

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1774.

The Bishop of St. Asaph's speech concluded.

WITH regard to the people of Boston, I am free to own that I neither approve of their riots nor their punishment. And yet if we punish it as we ought, with a consciousness that we were ourselves the aggressors, that we gave the provocation, and that their disobedience is the fruit of our own imprudent and imperious conduct, I think the punishment cannot rise to any great degree of severity.

I own my lords, I have read the report of the lords committees of this house, with very different sentiments from those with which it was drawn up. It seems to be designed, that we should consider their violent measures and speeches, as so many determined acts of opposition to the sovereignty of England, arising from the malignity of their own hearts. One would think the mother country had been totally silent and passive in the progress of the whole affair. I on the contrary consider these violences as the natural effects of such measures as ours on the minds of freemen. And this is the most useful point of view, in which government can consider them. In their situation, a wise man would expect to meet with the strongest marks of passion and imprudence, and be prepared to forgive them. The first and easiest thing to be done is to correct our own errors; and I am confident we should find it the most effectual method to correct theirs. At any rate let us put ourselves in the right; and then if we must contend with North America, we shall be unanimous at home, and the wise and moderate there will be our friends. At present we force every North American to be our enemy; and the wise and moderate at home, and those immense multitudes which must soon begin to suffer by the madness of our rulers, will unite to oppose them. It is a strange idea we have taken up, to cure their resentments by increasing their provocations; to remove the effects of our own ill conduct, by multiplying the instances of it. But the spirit of blindness and intemperance is gone forth. We are hurrying wildly on without any fixed design, without any important object. We pursue a vain phantom of admitted sovereignty, which was not made for man; and reject the solid advantages of a moderate, useful, and intelligible authority. That just God, whom we have all so deeply offended, can hardly inflict a severer national punishment than by committing us to the natural consequences of our own conduct. Indeed, in my opinion a blacker cloud never hung over this island.

To reason consistently with the principles of justice and national friendship, which I have endeavoured to establish, or rather to revive what was established by our ancestors, as our wisest rule of conduct for the government of America; I must necessarily disapprove of the bill before us; for it contradicts every one of them. In our present situation every act of the legislature, even our acts of severity ought to be so many steps towards the reconciliation we wish for. But to change the government of a people, without their consent, is the highest and most arbitrary act of sovereignty, that one nation can exercise over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this extremity even over a conquered nation, till its frequent revolts and insurrections had made them deem it incorrigible. The very idea of it, implies a most abject and slavish dependency in the inferior state. Recollect that the Americans are men of like passions with ourselves, and think how deeply this treatment must affect them. They have the same veneration for their charters, that we have for our Magna Charta; and they ought in reason to have greater. They are the title deeds to all their rights both public and private. What! my lords, must these rights never acquire any legal assurance, and stability; can they derive no force from the peaceable possession of near two hundred years; and must the fundamental constitution of a powerful state, be for ever subject to as capricious alterations as you think fit to make, in the charters of a little mercantile company or the corporation of a borough? this will undoubtedly furnish matter for a more pernicious debate than has yet been moved. Every other colony will make the case its own. They will complain that their rights can never be ascertained; that every thing belonging to them depends upon our arbitrary will; and may think it better to run any hazard, than to submit to the violence of their mother country, in a matter in which they can see neither moderation nor end.

But let us coolly enquire, what is the reason of this unheard of innovation. Is it to make them peaceable? my lords, it will make them mad. Will they be better governed if we introduce this change? will they be more our friends? the least that such a measure can do, is to make them hate us. And would to God, my lords, we had governed ourselves with as much economy, integrity and prudence as they have done. Let them continue to enjoy the liberty our fathers gave them. Gave them, did I say? they are coheirs of liberty with ourselves; and their portion of the inheritance has been much better looked after than ours. Suffer them to enjoy a little longer that short period of public integrity and domestic happiness, which seems to be the portion allotted by providence to young rising states. Instead of hoping that their constitution may receive improvement from our skill in government, the most useful wish I can form in their favour is, that heaven may long preserve them from our vices and our politics. Let me add farther, that to make any changes in their government, without their consent, would be to

transgress the wisest rules of policy, and to wound our most important interests. As they increase in numbers and in riches, our comparative strength must lessen. In another age, when our power has begun to lose something of its superiority, we should be happy if we could support our authority by mutual good will and the habit of commanding; but chiefly by those original establishments, which time and public honour might have rendered inviolable. Our posterity will then have reason to lament that they cannot avail themselves of those treasures of public friendship and confidence, which our fathers had wisely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. 'Tis hard, 'tis cruel, besides all our debts and taxes, and those enormous expences which are multiplying upon us every year, to load our unhappy sons with the hatred and curse of North America. Indeed, my lords, we are treating posterity, very curiously. We have mortgaged all the lands; we have cut down all the oaks; we are now trampling down the fences, rooting up the seedlings and samplers, and ruining all the resources of another age. We shall send the next generation into the world, like the wretched heir of a worthless father, without money, credit or friends; with a striped, incumbered, and perhaps untenanted estate.

Having spoke so largely against the principle of the bill, it is hardly necessary to enter into the merits of it. I shall only observe, that even if we had the consent of the people to alter their government; it would be unwise to make such alterations as these. To give the appointment of the governor and council to the crown, and the disposal of all places, even of the judges, and with a power of removing them, to the governor, is evidently calculated with a view to form a strong party in our favour. This I know has been done in other colonies; but still this is opening a source of perpetual discord, where it is our interest always to agree. If we mean any thing by this establishment, it is to support the governor and the council against the people, i. e. to quarrel with our friends, that we may please their servants. This scheme of governing them by a party is not wisely imagined; it is much too premature, and at all events, must turn to our disadvantage. If it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it succeeds, it will make us odious. It is our interest to take very little part in their domestic administration of government, but purely to watch over them for their good. We never gained so much by North America as when we let them govern themselves, and were content to trade with them and to protect them. One would think my lords, there was some statute law, prohibiting us, under the severest penalties, to profit by experience.

My lords, I have ventured to lay my thoughts before you, on the greatest national concern that ever came under your deliberation, with as much honesty as you will meet with from a blundering man, and with a melancholy assurance; that not a word of it will be regarded. And yet, my lords, with your permission, I will waste one short argument more on the same cause, one that I own I am fond of; and which contains in it, what I think, must affect every generous mind. My lords, I look upon North America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth. We have seen the liberties of Poland and Sweden swept away, in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation; The free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks; that go out one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbours. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue; with little strength and with less spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As for the state of this country, my lords, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts. I am disposed to think and hope the best of public liberty. Were I to describe her according to my own ideas at present, I should say that she has a sickly countenance, but I trust she has a long constitution.

But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nursed up to such a state of happiness those colonies whom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monuments of our public justice and wisdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art, or power, or public utility has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude of free and happy common-wealths; to have given them the best arts of life and government; and to have suffered them under the shelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the skill to use them. In comparison of this, the policy of governing by influence, and even the pride of war and victory are dishonest tricks and poor contemptible pageantry.

We seem not to be sensible of the high and important trust which providence has committed to our charge. The most precious remains of civil liberty; that the world can now boast of, are now lodged in our hands; and God forbid that we should violate so sacred a deposit. By enslaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, the commerce, and the fortunes of both countries; but you extinguish the sacred hopes, shut up the last asylum of mankind. I think, my lords, without being weakly superstitious, that a good man may hope that heaven will take part against the execution of a plan which seems big not only with mischief, but impiety.

Let us be content with the spoils and the destruction of the east. Our lordships can see no impropriety in it, let the plunderer and oppressor still go free. But let not the love of liberty be the only crime you think worthy of punishment. I fear we shall soon make it a part of our natural character, to ruin every thing that has the misfortune to depend upon us.

No nation has ever before contrived, in so short a space of time, without any war or public calamity (unless unwise measures may be so called) to destroy such ample resources of commerce, wealth and power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raised us to a state of more honourable and more permanent greatness than the world has yet seen.

