every person conversant in physic, must observe, the same cause, at different times, will have very different effects; a small scratch will at some times be succeeded by inflammation and fever, at another time a large wound will heal kindly without either; therefore in proportion to the degree of inflammation from the same cause, so is the inflammatory diathesis of that person.

(D) So far a difficulty of breathing was excited by the pain.



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mean that state of amimations; every, the same cause, ent effects; a small inflammation and will heal kindly to the degree of in- the inflammatory

was excited by the

ded circulation in the lungs. (E) The dark redness of Mr. Coale's face, intermitting pulse, &c. may from hence be accounted for; as the jugular veins returning the blood from the head, could not empty themselves; the impetus of the circulation in the arterial system much increased by the frequent vibrations, an accumulation of blood must be in the head, from hence the dark redness and spasmodic contractions, as mentioned by your journal—as the blood did not return regular and in sufficient quantities at times, by the pulmonary vein, to be thrown into the aorta, his irregular pulse came on. I am now naturally led to support my notions of the effects of bleeding, you observe "from your former notion of inflammation, to lessen the quantity of blood, and abate the impetus, &c." Every inflammation is attended with an impeded circulation from obstruction; an obstruction may arise from various causes, external and internal, as existing both in the solids and fluids; when an obstruction is situated in any sensible part, it acts as a stimulus, which excites pain and inflammation, and in proportion to them, so is the depending fever—now what is an inflammation but the vessels being distended with blood, which represents a redish colour with tumefaction, and the increased oscillatory motions of the vessels, give a sensation of heat—as the impetus of blood is much increased from the stimulus, (which I have termed an inflammatory stimulus) there is a greater quantity of blood carried in a given time, also a greater determination to the affected parts; by which the pain and every other symptom are increased—from which my ideas of bleeding are maintained, viz. to lessen the impetus of the circulation, prevent to great a determination to the affected parts, abate the increased oscillatory motion of the vessels, &c.

(E) Any thing increasing the impetus of the circulation, may bring on a difficulty in breathing; for when the blood is thrown faster into the pulmonary artery than returned by the vein, a difficult breathing takes place—what other cause brings it on in fevers without pain? Few people die with violent fevers, without a difficult breathing taking place, which is often the cause of a delirium in the last stage, from an impeded circulation in the lungs.—Here fir, you see a difficult breathing may arise, without breathing with the knee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

January 10, 1774.  
**T**HERE is at the plantation of Richard Collins, on the Piney Branch, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small chestnut sorrel horse, with a white mane and tale, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus V, though not very perceivable, he is about 12 hands high, trots and canters pretty well. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Fincastle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and soldiers, who claim land under his majesty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, and intend to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That several assitant surveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thursday the 14th day of April next; to survey for such only as have or may obtain his lordship's warrant for that purpose. I would therefore request that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain carriers and other necessities, to proceed on the business without delay. As several gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent insults from strolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at least 50 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the business, as the gentlemen present may judge most proper until it is done, or the season prevent them from surveying any more; should the gentlemen concerned be of the same opinion, they will doubtless furnish that or any less number they may believe necessary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land surveyed, particularly such as do not reside in the colony, will be careful to send the surveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

W3 WILLIAM PRESTON, surveyor of Fincastle.

March 8, 1774.  
**S**TRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road river, the 14th of last month, a dark bay horse, about five years old, switch tail, shod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very easy, and with very good spirit. Whoever will bring the said horse to me the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings currency reward.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY, son of John.  
N.B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for sale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road river, at forty shillings per thousand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty shillings per thousand.

N. G.

March 9, 1774.  
**W**ANTED 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.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,  
on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (pursuant to the condition of a bottomary bond from Mr. Dan. J. Adams to the subscriber)  
**T**HE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH, a strong well built vessel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furnished with two anchors and cables quite new—This vessel will carry about 5000 bushels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be seen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf—The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by  
Feb. 26, 1774. W3 G. WASHINGTON.

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.  
On Monday the 28th of this inst. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the subscriber's house, about seven miles from Bladensburg.

**S**IX SLAVES, some household goods and plantation utensils. Four months credit will be given from the day of sale by giving bond on interest with good security. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or cash.  
W2 WALTER BEALL.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Pig Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December last, a stout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket kersey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check shirt, a pair of new yarn stockings, old shoes, brass buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the said boy, and brings him to his master (the subscriber) shall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforesaid, if out of the county three dollars, exclusive of what the law allows, to be paid by  
W3 THOMAS SHEELES.

N. B. Let this forewarn all masters of vessels and others not to harbour him.

**T**O B E S O L D,  
The term of 86 years or thereabouts in an estate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, situate at upper cross roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling house two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a store-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, also an orchard of fruit trees. The premises have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and store, for which purposes they are extremely well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Also a tract of 20 acres of land in fee simple, adjoining the above estate, on which are a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in said county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Suquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front on said road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame house erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premises may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Esq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not distinctly, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a switch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.  
W3

**A**RRIVED from London, at Annapolis, the ship Chance, Robert Campbell, commander, with a number of stout healthy servants, indented for four, five, and six years; consisting of coopers, bricklayers, brick and tile makers, stone-masons, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailors, plasterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, sawyers, shoemakers, tanners, gloves, sellmongers, breeches-makers, fail-makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, and copper-plate printers; also, a number of farmers, gardeners, and husbandmen; some peruke-makers and compleat hair-dressers, cooks, coachmen, footmen, waiters, and weavers; two professed women cooks, and several other women, who understand needle-work, and have been accustomed to the farming business, as milking, making butter and cheese, haymaking, reaping, &c. with several stout lads, that have been brought up to no trade. The indentures to be sold for ready money, country produce, or (undoubted) bills of exchange.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to capt. Robert Campbell, at the coffee-house, betwixt the hours of ten and four; or on board the ship, every morning and evening, Sundays excepted.

N. B. Several fine English water butts to be disposed of; likewise hempen osnabrigs, checks, Manchester velvets, porter, cheese, powder and shot, and two tons of very fine oakum.

**T**O B E S O L D  
ON the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of April, the lots and houses whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan resided, in the city of Annapolis. They will be sold separately, or together, as may suit the purchasers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, to  
WILLIAM BERNARD

March 2, 1774.  
**T**O be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; any person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.  
**J**OHNNING, late coachman to his excellency governor Eden, takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr. John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in Annapolis, where he hath provided every thing that is necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's horses; he has also provided himself with good saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those gentlemen which favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Hors bought, sold, or stand at livery.  
Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying interest.

**F**OUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorchester county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs; this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to small grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey soil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers; if any purchaser thinks proper to apply to the seller (who has made that delightful business of agriculture his study for some time past) he may be shown implements of husbandry for reducing the soil to a proper degree of fineness so as to render it capable of attracting the treasures of the atmosphere to such a degree as to exclude the necessity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out soil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the subscriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with less reason than the latter, but it may be easily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practised by those who live on, and adjacent to the said land. The planters there, or rather fishermen (for nature is so kind to them they need not study agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the custom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each side, and a long snout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidal ridges, exposing a double surface to the exhalation of the sun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nourishment of the earth's inhabitants; strange! that the success of these people should found the common opinion of the value of these lands; it would astonish an Englishman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light sand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, selling for ten times the sum per acre, as the land across the bay on the shore side, in a place known to yield provision for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marshes without their being beholden to their masters; there have been some late instances of the lands on the Western Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, selling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why necessity makes those from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the sport of fishing and fowling make those on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give so much. The subscriber lives on one of these miserable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fish, oysters, and wild ducks; notwithstanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of small children, though most of his predecessors, sportsmen undoubtedly, had the same antipathy to a sheriff or constable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the small value of land on the water. To conclude, the seller will undertake to insure success to any purchaser (well knowing the superior quality of clay to all other soils) that will apply to and follow the directions of  
W3 NATHAN WATERS.

January 26, 1774.  
To be sold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the subscriber's house in Kent county Maryland, near Chester-Town.

**N**INE Negro slaves, consisting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a sailor; the women have been used to both house and plantation business. Also horses, cattle, farming utensils, and two pair of excellent mill-stones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; six months credit will be given on giving bond with security, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceased, and to be sold by  
ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.

**J**UST imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.



ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1774.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4.

**T**HE deference shewn to the French ambassador by the porte, in releasing prince Repnin at his requisition, in which he was backed by the British ambassador, gives room to presume that the porte intends, in case Russia approves of it, to give these two ambassadors the precedence in mediating a peace; at least, it is certain, that for some time past they have had frequent conferences together.

The Tartar Han, who had sailed with our fleet for the Crimea, far from having succeeded in his enterprise, has been obliged to quit that peninsula. We learn from the grand vizir's camp, that last month four pacha's, with between 30 and 40,000 men, made an attempt upon Carasoujou, but after a sharp skirmish, were not only constrained to abandon the field of battle, but also to fly, with the loss of their heavy artillery, baggage, military stores and provisions.

BASSORA, July 27. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, has summoned the Turks who command in this city, to deliver up the Persians, Arminians, and others, subjects of Persia, who are settled here under the dominion of the porte. There is great reason to think the object of this demand is to oblige the Persians, &c. to purchase their liberty of continuing here.

Scarce were we delivered from the pestilence; when Kiah, chief of an Arabian horde, came to besiege us, and continues still before this place; his people pillage, according to their custom, all parts that are defenceless, and have burnt the Turkish and other vessels that were on our coast and in the port. Our trade suffers greatly from their incursions. The chief of the English factory is fled, with all of that nation, to Bombay, and no ship from India has since arrived here.

MADRID, Oct. 5. The court of Spain seems not to be satisfied alone with the entire ruin of the jesuits, but has resolved to strike entirely at the root of papal and ecclesiastical power. This great work is begun by his most catholic majesty having demanded of his holiness the sole right of nomination and investiture of all bishops in the Spanish dominions; and has likewise requested the pope's bull for the abolition of the order of St. Dominic, in Spain.

VIENNA, Nov. 15. The additional troops which have been for some time raising in the hereditary dominions are now entirely completed, and amount to 54,000 men. The greater part of them are to be formed into new regiments, which are to remain in the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, and in the circle of Austria. The remainder are designed for extending the lines which are now forming in the frontier provinces towards Turkey, and in reinforcing the troops now in Austrian Poland.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 3. Field marshal Romanzow has just transmitted a particular account of all transactions of the present campaign, which will be published by order of her imperial majesty. The marshal has likewise transmitted some very advantageous propositions of peace, made to him lately by the grand vizir, in consequence of particular orders from the sublime porte. An account has likewise been received from count Orlov, and admiral Spiridow, of the conduct of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.

Some advices from the Danube say, that a large body of the Russians had made an attack upon Girslow, which did not succeed; the Turks strongly resisted them, and after a smart engagement, which lasted some considerable time, the Russians were obliged to retreat so precipitately, that they lost their artillery, provisions, &c.

PARIS, Nov. 19. Letters from Madrid advise, that a Spanish frigate has discovered six inhabited islands in the south sea, within 800 leagues of the island of Ferdinand. The people are mild, affable and civilized, and seem to hold the European manners. The largest of these islands is 16 leagues in breadth, and 40 in length. The reasons that hindered the Spanish officer who gave this account an account of this discovery, from giving the public a longer detail of it, are sufficiently obvious.

## LONDON, November 18

By a private letter from Paris, we are informed that the Genoese have engaged to build thirty ships of the line for the service of France.

Strong remonstrances are expected to be presented, at the meeting of parliament, against the conduct of the king of Prussia, in relation to the city of Dantzick, from the merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Glasgow, Liverpool, Lynn, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and other commercial manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

Nov. 19. Orders have been issued from the war office for the embarkation of two regiments of foot from Ireland, but the service they are intended for is kept a profound secret.

In the course of last week it was actually whispered in many places of the city, that the king of Prussia has been secretly tampering with the Bostonians, but with what success has not yet transpired.—very much like a rascal. Certain it is, he leaves no stone un-

turned to distress and perplex England, in which it is feared he will prove too successful, if government do not watch him with a careful eye.

A very spirited memorial is preparing to be sent to Madrid, requiring the immediate release of all the British subjects imprisoned in any of the Spanish territories.

Europe is at present in a very critical situation: Poland internally divided through the caprice of her own children. Spain quarrelling with her clergy. The subjects of France so disgusted with their king, that his parliaments refuse to register the royal edicts. Sweden far from being at rest. The Dutch waiting with impatience to take part on the strongest side. The monarch of Prussia privately intriguing, but openly polite and civil. England divided against itself.

It is a fact, that the treasury and the privy purse are equally empty, and have spread distress in every quarter of government. The deficiency in the treasury is felt the more heavily, as the general election is so near at hand, and little can now-a-days be done without corruption. It was once intended by the minister to dissolve the parliament before the expiration of the usual time, and so take the kingdom as it were by surprise—a scheme which might in some degree obviate the want of money; but this was rejected, it being judged necessary to let this parliament run through another session, in order that they might be applied to for a grant to the privy purse. The present parliament is good-natured, and known to be strongly attached to their sovereign. The next parliament may not be so: so that the measure of trusting to this parliament rather than to the next is a very wise one.

Yesterday the black who says he was on board the Aurora frigate (which failed for India some time ago with the supervisors) when lost, was examined before the court of directors of the East-India company, and gave the same account that he had given to the gentlemen in the Temple. It is conjectured by some that he left the ship when he was at the Cape. However, as the poor fellow seemed to be in a starving condition; the directors gave him some money to relieve his wants. He says he was two years upon an island after he had escaped with five others from the shipwreck; he speaks broken English, says he is a West-Indian, and was in that trade till he embarked on board the Aurora.

Nov. 23. They write from Brest, that three Dutch transports, laden with ammunition and stores, under convoy of a frigate of 36 guns, are lately sailed from that port for the Isle of Gorée, on the African coast: the frigate had two companies of foot on board.

An ambassador extraordinary will set out in a few days for the court of Madrid, in consequence of some advices which were brought by the last Dutch mail.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Russian vice admiral Badell arrived at the Isle of Moen, where he took the command in chief of a Russian fleet, consisting of fifteen large ships of war, and four other ships are expected there, which fleet is ordered for the Archipelago; and that another fleet of that nation, consisting of eleven ships of the line and four frigates, is ordered into the Mediterranean, commanded by vice admiral Greig, and the greatest part of their officers are Englishmen.

Nov. 24. By what we can learn, a great personage is far from disapproving the conduct of what is termed the opposition in Ireland; for report says he lately told the premier that he wished, for the good of his subjects, that the British parliament would imitate the Irish.

Advice is received from Malaga, that seven French men of war from Toulon, were put into that port in a most shattered condition, having met with a gale of wind, and carried away their masts, and part of their crew was washed overboard by the tempestuous weather, and the swelling of the sea.

There is now living in Cornwall, a man near sixty years of age, who for upwards of twenty years has not tasted any thing liquid, nor eat any flesh; his constant food being bread, pudding, or dumplings, and when thirsty he eats an apple, turnip, or any kind of fruit; and is healthy and well. His distaste to animal food, and all kinds of liquors, arose after recovery from the small-pox.

Although it has been declared that no express has been received at St. James's from the duke of Cumberland, since his departure from England; yet we are assured that his royal highness has sent over several curiosities to our amiable queen, who, it seems, is actually very much his friend.

It is said Lord Mansfield has been offered, if he thinks the business of the king's bench now too arduous for him on account of his age, any place of honour his lordship shall most approve.

Sir Watkin Lewes, it is said, has transmitted some news to Mr. Wilkes from Worcester, which this patriot will plague administration with as bad as he did with his North-Briton.

Nov. 26. Yesterday both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by the lord chancellor to

Thursday the 13th day of January; the lords commissioners present, were the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, and lord Gower.

It is said, that 100,000l. a year, clear of all deductions whatsoever, will be settled on the prince of Wales out of the civil list.