Let me remind the noble lords in administration, that before the stamp-act, they had power sufficient to answer all the just ends of government, and they were all completely answered. If that is the power they want, though we have lost much of it at present, a few kind words would recover it all.

But if the tendency of this bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them by influence and corruption; in the first place, my lords, this is not true government; but a sophisticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the spirit or virtue of the true; and then, as it tends to debauch their spirits and corrupt their manners, to destroy all that is great and respectable in so considerable a part of the human species, and by degrees to gather them together with the rest of the world, under the yoke of universal slavery; I think, for these reasons, it is the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every Englishman, by all lawful means, to oppose it.

L O N D O N, July 27.

It is currently said that the Prince of Orange has now 22,000 troops in the field, and that he is about to perform some very extraordinary manœuvre that will astonish all Europe.

The Spaniards, it is said, have been for some time past employed in stirring up the Algerines to commence hostilities against the English, and have agreed to give them every assistance. This they think, will provoke England to declare war against Spain; by which means the crafty Spaniards think they shall not incur the imputation of breaking the late articles of peace, and make the world believe, if they can, that England has broke faith with them.

We are informed from Scotland, that since the month of April, 52 people, on an average, embarked at the port of Greenock every week for America.

Three families of fortune in the province of Leinster, in Ireland, have actually sent a person to New-York and Maryland, to bring over an account of the land, the purchase of an estate, soil, and situation, as they intend going over to settle there. These families will be a considerable loss to that part of Ireland, as they maintain a number of dependents, and employ many labourers.

August 1. We hear from Dantzic that his Prussian Majesty has laid a new tax on all the corn mills in that country, which has caused much disturbance.

August 4. Yesterday a chapter of the noble order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on General George Howard and Col. John Blaquiere, and they were each accordingly invested with the ensigns of that most noble order.

They write from Peterburgh, that her Imperial Majesty has lately signed an order to recal eleven noblemen from their banishment in Siberia, two of whom are upwards of fourscore years of age, and had resided there ever since 1746.

The king of France, as a proof of his intention to preserve the best understanding with our court; has lately given orders for all the subjects of Great Britain, who are imprisoned in any part of his dominions (except for debt) to be immediately discharged; and these orders are sent to all his most Christian Majesty's governors in the West Indies, America, and Asia, which are to be strictly complied with.

B O S T O N, Sept. 19.

The committee of the delegates from the several towns in the county of Suffolk, who presented the address to the governor (inserted in our last) on receiving his answer, met together, and having carefully perused the same, were unanimously of opinion, that his excellency's answer could not be deemed satisfactory to the county. And further, that his Excellency in his reply had been pleased to propose several questions, which, if unanswered by the committee, would leave on the minds of persons not fully acquainted with the state of facts, some very disagreeable impressions concerning the conduct and behaviour of the people in this county and province. And the following address was unanimously voted to his excellency.

May it please your Excellency.

THE answer you have been pleased to favour us with, to the address of this day presented to you, gives us satisfaction so far as it relates to your own intentions; and we thank your excellency for the declaration which you have made, that it is your duty and interest to encourage an intercourse between town and country; and we intercede your indulgence whilst we modestly reply to the questions proposed in your answer. Your Excellency is too well acquainted with the human heart

not to be sensible that it is natural for the people to be...  
fouled by oppression, and jealous for their personal security, when their exertions for the preservation of their rights are con rued into treason and rebellion. Our liberties are invaded by the acts of the British parliament, troops are sent to enforce those acts. They are now erecting fortifications at the entrance of the town of Boston; upon the completing of those, the inhabitants of the town of Boston will be in the power of a soldiery who must implicitly obey the orders of an administration who have hitherto evinced no singular regard to the liberties of America. The town is already greatly impoverished and distressed by the operation of the barbarous port bill. Your excellency, we are persuaded, from principles of humanity, would refuse to be an actor in the tragical scene that must ensue upon shutting up the avenues to the town, and reducing the inhabitants by distress and famine, to a disgraceful and slavish submission; but that cruel work may possibly be served for a successor, disposed and instructed hereto. Daily supplies of provisions are necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the town. The country disgusted and repugnant at the formidable operations now carrying on, survey with horror, a plan concerted—whereby the inhabitants of the town of Boston may be imprisoned and starved at the will of a military commander. They kindly invite them to abandon the town, and earnestly solicit them to share the homely banquet of peace in the country. Should their refusal involve them in miseries hitherto unheard of and hardly conceived of, the country must stand acquitted, and will not hold their liberties so loosely as to sacrifice them to the obstinacy of their brethren in Boston.

Your excellency has been pleased to order the powder from the magazine in Charlestown, to forbid the delivery of the powder in the magazine of Boston to the legal proprietors, to seize the cannon at Cambridge, and bring a formidable number fromATTLE WILLIAM, which are now placed at the entrance of the town of Boston. And have likewise, in addition to the troops now here, been pleased to send for reinforcements to Quebec and other parts of the continent. These things, sir, together with the disposition of the ships of war, we humbly think sufficiently justify the proceedings for which your excellency seems to be at a loss to account.

Your excellency has suggested that nature has made it easy to cut off the communication between town and country. Our only request is, that the entrance into the town may remain as nature has formed it. If security to his Majesty's troops is the only design in the late manœuvre, we beg leave to assure your excellency, that the most certain, and by far the most honourable method of making them secure and safe, will be to give the people of the province the strongest proof that no design is forming against their liberties. And we again solicit your excellency with that earnestness which becomes us on this important occasion, to desist from every thing which has a tendency to alarm them, and particularly from fortifying the entrance into the town of Boston.

We rely on your excellency's wisdom and candour, that, in your proposed representation to our common sovereign, you will endeavour to redeem us from the distresses which we apprehend were occasioned by the grossest misinformation, and that you will assure his Majesty that no wish of independency nor adverse sentiments or designs towards his Majesty or his troops now here, actuate his good subjects in this colony; but that their sole intention is to preserve pure and inviolate those rights to which, as men, and English Americans, they are justly entitled, and which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty's royal predecessors.

A copy of the foregoing was delivered to Mr. Secretary Flucker by the chairman, with a desire that he would, as soon as was convenient, present it to the governor, and request his excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in form. The secretary informed the chairman the ensuing day, that he had seen the governor, and had given him the copy of the address, but that he declined receiving it in form. The chairman mentioned to him the importance of the business, declaring his belief that the troops were not in any danger; and that no person has, so far as he had been informed, taken any steps which indicated any hostile intention, until the seizing and carrying off the powder from the magazine in the county of Middlesex; and that if any ill consequences should arise, that should affect the interest of Great Britain, the most candid and judicious both in Europe and America, would consider the author of the ferment now raised in the minds of the people as accountable for whatever consequences might follow from it. He therefore desired the secretary once more to make application to his excellency, and to state the affair to him in that serious manner which the case seemed to require. The secretary accordingly made a second application to the governor; but received for answer, that he had given all the satisfaction in his power, and he could not see that any farther argumentation upon the subject would be to any purpose.—Upon this the committee were again convened, and it was unanimously resolved, that they had executed the commission entrusted to them by the county, to the utmost of their ability. And after voting the reply to his Excellency's answer should be inserted in the public papers as soon as possible, they adjourned without day. It is observable, that every vote passed by the delegates of the county, and by the committee appointed to wait on the governor, was unanimous.

A great number of hands are now employed in erecting barracks on the common for the troops there encamped.

**NEW-YORK, September 24, 1774.**  
At a meeting of the committee of mechanics of this city, at the house of Mr. David Philips, a letter to them was received from the mechanics of the town of Boston, which being read, it was resolved unanimously, that the same be printed, and is as follows:

To the committee of mechanics of the city of New-York. Boston, 8th September, 1774.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
GENERAL Gage being determined to cut off the communication of this town with the country, by fortifying the sole pass between them, by land, has applied to several tradesmen in this town, and found none base enough to engage in so villainous an enterprise; and it is now said he intends to apply to New-York for workmen to complete his designs; our tradesmen there,

fore, apprehending that your zeal for the common safety is not less to be depended upon than their own, requested us to give you the earliest intimation of the matter, that you may take your measures accordingly.  
We cannot entertain a doubt, but that the tradesmen of New-York will treat an application of this kind as it deserves. The subject is of the last importance; and for any one part of America to shew a readiness to comply with measures, destructive of any other part, will inevitably destroy that confidence so necessary to the common salvation.