It is said that application has been made from an exalted quarter to a certain Nabob (Lord Clive) the purport of which was to desire the loan of a considerable sum of money, till the meeting of parliament, at which time it should be returned. We have not heard what has been the success of this application, but we know that the Nabob was a few days ago at court, and was smiled upon.

Amongst other things which government do not care about; is, they are perfectly easy whether war is continued, or peace concluded, between the Turks and the Russians.

It is said that Sir Watkin Lewes will be secure of the seat in parliament for Worcester even though he should lose the majority upon the poll, for he has got sufficient proof of bribery and corruption to disqualify his antagonist; and for once the house will be right in giving a preference to a majority.

Manufactories, whilst they are daily decaying in the mother country, are daily establishing in the colonies; so that if any one may venture to prophecy, the dependance will, in a few days, be reversed; and like the stocks, the parent owe her subsistence to her children.

The excessive population of China, perhaps the best regulated state in the world, sometimes, though rarely, occasions tumults and insurrections on account of the scarcity of provisions, which though abundant, is not sufficient for a nation overstocked with people. This cannot be the case in England, where there are such continual drains to supply the East and West-Indies. The Chinese suffer no emigrations, and consequently feel the effects of being too populous; we are constantly lessening the number of our inhabitants by war, colonization, &c. and yet our provisions of all kinds become dearer every day, though we are every day diminishing.

## Extract of a letter from Worcester.

Thursday evening the contest between Mr. Rous and Sir Watkin Lewes ended, when on casting up the poll, the numbers were,

For Thomas Rous, Esq; - - - - - 900

For Sir Watkin Lewes. - - - - - 635

Majority in favour of Thomas

Bates Rous, Esq; - - - - - 265

Whereupon Mr. Rous was declared duly elected member of parliament for this city.

Nov. 27. It is said, that when the silver coin is called in, a sufficient coinage at the Tower will be immediately delivered out; after which time no silver coin but that of Georg: the third will be allowed current.

The Irish opposition has sustained a mortal blow by the death of the duke of Leinster. The hopes of that disconsolate nation are now centered in Sir William Mayne.

Nov. 30. Advices of a very singular nature have, we are assured, been received within these few days from Mr. Murray at Constantinople.

The council held a few nights ago at Lord Rochford's office, is said to be in consequence of some French movements, not altogether compatible with the terms which the Gallic and British courts are publicly understood to be upon.

The prorogation of parliament to so late a period as January, will, it is believed, prove a more fatal stroke to trade than even the worst enemies of this country (if not wholly lost to every regard for themselves and their posterity) would wish it should receive.

## NEW-YORK, March 3.

## Extract of a letter from London, dated December 2.

"The severe check the Russian arms met with last summer, in the Turkish dominions, will, this winter, occasion new conferences, tending towards a pacification between those powers; and though the empress, as well as the sultan, wishes for a conclusion of the war, yet she is loth to abandon the favourite objects in it, viz. a free communication through the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, the independency of the Crimea, a reimbursement of the expences of each, &c. Orders are issued at Petersburg for one hundred thousand recruits to be raised and distributed in the garrisons in Muscovy, and in the new towns of Poland, lately annexed to that empire: from which places every effective soldier is to be drawn, in order, next spring, to reinforce the grand army on the Danube. From these dispositions it appears the court of Petersburg will make peace with sword in hand.

"Most people here concluded the colonies would be greatly alarmed with the late enterprise of the East-India company, and the sale of their tea opposed in America. We wait impatiently for an account of the arrival of the ship Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, which failed with the tea for your port the 17th of last month. I told you, in a former letter, that this company, highly disgusted at general Clavering's having been obtruded upon them by government, in



preference of your old worthy governor, general Monkton, whom they had chosen their commander in chief in India, had absolutely refused to accept of that officer's services; in consequence of which administration have just now very cavalierly appointed old general Gansell to that department; a nomination which has disgusted many, and surprised every one; indeed it will serve to keep this veteran for the future from the hands of bailiffs and their rascally crew. The directors of the India company propose sending out a commander in chief of their artillery in India, who is to be an officer from his Majesty's royal regiment of artillery, with the rank of major general."

ANNA POLIS, MARCH 17.

On Sunday evening the 6th inst. was married, by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Richard Bennett Carmichael, Esq; to Miss Kitty Murray, daughter of the late Dr. Murray, of Chester-Town, Maryland.

"Let mirth go on, let pleasure know no pause;  
But fill up every moment of their lives  
With joy."

### CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

Schooner Sofannah, Nathaniel Dodd, from Salem.  
Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, from Boston.  
Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, from London.  
Schooner Happy Return, Thomas Boyle, from Cadiz.

### CLEARED.

Sloop Lively, T. mothy Wadham, for New-Providence.  
Ship Nancy, John Robertson, for Genoa.  
Schooner Sally, Nathaniel Gray, for Boston.  
Ship Isabella, Simon Breffeltt, for Virginia.

The Captains Richardson, Coulton, and Suel, are arrived in Patuxent from London.

Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD's Letter to Dr. CHARLES WHIESENTHALL concluded.

YOU say I have not proved that such dangerous consequences would have ensued an abscess on Mr. Coale—and to prove the contrary, you have had recourse to your journal for two cases, where the consequences were not so bad—you attended col. Charles Hammond's son, and must have seen the consequences of an abscess forming there, which I think not very favourable; it is probable you might forget to insert it in your journal—I should have been well pleased to have seen a torrent of quotations from the best authors, proving that an inflammation of the muscles require bleeding only to take off the tension and not procure a resolution. (F) I have given you a case from Huxham, I think in essentials as similar, or more so, than either of yours, also his caution where he so strongly recommends bringing on a resolution of the whole inflammation. (G) He points out the danger attending abscess—if you will peruse Van Swieten, you may find many instances of the bad consequences attending abscess of those parts—that there have been instances of abscess in the muscle, particularly the fleshy parts, without bad consequences ensuing, I grant, though very few where the tendinous parts are suppured; so there are instances of abscess forming in the head and discharged by the frontal sinuses, without any bad consequences ensuing; also abscess of the lungs, liver, &c. and the patient soon got well: yet, I presume, a common attendant, or illiterate nurse, would dread abscess forming in those places.

You take the liberty of differing in sentiments, presuming these muscles were not the original seat—I should have been glad you would have pointed out where the original was—you observe in your journal his original disorder was a rheumatic fever; which puts me to a necessity to define what rheumatism really is, and shall for that purpose give you Dr. Cullen's definition. Rheumatismus morbus ab externa et plerumque evidente causa, pyrexia; dolor circa articulos musculorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quam pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans—Now sir, as you acknowledge his disorder to be of the rheumatic kind, I presume you will not deny but what the seat of the inflammation was originally in the muscles, I shall here subjoin Hoffman's opinion on the seat of a rheumatism. "In rheumatismo, musculi cum eorum membrana communi & tendinibus ubi ossibus inferuntur, gravi dolore & spasmus hinc inde in artibus aliisque corporis regionibus afficiunt, &c."—I am of the opinion that part of the pectoralis major which is inserted about the head of the humerus, also the tendinous parts of the other muscles inserting about the shoulder, and the membranes surrounding the joint, were the original seat of inflammation, which caused the pain previous to the fever; from an imprudence of Mr. Coale a few days before the fever, exposing himself in the rain, a spasmodic stricture was induced on the superficial, of course a greater determination to the internal parts; by which his shoulder became more affected (which at times from April had pains in it of the rheumatic kind) as the inflammation and pain increased, the fleshy parts of the muscles became affected, also the intercostals; a fever being now excited from the great stimulus, in proportion as the impetus of the circulation increased, so did every complaint.

I presume whenever an inflammation terminates in suppuration, the abscess must form where the seat of inflammation was; therefore, if an abscess had formed

on the breast or shoulder, it would have been liable to all the bad consequences I mentioned—and worse than on the knee, as there would have been no amputating those parts.

In reality you cannot think what intent I could have in bleeding him again, as the tumour was brought to a resolution, and my intent fully answered—I will then explain to you—I confess that on bleeding him the second time, on the second day of his disorder, his complaints were removed, and a resolution of the inflammation seemingly procured; the fever depending thereon also subsided—but on the fifth day, the inflammation returned violently, in consequence the fever—here, I say there was an indication to bleed again; as my assertion may not appear to be in consequence of an hypothetical theory, I will refer you to some of the best practical authorities—Huxham observes when a pain has ceased for a considerable time, and returns again violently, it plainly shows a fresh inflammation, and requires bleeding as much as the primary, though not to the same degree—Cleggborn from observations says, he found the necessary seizure on the fourth and fifth days, after the inflammation and pain were removed by bleeding in the beginning, were in consequence of not carrying the evacuation far enough at first; that those fresh attacks often baffled all his endeavours afterwards; and when they did recover it was very slow—but observe, that afterwards he bled his patients with more freedom in the beginning, which prevented those necessary seizures, and his patients soon recovered—your journal says that the pulse was such, as to have admitted bleeding the 7th day (viz. five days after the last bleeding) and you would have ordered it, if the tumefaction was not subsiding—I think this is a demonstrative proof that bleeding could not have been used too copiously—please to look into Huxham, Hillary, Smith, and many other of the best authors, and you will find that they observe in topical inflammations, if the symptoms require it, so long as the pulse keeps full and strong, the propriety of bleeding is maintained; therefore if his pulse indicated bleeding on the 7th day, there needs no other confirmation it was not used too copiously.

It is an observation founded on the experience of ages, that the pulse is the best and surest guide; for so long as it is full and strong, bleeding may be used with freedom if the symptoms require it.

That inflammatory disorders, and particularly the rheumatic, attack different parts successively, is an observation made by most; whether it may be from any matter translated from one part to another, or other causes, it's not a time now to discuss. The most effectual method of preventing those successive attacks, is by bleeding plentifully in the beginning, and so long as the pulse keeps full and hard, the pain and inflammation continuing, bleeding is indicated. "The cure ought to be attempted only by bleeding," says Sydenham. (H) To show you my ideas are not merely the effects of hypothetical theory when I speak of an inflammatory diathesis, I will give you the observation of one of the most experienced physicians of this age, Morgagni, "in those persons whose blood is disposed to create inflammations, it happens not unfrequently, that many places are inflamed at the same time, or at least one after another," letter 20, article 44. What this particular inflammatory disposition consists in. I confess cannot so easily be ascertained, but I will here give you the observations of some of the first physicians of this age; which probably may lead us to think those successive attacks are not from a translation of matter; Morgagni observes, that there appears to be a peculiar disposition to concretion of the gluten (or what some call coagulable lymph) in inflammations, and from that he accounts for the polypous concretions, that appear on dissection. He further observes, the more the inflammatory crust is, the greater number of polypous, and when he has seen blood drawn not long before death without the crust, he has predicted before dissection there were few if any polypous concretions, which has been verified on opening the body. Dr. Hunter and Cleggborn both make mention of the separation of the gluten, found on dissection in topical inflammations, which they consider symptomatic. Dr. Lind, physician to Hanover hospital, in two papers laid before the medical society of Edinburgh, observes the same, and looks on it as the cause of inflammation, and observes this spontaneous separation always exists in inflammatory disorders. Dr. De Haen in Vienna, in his observations on dissection in inflammations of the breast observes the same, as you will find in his ratio medendi, vol. 3. Now sir, I presume the gradual increase of the pain and inflammation of his knee, also the subsiding of that of his shoulder, was nothing more than what is common in rheumatic complaints, and requires no other cure than being removed in the incipient state by copious bleeding, &c. as is observed by every experienced physician—you have taken a step to your journal and mention your visit on the 2d of June, (I) when you found the pain of the shoulder &c. subsided, and a violent pain of the knee, &c. and you mention as a specimen of my candour, that he had taken the bark freely and in various forms, and claret, previous to your coming; which you could not help agreeing to, which I had omitted in my state of the case—as you have asserted that the bark had been given largely and in various forms before your coming on the 2d of June, to point out to the reader a clearer idea of the nature of your journal; I will here subjoin your letter of the first of June.

SIR,

The pain in Mr. Coale's knee is nothing more than a continuation of the rheumatic symptoms, of which

(H) You say so much, &c. as if I strongly to have recommended to your pupil, that he had read him four times—what a pity it was he had not been by your side, (when you contradicted me in regard to his writing on the plague) that he might have given you a hunch, observing you was exposing yourself—I will take the liberty of recommending it to you, never to contend concerning the writings of Sydenham, without having your pupil placed by you.

(I) Your journal makes no mention of this visit;

he had a fever—the lateritious sediment promises something critical; I would therefore recommend the tinctura cort. peruv. & spi. vitr. dulc. viz. as long as the fever does not terminate into intermission, two parts of the spiritus virriol. with one part of the tinct. cort. but when the fever plainly remits, though the complete intermission, then the tinct. cort. may be double to the spirit. vitr. dulc. still to continue the antimonials between as cause may be appearing. These species of fevers seldom are quite terminating, and generally subside gradually, the application of the bark in a mild form is of great use to make them terminate speedily—be pleased to give my compliments to the family, and wishing a quick recovery,

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

I received this letter on the 2d. of June in the morning, and thought the quantity of bark mentioned by you insignificant, therefore left the letter lying on the table at Mr. Coale's to be shown to Dr. Pus, with this observation, "I am of the opinion that the cort. may be used with more freedom than mentioned by Dr. Whiesenthall, therefore have sent the proportion of the tincture in greater quantity."

Now on the 2d. of June, about the middle of the day, I sent him the bark for the first time, it is probable he might have taken one dose thereof before you came in the evening, still you say it had been given largely, and in various forms before your second visit, also claret; which you observe—you could not help agreeing to, with a precaution of its being genuine.

I declare no claret had ever been given before your second visit; it was mentioned to you by some of the family, that I had recommended it; which you did not seem to approve of; which was mentioned to me, and on the 3d. of June in the morning, I asked you what objection you had to claret; you answered it was seldom genuine and might hurt—I observed that Charles Carrolly esq; had the genuine, and a messenger was sent when we came from the house together. (K)

Your letter on the first of June, may convey to the reader your ideas of his complaint—I presume no one can think from what you say there, that you expected an abscess was forming, but considered it as a rheumatic symptom, and that it would gradually go off as rheumatic complaints generally do; or does it seem you was afraid of the matter being translated to a more noble part; when you recommended laudanum to rub it with, to ease the pain—compare your letter of this date with your journal—there may appear as great a mutability of your ideas, as there is of your manners.

I presume it's not a matter of any great importance, whether the pulsations were counted by a glass, clock, or watch—I am not yet so callus in impudence, to assert that to be a fact to day; which will be proved to be false the next—it's not probable I should make those observations and the family not know it, therefore if not true, I was sure to be detected—I beg your pardon for giving so superficial an account after the 2d. of June, also for the omissions; as the purpose of my letter was to prove his disorder was of the inflammatory kind, and that bleeding ought to have been used so long as the pain and inflammation continued, provided the pulse was full and strong; also to point out the bad effects of abscess forming in those parts; I thought it superfluous to mention every article, as all were used with the same intent, and were medicines of the same tendency, or could I have given so full an account, as I did not visit him so regular, as his son Samuel was with him, who was capable of observing the changes.

That I offered to lay 30 guineas on my side of the question, of there being no matter contained in the abscess of the knee, is true; also that I thought the inflammation might originally be brought on by a relaxation of the part, and that there was not any danger in applying any thing to prevent suppuration taking place; as from the stiffness before any sensation of pain being several days, also the oedematous swelling of the leg and foot, plainly showed a great relaxation; but a more full and candid account given by you might have shown my ideas were not merely hypothetical theory.