We are, gentlemen, your friends and fellow countrymen.  
By order of the committee,  
John Warren, chairman.

Upon which it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this committee be returned to those worthy mechanic's (of this city) who have declined to aid or assist in the erection of fortifications on Boston neck, which when completed would probably be improved, to spill the blood of their fellow subjects in the Massachusetts bay cut off the communication with the country, whereby the soldiery may be enabled to inflict on that town all the distresses of famine and reduce those brave and royal people to terms degrading to human nature repugnant to christianity, and which, perhaps, might prove destructive of British and American liberty. Resolved likewise, that the thanks of this committee be returned to those merchants of this place for their truly worthy and patriotic conduct, who have virtuously refused to let their vessels to transport the army, and the horrid engines of war for the detestable purpose of destroying his Majesty's faithful subjects in the Massachusetts bay; who are a people well known to have been constant in supporting, and firm in defending the protestant succession, as settled in the illustrious house of Hannover.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the committee of mechanics.  
Abel Hurdbrook, jun. chairman.

**PHILADELPHIA, September 21.**  
The following toasts were drank by the honourable delegates at their entertainment at the city tavern on Friday the 16th. 1. The King. 2. The Queen. 3. The Duke of Gloucester. 4. The Prince of Wales and royal family. 5. Perpetual union to the colonies. 6. May the colonies faithfully execute what the congress shall wisely resolve. 7. The much injured town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts Bay. 8. May Great Britain be just, and America free. 9. No unconstitutional standing armies. 10. May the cloud which hangs over Great Britain and the colonies burst only on the heads of the present ministry. 11. May every American hand down to posterity, pure and untainted, the liberty he has derived from his ancestors. 12. May no man enjoy freedom who has not liberty to defend it. 13. May the persecuting genius of liberty find a lasting asylum in America. 14. May British swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny. 15. The arts and manufactures of America. 16. Confusion to the authors of the Canada bill. 17. The liberty of the press. 18. A happy reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies, on a constitutional ground. 19. The virtuous few in both houses of parliament. 20. The city of London. 21. Lord Chatham. 22. Lord Camden. 23. Bishop of St. Asaph. 24. Duke of Richmond. 25. Marquis of Rockingham. 26. Sir George Saville. 27. Mr. Burke. 28. General Conway. 29. Mr. Dunning. 30. Mr. Sawbridge. 31. Dr. Franklin. 32. Mr. Hancock.

The acclamations with which several of them were received, not only testified the sense of the honour conferred by such worthy guests, but the fullest confidence in their wisdom and integrity, and a firm resolution to adopt and support such measures, as they shall direct for the public good at this alarming crisis.

**ANNAPOLIS, October 6.**  
The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to Monday the 24th of this instant, was this day further prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of November next.

By a letter from a gentleman in Providence, we have an account of the death of Mr. JOHN WOOTTON, a native of this province—this gentleman left his friends here very young, and by a courteous and affable deportment, soon became respectably distinguished by all ranks of people, and died universally lamented. His remains were decently interred in Providence, in a vault erected for that purpose.

On the 26th of September last, departed this life, at her seat near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Mrs. MARY SWIFT, widow, aged about ninety years: she was much respected, and esteemed by all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance, hospitable and charitable to the very extent of her income, cheerful, peaceable, and humane in her disposition, and so upright and inoffensive in her behaviour, that though she continued in the same neighbourhood for such a length of time, no one, however prone to detraction, could find any thing to say to her prejudice. She enjoyed a remarkable good state of health, which she attributed, in a great measure, to the Peruvian bark, which she at first took by the advice of the late Dr. Gustavus Brown, and continued to take every morning a small dose for the last forty years.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.**  
Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, from Barbados.  
Schooner Hawke, Nicholas Bartlett, from St. Eustatia.  
Brig Prosperous, Clear Lallow, from Bristol.  
Brig Conclusion, Joseph Newman, from Piscataqua.  
Sloop Baltimore, John Outton, from New Providence.  
Schooner Little Nelly, John Young, from ditto.  
Snow Restoration, John Crawford, from Bristol.

**CLEAR-ED.**  
Schooner Prosperity, Robert French, for London.  
Sloop Polly John White, for Virginia.  
Schooner Lively, Walter Gwyn, for Virginia.

**MUSICAL-GLASSES.**  
MR. L'ARGEAU intends performing on that harmonic instrument every day, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, next door to Mr. Aikman's circulating library—half a dollar each.  
L'ArgEAU has opened his dancing and fencing schools, and hopes to merit the encouragement of the public.

**A** L L persons indebted to the estate of the late John Shaw, are more requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, or William Noyes, who is fully empowered to settle the same. Those who neglect to comply with this request, may depend on being sued to next November court, without respect to persons.  
RUTH SHAW, executor.

**T**HE partnership of Mitchell and Gaither, being dissolved this day by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to pay their respective debts to David Mitchell; and those who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, which will be settled by them.  
DAVID MITCHELL,  
JOSEPH GAITHER.

**F O R L O N D O N,**  
THE ship Fortune, commanded by the subscriber, and now lying at Oxford, will take in Tobacco on liberty, at seven pounds sterling per ton.  
THOMAS MOORE.

**W**ANTED, 15 or 20 very fine hams, for which a good price will be given, enquire at the printing-office—a very good single chair harness and horse to be sold, together, or separately.  
Baltimore Town, 26th September, 1774.

**F O R S A L E,**  
A TRACT of land, containing 657 1/2 acres lying in the barrens of this county, about 28 miles from this place, and near to Hrdigan's tavern; the soil is very proper for the culture of bright tobacco and farming. It will be sold cheap, and two or three years credit allowed. Apply to Mr. Ebenezer Mackie in this town.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a white servant man, who says he belongs to Edward Garrett, of Frederick county, he is a thin spare man, was on an old osnabrig shirt and an old jacket and breeches, has a pair of stockings on without feet, no shoes. Likewise a small negro man who appears to be old, has on a fawn-tought jacket, old crocus shirt and trousers, he says he belongs to Francis Friesland of Prince George's county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to  
WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

**T**AKEN up the 6th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, a middling sized battoe, seventeen feet four inches keel, about 4 feet 4 inches wide, goes with four oars, pine wood on the sides and oak at bottom, its lined at the sides with riband—the sculling place has a hole in it; in the stern had two garden pales in her, but no oars. Whoever owns said battoe, is desired to take her away, and pay charges to John Williams, at Mr. Heister's plantation near White-hall.

**TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
BROKE out of Queen Anne's county jail, on the 26th inst. two negro men, viz. Isaac Dobson, under sentence of death for house breaking, a little on the yellowish colour; had on an osnabrig shirt and trousers about half worn. William Bradley, very black, committed as a runaway; the property of Thomas Russell, in Charles town, Cecil county; had on osnabrig shirt and trousers, spotted flannel jacket, and old shoes; each about five feet eight inches high. Whoever deliver the said negroes to James Butler in Queen's-town, in the county aforesaid, or secure them in any jail, so that they may be had again, shall have for Dobson twenty dollars reward, and for Bradley four dollars reward, including what the law allows.  
JAMES BUTLER, jun. jailer.

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, a Welsh servant man, named William Griffith; but is very likely he may change his name; he is about twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he has dark brown hair which is short and bristly, black eyes and swa thy complexion; had on when he went away, a blue snag jacket, white fustian breeches, thread stockings, two pair of shoes, and two pair of yellow buckles; a calico hat about half worn, a striped Holland shirt and a mix coloured coat half worn, he is a little inclined to be buffon. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by  
JAMES ELDELL.