It was only in regard to the consistence of the fluid contained in the abscess, I denied; you must remember this—I denied its being matter, as not being the consistence of pus; you said all bodies were matter; I told you in a philosophical idea they were, but in a physical one not; and nothing with propriety could be called matter, except it was the consistence of pus. This I knew there was an abscess is certain; as for two days before your coming, I wanted to open it—as you will see by my state of his case; I have very candidly delivered the appearance on opening. You observed that it had been a translation of morbid matter to the knee, and that suppuration was favourable, by which he soon would recover.

I told you my ideas were different, that as he had been much relaxed; that an obstruction might arise in those parts merely from the tonic power of the vessels here being lost, from which the pain and inflammation therefore any thing tending to restore the contractile power of the vessels, might remove the inflammation and prevent an abscess taking place; but as the abscess now existed it could not be let out too soon.

That the bone became affected by any of the applications I deny, as the inflammation was seated in the tendinous parts of the muscles and membranes surrounding the joint, and not improbably from the vicinity of the parts; the capsular ligament was also affected, the abscess must have formed here—abscesses in cases where there is great weakness, if they do remove the obstructions, tend to increase immaturity. That pain and inflammation of the rheumatic kind

(K) Cannot you take another step to your journal, to prove beyond contradiction; that notwithstanding the case was not procured, or agreed he should take it, till the 30 June—yet it was used freely before your visit on the 2d June.



are kept up by relaxation, is observed by some of the best practical physicians; Sydenham observes, although the pain does not entirely go off by bleeding, yet as soon as the strength is restored, they vanish. Fringle says, before the fever is gone, and while considerable pain remains, he has used the bark with good effect—also the cold bath takes off the aching pains after the inflammation disappears—I presume the bark and cold bath relieve more by their corroborating, than expelling the morbid matter.

That my communicating Dr. Monro's discovery in regard to the lymphatic, excited your admiration; I grant, as it was a circumstance you was unacquainted with; as for your *campaign*, I believe it to be affected.

You observed in conversation, the spleen prepared the blood for the secretion of bile; I asked you how you could make that appear, as the vena porta was composed of so many vessels returning their blood—you then answered it was solely prepared by the spleen and hemorrhoidal vessels—I answered that the hemorrhoidal vessels did not return their blood to the liver—that the rectum received and returned its blood to iliacs and hypogastria, you said you was certain they returned their blood to the liver, and called on Mr. Samuel Coote to know whether he had Keil's anatomy, who answered not—I observed that I was confident the rectum received and returned blood to the iliacs, as I had seen by dissection performed by Dr. Monro; thus the debate ended, no mention being made of the internal hemorrhoid by either, but spoke of the hemorrhoidal vessels in general. (L)

If I had said the internal hemorrhoidal vein, which vein returned the blood carried to the rectum by a branch of the meseraic artery, I presume it would have been sufficiently intelligible; my mentioning your ignorance of Sydenham, was not to detract from your medical abilities, so much as to give a specimen of your modesty, in contradicting me in a matter you knew nothing of.

It was very natural for you to suggest my head was full of trifles, when you knew that I had such a trifling — to contend with.

The emetic tartar a new medicine, because given unconnected I I presume this is one of your mysterious mums—I shall be glad to see it commented on—I assert you recommended the camphire still to be given, and try it in less doses; also mix it with the magnesia, I had thought proper to be given for the burning; if that did not answer, try a little g. arab. with it—the camph. was given the next day accordingly, between times of taking the emetic tartar.

That you never dreamt of advancing your reputation by disguising the medicine, I grant; had you said you never intended it, an objection would have arose in my mind—you could not disguise the medicine, as being under an apprehension of his having a prejudice against it; for he had been taking it from the first, without being disguised—I meant no reflection on the understanding of any gentleman; though still presume mankind in general are novices in physic, therefore open for imposition—I am persuaded experience has taught you, that the justice of my observation is verified in yourself—I now bid adieu for this time, and take the liberty of recommending to your meditation, the sentiments of an elegant writer, when speaking of *honesty*. "That honesty is the best policy, may be a good general rule, but is liable to many exceptions; and he, it may perhaps be judged, conducts himself with the most wisdom, who observes the general rule, and takes advantage of all the exceptions."

"I must confess, that if a man thinks that this reasoning much requires an answer, it will be a little difficult to find any, which will to him appear satisfactory and convincing—If his heart rebels not against such pernicious maxims, if he feels no reluctance to the thoughts of *villainy* or *base*, he has indeed, lost a considerable motive to virtue; and we may expect, that his practice will be answerable to his speculation—but in all ingenuous natures, the antipathy to treachery and roguery, is too strong to be counterbalanced by any views of profit or pecuniary advantage—inward peace of mind conscious of integrity, a satisfactory view of our own conduct, these are circumstances very requisite to happiness, and will be cherished and cultivated by every honest man who feels the importance of them."

"Such a one has, besides the frequent satisfaction of seeing knaves, with all their pretended cunning and ability, betrayed by their own maxims; and while they purpose to cheat with moderation and secrecy, a tempting incident occurs, nature is frail, and they give into the snare; whence they can never extricate themselves, without a total loss of reputation, and the forfeiture of all future trust and confidence with mankind."

I am,  
Your humble servant,  
EPHRAIM HOWARD.

(L) As the minds of men are naturally inquisitive, and fond of seeing mysteries unfolded, your proving the blood is solely prepared for the secretion of bile, by the spleen and internal hemorrhoid, may be pleasing—no talkative disposition will here interrupt you.

#### ERRATA in the former part of this letter.

L. 32. from the beginning, for *induced* r. *induced*.  
Col. 3. l. 4. for *inconsistent* r. *consistent*.

March 10, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth Brown, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be paid by

AMOS DAVIS,  
and  
EDWARD BURGESS, } Executors.

**BORROWED or LOST**, the two following books, viz. *Clare on fluids*, with the words Jacobus Hemmingway written in it; and the second volume of *Burn's Justice*, 7th edition. Any person having them in possession is desired to bring them to the printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 23, 1774.

**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 completest 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

JOHN CARLYLE.

Port Tobacco, Feb. 23, 1774.

**THE** subscriber intending to leave this province soon, takes this method to inform those concerned, that the business of Mess. Alexander Cunningham and co. or of Mess. Cunningham, Findlay and co. of Glasgöw, formerly under his direction, is now carried on under the management of Mr. John Craig of this place, who will comply with any engagements entered into by me for behalf of said company. And those who are indebted to the company's stores at Newport and this place for dealings with me, are requested to make payment to that gentleman as soon as possible.

DAVID WALKER.

Annapolis, March 13, 1774.

**THE** subscriber intending to leave this province early this spring, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against him for dealings with his Excellency the Governor, or on his own private account, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Barter to his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; N. B. Any person having a quantity of good hams to dispose of, from 500 to 1000 weight, at 6d. per pound, may have a Sale of the same by applying as above.

J. W.

**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. Stuart 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 tables 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.

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,

SARAH FLYNN.

**WHEREAS** I am sued in many actions for debts really due, and have special bail for them, which has kept me out of prison; and whereas my bail are uneasy, knowing I have not half enough to pay what I owe, and now threaten to deliver me up to the next court, I do therefore take this method to inform my creditors, that I shall, as I have a wife and two small children that require my assistance, petition the next general assembly for such relief as they have always allowed the poor and distressed.

WILLIAM BECK.

**WE** the subscribers, being now confined in gaol, hereby take this method to inform our creditors, that we intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

NATHAN LINTHICUM,  
RICHARD DEANE, jun,  
FRANCIS HEPBURN.

Anne Arundel county, Maryland, March 13, 1774.  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a white servant man whose name is WILLIAM WHITE, he says he belongs to William Knight of Frederick county; he is a tall slim young fellow, with short straight brown hair, and appears to be about 25 years of age; his cloaths consist of a coarse crocus shirt, a cotton jacket and breeches, and slender and stockings which are very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

#### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 4th of March, a servant man named THOMAS M'INERHENCY, a joiner by trade, about 24 years of age, wears his own hair which is red, is much freckled, he is a slim made man, and may be known to be an Irishman by his talk, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him a short light coloured peascod coat and breeches of the same, a pair of redith coloured cloth breeches, double breasted red waistcoat, light gray worsted ribbed stockings, and was imported into the province in June last by Capt. Caldwell Howard. Any person who secures the said servant so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

W. BUCKLAND.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Thomas Hamilton, in Prince George's county, a gray sorrel mare, about 12 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and branded on the near buttock B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**THERE** are at the plantation of George Scott, on Elk Ridge, two 3 years old heifers; one red and the other red and white, marked with a crop and slit and an under bit in the right ear, and a crop and an upper bit on the left; also a small 2 years old steer, with a crop and slit in each ear. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

#### INOCULATION.

**PERFORMED** in the most safe and approved method, practised in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the city of Dublin; who after several years practice in physic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of consulting the most able practitioners; proposes to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a set through the small pox by inoculation, and where suitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Incouraged by his former as well as his present success; he doubts not but his patients in general, as usual, shall pass through so much dreaded a disorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the most delicate constitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who desire to pass over the disease with safety, speedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost integrity, by their humble servant,

ROBERT LEMMON.

**ANY** gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2.10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetic, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the matter, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,  
JOHN DUCKETT, register.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.  
Just imported, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

**A** Parcel of healthy indentured 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.



\*\*\*\*\*  
**POETS CORNER.**  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
**A N G D E**  
 To A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

**D**EAR \*\*\*\*, the Heav'n appointed mead  
 Of Pæon's fav'rites mayst thou gain;  
 The bright reward, to those decreed,  
 Who soothe th' afflicted sons of pain:  
 Be thine the joy, with lenient care  
 To smooth the brow of wan despair,  
 And ease the aching heart of grief;  
 When anguish writhes thro' all the frame,  
 Be thine the art, its rage to tame,  
 And bring a sure relief.

When o'er her only baby's bed;  
 The agonizing widow stands,  
 And fears its last breath almost fled,  
 Wringing, in speechless woe, her hands;  
 The vast delight, oh mayst thou prove,  
 The dreaded danger to remove,  
 And call to life the darling boy;  
 To wake again each infant grace,  
 To dress in smiles the mother's face,  
 And feel her heart-felt joy.

To raise the trembling head of age,  
 Which many days have silver'd o'er,  
 To comfort life's last loit'ring stage,  
 Till pain, and sorrow are no more;  
 When fierce Disease has seiz'd her prey,  
 To chase the rav'ning fiend away,  
 And her fell purpose to prevent,  
 To save, from an untimely doom,  
 The young man's strength, the virgin's bloom,  
 Thy art from Heav'n was sent.

Oh now exert its utmost pow'r;  
 Erasmia calls for all its aid—  
 Oh gild this long night's gloomiest hour,  
 And lull, to softest sleep, the maid:  
 Her tender frame can ill sustain  
 The shocks of sickness, or of pain;  
 Oh Pæon all thy skill impart;  
 Restore to ease the suff'ring fair,  
 Propitious to a poet's pray'r,  
 And cheer a lover's heart.

Oh bid that threaten'g fever fly,  
 Each painful symptom far remove,  
 Resume again her bright'ning eye,  
 And wake her smile, that wakens love;  
 May soon again the living rose,  
 On her fair cheek, its sweets disclose,  
 And Beauty's dearest charm distill;  
 Let Health with Wit and Worth combine,  
 As erst, to make Erasmia shine,  
 As happy, and as gay.

So \*\*\*\* may ne'er thy gentle breast,  
 Mourn for thy Eleanora's pain;  
 So, in her smiles mayst thou be blest,  
 A favour'd youth in Hymen's train:  
 Yet ah! my friend, what skill can heal  
 These bosom pangs, which now I feel,  
 And must for hopeless love endure!  
 In vain I try the pow'rs of art,  
 The wounds, which pierce a slighted heart,  
 Nor Thou, nor S\*\*\*\* can cure.

ANIATOS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**TO** be sold a schoolmaster an indentured servant,  
 that has got 2 years and 6 months to serve;  
 for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.  
 N. B. He is sold for no fault, any more then we  
 are done with him, he can learn book-keeping,  
 and is an exceeding good scholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.  
**FOR LONDON.**

**T**HE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jack-  
 son master, will be at Selby's landing on Pa-  
 tuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to  
 take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton,  
 consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those  
 of their friends who incline to take the advantage  
 of an early market, are requested to have their to-  
 bacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.  
**T**HE 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 board-  
 ed, 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.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.  
**To** be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or  
 one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest,  
 with good security.

**T**WO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friend-  
 ship, lying contiguous to each other, containing  
 two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south  
 side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis;  
 Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales,  
 containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-  
 side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Ma-  
 gotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered,  
 wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on  
 the river, with some cultivations and improvements,  
 they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear  
 of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which  
 will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the  
 title indisputable. **W. WORTHINGTON,**

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.  
**C**APTAIN EDEN takes this Method of inform-  
 ing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compli-  
 ance with the request of many of them, he intends  
 to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order  
 to remove the apprehensions they seemed to have,  
 of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in  
 small craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any  
 unnecessary delays, those whom he may not have an  
 opportunity of seeing, or applying to, will leave  
 their notes for the tobacco intended for him with  
 the inspectors of the different warehouses; and also  
 any orders for goods they may want from England,  
 by the return of the ship, in the latter part of the  
 summer. Insurance is ordered, and shall be inserted  
 in the bills of lading of those who do not desire to  
 the contrary.

His correspondents, in other parts of the pro-  
 vince, who are desirous of getting their tobacco  
 home by this opportunity to a very early market,  
 are requested to give him timely notice, when and  
 where it is ready, in order that he may send craft.  
 But if it should be convenient for them to send it by  
 their own vessels; or to hire any upon the spot, he  
 will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an ad-  
 ditional favour, and will pay the usual freights on  
 the delivery thereof on board the ship at Annapolis,  
 where she will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date,  
 or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of sales for the last voyage are daily  
 expected.

**W**ANTED for Charles county free school,  
 a master capable of teaching the languages,  
 writing and arithmetic, such a one by applying to  
 the visitors, will meet with encouragement.

**LAND TO BE SOLD.**

**T**WO tracts of land at the mouth of Conneco-  
 cheague, 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 sup-  
 port 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.

DAVID ROSS.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

May 20, 1773.  
**R**AN 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, a-  
 bout 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion,  
 short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth:  
 he had on, and took with him, a white cotton  
 jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of  
 leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts,  
 two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat;  
 it's possible he may have changed his name and  
 apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

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

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,

**T**HE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city  
 of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

**DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,**

or

**DANIEL DULANY, junior.**

N. B. It got leased between this and April next  
 they will be offered for sale.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.  
**S**PRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-ma-  
 kers and ladies haberdashers, 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 Pink-  
 ney lately lived. All orders from their customers  
 and others in either of the above branches of busi-  
 ness will be thankfully received and speedily exe-  
 cuted.

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

**J U S T I M P O R T E D,**  
 In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from  
 London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at  
 their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very  
 reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

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

**WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.**

**A** PARCEL of MENS NEAT SHOES for SALE  
 at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.  
**R**AN away last Sunday night from the subscriber,  
 one William Quelch, an old, tall, slim made  
 fellow, stoops when he walks, and wears his own  
 gray hair: had on when he went away a whitish co-  
 loured kersey jacket, old leather breeches, of snabrig  
 shirt, white stockings, old shoes new soled, and an  
 old felt hat. He stole and carried away with him a  
 white shirt, a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four  
 pair of stockings, a vest with the fore parts made of  
 blue hair shag, a small silver watch, maker's name  
 John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of hand-  
 some silver buckles carved, a set stock-buckle mark-  
 ed M B, a set brooch, a silver dollar that has been  
 attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other  
 small money not known what, and several other  
 things too tedious to mention. He served the latter  
 part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-  
 Ridge. Whoever will take up said fellow and se-  
 cure him, so that he may be brought to justice,  
 shall receive three pounds reward, paid by  
**ISAAC M'HARD.**

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

**T**HE subscriber having furnished himself with  
 materials for carrying on the staymaking bu-  
 siness, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and  
 others for their orders for stays, which they may  
 depend on having executed in the best and neatest  
 manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice.  
 The business being carried on under the direction of  
 Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for  
 Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several  
 years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander  
 Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-  
 Town,

**CHARLES LANSDALE.**

N. B. I still continue to ride as a by-post from  
 Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis,  
 orders may be left at the following places, viz:  
 Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco;  
 Chaptico; Newport; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco;  
 Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladens-  
 burg; George-Town; at the Printing Office,  
 Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-ride  
 from Fredericksburg to Annapolis; and at the sub-  
 scriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the  
 stays will be left agreeable to direction. **C. L.**

**R**AN 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 com-  
 plexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect:  
 had on and took with him, a blue coat and waist-  
 coat double breasted, white shirt, worked 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 pro-  
 vince, besides what the law allows.