**R**AN away the 29th of September last, from the subscriber, living near the Garrison church, Baltimore county, an Irish convict servant woman, named Nell Fitzerald, but may change her name to Mary Collins, she is about 30 years old; had on when she went away, an old check bonnet, white bed-gown, black quilted petticoat, a pair of old black cloth shoes; she has black hair, is marked with the small-pox, and is far gone with child. Said woman has a pass from Abel Brown. Whoever takes her up, if 20 miles or shillings, if 30 miles 40 shillings, and if out of the province 3 pounds, paid by  
THOMAS LANE.

**C**AME to the pasture of this place about eight days ago, a red cow, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.  
ROBERT CALDCLEUGH.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Joseph Burton, living on Bennet's creek, near Frederick town, taken up as a stray, a roan horse, thirteen hands and a half high, fourteen or fifteen years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder, not plain, supposed to be thus B. L. has two white spots on his withers, supposed to have been raised by the collar. Whoever owns the said horse, may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

**M**R. ELIE VALLETTE, FAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURES.  
CHARLES TRALL.

**A**WAY from the subscriber, near Snowden's iron works, a white servant man, who says he belongs to Edward Garrett, of Frederick county, he is a thin spare man, was on an old osnabrig shirt and an old jacket and breeches, has a pair of stockings on without feet, no shoes. Likewise a small negro man who appears to be old, has on a fawn-tought jacket, old crocus shirt and trousers, he says he belongs to Francis Friesland of Prince George's county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to  
WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

**FIFTEEN**  
AN away from the subscriber, near Snowden's iron works, a white servant man, who says he belongs to Edward Garrett, of Frederick county, he is a thin spare man, was on an old osnabrig shirt and an old jacket and breeches, has a pair of stockings on without feet, no shoes. Likewise a small negro man who appears to be old, has on a fawn-tought jacket, old crocus shirt and trousers, he says he belongs to Francis Friesland of Prince George's county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to  
WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

**T**O be sold by public auction, on Wednesday the 27th inst. the following property, viz. a pair of black curlew, one osnabrig shirt, one pair of breeches, one pair of yarn stockings, one pair of professed himself a iron collar. Samuel Chapman, 7 inches high, and shouldered large boney face, had on an osnabrig shirt, a pair of stockings, new shoes.

**T**O be sold by public auction, on Wednesday the 27th inst. the following property, viz. a pair of black curlew, one osnabrig shirt, one pair of breeches, one pair of yarn stockings, one pair of professed himself a iron collar. Samuel Chapman, 7 inches high, and shouldered large boney face, had on an osnabrig shirt, a pair of stockings, new shoes.

**T**O be run next, a pair of black curlew, one osnabrig shirt, one pair of breeches, one pair of yarn stockings, one pair of professed himself a iron collar. Samuel Chapman, 7 inches high, and shouldered large boney face, had on an osnabrig shirt, a pair of stockings, new shoes.

**T**O be run next, a pair of black curlew, one osnabrig shirt, one pair of breeches, one pair of yarn stockings, one pair of professed himself a iron collar. Samuel Chapman, 7 inches high, and shouldered large boney face, had on an osnabrig shirt, a pair of stockings, new shoes.

**T**O be run next, a pair of black curlew, one osnabrig shirt, one pair of breeches, one pair of yarn stockings, one pair of professed himself a iron collar. Samuel Chapman, 7 inches high, and shouldered large boney face, had on an osnabrig shirt, a pair of stockings, new shoes.

**REWARD.**  
 WENT away on the 11th of July from the subscriber, a young man, viz. **WILLIAM GEORGE**, born in England, about 24 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, black eyes, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on a blue coat with him, one check shirt, one osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted lining, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.  
**Solomon Burnham**, born in Yorkshire, and speaks that dialect, he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.  
**Samuel Chapman**, an Englishman, 28 years of age, feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an osnabrig shirt, a check ditto, osnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.  
 Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have if so miles from home thirty shillings, if 20 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.  
**SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.**  
**EDWARD NORWOOD.**

**MARYLAND, September 25, 1774.**  
**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

**WENT** away last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz. **William George**, born in England, about 24 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, black eyes, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on a blue coat with him, one check shirt, one osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted lining, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.  
**Solomon Burnham**, born in Yorkshire, and speaks that dialect, he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.  
**Samuel Chapman**, an Englishman, 28 years of age, feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an osnabrig shirt, a check ditto, osnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.  
 Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have if so miles from home thirty shillings, if 20 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.  
**SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.**  
**EDWARD NORWOOD.**

**June 24, 1774.**  
 To be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt; under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required, for terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or  
**JOHN SWAN.**

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

**ON** Tuesday the 15th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS**, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club.  
 On Wednesday and Thursday following will be two town purses of **FIFTY POUNDS** each, one for four years old, the other give and take. And  
 On Friday will be run for, a **PURSE**, being the surplus money remaining over the five years subscription of the Jockey club. Further particulars in the next gazette.  
**WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.**

**Chester-town, Kent county, Maryland.**  
 To be run for on Tuesday the 25th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age agreeable to the underwritten table.  
 On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a give and take purse of thirty pounds at the same place and the same heats as above, upon the terms they run at Annapolis in the year 1773.  
 And on Thursday the 27th, a purse of twenty pounds will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, carrying weight for age and blood agreeable to the above mentioned table, the winning horse of each preceding day excepted.  
 Three pounds entrance each for the first day's race, for the second day a guinea each for non-subscribers; those who are subscribers and have horses to start, to pay each a guinea for their entrance the first day, and for the second twenty shillings entrance, and for the third day's race each to pay twenty shillings entrance.  
 The age and pedigree of each horse to be well attested before he starts. Any horse winning two of the heats is intitled to the purse.  
 Three reputed running horses to start each day or no race.  
 Each person entering on the course on horseback must pay 6d to the owner thereof, and such carriage is.

Table, viz:

	7 years old	6 years	5 years	4 years
Full blood	140	131	122	113
	133	124	115	106
	126	117	108	99
	119	110	101	92
	112	103	94	85
	105	96	87	78
	98	89	80	71
	91	82	73	64
	84	75	66	57

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange.

**A TRACT** of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point.  
**GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip;**

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange.

**A TRACT** or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes. **THOMAS MEDCALF;**

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased.

**A TRACT** or parcel of land called Chéney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welfsh; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.  
**LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.**

**Bladensburg, September 22, 1774.**  
 To be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises on Saturday the 22d day of October next.

**ABOUT** two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town, whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required.  
**WILLIAM CONN.**

**S A L E of L A N D S.**

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick-town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

**ONE** tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antieatem, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

**A** tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monokofy, below the upper ford, containing by patent 285 acres, more or less.

**A** tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patomack river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to  
 Annapolis, Sept. **DANIEL DULANY.**  
**GILBERT BUCHANAN.**  
**JAMES DICK and STEWART.**

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next.

**PART** of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 226 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to Bladensburg. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.  
 Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable.  
**WILLIAM PILE.**

**George town, September 20, 1774.**  
 To be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

**A VALUABLE** tract of land lying in Frederick county, about sixteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 1/2 acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard—an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by  
**ADAM STEUART.**

**South-River, September 28, 1774.**  
 To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Gassaway)

**ONE** Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment.  
**MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.**

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duval, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent-iron-works,

**A PARCEL** of likely country born negroes, A consisting of men, women, and children; there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by  
**SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.**

**Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria, a LIKELY** roan mare, 3 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, erots and canters well, her hinder hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them on the walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Deakton, merchant in Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

To be rented from year to year, or for 3 years of year.