**JOHN DORSEY.**

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.  
**T**HE subscribers being fully authorized by  
 general letter of attorney, dated November  
 23, 1773, to receive, collect, and sue for, all  
 debts due in this province, to Mr. John Buchanan,  
 merchant in London; and Messrs John Buchanan  
 and son, desire all persons indebted as aforesaid,  
 to make speedy payment, and all persons having  
 demands, as creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or  
 Messrs John Buchanan and son, are also desired to  
 give speedy notice thereof to the subscribers.

**DANIEL DULANY,**  
**JAMES DICK,**  
**ANTHONY STEWART.**



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1774.

LARNER A, September 24.

THEY write from Baruth, that Clezzar Achmet Bay, commandant of that place, having had a conference with count Voynowich, the commander of the Russo-Greek fleet, he persuaded the people that the count had orders to take the town, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, without distinction either to age or sex; but that if they would give him 1000 purses he would retire without committing any hostilities; and that the inhabitants immediately set about raising what money they could, which amounted to 800 purses, which the commandant, instead of giving to the Russian officer, divided among the soldiers, on condition of their swearing they would perish rather than surrender. This generosity has re-animated the courage of the soldiers, and made the Russians and Chick Daher lose all hopes of taking the town.

Constantinople, Oct. 24. The ill success of the enterprise of our fleet in the Crimea, is confirmed. The advices daily received here from our army are of such a nature, as to inspire nothing but grief and fear. General Ungern has dispersed, without much trouble, a body of 25,000 of our troops, the Cossack Achmet Benedid having made but a very short stand. That body retired to Silistria, which the Russians, it is feared, have begun to besiege.

Nov. 13. By authentic letters from the army of field marshal count de Romanzow, we have received the following intelligence;

"The 28th of October, general Ungern marched at the head of his corps to attack 20,000 Turks in their camp. The latter having received information of it, fled with so much precipitation, that they abandoned their tents and baggage. They were pursued by general Ungern's light horse, who killed 400 of them and made 600 Janissaries prisoners, who had retired to a village, and took five pieces of cannon. Among these prisoners is Omar, bashaw of three tails, and Choua bashaw. After this advantage, general Ungern joined prince Dolgorucki; and 'tis thought these two generals are on their march to give battle to the grand vizir.

"General Kaminskoy has passed the Danube, in order to take Ruzig. The bombardment of Silistria was to begin the 10th or 11th of last month.

"The Parks have been also repulsed on the side of Krzow, and Orofowa.

"General Globow, who was encamped near Ialonia, has advanced as far as the environs of Gura Balla. The Russians have taken six more pieces of cannon, which the Turks abandoned in their flight."

These letters add, that the field marshal count de Romanzow, was still on the left side of the Danube, with a small body of troops.

Leghorn, Nov. 20. Letters from Sicily give reason to fear, that more insurrections will take place at Palermo.

They write from Ancona, that in the beginning of October last, a little fleet, consisting of some Venetian galleys, arrived at the Isle of Zante; the commander, after lying a few days in their harbour, gave an invitation to the first families of the island to come to a ball on board of his ship, and when some persons of distinction, at whom he aimed, came on board, the commander immediately gave orders to sail, laid them in irons, and then carried them to Venice. We expect to learn the whole of this affair very soon.

Vienka, Dec. 1. We have just received intelligence, that the Russians have taken Bazarzick, without firing a shot, where they found 12 pieces of cannon, one mortar, and a great treasure, which the Turks had hid under ground; they have besides taken a large stud of horses, and made 200 Turks prisoners.

Madrid, Dec. 13. A few days ago we received the melancholy account of the destruction of the town of Guatimala by an earthquake. The earthquakes have generally been felt there every spring and autumn, but the first shocks of this did not come on till June, the frequent repetitions of which alarmed the inhabitants so, that they removed themselves and their effects in time; the public edifices, churches, convents, &c. could not withstand the violence of these repeated shocks; however, there have not been many lives lost, though the damage is otherwise very considerable.

From the River Elbe, Dec. 14. We have received letters which confirm that the Russians took the town of Silistria by storm the 29th of October, O. S. and that the whole Turkish army was defeated.

Warsaw, Dec. 15. The grand vizir's defeat is confirmed on all sides; and as he has not yet been found among those who had escaped, it is imagined he was killed on the spot.

Premisla Schidau, Dec. 15. We expected yesterday to have received a detail of the victory gained by the Russians over the grand vizir, who is retired to Adrianople. It is said that the military chest, containing 1,500,000 piastres, all their baggage, and 100 pieces of cannon, have fallen into the hands of the Russians. Since this victory the Russians have spread themselves twenty miles on the other side of the Danube.

Amsterdam, Dec. 23. By advices from Constantinople we learn, that the grand vizir, without waiting for any reinforcement, put his army in motion the 6th of last month, and marched with Mahomet's standard for Bazarzick, in order to dislodge the enemy from that place; which was counter-acted by the force, as the fate of Bulgaria depends on the success of Mahomet's prize.

Paris, Dec. 31. They write from Grenoble, that some persons who lately went a hunting discovered near the summit of the Alps, in the parish of Hues, some ruins of an ancient city surrounded with walls, within which are still to be distinguished the remains of 150 houses, a tower or fort above 100 toises in circumference, a ditch cut out of the rock of a great depth, and the ruins of a building superior to the rest, which is thought to have been a citadel. The origin and name of this ancient habitation are at present unknown.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

On the 3d. instant died at Boston, in his 68th year, the hon. lieutenant governor Oliver.

Orders are received from the earl of Dartmouth to prevent the passing any more bills for the naturalization of foreigners in the colonies.

Brigs /ryon, Abraham Saunders, of and from New-York, with near half her cargo still on board, drove ashore among some rocks to the eastward of the town, and was dashed to pieces immediately; all he had on board lost; the capt. and five men perished, one man (the mate) and a boy were saved.

Ship Hankey, William Macintosh, of and from London, with a valuable cargo, and £10,000 in cash on board, drove ashore on the beach and was soon beat to pieces; out of 17 people who were on board only one man was saved; greatest part of her cargo was lost, and no appearance of the money. The captain and two passengers were ashore when the ship was lost.

Sloop Garland, Adam Engler, belonging to New-York, but last from Newfoundland, with half of her cargo of fish on board, drove ashore, the captain and every soul on board, eight in all, perished; though the vessel still holds together, and even during the storm lay on one side almost dry; the cabin and quarter deck were washed away, the first has since been thrown into the sea.

Capt. West, of the Schooner Hawke, belonging to Salem, and bound to Baltimore, on the 17th instant, landed at Cape Henry, the crew of the brig Fanny, capt. Mosely, bound to Lisbon, which he took off said vessel on the 7th, at the hazard of the lives of his own people, as the boat he dispatched for them was 5 hours in a high sea.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Capt. Osborne from Vigo, on the 7th ult. in lat. 36, long. 23, spoke capt. Sutter, in a ship from Belfast for Baltimore, out 20 days; on the 18th, in lat. 29:57, long. 47, spoke capt. Bell, in the ship Morris, from the Straights for Virginia, out 18 days; and on the 2d inst. in lat. 37:39, long. 68, spoke a ship from Georgia, out 3 days, but could not learn the master's name, or where bound.

Extra of a letter from London, December 20, 1773.

"Your observations respecting the tea duty are very just, and the Americans must be commended by all consistent advocates for liberty, and a limited monarchy, for the sagacity with which they discern and the spirit with which they assert their rights."

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland dollar bills, some of which are now passing here, dated March 1st, 1774. They are badly cut on copper-plate, and printed on a paper which is much smoother and thinner than that used for the genuine bills.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 24.

By capt. Coward, arrived at Choptank in a short passage from London, we have received prints to the 18th of January, from which we have extracted the following articles.

LONDON, January 13.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious speech to both houses of Parliament.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE unusual length of the last session of parliament made me desirous of giving you as long a race as the public service would admit. I have, therefore, been glad to find myself under no necessity of calling you from your respective countries at an earlier season; and I doubt not but you are now met together, in the best disposition, for applying yourselves to the dispatch of the public business.

You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in regretting, that the peace, so long expected, and so very desirable, is not yet effected between Russia and the Porte; but it is with real satisfaction I can repeat, that other foreign powers continue still to have the same pacific dispositions with myself. I can have no other wish than to see the general tranquillity restored; for the establishment and subsequent preservation of which, no endeavour of mine, consistent with the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people, shall ever be wanting.

In this state of foreign affairs, you will have full leisure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domestic situation, and to the prosecution of measures more immediately respecting the preservation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom. Among the objects which in this view, will come under your consideration, none can better deserve your attention than the state of the gold coin; which I must recommend to you in a more particular

manner, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords, for executing with success such measures as you may find it expedient to adopt, with respect to this great national concern.

The degree of diminution which that coin had actually suffered, and the very rapid progress which the mischief was daily making, were truly alarming. It is with much satisfaction that I have seen the evil, in a great measure, checked by the regulations made in the last session of parliament. I trust, however, that you will not stop here, nor think that you have discharged your duty, either to your country, or your fellow subjects, without using your best endeavours for putting the gold coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom sufficiently secure from being again exposed to the like danger.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and rely on your readiness to grant me such supplies as shall be found requisite in the present situation of affairs.

My lords, and gentlemen,

The experience I have had of your past conduct leaves me no room to doubt, either of your zeal or prudence, in your endeavours to promote the welfare of your country. You will not suffer any parts of the public service to escape your attention; but, various and extensive as those are, you will be careful to select, for your immediate deliberation, such of them as shall appear to be most important; and you can propose no measures, that will serve either to secure or advance the happiness and prosperity of my people, in which you may not always depend on my most hearty concurrence.

Extracts from the votes of the House of Commons, Jan. 13.

Resolved,

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To assure his majesty, that we sincerely regret that the peace so long expected, and so much desired, is not yet effected between Russia and the Porte; but, at the same time, to express the satisfaction we feel, in learning that other foreign powers continue still to have the same pacific dispositions with his majesty.

That we receive, with the utmost gratitude, the assurance which his majesty has been pleased to repeat to us, that he has no other wish than to see the general tranquillity restored and preserved, consistently with the honour of his crown, and the interests of his people; and that we consider this gracious declaration of his majesty as a fresh instance of his majesty's paternal care for the welfare of his subjects, and of his generous concern for the happiness of mankind.

To declare, that we are truly sensible, that it is our duty, as it shall be our care, to employ the leisure which this state of foreign affairs allows us, in attending to our internal and domestic situation; and that we cannot but acknowledge his majesty's great wisdom, in recommending and pointing out to our serious consideration the state of the gold coin of this kingdom, as well on account of its very extensive importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords for conducting and executing with success any measures touching this great national object.

That we saw, with the deepest concern, the difficulties and distress in which the nation was on the point of being involved, by the very alarming degree of diminution which this coin had actually suffered, before the evil was checked by the regulations made in the last session of parliament; and that, impressed with a just sense of our duty to our country and our fellow subjects, we will exert our best endeavours to accomplish the great work of putting the gold coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but, as far as the nature of the case will admit, render the credit and commerce of the kingdom secure from being again exposed to the like danger.

To assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will cheerfully grant to his majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary, in the present situation of affairs; and that, animated by his majesty's recommendation, and excited by his example, we will apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and diligence to promote the welfare of our country; and that we will not fail to direct our attention to such parts of the public service as appear to us most important, having a perfect confidence, that whatever measures we may propose, that will serve either to secure or advance the happiness and prosperity of his people, will always meet with his majesty's gracious approbation and concurrence.

Ordered,

That a committee be appointed, to draw up an address to be presented to his majesty, upon the said resolution.

And a committee was appointed accordingly; and they are to withdraw immediately into the speaker's chamber.

Ordered,

That his majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament be referred to the said committee.



A treaty of commerce is now, it is said, on the tapis, between the courts of London and Berlin. One of the prime objects of this treaty is relative to the establishment of two companies at Königsburgh and Stetin, for the sale of salt and tobacco.

A council is summoned to meet at St. James's tomorrow, relative to American affairs.

Two motions of a distinct kind, but of very singular importance, are expected to be made on Thursday next in the upper assembly.

By a letter from Dublin we hear, that on Sunday, the 10th instant, Sir Edward Newenham, knight, and alderman Geale, the unsuccessful candidate at the late election there, met at an appointed place in consequence of a challenge sent by the former to adjust some punctilios that happened at the said election, but after Sir Edward had snapped his pistol twice at the alderman, which providentially missed fire, by the interposition of the seconds, the affair was amicably adjusted.

Jan. 15. Yesterday Lord Guernsey reported from the committee appointed by the house of commons to draw up an address in answer to his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, a draught of the said intended answer, which being read and agreed to, it was resolved that such members as are of his majesty's privy council do wait on him, in order to know his pleasure what the house shall wait on his majesty with the said address.

This day the house of commons will meet in order to have his majesty's answer to the above message.

Yesterday at noon the lord chancellor, attended by several of the lords, went to St. James's, and presented the humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal; when his majesty returned a most gracious answer.

A cabinet council will be held on Wednesday next at St. James's, on affairs of great importance.

By the last accounts from Transylvania it is believed, that general Komarow will be obliged to quit his present situation, and take up his winter quarters at the other side of the Danube.

#### Translation of a private letter, dated Venice, Dec. 23.

"The several nobles of our senate, partisans of the French interest, that have lately caused such confusion in our councils, are banished for life to Corfu, excepting three noble personages now confined in the dungeons of St. Mark, whose fate as yet remains undetermined by the supreme council. The charge being now fully proved, they were bribed by the emissaries of France. Our political agitation is now calmed, and the republic unanimously rejoice in our having acceded to the grand alliance, by which we regain the Morea, and our ancient territories in the Adriatic. Our fleet to join the Russians consists of these ships:—San Marco 90 guns; Giorgio, S. Antonio, Santa Croce, S. Giovanni, S. Pietro, La Magdalena, S. Francesco, La S. Maria, S. Eufemia, S. Teresa, La Vittoria, S. Agnese, S. Treviso, S. Barnaba, S. Margarita, S. Rocco, S. Stefano, S. Paolo, and S. Philippo de Neri, 74 guns each; besides transports, frigates, and six bomb vessels. The Russians have, during these last three months, landed at Corfu eleven thousand sailors, partly Russians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and Irish, with some Portuguese. Heie, with a corps of five thousand marine troops, Greeks and Albanians, will, with our own sailors, complete the armament."

Jan. 17. The humble address of the house of commons was presented to his majesty on Saturday last; to which his majesty was pleased to return a very gracious answer.

We hear that the ministry have, at length, found out their mistake, in making a law, which left so much power in the hands of the India proprietors. So determined are those orators on the annihilation of the company, that the length of rope left them by the act, serves them only for hanging themselves. Mad men must have all the means of death taken out of their hands.

Here is no probability of a peace between the Russians and the Turks. The first are determined to have something; and the latter from an established maxim of their empire, are resolved to give nothing. Neither Varna is blockaded nor Silistria taken; and some persons affirm, that Komarow must re-pass the Danube.