**DELVOIR**, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patomack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, tables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 3000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkeley county: **FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.**

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A TRACT** of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river; a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen's seats, commanding extensive prospect up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £.20 to £.25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (if which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase private, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in W. moreland county. **WILLIAM BERNARD.**

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.**  
**WENT** away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 23 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion; about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cap, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large roan, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chefnut forrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by  
**RICHARD CRABB.**

**SIX POUNDS REWARD.**

**WENT** 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 receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.  
**CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.**

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**

**WENT** away last night from the subscriber, an English servant man named Thomas Painter, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a sandy complexion, very short hair a good deal on the reddish cast; it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath fore lips, his hands very much freckled, stoops in his shoulders, his legs are a good deal swelled owing (he says) to his being confined on board ship; and is built like a hammer; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat, with a velvet cape much worn, a black cloth jacket without sleeves, buckskin breeches, and coarse linen ditto; very greasy Irish linen shirt, osnabrigs ditto, grey ribbed worsted stockings, good shoes and plated buckles, castor hat half worn. Whoever takes up and brings home said servant, shall have, if five miles or under, from home twenty shillings; if ten miles thirty shillings; if twenty miles forty shillings; if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if fifty miles the above reward paid by  
**ALEXANDER COWAN.**

**Stolen or Strayed from George-Town, in Maryland, a RED COW,** with a white star on her face and a little white on the tail, she was near calving, and had a bell on, with a broad good strap tied with a string, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, to Mr. William Deakton, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 20 shillings reward.  
**BAR. BOOTH.**



**REWARD.**  
 Run away on the 20th of July from the subscriber, a young man, viz. **Edmund**, aged 17 years, of the county of Maryland, two scarlet servant men, viz. **Thomas** and **Robert**, an Englishman, born in Westchester, by trade a blacksmith, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, short curled red hair, freckled face and neck, with a blemish in one of his eyes; had on and took with him, a gray farnought jacket, gray cloth spangled ditto without sleeves, two osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes, and a hat.  
 Laurance Fisher, born in the West of England, and speaks in that dialect, about 5 feet 3 inches high, short red hair, red beard, wide mouth, and thick red lips; had on a cotton jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes and felt hat, supposed to have a forest cloth jacket faced and turned up with red. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or five pounds for either, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by **CALEB OWINGS.**

Maryland, September 25, 1774.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

Run away last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz. **William George**, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, he has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, one check shirt, one osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted binding, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

**Solomon Burnham**, born in Yorkshire, and speaks in that dialect, he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, rather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

**Samuel Chapman**, an Englishman, 28 years of age, feet 7 inches high, a luffy well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an osnabrig shirt, a check ditto, osnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have if 20 miles from home thirty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

**SAMUEL DORSEY, jun. EDWARD NORWOOD.**

To be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt; under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required, or terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or **JOHN SWAN.**

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

On Tuesday the 15th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS**, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club.

On Wednesday and Thursday following will be two town purses of **FIFTY POUNDS** each, one for four years old, the other give and take.

On Friday will be run for, a **PURSE**, being the surplus money remaining over the five years subscription of the Jockey club. Further particulars in the next gazette.

**WILLIAM EDDIS, secretary.**

Chester-town, Kent county, Maryland.  
 To be run for, on Tuesday the 25th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age agreeable to the underwritten table.

On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a give and take purse of thirty pounds at the same place and the same heats as above, upon the terms they run at Annapolis in the year 1773.

And on Thursday the 27th, a purse of twenty pounds will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, carrying weight for age and blood agreeable to the above mentioned table, the winning horse of each preceding day excepted.

Three pounds entrance each for the first day's race, for the second day a guinea each for non-subscribers; those who are subscribers and have horses to start, to pay each a guinea for their entrance the first day, and for the second twenty shillings entrance, and for the third day's race each to pay twenty shillings entrance.

The age and pedigree of each horse to be well attested before he starts. Any horse winning two other heats is intitled to the purse.

Three reputed running horses to start each day or no race.

Each person entering on the course on horseback must pay 6d to the owner thereof, and each carriage 1s.

Table, viz:

	7 years old	6 years	5 years	4 years
Full blood	120	113	106	99
	113	106	99	92
	106	99	92	85
	99	92	85	78
	92	85	78	71
	85	78	71	64
	78	71	64	57
	71	64	57	50
	64	57	50	43
	57	50	43	36
	50	43	36	29
	43	36	29	22
	36	29	22	15
	29	22	15	8
	22	15	8	1

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange.

**TRACT** of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live: for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point.

**GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip;** September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange.

**TRACT** or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes. **THOMAS MEDCALF.**

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased.

**TRACT** or parcel of land called Chéhey's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welsh; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.**

Bladenburgh, September 23, 1774.  
 To be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October next.

**ABOUT** two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town; whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required.

**WILLIAM CONN.**

**S A L E** of **L A N D S.**  
 To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick-town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

**ONE** tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antietam, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 300 acres, more or less.

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monokosy, below the upper ford, containing by patent 28 1/2 acres, more or less.

A tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patomack river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to

Annapolis, Sept. **DANIEL DULANY, GILBERT BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK and STEWART.**

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next.

**PART** of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 216 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to Bladenburgh. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable.

**WILLIAM PILE.**

George town, September 20, 1774.  
 To be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

**A VALUABLE** tract of land lying in Frederick county, about sixteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 1/2 acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard—An undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by

**ADAM STEUART.**

South-River, September 22, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Gassaway)

**ONE** Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment.

**MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.**

September 6, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works.

**PARCEL** of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by

**SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.**

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria, a

**LIKELY** roan mare, 3 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, spots and canters well, her hinder hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them in the wicks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Deakins, merchant in Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

**BAR. BOOTH.**

To be sold from year to year, or for 2 years of years.

**BELVOIR**, the beautiful seat of the honorable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patomack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of the in Berkeley county: **FRANCIS WILLIS, Jun.**

**T O B E S O L D.**

**TRACT** of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverley's, extending between two and three miles upon the river; a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen seats, commanding extensive prospect up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 15th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase private, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. **WILLIAM BERNARD.**

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.  
 Run away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 23 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion; about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of bid leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have mislaid two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 13 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chefnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and 10 in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by

**RICHARD CRABB.**

December 15, 1773.

**SIX POUNDS REWARD.**  
 Went 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 receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

**CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.**

Harford county, Joppa, August 15, 1774.

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**

Run away last night from the subscriber, an English servant man named Thomas Painter, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a sandy complexion, very short hair a good deal on the reddish cast; it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath fore lips, his hands very much freckled, stops in his shoulders, his legs are a good deal swelled owing (he says) to his being confined on board ship; and his back ham'd; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat with a velvet cap much worn, a black cloth jacket without sleeves, buckskin breeches, and coarse linen ditto; very greasy Irish linen shirt, osnabrigs ditto, grey rib'd worsted stockings, good shoes and plated buckles, castor hat half worn. Whoever takes up and brings home said servant, shall have, if five miles or under, from home twenty shillings; if ten miles thirty shillings; if twenty miles forty shillings; if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if fifty miles the above reward paid by

**ALEXANDER COWAN.**

Stolen or strayed from George Town, in Maryland, a

**RED COW**, with a white star on her forehead and a little white on the tail, she was near calving, and had a bell on; with a broad good strap tied with a string, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, Mr. William Deakins, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 20 shillings.

**BAR. BOOTH.**

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.

A LOT in George-town, on Potomack river, wherein is a brick-house forty four feet long; and thirty two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two tables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine planks; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds worth of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco. Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pig-point, Nottingham, Magruder's warehouse, and Hunting-town on Patuxent river, wholesale or retail. W 2 THOMAS CONTEE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 15th of this instant, an Irish convict servant man, named Michael Conroy, about five feet eight inches high, about twenty-one or two years of age, pitted with the small-pox and freckled, full faced and pale complexion, light grey eyes, brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him an old castor hat of the new fashion, cocked up behind, an old dark coloured bearskin coat with long skirts and turned down cape, a jacket with blue foreparts, the back dark bearskin with short skirts, old black breeches much patched, a pair of crocus trowsers, two old check shirts, a pair of old thread stockings, a pair of old pumps or brouge, a sensible fellow of few words, smooth tongue, and on the Irish dialect. Whoever shall take up the said runaway, and bring him to the subscriber, living about seven miles from Snowden's iron-works on the Point Branch, near the new chapel Prince George's county, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings if ten miles from home, forty shillings if more than ten, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows; or brings him to Ohio French, near the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, shall receive the reward above said. W 3 ISAAC SHORT.