The intention of the Russians after the taking of Varna was to order their fleet to pass the Dardanelles, while their army advanced by land; the possession of Varna would have given them an opportunity for transporting their artillery and baggage by sea. The defeat of their small squadron in the Black Sea has, for the present, broke their measures.

There is no truth in a certain ambassador's imprisonment; but there is a certainty, that he shall never return to this place in a public capacity.

There is now a moral certainty that East-India affairs will again come into parliament. The ministry have the majority in the India house. But they are like sheep without a shepherd, having no orator of distinguished abilities to lay the matter in an intelligible manner before them. Neither Moor nor Holdforth will do. The first is mere noise; the latter all dullness. The discordant rhetoric of the patriotic duke will always get the better of the mean, accommodating concessions of retainers of neither knowledge nor prudence.

The demand for an addition to the civil list is put off till a household is to be established for the prince of Wales; an event not a twelvemonth distant.

Some politicians form prognostics of the permanency of the premier's administration from his having placed his father in the closet of a great lady; while others blame him for converting a parent into a kind of domestic steward in his old age.

Great changes in the law were expected, Lord Mansfield, by Sir Fletcher Norton's disinterestedness, was solicited to be chancellor, that the knight might step into the king's bench. The storm, which threatened the present chancellor, is blown over for the present.

Lord Chatham is not to be in town this season. The Rockingham party have lost all hopes. Temple himself has now despaired of being sent for. Burke thinks he belched his oratory for nothing. Clive repasts himself, like a sampan escaped from a storm, on a plank.

Silence will prevail in St. Stephen's. Even Parliament-street will not have its pavement torn as usual with jehulike orators driving to the house. All is tranquillity and silence. But this quiet serenity, says our correspondent, may be the prelude to a storm.

#### Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Jan. 1.

"The ministers of the three powers have just made a proposal to the delegation from their respective courts, which it is much wished may be accepted, as it may be instrumental in finally settling the distressed affairs of this kingdom. The courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, have offered each to maintain in this city four ministers at their own expence, who, in conjunction with his Polish majesty, and the delegates from the grand dyet, are to regulate the finances, commerce, and all the unsettled matters."

The accounts of the late fire in the Tower have been variously represented, the following particulars have been collected, and are more exact than any yet published:

On Saturday, the day before the fire broke out, some persons were alarmed with an unusual smell of something burning, and about eleven o'clock that night sought from whence it came in vain. About the same time, a warder and his wife passed by the house where it began; she said there was a smell of fire; no, no, he replied, you have always a fire in your nose I think, and passed on.

The next morning, Mr. Woodard (at whose house it broke out) heard the clock strike six whilst in bed, and immediately thereupon heard a cracking, and awaked Mrs. Woodward with his suspicions of fire; and they both instantly got up and came down stairs, finding his suspicions too true; he opened the door of the parlour (under which it is supposed the fire began) and the heat and flames were so intense, as almost to strike him down; he got to the door again and hastily called to the rest of the family, apprising them of their great danger, and urging them to flight: they all came down and reached the front or outer door, but unfortunately Miss Woodward and Miss Jennings both went up stairs for some things they particularly valued, and in the mean time the fire became so violent below, as deterred all from entering, or any escaping from the house. They flew to the leads at the top of the house for refuge, and were instantly followed by the flames, which made their situation so hot and frightful, as not long to be endured. Their cries and contortions filled the heart of every beholder with the deepest concern.

Miss Woodward first took the resolution to throw herself from the dreadful height, and was taken up in a manner dead, carried to a house, (Mr. Vidgen's) hard by, and from thence presently removed to another (Mrs. Johnson's, adjoining to Sir Charles Frederick's) where she soon expired in great agonies. Miss Jennings remained until her flesh was burnt in many parts, and was then caught upon a barrack bed. One of her arms was however terribly burnt and bruised. She is attended by Dr. Brown, who set her arm, and there are hopes of her recovery.

From the house where the fire began, it presently communicated to queen Elizabeth's Tower (so called from that princess having been imprisoned there) and the house of Mr. Sharp, from these different ways to major Collins's, Mr. Wittwers and Mr. Durnford's, and slightly touching the ordnance office, was most miraculously and to the astonishment of all beholders, extinguished.

Mr. Burke being asked on Friday his opinion of a certain speech, replied, "it is a golden one."

On Sunday the patience of the speaker of the house of commons was entirely spent before a sufficient number of members could be procured to constitute a house: the messengers were sent to the treasury, admiralty, and the coffee-houses near the palace for that purpose, and it was full half after two before the speaker took the chair; as soon as they returned from St. James's his majesty's answer to the address was reported, and the house, without doing any other business, adjourned to this day.

The first business of any consequence intended to be taken up in the upper assembly is, we hear, the petition of the dissenters.

The intended act for the regulation of the coin means to fix the following weights and allowances for reasonable wear: five penny weights three grains, for all guineas coined before the reign of the late king; five penny weights six grains, from that period to the sixth of his present majesty; and from the latter to the present time, the full standard.

The loss on the whole arising from the above regulation, it is computed, will not amount to more than 40,000*l.* whereas the loss to the holders of money, according to the act of last session, amounted to 300,000*l.* or near 12 per cent. on 2,500,000*l.* light money paid into the bank, &c.

Very flattering offers have been lately made to a certain duke in the neighbourhood of Privy Garden, but, it is said, he has totally declined them.

The count de Noailles is the person generally thought on as successor to the count de Guignies as ambassador to this court; two others are, however, spoke of on this occasion.

Lord Apsley has, with the assistance of Mr. Prescott, formed a new set of laws for the preventing of fraudulent bankruptcies, which Mr. Prescott will lay before the house some time this week.

We hear that Sir Watkin Lewis intends preferring his petition, in behalf of himself and the independent freemen of the city of Worcester, on Wednesday next; which petition, it is expected, will disclose some very notorious instances of bribery and corruption.

Dr. F——— was on Thursday last examined before the privy-council, touching the unfortunate letters that have given rise to a late duel, by which that mysterious business is likely soon to be cleared up.

#### Extract of a letter from Gossport, Jan. 13.

"Wednesday two express arrived here; one to the commissioners, giving him orders to supply the Russian fleet with every kind of stores and provisions that may be necessary; the other was to the Russian ambassador, who is at the George Inn here."

"The ships in the harbour are sitting for bread. A private express arrived at the commissioners' office last night, which is thought to be an order for fitting 15 sail of the line ready for commission, in case they should shortly be called for."

"Yesterday all the Russian transports sailed with a fair wind for Pharos."

"We hear the Russian men of war will be ready for sea in about a week's time, as their bottoms are very good, and they want only their decks and upper works to be caulked. Those ships are to be supplied with the new constructed pumps and patent blocks."

#### Extra. of an authentic letter from a general officer at Lar-genkoff in Silesia, December 29.

"The Russians have taken Silistria by storm; the acquisition cost them dear, but the massacre of the Turks has been dreadful. Warna has capitulated; and the marshal Romanzoff means to fix his winter quarters at Scienna, on the other side of the Danube. You may depend upon the authenticity of this news, and will conclude with me, that *conclumatum est* of the Turkish empire."

A letter from Warsaw says, it was reported there, that the Russians at the siege of Silistria had the good fortune to blow up the gunpowder magazine of the fortress; and in the mean time that the garrison and the inhabitants, in the utmost confusion, were very busy in extinguishing the violent fire which was occasioned by it; the Russians, at the same time, took advantage of the opportunity, and took the fortress by storm.

The rebellion of the combined Cossacks and Tartars in Moscow, of which some of the foreign gazettes give a deficient account (asserting that it was immediately appeased) we are informed is of great consequence. According to our advices this insurrection was caused by the vigorous pressing of men at Casan and its environs; and that the number of the combined rebels consists of above 12,000 men. General Brand, the commander of that place, joined by captain Orenberg, who had his regiment cantoned in that neighbourhood, went with their troops against the rebels, in order to bring them under subjection; but not expecting the rebels to be so numerous, their troops were defeated, and both the celebrated officers were killed in the engagement; which success raised the spirit of the rebels so, that a vast number more have joined them, and they are actually marching towards the city of Moscow; they rob and plunder all the villages where they pass, and behave to the inhabitants in a most cruel manner, which event greatly alarms the court of Petersburg; so that all the troops in the neighbourhood of that residence are ordered to enter into the city; even the regiment of Peterburgh, commanded by captain Szeplow, and the regiments of the Hungarian hussars of captain Drenitz, who were at Warsaw, have of late received orders to return, and march to Petersburg as speedily as possible.

Yesterday the speaker of the house of commons was almost at as great a loss for a sufficient number of members to make a house as on Saturday. He was enabled, however, to take the chair a little before three; when, after very little business being done, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

Yesterday several petitions were presented to the house of commons, particularly from the merchants, traders, &c. of the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, relative to the navigation of the rivers Aire and Calder.

The Salisbury journal confirms the account, that on Sunday the 9th, between three and four in the morning, a sudden fire broke out at the seat of the hon. Mr. Fox, at Winterlow, which in a few hours burnt the same to the ground, except the kitchen, which being a detached building, escaped the flames. Most of the plate, pictures, and valuable furniture, were saved.

The speaker having reported to the house his majesty's answer to their address of Saturday, the house then resolved itself into a committee to consider of the motion made last Saturday, and came to a resolution that a supply be granted to his majesty; which resolution is to be reported to-morrow.

#### ANNAPOLIS, March 24.

The General Assembly of this province was to have met here on Monday last, but the bad weather having prevented the attendance of a sufficient number of members to compose a lower house until yesterday, his Excellency was then pleased to open the session with the following SPEECH.

#### Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I HAVE nothing at this time particularly to propose to your consideration, which would not be a repetition of what I recommended at the opening of last session; but, having obtained permission to return to England for a short time on account of some affairs which require my personal attendance there, I presumed it would be agreeable to you to convene before my departure, and therefore now meet you, and shall with the greatest pleasure be ready to co-operate with you in establishing such regulations as may be conducive to the welfare of this province.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

##### ENTERED.

Ship Lord Dunluce, Robert Shutter, from Larne.  
Ship Polly, James McArthur, from Cork.  
Brig Etty, Richard Robinson, from London.  
Snow Peggy, Alexander Ferguson, from London.

##### CLEARED.

Snow Farmer, Zedekiah Welley, for London.  
Schooner Betty, Silas Nowell, for Cadiz.  
Schooner Hawke, Benjamin West, for Salem.  
Schooner Lemuel, James Armour, for Virginia.  
Schooner Julia, John Meador, for Boston.

ERRATUM in the former part of Dr. Howard's second letter to Dr. Whitchell.

For, the blood returning by the same course into the right ventricle in half into the auricle, read, by the same course into the right auricle into the ventricle.



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**TO** be sold by John King, at his sta-  
ren's) a black horse, 5 years old this spring, re-  
markably 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 £50. The horse  
will be led out every day and shown betwixt the hours  
of 11 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 postillions; 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 very useful convenient post char-  
riot, may be used with or without a box, is remark-  
ably easy, and being hung in the French way, on  
brancards, is in no danger of being overset by turning  
short in the narrowest streets.

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.

**TO** be sold, and entered upon in a month if requi-  
red, 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 dwell-  
ing house, wherein the subscriber now lives; 50 feet  
front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two par-  
lours, 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  
landly, 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 unim-  
proved, there being only an old log building that  
served as a jail, and which may be removed at plea-  
sure. 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 ano-  
ther; 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.**

March 22, 1774.

**W**AS taken up at Greenbury's point the 1st in-  
stant, a moles built boat, about 12 feet keel  
with a new item; she had two ash oars on board; the  
owner may have her, by proving his property, and  
paying the charges of this advertisement.

**DAVID KERR.**

March 19, 1774.

**T**HE subscriber living in Nottingham, has got a  
very good ferry boat, and intends to keep ferry;  
all ladies and gentlemen that will pleasure him with  
their custom, may depend on good and ready attend-  
ance; likewise good entertainment in the private way!

**JOHN DORSETT.**

March 18, 1774.

**FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.**  
**W**HEREAS two large stones with inscriptions cut  
on them in capital letters, were placed last fall  
by virtue of a commission, to perpetuate the bounds of  
a tract of land called Chance, contiguous to the sub-  
scriber's dwelling beyond Elk-Ridge, which stones  
have been lately taken up and broke to pieces, and  
whereas he has not yet been able to fix the fact by  
positive proof, he hereby promises to pay fifty pounds  
to any person or persons, who shall discover the  
perpetrator or perpetrators of that villainy, to that he;  
or they be convicted thereof, by a due course of law.

**CHARLES CARROLL.**

March 16, 1774.

**T**HE subscriber having furnished himself with hair,  
and every other material necessary for carrying  
on the peruke making business; would be glad to serve  
any lady or gentleman with hair rolls of all kinds and  
colours, and wigs of all sorts, after the newest and newest  
fashions, and shall make it his constant endeavour, to  
merit the approbation of those ladies and gentlemen  
who will be kind enough to employ him; orders from  
the country will be punctually executed, on sending  
the cash, and directing to me at Mr. James Reed's,  
peruke maker at Annapolis.

**JOHN JUSTICE GIBERT.**

**ON** Friday the 22d day of April, at the new church  
near Pohick, in Truro parish, Fairfax county,  
Virginia, will be let by the vestry of the said parish,  
to the lowest bidder, the building of a brick vestry-  
house, twenty-four feet long, and eighteen feet wide,  
and the inclosing of the said church-yard, one hundred  
and fifty-eight feet square, with posts and rails; the  
posts to be of felled cedar, and the rails yellow pine,  
clear of sap, with three handsome palisade gates; the  
whole to be done in the neatest, and most substantial  
manner.

**G. MASON,** church-

**THOMASIN ELLZEY,** wardens.

**BORROWED or LOST,** the two following  
books, viz. *Clare on fluids*, with the words *Ja-*  
*ques Hemmingway* written in it; and the second  
volume of *Burn's Justice*, 7th edition. Any person  
having them in possession is desired to bring them to  
the publishers.

**JUST** imported in the Calvert, Capt. Sewell, and  
to be sold by the subscribers, wholesale or retail,  
at Nottingham and Magruder's warehouse, for cash,  
bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Assortment of goods suitable for the season, having  
goods on hand to a considerable amount, some by Capt.  
Greig last December, and by Capt. Lane last month;  
we can furnish well assorted cargoes, Madgira wine  
at Nottingham to be sold by the pipe, hoghead, or  
quarter cask.

**CONTER and BOWIE.**

**CONTEE and MAGRUDER.**

Kent Island, March 16, 1774.

**T**AKEN up between three and four months ago  
a pun, petti-auger built, quite new, with a hoie  
bored in her head, but no painter, she had some oak  
staves in the bottom, oak gunnelled; about 10 or 11  
feet in length. Likewise taken up about two months  
ago, a punt about 10 feet in length, one seat in the  
middle, and one in the stern; a small piece of the stern  
broke off, an auger hole in her head, but had no  
painter; whoever owns the said puns, or either of  
them, may have them again, on proving property,  
and paying charges, by applying to

**JOHN SENNER,** at Broad Creek,

N. B. The one was taken up in Broad Creek, the  
other was taken up off Kent Point.

**T**O be run for at Baltimore town, on the 19th day  
of May next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three  
mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, car-  
rying weight for age and blood, according to the rules  
of racing; and on the day following, a purse of twenty-  
five pounds, the two mile heats, carrying weight as  
above, the winning horse the first day excepted only;  
two pounds ten shillings entrance for the first day, and  
twenty five shillings for the second. Subscribers of one  
guinea or upwards, to pay only half entrance; the  
horses to be entered with Mr. Daniel Grant, the day  
preceding each day's race, or to pay double entrance.  
The vouchers for each horse's blood and age, to be  
produced before he will be admitted to enter.

Judges will be appointed to determine the sufficiency  
of the vouchers, and any disputes that may arise.

N. B. Any horse, mare, or gelding, owned or kept  
by William Liams of Anne Arundel county, will not  
be admitted to start.

**DANIEL DULANY,**

**JAMES DICK,**

**ANTHONY STEWART.**

March 22, 1774.

**R**AN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant,  
living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a ser-  
vant man named John Baptist Dila 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 Her-  
ring Bay or the river sides, as he professes fine knit-  
ting 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 visage, and remarkable for stammering in his  
speech; had on when he went away a lightish coloured  
jacket and breeches; of snabrig felt, old yam tickings,  
new shoes and buckles; and a felt hat. Whoever takes  
up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber  
shall have 30 shillings reward if taken in the county,  
and out of the county a pistol, paid by the subscriber,  
and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give  
immediate notice to

**HENRY CAMDEN.**

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.

**JOHN KING,** late coachman to his excel-  
lency governor Eden, takes this method of in-  
forming the public and his friends in particular,  
that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr.  
John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in An-  
napolis, where he hath provided every thing that is  
necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's  
horses; he has also provided himself with good  
saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those  
gentlemen which favour him with their custom,  
may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their  
approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please;  
he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horses nick'd and broke; likewise bought,  
sold, or stand at livery.

Port Tobacco, Feb. 23, 1774.

**T**HE subscriber intending to leave this province  
soon, takes this method to inform those con-  
cerned, that the business of Mess. Alexander Cun-  
ningham and co. or of Mess. Cunningham, Find-  
lay and co. of Glasgow, formerly under his direc-  
tion, is now carried on under the management of  
Mr. John Craig of this place, who will comply with  
any engagements entered into by me for behalf of  
said company. And those who are indebted to the  
company's stores at Newport and this place for deal-  
ings with me, are requested to make payment to  
that gentleman as soon as possible.

**DAVID WALKER.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hamil-  
ton, in Prince George's county, a stray sorrel  
mare, about 12 hands high, with a blaze in her  
face, and branded on the near buttock B. The ow-  
ner may have her again on proving property and  
paying charges.

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**T**HE subscriber intending to leave this province  
early this spring, earnestly requests all per-  
sons indebted to him to make immediate payment,  
and those who have any claims against him for deal-  
ings with his Excellency the Governor, or on his  
own private account, are desired to bring them in  
that they may be adjusted.

**JOHN ROBINSON,**

Butler to his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq;  
N. B. Any person having a quantity of good hams  
to dispose of, from 500 to 1000 weight, at 6d. per  
pound, may have a Sale of the same by applying as  
above.

J. W.

Alexandria, Feb. 23, 1774.

**BAY BOLTON,** a full blooded HUNTER.  
**W**ILL stand this next season at Torthorald, my  
plantation, about half way between Alex-  
andria 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 need-  
less to describe him, as so many good judges have  
seen him, and agree he is the completest 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 de-  
pend 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

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**JOHN CARLYLE.**

**T**HE 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.  
Stewart formerly lived, in Francis-street, and oppo-  
site 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 en-  
couragement and approbation of the public.

**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.

J. M'H.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

**T**HE widow Flynn takes this method of inform-  
ing the public and her old customers in particu-  
lar, 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 gen-  
tlemen 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 gen-  
tlemen who please to favour her with their custom,  
may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their  
most obedient humble servant,

**SARAH FLYNN.**

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the  
4th of March, a servant man named THO-  
MAS M'INRHENCY, a joiner by trade, about  
24 years of age, wears his own hair which is red, is  
much freckled, he is a slim made man, and may be  
known to be an Irishman by his talk, and is about  
5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him a  
short light coloured bearskin coat and breeches of  
the same, a pair of redish coloured cloth breeches,  
double breasted red waistcoat, light gray worsted  
ribbed stockings; and was imported into the pro-  
vince in June last by Capt. Caldwell Howard. Any  
person who secures the said servant so that I get him  
again shall receive the above reward and all reason-  
able charges.

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**W. BUCKLAND.**

**T**HERE are at the plantation of George Scott,  
on Elk Ridge, two 3 years old heifers, one  
red and the other red and white, marked with a  
crop and slit and an under bit in the right ear, and  
a crop and an upper bit on the left; also a small 4  
years old steer, with a crop and slit in each ear.  
The owner or owners may have them again on pro-  
ving property and paying charges.

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**W**HEREAS I am sure in many actions for debt  
really due, and have special bail for them  
which has kept me out of prison; and whereas my  
bail are uneasy, knowing I have not half enough to  
pay what I owe, and now threaten to deliver me up  
to the next court, I do therefore take this method to  
inform my creditors, that I shall, as I have a wife  
and two small children that require my assistance;  
petition the next general assembly for such relief as  
they have always allowed the poor and distressed.

**WILLIAM BECKY.**



Annapolis, Dec. 7 1773.  
**T**HE subscriber being possessed of more houses and lots in this city than are necessary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to dispose of one or more of them to any person that is willing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of  
JOHN CAMPBELL.

February 24, 1774.  
**T**O 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.  
**T**HERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorley, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay mare colt, about 3 years old next spring, docked, and has no perceivable brand, 13 hands and an inch high, a natural trotter, and appears never to have been backed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

February 23, 1774.  
**T**HERE is at the plantation of Hugh Merriken, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, he is a natural pacer, shod before, switch tail, hanging mane, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desirous to take him away, on proving property, and paying charges.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Edward Thomas, living in Queen-Anne's county, a black stray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces a slow travel, appears to be under ten years old. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.  
P R Y S E and P A R K E R,  
COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

**T**AKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade; as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.  
**T**HE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

**T**O be sold a schoolmaster an indentured servant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to serve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.  
N. B. He is sold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good scholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.  
FOR LONDON,  
**T**HE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson master, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton, consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requested to have their tobacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.  
**T**HE 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.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.  
**S**PRIGGS 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.

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Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.  
**T**HE subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for stays, which they may depend on having executed in the best and neatest manner, newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. The business being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on business for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years, and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, and of late for his widow in London-Town.

CHARLES LANSDALE.  
N. B. I still continue to ride as a hy-pot from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicomico; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, post-rider from Frederickburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the stays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

**R**AN 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.  
Annapolis, February 23, 1774.  
Just imported, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

**A** Parcel of healthy indentured 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.  
**A**NY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £. 55 sterling certain, and £. 5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £. 30 sterling per annum certain, and £. 2: 10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £. 6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs; and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,  
JOHN DUCKETT, register.

INOCULATION.  
**P**ERFORMED in the most safe and approved method, practised in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the city of Dublin; who after several years practice in physic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of consulting the most able practitioners; proposes to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a set through the small pox by inoculation, and where suitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Encouraged by his former as well as his present success; he doubts not but his patients in general, as usual, shall pass through so much dreaded a disorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the most delicate constitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who desire to pass over the disease with safety, speedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost integrity, by their humble servant,

ROBERT LEMMON.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

**T**WO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magottry-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north side of Magottry-river, within three miles of Magottry ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable.

W. WORTHINGTON.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.  
**C**APTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the request of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehensions they seemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in small craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unnecessary delays, those whom he may not have an opportunity of seeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inspectors of the different warehouses; and also any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ship, in the latter part of the summer. Insurance is ordered, and shall be inserted in the bills of lading of those who do not desire to the contrary.

His correspondents, in other parts of the province, who are desirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requested to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may send craft. But if it should be convenient for them to send it by their own vessels, or to hire any upon the spot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the usual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ship at Annapolis, where he will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of sales for the last voyage are daily expected.

**W**ANTED for Charles county free school, a master capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic; such a one by applying to the visitors, will meet with encouragement.

LAND TO BE SOLD.  
**T**WO 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 stories 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.

DAVID ROSS.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1774.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat: it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

December 7, 1774.  
To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLM

or

DANIEL DULANY, junr.

N. B. If not leased between this and April they will be offered for sale.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1774.

CLEVES, December 18.

**W**E have just received the copy of a letter written by Mr. Obrescow to the baron Stackleburg, dated at Roman the 10th of November. This letter contains an account of some successful attempts made by the generals Ungern and Dolgoroucki, and then goes on, "after these successes the two generals joined their forces, and on the second of this month defeated a very considerable corps of the enemy under the walls of Bazarzior, of which town they afterwards rendered themselves masters. This town is well situated, and in high veneration among the Turks, because the father of the reigning emperor was born there. The two generals separated again, and the one went towards Varna, and the other towards Chumna, to carry into execution the ulterior plan of the commander in chief. Chumna is an open place, and will be easily carried, but Varna is strongly fortified. It is the only harbour on the European side of the Black Sea which is capable of receiving vessels of any considerable burthen; so that the capture of this place will put it out of the enemy's power to furnish the army of the grand vizir with provisions by sea. They will be reduced to the necessity of sending every thing by land from Constantinople, which, though not absolutely impossible, is at least very difficult."

LEGHORN, Dec. 27. The Saturn, a Russian frigate of 31 guns, which arrived here on the 18th, brings advice, that the Chick Daher, supported by the Druses and Russians, had made himself master of the town of Baruth, and that capt. Panajotti had taken twenty-one vessels of different sorts.

LONDON, December 10.

Lord Sandwich has left town for a month, and has commissioned six new captains for six guardships; he has likewise generously lessened the expences of Millar the printer, and has taken off 1500l. of the 2000l. fine.

The mode adopted by Lord Holland for the payment of his second son's (Charles Fox's) debts, which are said to amount to 120,000l. is as follows: all his tradesmen to be paid off immediately, his honourable creditors to be paid 25 per cent. in six months time, 25 per cent. more in one year, and the remainder in eighteen months. By a mode somewhat similar to this, he paid off his eldest son's debts last year, which amounted to 80,000l.

The salaries of the president and council of Fort William, in Bengal, have been calculated to amount to no less than 480l. per day; a sum pretty universally thought to be a greater saving to the East India company, by their not going out at all, than any reformation in their favour, that can be adequate to such monstrous disbursements.

It is undoubtedly true that the Spaniards have a force in the West-Indies at this time, including land and sea forces, in proportion of five to three of what we have in those parts.

Dec. 24. News which lately arrived from Boston, has very much engaged the attention of the ministry, and it is said very much perplexed them; for at this time they are not come to a conclusion about what measures they are to pursue.

The princess Amelia, it is said, has been indefatigable in exerting her utmost address to conciliate matters between the king and his brother-in-law, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, in which her royal highness has been so happily successful, that the prince and princess are expected over next spring to London, where it is supposed they will stay till the latter end of the autumn. We are assured that a very pressing invitation is sent to them for that purpose, which, it is thought, cannot be refused.

Dec. 27. An authentic letter from Hanover, dated December 14, mentions, that there arrived chevalier Rot, major general to his Sardinian majesty, who gave great commissions to different merchants in that electorate and its neighbourhood, to purchase vast numbers of horses for the use of his Sardinian majesty's regiment of horse.

They write from the Hague, that the Russian fleet is to be divided into three divisions; one is to remain cruising in the Mediterranean, commanded by admiral Greigh, (an Englishman) another in the Black Sea, commanded by the Sieur Kinsberg, (a Dutchman) and the third in the archipelago, commanded by the Russian vice-admiral Synowine.

On Sunday Dr. Duncan, the king's physician, was sent for down to Luton Hoo to visit the earl of Bute, who is much indisposed.

Yesterday morning early a duel was fought between two brothers, both men of fortune, in a field near Iflington, wherein the eldest was run through the right side, and now lies without hopes of recovery. The quarrel happened on account of a law-suit.

Dec. 29. The celebrated eloquence of the patriotic secretary, which made so much noise about a year and a half ago, has ended just in the manner as such hasty and imprudent matches usually do. Mr. Morris, secretary to the bill of rights, after having made the round of several gay cities, at last brought his young wife (the natural daughter of the late Lord Baltimore, he was her guardian, and decamped with her when she was about 15 years old) to the stiller satisfaction of Ge-

neva, where, leaving her in the society of his own sister and another young lady, he, with her permission, made a five weeks tour into Italy. In the mean while, without any provocation upon Mr. Morris's part, or warning upon her's, she formed the resolution of writing to her relations in London; that her whole desire now was to get rid of her marriage; or, if that could not be effected, to live separate from her husband. Mr. Morris is hastening his return to England, and, in all probability, will be as eager to get rid of his marriage as he ever was before to celebrate it. The cause of this sudden turn in this lady's mind cannot be accurately determined; but some do not hesitate to point out another turn, and call for a reason from a well known family failing.

If the northern Semiramis (the empress of Russia) should ever be able to fix the seat of the empire at Constantinople, the freedom not only of the Italian states, but of all Europe, would be rendered precarious, as, by her situation the might be enabled to give laws to the western as well as eastern world.

Jan. 1. They write from Marfeilles, that the Russian squadron which cruises between the islands of Zante, Corfu, and Kagusa, has something more in view than to examine all the vessels passing and repassing those gulphs and seas; and that it is greatly apprehended they will take possession of all those three islands, in order to make use of that political right to act on the defensive. If this proves true, it will certainly not pass unnoticed by some of the maritime powers, who watch the steps of Russia with the utmost jealousy.

Jan. 3. It is said, that very shortly the right rev. the bishops, together with the clergy of their respective dioceses, intend to remonstrate, and humbly to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased no longer (as the custom has now been for half a century and upwards) to prorogue the upper and lower houses of convocation, but to suffer them to sit and resume their functions; to revive the liturgy and thirty-nine articles of the church of England; to amend and explain what is amiss or wanting in them, and to do their best endeavours to put a stop to that infidelity, profaneness, and immorality, perjury, bribery, and corruption, which so much infect all ranks and orders of men, from the highest to the lowest; that without a sincere repentance, and a thorough reformation, must draw down the fiercest of God's judgments upon this sinful nation.

Jan. 5. Till it was reported to universally that the silver coin would undergo an examination, government never thought any thing about it; but now, it seems, the public will not be disappointed in their expectations. However, the plan for regulating the silver is not yet absolutely settled.

When the new silver coinage is settled, the general opinion is, that the value of what is now called a guinea, will be fixed at twenty-two shillings.

Jan. 6. The following lords in the Irish house of parliament, have protested against the bill for enabling Roman Catholics to lend money upon mortgages: Inchiquin, Shannon, Kingston, Richard, Armagh, J. Dublin, Mitown, R. K. Laloe and Kilsenora, Lisle, Eyre, Ely, Wm. Limerick, Charles Cloyne, Powercourt, Balingials, J. Leighton and Ferris, C. Oslory by proxy, Isaac Cork and Wm. Drumore.

Jan. 7. Notwithstanding the tender age and slender allowances of his royal highness the prince of Wales, we are assured, he has a little string of pensioners, whom he constantly relieves, and who have tasted in a peculiar manner of his bounty.

Private letters from Paris mention, that they have reason to judge, by several circumstances, (which they would not attempt to write) that before the expiration of this month, great motions will be observed among both their land and sea forces; and several, indeed, assert, that general orders will be issued to press every man that is able to bear arms, even livery servants and mechanics not excluded: they add, that the present war between Russia and the Porte, which, at its beginning, was looked upon as very insignificant by the rest of the courts of Europe, is now become very important to several, so that it must absolutely draw another and most hot war after it. Russia meets with great success as well by sea as by land. The Russians are at present masters of the Crimea, as likewise of Syria, and will, in all probability, render themselves masters of Romania in a very short time. Their naval forces increase every day, and are countenanced by several great maritime powers, and of course will not recede from the last terms of peace proposed by her at the two late congresses, which, it is almost impossible the Porte can comply with; and the longer the war lasts, the more its enormous expences increase, and the more difficulties it will create on both sides to agree in the terms of peace; and as Russia has hardly any thing to fear (for in case her own army would meet with ill success, there are two powerful armies of her allies in readiness to support her instantly) consequently the Porte must either consent to such terms as would be very advantageous to Russia, or must at last fall a prey to the three united powers; both which cases cannot but be very disagreeable to the court of France, who always strove to keep up the superiority of the Ottoman Porte, as a rod and a scourge to Europe; and who was long enough a most jealous of the increasing power of Russia, and particularly now on her becoming so near a neighbour, rendering herself mistress of the Black Sea; so that there is no doubt but that court will intermeddle very soon,

by the aid of the court of Spain; and they add, that above twenty ships of the line are just fitted out at Ferrol, and twenty at Carthagea, under pretence of carrying on a war against Morocco, whilst they (at Paris) are better informed of the intention thereof. If this speculation is well grounded, a most violent flame of war must break out in all Europe, as well by land as by sea; as there will hardly be any of the states of Europe which will not be involved in that universal quarrel. They further add, that several of the chiefs of the Polish confederacy are at present at the court of Spain.