BY virtue of an act of assembly for uniting the schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's, in one, at the Cool Springs, under the name of Charlotte Hall, will be sold to the best bidder, on the premises, that in Charles county, with the land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, on Saturday the first day of October next. The situation is beautiful and healthy, commanding a fine prospect of Patowmack river; where the house stands is a high hill, within a mile of Port Tobacco; about 70 acres of the land are low ground, 40 of which are in woods and capable of being reduced into good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security. W 6

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county. (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises. W 3 JAMES DUNN.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladenburgh. W 3 WILLIAM MURDOCH. N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

Upper Marlborough, September 6, 1774. To be sold at public vendue (pursuant to the will of Mr. John Hepburn, jun. deceased) at Mrs. Gibson's in Upper Marlborough, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, for sterling money or good bills of exchange.

A TRACT of land lying within two miles of the said town, containing 129 acres and an half. There are several good improvements on the land, viz. a dwelling house 36 feet by 32, three rooms on the lower floor with fire places in each, and two rooms above, a cellar under part of the house, a kitchen, milk-house, meat-house, corn-house, quarter, stable, and two tobacco-houses, a very good timothy meadow, and with very little trouble several acres more may be added to it. Any person inclinable to purchase, will be shown the land, by applying to Samuel Chew Hepburn in Upper Marlborough. Possession will be given the first day of January next. The title is indisputable.

All persons indebted to Mr. John Hepburn, jun. are desired to pay off their balances immediately; and those who have accounts against him, are requested to send them to the subscribers regularly proved; that they may be settled. W 4 HENRIETTA M. HEPBURN, executrix, SAMUEL CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

THE schooner Half-Moon, Master, Capt. Baiden, are just arrived from St. Kitts, with a cargo of very good high proof rum, which is to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store in Baltimore-town. W 3 WILLIAM LUX and BOWLEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Cook, near Banbridges mill, taken up as a Bray, a brown mare, about fourteen hands high, and about eight years old; branded on the near shoulder thus W, has a small star. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. W 3 Frederick-Town, August 1774.

WHEREAS there are sundry lands in Frederick county, on which considerable sums of money are due for quit rents; this serves to acquaint those persons who possess the lands, that unless the quit-rents are paid by the 29th of September, compulsory means will be taken immediately after. W 3 GEORGE SCOTT, farmer of Fred. county.

Piscataway, August 22, 1774. TO be let in this neighbourhood, a small piece of land with a dwelling-house, smith's shop, and coal wood; it is a very good place for a blacksmith, where one that understands his business, and is diligent, will be greatly encouraged, and find it his interest to settle. The place will be let with, or without the dwelling-house.

Also wanted in the neighbourhood, a schoolmaster who writes a good hand, and is well qualified to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic: such a one applying properly recommended, will meet with encouragement; and if capable of teaching the mathematics, will be more agreeable, apply to W 4 JOSIAS BEALL.

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774. TO BE SOLD. A TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if necessary; to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of six hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground; it lies about twenty-five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine range for stock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who chuse to view it.

Also two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore; both these tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by W 6 WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Annapolis, August 29, 1774. TO be sold, by John Pitt, Barbados and Jamaica spirit, from two to six years old, by the hoghead quarter cask, or keg; Barbados rum by the hoghead; best mufcovado sugar by the barrel, or smaller quantity; coffee, chocolate, raisins, &c. &c. W 4

P O R T E N T, SURGEON-DENTIST.

IN order to render the various complaints incident to the teeth and gums as little grievous as possible, takes this method to acquaint the gentry and public in general, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a whole set; to appear as well, and to be as easy and useful, as natural ones; likewise cleans teeth and draws stumps in the easiest and best manner, and makes a preparation for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums. Also cures the scurvy, and has a potion which is excellent for curing all disorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of the scurvy in the gums; preserving them from decaying, and rendering them beautiful and sound, with an excellent tincture for the tooth-ach. The said operator has practised five years in New-York with great success. His stay will be short here. He lives at Mrs. Sarah Flynn's, near the Dock, Annapolis. W 4

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Aug. 23, 1774. THE subscriber, being just arrived from Great Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls; and thinking himself fully qualified for such an undertaking, agreeable to his proposals before his embarkation or Europe, he is desirous to have a meeting of his principal subscribers and others interested in this necessary work; and considering it most convenient to all concerned to have the same at George-Town in Maryland, he proposes that it shall be there on Monday the 26th day of September next. At which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and estimate of the expence; also an act of the Virginia assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Virginia, now residing in England, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking. W 3 JOHN BALLENDINE.

Just imported, in the Vigilant, captain Williamson, A BOUT seven hundred pounds worth of goods, consisting of Irish-linens and muslins, Kendal cottons, suits of superfine cloths, sherry, wine, and castor hats, which will sell at a moderate advance for cash, bills, or tobacco. W 2 B. STEPHENSON.

D. BAKER, surgeon-dentist, from Williamsburg, Virginia, is just arrived in this city in his ship Baltimore, and intends returning the beginning of October next; that those who are disposed to assist him may not be disappointed, he will be at the house, where they may consult him in all disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature; and in this way not only the gums are destroyed, but also the teeth. Those persons who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have teeth transplanted, and natural teeth grafted on the old stumps; also artificial teeth from a single tooth to a complete set; so that they may eat, drink, and sleep with them as natural ones. His antiscorbutic dentrice for preserving the teeth and gums, is quite free from any corrosive preparation, and is a certain cure for all disorders of the teeth, gums, and foul breath. Its superior efficacy over any thing yet offered to the public will be evinced in consequence of using: It concocts the vitious humors, and renders a juvenile fragrance to the breath beyond description, which no nauseous tincture, or cloying odours of perfumed essence can give; it also makes the teeth white and beautiful, causes the gums to grow firm to the teeth, makes the saliva pure and balsamic, is perfectly innocent, will eradicate the scurvy, and restore the gums to their pristine state, if the teeth and gums have been thoroughly cleaned by some skilful dentist. Its efficacy is well known to the principal nobility, gentry, and others of Great-Britain, France, Ireland, Holland, and other principal places in Europe, also to some thousands in America. The dentrice may be had with proper directions at Mrs. Howard's coffee house, and at his house in Williamsburg, where all merchants, shop-keepers, masters of vessels, may be supplied with any quantity to send to foreign parts, with proper directions in any language. Each pot is sealed up with his coat of arms, as in the margin of the directions to prevent fraud. W 4

T O B E S O L D,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building; and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, at it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 18 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable. W 8 JOHN WELSH.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction, A BOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near Welt's ordinary; about 12 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Also 6000 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, the binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams, and others on the river; there are now on it six plantations well improved for croppings one hundred and ten slaves; and very large and choice herds of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 3000 barrels and 3000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day; the Loudon lands will be sold at Welt's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Taylor, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful wheelwright; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyance. JOHN TAYLOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THERE is at the plantation of H. Ruxar, in Prince-George's county, a Bray roan mare appears to be eight or nine years old, about 23 hands high, has two white feet, and is branded on the head with the letter W. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. W 3

ENT, but to whom forgot, a large portmanteau, a pair of leather bags, a case of surveying instruments, and a chair, the above articles are very little the worse for use; those persons who borrow them, will oblige the subscriber exceedingly, in returning them. W 2

To be sold two likely handy young negro women who have both had the small-pox, and are not sold for any fault, but for want of employ. W 4 THOMAS HYDE.