Jan. 8. By the last accounts from Rome we learn, that the court of Vienna have given orders to cardinal Albani to demand from the pope the enlargement of the general of the Jesuits and his German coadjutor; but it is believed this request will not be complied with.

They write from Leghorn, that the Saltee vessel, the Tyger, which was taken by the frigate Austria, has been sold there by auction; and it has been discovered that it was commanded by a Portuguese Jesuit who fled to Morocco.

Jan. 10. The grand Signior has never, once, during the course of the war between him and the empress of Russia, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the court of Great Britain towards him; on the contrary, we are told his sublime highness has more than once expressed his acknowledgments to a great personage, by presents, for kindnesses received.

Extra of a letter from Warsaw, Dec. 24.

"General Bibikow the Russian minister, and commandant of the empress's forces in this kingdom, has just delivered an instrument to his Polish majesty, in answer to the act of cession, by which her imperial majesty promises that all her troops shall be drawn forth from Poland by the end of next month; in consequence of which, every preparation is making for their departure, to the great joy and relief of the inhabitants where they had been quartered, who have severely felt their exactions.

The differences subsisting between the court of Spain and the emperor of Morocco, in case the latter quits his pretensions to Ceuta, will in a short time be settled to effectually, that a treaty of peace and intimate alliance will be established between them.

They write from Warsaw, that several of the delegates still refuse to sign the treaty between the republic and the three united powers; the reason they give for that refusal is, because these united powers would not guarantee the republic against the Ottoman Porte, who in all probability will fall upon the republic, after the present war is concluded, as a revenge for their having so ungratefully countenanced the Russian troops during the war; and there will be nobody to take their parts.

Jan. 11. The Dutton East-Indiaman, Capt. Rice, sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, on her voyage for India. This ship carries a large quantity of stores for the new settlement of Balambangar, which appears as if the company intended to prosecute the establishment of that place. It may certainly be made an object of great importance, as it is so situated as not only to center all the spice trade of the Eastern islands, which enables us to divide the purchase of these commodities with the Dutch, who have long been shamefully suffered to monopolize these important articles, but will also prove a most convenient port for all the China ships, and consequently the produce can be brought home without any additional expence to the company. The governor who is appointed to execute this undertaking, is most happily chosen for that office, as he has been long acquainted with the Malaves, and is much esteemed by these people; it may be therefore depended upon that he will succeed if he is properly supported.

On Tuesday last put into Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the Hezekiah, Capt. Van Yonge, with seventy Poles on board, who are going to settle in South-Carolina.

The widow of the late agent John Calcraft, Esq; has proved her marriage to him in 1744, and thereby has secured her thirds in his immense estates.

A private letter from Hamburg mentions, that several German engineers, formerly in the Austrian and Russian service, have lately been taking into the pay of his Prussian majesty and sent into Silesia.

Jan. 12. Yesterday their excellencies the Imperial, Russian and Prussian ministers had a long conference at the latter's house in Bond-street, on the subject of recent dispatches from their respective courts.

Jan. 13. They write from Constantinople, that it is strongly reported there, that the grand signior himself intends to take the command of his troops at the next campaign, and that the chevalier Tott is to attend his sublime highness in the army. They add, that there never were Christians who met with such distinguished honour from the Porte as the chevalier de St. Priest (the French ambassador) and the chevalier Tott, with both of whom the grand signior and several members of the high divan have frequent conferences.

They write from Elfinour, that the hurricanes have done great damage in the Baltick and North sea. A pilot and three sailors, who escaped the most imminent dangers, assure, that upwards of 75 ships have been driven on the coast of Jutland by a storm, most of which are lost. We are informed by later advices, that for

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DAVID ROSS.

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May 20, 1773.  
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HENRY RIDGELY

December 7, 1773.  
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the space of four miles 22 ships are to be seen abandoned. Towards the place called Robert-Kunst-Riff, and Fladetrund, six have sunk.

Yesterday Frederick Bull, Esq; lord mayor of London, took the oath and his seat in the house of commons as member for the city of London.

The prince of Wales and the bishop of Osnaburgh went yesterday in state to the house of peers.

Wednesday night a messenger arrived at St. James's with dispatches from the lord lieutenant of Ireland; and another messenger was soon after sent off for Dublin with answers.

Our letters by yesterday's Flanders mail give us a circumstantial account of what happened between the Russians and the Turks near Varna on the 12th of November last, according to which general Ungern-Sternberg lost 6000 men, among whom are general Reize and 21 officers; and that general Dolgorucki, who marched with his corps on another road in order to join the former, when he was informed of the unhappy event, turned back; but his fore guard, consisting of near 3000 cossacks, who were advanced too far, fell into the hands of the basia of Adriano, who was just come to defend the fortress of Varna, and all these 3000 cossacks were cut to pieces by his troops. They add, that notwithstanding the loss which that general sustained, yet his undertaking was very laudable; and if he had come two hours sooner he would have rendered himself master of that important fortress, which would have proved very fatal to the enemy; nevertheless his way of retiring with the rest of the troops did him great honour.

We hear from Potsdam, that his Prussian majesty is ever in close conference with the Russian and Austrian ministers; courier upon courier are continually arriving from, and sending to, their triumvirate courts; upon the late defeat of the Turks, two expresses came within four miles of each other; when it was the next day propagated at Berlin, that a revolution was daily expected at Constantinople, and all the Christian merchants were removing their effects with the utmost secrecy and expedition from that capital. The rage of the Turks is so great at this time against the Christians and Jews, that there is no walking the streets of Constantinople for fear of their fury. The grand signior hourly distributes large sums of money among his janissaries, to hinder their revolt; but without he marches in person at their head, and leads them on to battle (which is what they cry aloud for) all his temporising will avail him nothing.

It is positively said, at the west end of the town, that the duke of Gloucester will make his appearance at St. James's on her majesty's birth-day; for it is assured, through her majesty's tender meditation, acoit on has within these few days commenced between the royal brothers; in consequence of which the duke of Cumberland is expected in England as soon as the weather will permit him to travel, and his town and country houses are preparing accordingly for his reception: all which is hoped to be authentic, as nothing would gladden the hearts of Englishmen more, than to behold a union between the king and his nearest kindred.

Jan. 19. The affairs of America, it is now said, will not be taken up by parliament till the sessions is pretty far advanced.

The Hero, captain Bunce, belonging to Carolina, is cut off by the negroes at Domel, near Goree, on the coast of Africa.

Jan. 21. Lord visc. Pitt, son to the earl of Chatham, is to embark next month for North America to make the tour of the British colonies on that continent.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, December 29.

"Since the Prussian troops have left the districts of Posen, Griefen, and Syradia, the delegates begin to feel the resentment of the oppressed subjects, as several estates belonging to the delegates were set on fire, and considerable damage was done thereby; for which reason captain Michelson, with a regiment of Cossacks, was sent thither to guard these provinces from any further insult."

Jan. 22. The last letters from Paris advise, that orders have been sent to the officers of all the regiments in the service of France, to provide themselves with field equipages without delay; and to be in readiness to march upon the first notice. A very little time will shew whether this news is to be depended upon.

By the accounts from Bristol of their last year's importation of sugars from the West-Indies, it appears to have been twenty thousand hogheads, which is five thousand more than ever was introduced into that port in any one preceding year.

Jan. 25. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, and Bamber Gascoyne, Esqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Esq; commonly called lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whithed Keene, Esqrs. and the Hon. Charles Greville, Esq; to be his majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.

Jan. 26. A letter from the Lower Elbe, dated Jan. 15, says, "The insurrection in Russia is at present the topic of every conversation. It seems to have happened in the most critical time, when fresh troops were greatly wanted; but by this unhappy event they are not only disabled from raising any new troops, but have been obliged to recall many regiments that were upon their march for Moldavia; and the troops which were cantoned about Warsaw have received sudden orders to march for Petersburg. It is suspected that many of the principal men in the empire will lay hold of this opportunity, and that a total revolution will be the consequence of it. In the mean time couriers to Vienna, Berlin, and Copenhagen, from Petersburg, are more frequent than ever; and the current reports are very disagreeable."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 17.

"It is very positively asserted that orders are given to all our regiments to hold themselves in readiness to take the field upon the earliest notice, and that an army of 100,000 men will be assembled upon the Rhine in the spring."

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

On Monday last, his excellency the governor, was pleased to pass an act for the adjournment of the provincial court, to the first Tuesday in May next.

To his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; governor and commander in chief in and over the province of Maryland.

The humble address of the upper house of assembly, May it please your Excellency.

WE his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the upper house of assembly, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

The experience we have hitherto had of your Excellency's good intentions to promote the welfare and prosperity of the province, makes us most ardently wish, you may speedily settle those affairs which require your personal attendance in England, and that we may soon have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency again exercising the powers of government in Maryland.

The convening the assembly before your departure, with a view of establishing such regulations as may be conducive to the general welfare, justly entitles your Excellency to our warmest thanks.

25th March, 1774. BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen of the upper house of assembly. YOUR obliging address, with your kind wishes for my speedy return to this province from England, is a very agreeable proof of your approbation of my past conduct, your assurance of which gives me the highest pleasure. And I can only add, that I am glad the propriety of my convening the general assembly, at this time, appears to you in the light I sincerely wished it should.

March 26, 1774. ROBERT EDEN.

To his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; governor and commander in chief in and over the province of Maryland.

The humble address of the house of delegates. May it please your Excellency.

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

Convinced of the extensive utility of the several subjects which you were pleased to recommend, we shall take an early opportunity to pay a proper regard and attention to such of them as remain unfinished, and can at this inconvenient season be fully considered.

March 26, 1774.

By order of the house, MATTHEW TILGHMAN, speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen of the lower house of assembly. YOUR assurance of your attention to the several subjects I have on former occasions recommended to you, on your conviction of their utility, gives me pleasure; and I can only repeat that I shall be happy in passing into laws any regulations you may agree upon.

March 26, 1774. ROBERT EDEN.

The several inspectors on application to the sheriffs of the respective counties, may be furnished with the inspection law, passed last November session.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Snow Restoration, James Thomas from Bristol. Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, from the Isle of May. Brig Wolfe, Amos Grandy, from Salem.

#### CLEARED.

Brig Friendly Trader, Edw. Weekes, for Cork. Schooner Hake, Philip Thrash, for Lisbon.

Seneca, March 24, 1774.

To be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th of April, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying on a draught of Seneca, in Frederick county, containing 360 acres, with the following improvements, viz. about 40 acres of clear land, all fresh and under good fence; a good dwelling-house, 20 by 16; kitchen, smoke-house, milk-house, &c. two tobacco-houses, one of them quite new. Also will be sold, two white servants, four horses, cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, if a fair day, if not, on the next fair day, and continue till all are sold. Any person inclinable to purchase the said tract of land, may be put in possession thereof on the day of sale, which will enable them to make a crop the ensuing season. Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known, by

ORLANDO GRIFFITH, JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

Kent county, March 22, 1774.

To be sold for current money, at public sale, on Thursday the fifth day of May next,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Kent county, and on the mouth of Sassafras river, containing about 300 acres; the situation is high and beautiful, and commands a fine prospect of Chesapeake bay, and the river Sassafras. The soil very fertile, and suitable for either wheat or tobacco. There are on the premises, a good brick dwelling-house 40 feet by 20, two stories high, a cellar under the whole house, two rooms and a passage below stairs and three above, a good brick kitchen and passage adjoining the house 30 feet by 20, a good granary and corn-house, and other out-houses. The sale to begin by 12 o'clock on the premises. To be sold also at the same time and place, several negroes, cattle, horses, &c. by

JOHN CREW.

Elk Ridge, Mrs. R. Warfield's, Feb. 9, 1774.

RIDGELEY and HOWARD intend to decline the mercantile trade, therefore they desire all those who are indebted to them to make settlements immediately, otherwise they may expect to be sued. They have remaining unsold about five hundred pounds prime cost of goods, consisting mostly of coarse clothes, shalleons, duranis, figured stuffs, Irish linen, white sheeting, nails, powder and shot, which they will dispose of at a very low rate for cash, bills of exchange, or short credit.

P. S. Mr. Richard Brooke will take payments for debts due them in Frederick county, and his receipts shall be good against

W 4 R. & H.

Queen-Anne's county, March 28, 1774.

THE low ebb to which misfortunes have reduced me, obliges me (contrary to my inclination) to advert myself from this province, of which I hereby give notice to those whom it may concern.

CONRAD THEODORE WEDERSTRANDT.

Great Pipe-Creek Bridge, Fred. county, March 18, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from his bail the first day of November last at night, a certain Hugh Nujen, but calls himself Hugh McCan, came into the country a servant, but did not serve out half his time, having passed for a freeman these two years or near thereabouts; he is about five feet one or two inches high, one or two and twenty years of age, has a young innocent look, an Irishman, but speaks good English, much pocket marked; had on when he went away a suit of light coloured Nalkeen, a new furred hat, blue worsted stockings, pumps with pinchbeck buckles and a watch; he had a pass above a year ago, signed by Joseph Wood, in the name of McCan, by which I understand he has passed since he ran away, likewise stole a large iron gray horse, about fifteen hands high, neither branded or ear marked, trimmed, shod before, and has two feathers or roses on each side of his neck, has a large mane and foretop, a large switch tail and carries it a little on one side; he is a natural pacer, but can trot a little; is eight years old this spring. Whoever takes up the said thief, and secures him in any jail, and said horse, so that his owner may get him again, shall have the above reward; and reasonable charges, or eight pounds for the thief, and seven for the horse, by applying to

JOSEPH EVERETT.

March 19, 1774.

STOLEN out of the stable of Joseph Watton, one small bay horse, branded on the shoulder thus V, has on the upper lip a very small snip, he is a well put together horse, shod before, paces and gallops, trots very little. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have him to justice, shall receive thirty shillings reward; if only the horse, shall receive a reasonable satisfaction paid by me, living near Elk-Ridge church.

W 3 JOSEPH WATTSON.

TAKEN up in the Bay, between the mouth of West river and Kent Point, a small boat, square joint built, a ring bolt in the stern, and another in her head, with a long tow rope and an iron chain fastened to her head; the upper part of the stem broke off even with the breast hook, her sides paid with tar-pentine. The owner may have said boat again, by proving it's property, and paying charges to Sele Tucker, at West river.

W 1

March 29, 1774.

IN February last was lost, or left in possession of some person in Annapolis, by Mr. Sowell Long of Kent Island, a large single case silver watch, with a silver dial plate, maker's name John Bayley, London, number 726; whoever has the watch, is desired to deliver it to Mr. Thomas Hyde, who will give a reasonable reward to the possessor, or if such watch is offered for sale to any Silversmith, or others, they are requested to stop the same, and oblige their very humble servant,

DAVID LONG.

THERE is at the plantation of Jemima Selby, on the head of South River, taken up as stray, two cows, the one a black and white, the other a brindle and white, marked with a hole and an upper cut in the right ear, and an upper cut in the left. The owner may have them again, by proving property, and paying charges.

W 1

March 24, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of Susannah Lawrence, near Poplar Spring Chapel, a black horse about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder something like H, though not very plain paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Thomas, near the lower ferry, on Susquehanna river, in Cecil county, taken up as a stray, a small black horse with one eye out, no brand nor ear mark. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

W 3

Elk-Ridge, March 19, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscribers living on Elk-Ridge, near Potapoco Falls, a white horse, near 15 hands high, no brand that can be perceived, is a natural pacer, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

GREENBURY RANDAL.

December 7, 1771.

To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLM

or

DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. It not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.



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TO be sold by John King, at his stables (late War-  
ren's) a black horse, 5 years old this spring, re-  
markably 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 £50. 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 postillions: 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 very useful convenient post cha-  
riot, may be used with or without a box, is remark-  
ably easy, and being hung in the French way, on  
brancards, is in no danger of being upset by turning  
short in the narrowest streets.

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

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

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.  
TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if requi-  
red, 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 dwell-  
ing house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet  
front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two par-  
lours, 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 unim-  
proved, there being only an old log building that  
served as a jail, and which may be removed at plea-  
sure. 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 ano-  
ther, 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.

March 19, 1774.  
THE subscriber living in Nottingham, has got a  
very good ferry boat, and intends to keep ferry;  
all ladies and gentlemen that will pleasure him with  
their custom, may depend on good and ready attend-  
ance, likewise good entertainment in the private way.  
JOHN DORSETT.

March 18, 1774.  
FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.  
WHEREAS two large stones with inscriptions cut  
on them in capital letters, were placed last fall  
by virtue of a commission, to perpetuate the bounds of  
a tract of land called Chance, contiguous to the sub-  
scriber's dwelling beyond Elk-Ridge, which stones  
have been lately taken up and broke to pieces, and  
whereas he has not yet been able to fix the fact by  
positive proof, he hereby promises to pay fifty pounds  
to any person or persons, who shall discover the  
perpetrator or perpetrators of that villainy, so that he,  
or they be convicted thereof, by a due course of law.  
CHARLES CARROLL.

ON Friday the 22d day of April, at the new church  
near Pohick, in Truro parish, Fairfax county,  
Virginia, will be let by the vestry of the said parish,  
to the lowest bidder, the building of a brick vestry-  
house, twenty-four feet long, and eighteen feet wide,  
and the inclosing of the said church-yard, one hundred  
and fifty-eight feet square, with posts and rails; the  
posts to be of sawed cedar, and the rails yellow pine,  
clear of sap, with three handsome palisade gates; the  
whole to be done in the neatest, and most substantial  
manner.

G. MASON, } church-  
THOMAZIN ELLZEY, } wardens.

BORROWED or LOST, the two following  
books, viz. *Clare on fluids*, with the words Ja-  
cobus Hemmingway written in it; and the second  
volume of *Burn's Justice*, 7th edition. Any person  
having them in possession is desired to bring them to  
the printers.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or  
one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest,  
with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friend-  
ship, lying contiguous to each other, containing  
two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south  
side of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis;  
Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales,  
containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-  
side of Magotty-river, within three miles of Ma-  
gotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered,  
wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on  
the river, with some cultivations and improvements,  
they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear  
of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which  
will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the  
title indisputable.  
W. WORTHINGTON.

March 22, 1774.  
JUST imported in the Calvert, capt. Sewell, and  
to be sold by the subscribers, wholesale or retail,  
at Nottingham and Magruder's warehouse, for cash,  
bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Assortment of goods suitable for the season, having  
goods on hand to a considerable amount, some by capt.  
Greig last December, and by capt. Lane last month;  
we can furnish well assorted cargoes. Madeira wine  
at Nottingham to be sold by the pipe, hoghead, or  
quarter cask.

CONTEE and BOWIE.  
CONTEE and MAGRUDER.

Kent Island, March 16, 1774.  
TAKEN up between three and four months ago  
a punt, petti-auger built, quite new, with a hoie  
bored in her head, but no painter, she had some oak  
staves in the bottom, oak gunpelled; about 10 or 12  
feet in length. Likewise taken up about two months  
ago, a punt about 10 feet in length, one seat in the  
middle, and one in the stern; a small piece of the stern  
broke off, an auger hole in her head, but had no  
painter; whoever owns the said punts, or either of  
them, may have them again, on proving property,  
and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN SENNERS, at Broad Creek.

N. B. The one was taken up in Broad Creek, the  
other was taken up off Kent Point.

TO be run for at Baltimore town, on the 19th day  
of May next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three  
mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, car-  
rying weight for age and blood, according to the rules  
of racing; and on the day following, a purse of twenty-  
five pounds, the two mile heats, carrying weight as  
above, the winning horse the first day excepted only;  
two pounds ten shillings entrance for the first day, and  
twenty-five shillings for the second. Subscribers of one  
guinea or upwards, to pay only half entrance; the  
horses to be entered with Mr. Daniel Grant, the day  
preceding each days race, or to pay double entrance.  
The vouchers for each horse's blood and age, to be  
produced before he will be admitted to enter.

Judges will be appointed to determine the sufficiency  
of the vouchers, and any disputes that may arise.

N. B. Any horse, mare, or gelding, owned or kept  
by William Iiams of Anne Arundel county, will not  
be admitted to start.

THE subscribers, who are fully authorized to re-  
ceive, collect, and sue for the debts due from all  
persons in this province to Mr. John Buchanan, and  
Mess. John Buchanan and son, merchants in London,  
have lately received the accounts regularly proved, and  
very little regard having been shewn to their former  
advertisements, and the situation of Mr. John Buchan-  
an, and Mess. John Buchanan and son, requiring a  
speedy collection of the debts due to them, give this  
notice, that suits will be brought against such debtors,  
as shall not forthwith settle with them.

DANIEL DULANY.  
JAMES DICK,  
ANTHONY STEWART.

March 22, 1774.  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant,  
living near Lyon's-creek, Calvert county, a ser-  
vant man named John Baptit 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 Her-  
ring Bay or the river sides, as he professes seine knit-  
ting 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 visage, and remarkable for flammering in his  
speech; had on when he went away a lightish coloured  
jacket and breecher, of snabrig 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

HENRY CAMDEN.

Annapolis, February 28, 1774.  
JOHN KING, late coachman to his excel-  
lency governor Eden, takes this method of in-  
forming the public and his friends in particular,  
that he hath taken the stables belonging to Mr.  
John Warren, at the rose and crown tavern in An-  
napolis, where he hath provided every thing that is  
necessary for the accommodation of gentlemen's  
horses; he has also provided himself with good  
saddle horses, which he intends letting out; those  
gentlemen which favour him with their custom,  
may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their  
approbation, as it shall ever be his study to please,  
he hopes to gain the favour of the public.

N. B. Horses nick'd and broke; likewise bought,  
fold, or stand at livery.

Port Tobacco, Feb. 23, 1774.  
THE subscriber intending to leave this province  
soon, takes this method to inform those con-  
cerned, that the business of Mess. Alexander Cun-  
ninghame and co, or of Mess. Cunnighame, Find-  
lay and co. of Glasgow, formerly under his direc-  
tion, is now carried on under the management of  
Mr. John Craig of this place, who will comply with  
any engagements entered into by me for behalf of  
said company. And those who are indebted to the  
company's stores at Newport and this place for deal-  
ings with me, are requested to make payment to  
that gentleman as soon as possible.

DAVID WALKER.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hamil-  
ton, in Prince George's county, a gray sorrel  
mare, about 12 hands high, with a blaze in her  
face, and branded on the near buttock B. The ow-  
ner may have her again on proving property and  
paying charges.

Annapolis, March 13, 1774.  
THE subscriber intending to leave this province  
early this spring, earnestly requests all per-  
sons indebted to him to make immediate payment,  
and those who have any claims against him for deal-  
ings with his Excellency the Governor, or on his  
own private accounts, are desired to bring them in  
that they may be adjusted.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Butler to his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq;  
N. B. Any person having a quantity of good hams  
to dispose of, from 500 to 1000 weight, at 6d. per  
pound, may have a Sale of the same by applying as  
above.  
J. W.

Alexandria, Feb. 23, 1774.  
BAY BOLTON, a full blooded Hunter,  
WILL stand this next season at Torthorald, my  
plantation, about half way between Alex-  
andria 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 need-  
less 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 de-  
pend 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  
laid 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

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.  
Stewart formerly lived, in Francis street, and oppo-  
site 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 en-  
couragement and approbation of the public.

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.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the  
4th of March, a servant man named THO-  
MAS M'INERHENCY, a joiner by trade, about  
24 years of age, wears his own hair which is red, is  
much freckled, he is a slim made man, and may be  
known to be an Irishman by his talk, and is about  
5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him a  
short light coloured bearskin coat and breeches of  
the same, a pair of redish coloured cloth breeches,  
double breasted red waistcoat, light gray worsted  
ribbed stockings; and was imported into the pro-  
vince in June last by Capt. Caldwell Howard. Any  
person who secures the said servant so that I get him  
again shall receive the above reward and all reasona-  
ble charges.

W. BUCKLAND.

THERE are at the plantation of George Scott,  
on Elk-Ridge, two 3 years old heifers, one  
red and the other red and white, marked with a  
crop and slit and an under bit in the right ear, and  
a crop and an upper bit on the left; also a small 2  
years old steer, with a crop and slit in each ear.  
The owner or owners may have them again on prov-  
ing property and paying charges.

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, a-  
bout 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion,  
short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth:  
he had on, and took with him, a white cotton  
jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of  
leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts,  
two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat;  
it's possible he may have changed his name and  
apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

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

HENRY RIDGELY.



Annapolis, Dec. 7 1773.  
**T**HE subscriber being possessed of more houses and lots in this city than are necessary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to dispose of one or more of them to any person that is willing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of  
of **JOHN CAMPBELL.**

February 24, 1774.  
**T**O 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.**

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.  
**P R Y S E** and **P A R K E R**,  
COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

**T**AKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.  
**F O R L O N D O N,**

**T**HE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson master, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton, consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requested to have their tobacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.  
**T**HE subscriber's salary being lessened in value, he is at 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.

of **ROBERT DEARD.**

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.  
**S**PRIGGS 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.

Fincastle county, Virginia, January 27, 1774.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen officers and soldiers, who claim land under his majesty's proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, having obtained warrants from his excellency, the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, and intended to locate their land on or near the Ohio, below the mouth of the great Kanhawa or new river. That several assistant surveyors will attend at the mouth of the New River on Thursday the 14th day of April next; to survey for such only as have or may obtain his lordship's warrant for that purpose. I would therefore request that the claimants, or their agents, will be very punctual in meeting at the time and place above mentioned, properly provided with chain, carters and other necessaries, to proceed on the business without delay. As several gentlemen acquainted with that part of the country, are of opinion, that to prevent insults from strolling parties of Indians, there ought to be at least 50 men on the river below the great Kanhawa, to attend the business, as the gentlemen present may judge most proper until it is done, or the season prevent them from surveying any more; should the gentlemen concerned be of the same opinion, they will doubtless furnish that or any less number they may believe necessary. It is hoped the officers, or their agents, who may have land surveyed, particularly such as do not reside in the colony, will be careful to send the surveyors fees, when the certificates are demanded.

w3 **WILLIAM PRESTON**, surveyor of Fincastle.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.  
**T**HE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

March 8, 1774.  
**S**TRAYED from my dwelling plantation, on Road-river, the 14th of last month, a dark bay horse, about five years old, switch tail, shod before, flat hoofs, paces natural when in hand, about fourteen and a half hands high, goes very easy, and with very good spirit. Whoever will bring the said horse to me the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings currency reward.

zw **NICHOLAS GASSAWAY**, son of John N. B. I have a quantity of exceeding good hay for sale, which I will deliver at my landing, on Road-river, at forty shillings per thousand, or at the dock at Annapolis fifty shillings per thousand.  
**N. G.**

March 9, 1774.  
**W A N T E D A S A P A R T N E R**  
**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

**T**O be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th of March, at Alexandria, (pursuant to the condition of a bottomry bond, from Mr. Dan. J. Adams to the subscriber)

**T**HE brigantine ANNE and ELIZABETH, a strong well built vessel, about four years old, lately repaired, and furnished with two anchors and cables quite new—This vessel will carry about 5000 bushels of grain, or 800 barrels of flour, and may be seen at any time at Mr. Robert Adam's wharf. The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by  
Feb. 26, 1774. w3 **G. WASHINGTON.**

Frederick county, March 7, 1774.  
**O**n Monday the 28th of this inst. will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the subscriber's house, about seven miles from Bladensburg,

**S**IX SLAVES, some household goods and plantation utensils. Four months credit will be given from the day of sale by giving bond on interest with good security. In payment will be taken, tobacco at the market price, bills of exchange, or cash.  
w2 **WALTER BEALL.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living near Pig-Point in Anne-Arundel county, on the 28th day of December last, a stout healthy boy, named JOHN WALSH, 15 years of age: Had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket kersey wove, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of full'd country cloth breeches, a check shirt, a pair of new yarn stockings, old shoes, brass buckles, and a fan-tail'd hat. Whoever takes up the said boy, and brings him to his master (the subscriber) shall receive two dollars reward if taken in the county aforesaid, if out of the county three dollars, exclusive of what the law allows, to be paid by  
w3 **THOMAS SHEELES.**

N. B. Let this forewarn all masters of vessels and others not to harbour him.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**T**HE term of 85 years or thereabouts in an estate call'd PATTERSON'S REGULATION, containing 345 acres of land, situate at upper cross roads in Baltimore county, Maryland, on which tract is a large frame dwelling house two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a store-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, also an orchard of fruit trees. The premises have been occupied for many years both as a tavern and store, for which purposes they are extremely well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, and near to a good merchant mill.

Also a tract of 50 acres of land in fee simple, adjoining the above estate, on which are a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements.

Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in said county, and on the great public road leading from the lower ferry on Suitquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front on said road 130 feet, and in depth 210 feet, on which there is a frame house erected, and which has for many years been occupied as a tavern.

The premises may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to Abraham Jarratt, Esq; near the place, or to Thomas Wharton at Philadelphia.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Watkins, living on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about 3 or 4 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock but not distinctly, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a switch tail, and hanging mane, his hind feet are white, and he appears never to have been broke. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.  
w3

**T O B E S O L D**  
**O**N the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of April, the lots and houses whereon Mr. John Morton Jordan resided, in the city of Annapolis. They will be sold separately, or together, as may suit the purchasers; two years credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, to  
**WILLIAM BERNARD**

March 2, 1774.  
**T**O be sold a likely young country born negro fellow, aged twenty-six years, has had the small pox and measles, he has always been very healthy; day person in want, may depend he is well qualified for any sort of plantation work; for further particulars apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

**T O B E L E T O N C H A R T E R T O E U R O P E,**  
**A** Ship of 440 hogheads of tobacco burden, now in the country: Also a ship of 550 hogheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

**R**AN 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.**

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.  
Just imported, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

**A** Parcel of healthy indentured servants, among which are some valuable tradesmen, consisting of carpenters, cabinet-makers, sawyers, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, tailors, gunsmiths, bricklayers, batters, bachelors, 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.**

**A**NY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin schools to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetic, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,  
**JOHN DUCKETT**, register.

**I N O C U L A T I O N,**  
**P**ERFORMED in the most safe and approved method, practised in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the city of Dublin; who after several years practice in physic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of consulting the most able practitioners; proposes to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a set through the small pox by inoculation, and where suitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Encouraged by his former as well as his present success; he doubts not but his patients in general, as usual, shall pass through so much dreaded a disorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the most delicate constitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who desire to pass over the disease with safety, speedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost integrity, by their humble servant,  
**ROBERT LEMMON.**