From the P B MON PROB. This merely from its naps, with some a wolf's coat; an has met with is n apt to judge from gaining the natu prejudices frequer clusions. I hus a ess and useful the ts first appeara And as we are all and taught to de debt; therefore though, perhaps, stances, rendered the wolf's coat, b In order, howe prejudice, let us f instance, hav understanding ma in his head, eze and detain e have it; that indebted to A. a inquired his child does; and then r case, it would r or, rather, whet would not abfolv the parent who v means of his ch only the frivolou paying a debt, b ings of compaffic of liberty? But the peopl creditors are in nslave our child we see are alread trying into execut individual a just tain it for, and of the same fatt been criminal, this? Where fo to give up any t it, must approac I said the peo to inflave us: The acts which deputies—by th as remonstrated dence of confen friends in parli clared that the measures, and as much as th might invent, the people that It is, therefo city, that we h der the most g that we can consistent with lutely necessar tate—they may als both at ho with a venaf the storm of measures that whole empire, of our argum for us to rem tate of our g at between h of her error I perhaps, hav right reason. Nor can I er to our eng rous oppositio on us all, tha a few. To t our dry-goo justice to bea of the advan the price. The farm chant shall c even deprive some frivolou non-exporta Nor does th ler lays clai and also int to enforce t agree to a g non-exporta public spirit consultation Sir!—I can exportation mill? Liberty i

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1774.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

AMONG the variety of means that have been proposed for obtaining a repeal of the three Boston bills (as they are called) and the tea act, a general non-remittance is one. This proposal stands condemned by many, merely from its supposed injustice. It may, perhaps, with some propriety, be compared to a sheep in a wolf's coat; and if so, the general disapprobation it has met with is not at all to be admired at. We are apt to judge from appearances, without sufficiently examining the nature and merits of the cause; and our prejudices frequently lead us into hasty and wrong conclusions. Thus a sheep, in a wolf's coat, however harmless and useful the animal might be, would probably, on its first appearance, be condemned and destroyed. And as we are all, from our cradles, prejudiced against, and taught to detest the fraudulent withholding of a debt; therefore, whatever bears such appearance, though, perhaps, from certain concomitant circumstances, rendered perfectly just, shall, like the sheep in the wolf's coat, be instantly condemned.

In order, however, a little to divest ourselves of this prejudice, let us suppose that two neighbours, A. and B. in instance, have dealt together, and supported a good understanding many years; but that A. at length, takes in his head, without any cause or provocation, to seize and detain one of B.'s children, with a design to enslave it; that B. is at this time one hundred pounds indebted to A. and has no way to prevail on him to relinquish his child, but by withholding payment till he does; and then ask yourselves seriously, whether, in this case, it would really be unjust to withhold payment; or, rather, whether the purest laws of God and nature would not absolutely enjoin and require it? Must not the parent who would voluntarily, in such case, put the means of his child's redemption out of his power, for only the frivolous purpose, comparatively speaking, of paying a debt, be totally destitute of the generous feelings of compassion, or utterly ignorant of the real value of liberty?

But the people of Great Britain (among whom our creditors are included) are not only endeavouring to enslave our children, but enslave us also. The means we see are already contrived, and with horrid force carrying into execution. And if to obtain freedom for an individual a just debt ought to be withheld, surely to obtain it for, and secure it to millions, will justify an act of the same nature. If payment in that case would have been criminal, must it now be infinitely more so in this? Where so great and general a good is depending, to give up any part of the means requisite for obtaining it, must approach near to unpardonable.

I said the people of Great Britain are endeavouring to enslave us: I consider their conduct in that light. The acts which have that tendency were passed by their deputies—by their servants, and they have not so much as remonstrated against them. Their silence is an evidence of consent. But we have further evidence: our friends in parliament, by way of complaint, openly declared that the people of that country approve those measures, and wish to see them carried into execution as much as the majority of that house. The minister might invent, and the parliament might enact, but it is the people that are to support and enforce them.

It is, therefore, Great Britain in her collective capacity, that we have to dispute with: which seems to render the most general and powerful mode of opposition that we can possibly devise and carry into execution, consistent with the laws of God and our country, absolutely necessary. Partial measures, 'tis true, may irritate—they may distress, and even ruin many individuals both at home and here; but an arbitrary minister, with a venal parliament at his heels, will easily brave the storm of their resentment. Whereas if we adopt measures that will send distress to every part of the whole empire, our enemies must soon yield to the force of our argument. Here, I presume, will be the time for us to remonstrate; to send the mother-country a state of our grievances, with a boundary-line sketched out between her power and our own. Being convinced of her error in supposing herself omnipotent, she may, perhaps, have an ear to hear, and a heart to yield to right reason.

Nor can I but be of opinion, that we shall stand firmer to our engagements, in a short, general, and vigorous opposition, that will diffuse its burden and loss upon us all, than in a partial lingering one, borne only by a few. To throw the whole burden of the contest on our dry-goods merchants, appears too replete with injustice to bear a vindication. If we all wish to partake of the advantage, let us all be willing to pay a part of the price.

The farmer, who insists that the dry-goods merchant shall cease to import, though the measure should even deprive him of bread; and yet, through fear of some frivolous loss to himself, very wisely protests against non-exportation, certainly merits the utmost contempt. Nor does the farmer, in this case, stand alone: the miller lays claim to public spirit; talks loudly for liberty; and also insists upon a non-importation; and in order to enforce the scheme upon the merchant, will readily agree to a general non-consumption; but no sooner is non-exportation founded in his ear, than his mighty public spirit, like Milton's devils at their pandemonium consultation, is instantly dwarfed.—“My interest, Sir!—I cannot part with that!—Alas! if a general non-exportation takes place, what shall I do with my mill?” Liberty is in this good man's opinion a goddess, and

he passionately wishes to live under the benign influence of her smiles; and yet, rather than forego the profits of his mill for the space of a year, this goddess of his may perish, and his country be bound in ever-during chains of slavery. Oh shameful partiality!—Shameful meanness!—Such selfish souls even taint the very air they breathe in: their disorder is infectious and spreads among the people: our councils are enfeebled by the schisms they produce; and the laudable spirit of liberty is sickened by their breath.

We have however farmers and millers, who breathe forth sentiments of a different nature; and who well deserve to be ranked with the foremost of our patriots.

Soon after William II. came to the crown of Great Britain, there appeared divisions amongst the people respecting his right. The parliament empowered him to borrow money on his revenues; and the advice of his friends was, borrow what you can: the more you borrow the more friends you make; interest is a stronger tie than principle. The king took their advice, and soon secured in his favour the monied part of the nation.

The same reason will operate in favour of non-remittance. The more we owe the British merchants, the more they will exert themselves in our behalf. In proportion to the debt, it will ever be their interest to ward off such measures as may tend to work our ruin, or cause us to revolt. But the moment we pay them their demands we release them from this obligation; and, in some degree, set them at liberty to unite with our enemies in working our ruin. They may perhaps find other customers for their goods: but the debts we owe them they can never expect to receive from any other quarter; and therefore, should we be drove to the utmost extremity, they are sure of losing the whole. Nor will this loss affect them only, for it must very sensibly affect the nation in general.

It is, I know, said, that some of these creditors are our friends; and that it would be unjust to do any thing tending to injure them. But then it is also said, and as truly, that necessity has no law. We are indeed very sorry that British measures have laid us under the disagreeable necessity of using means of opposition injurious to British merchants, and more especially such as are really our friends. But I know of no law, either moral or divine, that requires us to love our friends better than ourselves. If the best friends we have should be unfortunately obliged to suffer with us, all that they can ask, or we can grant, consistent with the laws of nature and self-preservation, will only be to sympathize with them in their affliction, and endeavour to obtain their relief by obtaining our own. They must have too much good sense, I presume, to think hard of us for adopting a measure so essential to our preservation. They know, they feel that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that it ought to be, above all others, religiously regarded. Their breaths may indeed swell with indignation against the men whose callous and corrupt hearts have compelled us to do things so injurious to them, and unpleasant to ourselves.

Whatever the British merchants might lose, however, by a general non-remittance, I am clearly of opinion they would lose far more by a general non-importation. For although non-remittance will operate most speedily, and, with regard to influencing their conduct, probably do us most service; yet, upon a supposition that trade will again revive, and remittance be made, it must do them less damage: they will then have the satisfaction of receiving their whole original demands with interest. Whereas if a non-importation takes place, their usual profits on trade, thereby withheld, together with the losses on perishable articles, and the interest on the value of goods lying upon their hands, must be dead loss to them for ever: which will probably far exceed any loss that could possibly attend their lying out of their money. But then, if matters should be carried so far, as to prevent remittances ever being made, their loss must be prodigious; and this is what it will put them upon to prevent: and the fear of this, we may reasonably suppose, will stimulate them to exert every nerve in our favour.

When I consider the importance of what we are contending for, I own I cannot but think it would betray a great weakness in us to decline adopting any one salutary measure, either through fear of loss to our friends, or to ourselves. If every means in our power to use will no more than ensure us success, how fatal may prove the disuse of any one? Hath it not been consistent with the wisdom of whole empires, to spend great part of their wealth, and the purest of their blood, in defence of their liberty? And when their dreadful struggles have been crowned with success, have they not ever thought the enjoyment far superior to the price it cost them?

If it is Britain collectively that we have to contend with, then in this, as in all other national contests, the innocent must unavoidably suffer with the guilty: our friends with our foes. It is impossible for us to point our weapons against our enemies only; or indeed, in this case, to point them against the principals at all. But it is not impossible for us so to wound a lion in his foot as soon to disorder his whole body, and grievously sicken his head.

We are not now to consider what will affect individuals in Britain; but what will affect Britain in general. We ought not to regard the sentiments and conduct of particulars there, so as to model our measures to screen them; but we ought to attend to, and regard the sentiments of Britain collectively as one great individual:

and in like collection capacity ought we to consider ourselves; and also to

If then Britain demands a demand of debt against us, and we a demand of a different nature, but superior in value, against her; with what propriety or justice can she expect payment, when she refuses to allow us our superior demand? We must certainly, agreeable to the strictest rules of equity, and the general practice between neighbour and neighbour, have clearly a right to withhold payment, until she condescends to come to a settlement. When this settlement is obtained, and the demands on each side are fully and fairly stated, and the balance struck; this balance, whether it falls in favour of her, or of us, will be the sum total that ought to be paid. But as the articles of our demand against her are inconceivably valuable, being no less than liberty, peace, and a free trade; I believe we may venture to anticipate the settlement, and safely conclude, that the balance will certainly prove in our favour; and that it will be by much too high for all the wealth in Britain to pay. And if this be the case, as I presume it is, then it will necessarily follow, that she can never have a balance in her favour, nor equitable demand of debt against us, until those three articles of our demand are again restored to our possession.

As these articles, however, are seldom, if ever, met with in books of account, some people may, perhaps, affect to sneer at their being considered as articles of charge, proper to balance the demand of debt the mother-country has against us. But whatever ideas, with regard to proper articles of charge, custom may have riveted in these men's heads, I imagine the unprejudiced will conceive with me, that whatsoever is of value to mankind is, with mankind, a proper article of charge. And our lawyers will tell these gentlemen, that whoever illegally deprives another of his liberty, peace, or trade, is not only liable to a charge therefor, but to an action also.

And if Britain denies us the benefit of the law, for the recovery and enjoyment of those invaluable articles of our demand against her; totally refusing to listen to our plea of legal constitutional rights—of solemnly granted charter privileges—and of her faith plighted and confirmed to our forefathers; she lets us a striking example to deny her merchants the benefit of the law, and the assistance of our courts, for the recovery of their demands against us; even though we had no equitable right to withhold them. Such equitable right, however, I suppose really and fairly to exist; and yet am I far from holding it just, that those merchants, if innocent with regard to the malpractices which gave that right existence, should bear the loss: for their rulers, who have so wantonly and wickedly brought the mischief on them, ought, no doubt, upon the purest principles of equity, to make them whole.

And now, before I conclude, let me just observe, that I remember to have seen, in some of our papers, a very sounding protest against a resolution of a respectable county, in a neighbouring colony, in favour of shutting our courts against the British merchants, in order to withhold payment for a time. The protesters might possibly imagine, that such high terms of censure as they were pleased to express their disapprobation in, would awe people into a detestation of the measure, without considering the ground, on which it was proposed. In this perhaps, they were not wholly mistaken. It frequently happens that we are misled to condemn an effect, without first comparing it with, and weighing it against the cause that produced it. To withhold a just debt, without just cause, would certainly be wrong; but then, to withhold a just debt, with just cause, would as certainly be right. I have not only endeavoured to shew that such just cause may exist, but also that it really does exist, in the case now depending between us and the mother-country, and which gave rise to the resolve I just now mentioned. If I have been so happy as to succeed in these two points, then I presume it will follow, that to stop payment, agreeable to the spirit and design of that resolve, will neither injure our consciences as christians, nor our credit as traders.

A L T O N A, July 8.

IT is certain that there is an exchange on the carpet between the king of Prussia and the king of Great-Britain, in his quality of elector of Hanover. His Prussian majesty is to give his britanick majesty for the principality of Saxe-Lauenbourg, a certain district in the old Marche named Dromeling, with some bailiwicks in the country of Halberstadt. If this exchange takes place, it may prove disagreeable to the city of Hambourg, on account of certain rights, which the said principality pretends to have on the bailiwick of Borgadorff possessed in common by the cities of Hambourg and Lubeck. These rights have been heretofore claimed by the house of Brunwic-Hanover, but a sum of money was at that time given to stop it.

PARIS, July 11. Count de Marbeuf, has demanded of this court a reinforcement of 12000 men in order to enable him to subjugate the malcontents of Corsica, who every day revolt more and more.

July 18. Two pamphlets are come out here, in which it appears, that from the 16th of June, 1772. to December, 1773, out of 59 drowned persons who received the necessary help to call them to life, 45 have been saved.

AMSTERDAM, July 25. It is always with satisfaction that we announce fresh parts of the memoirs of the

Society formed in this city in behalf of drowned perions. In the fifth, which is just published, 38 of these unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been distributed, presenting a spectacle that equally interests the mind and the heart.

L O N D O N, July 16.

Though the Quakers do not choose to demonstrate their dissatisfaction in the noisy manner the less orderly though not less feeling colonists have adopted, it is said they profess themselves ready to concur in every measure which promises to preserve the natural rights of the Americans.

July 19. Though the crown, says a correspondent, cannot turn out judges as formerly, yet no law secures the people from having bad, corrupt, ignorant or wicked tools of state, appointed to decide on their liberty and property, for it is only by corrupt judges, and tame and prejudiced jurors, that for the occasion, that the general liberties of the country can ever be shaken or undermined.

July 20. It is said that an edict has lately been published at Vienna against duelling; the offence is made capital in both the principals and the second.

A private letter from the Hague mentions, that three new objects of attention and concern to the Dutch have lately arisen, viz. the rising state of the British fishery in the northern seas; the great increase of the Prussian mercantile company at Embden; and the great naval preparations of all the maritime powers of Europe, particularly those encouraged in the late war. The first bids fair to rival them in their fishery; the second in some material interesting branches of trade; and the last cannot fail of being beheld with a very jealous eye.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 9.

A dispute between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg is very like to take place, and on the following account. The Ottoman porte having either lost all hopes of recovering the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia from Russia, or with a view to effect a quarrel between Russia and Austria, has ceded these provinces to the latter, to whom they formerly belonged; but Russia is by no means willing to give them up, as she claims an undoubted right by the great law of conquest: the Austrian troops in the mean time are marching towards these provinces, and put up the imperial eagle wherever they arrive, which, as it seems, gives great offence to the empress of Russia; but some other courts endeavour to side that dispute in its breaking out, and to effect a speedy reconciliation; however, this day two very respectable noblemen from the court of Vienna, the duke Braganza and count Zinzendorf, passed this place in their way to Petersburg, being charged by the emperor with a commission relative to the above affair.

July 12. The emperor of Germany has established a new court for hearing and determining the claims of such of his subjects as complain of having been injured in their property in the course of the late war.

July 15. The emperor of Germany has lately begged permission to throw up his military pretensions, but has been peremptorily refused.

We are assured that a plan for the effectual prevention of our naval officers and seamen from entering into foreign service, is now under consideration.

The hopes of the Dantzickers are said to be revived, on account of the late behaviour of a certain court, respecting the treatment they have met with; which court they imagine they shall be able to interest yet more deeply in their affairs.

July 18. It is most certain that the new Portuguese ambassador is charged with some instructions of a very important and private nature, respecting the commercial connections of this country with Portugal, and which, we are assured, will be ultimately of the highest benefit to this country.

It is asserted that Lord Mansfield and some other Judges of the law, have been for some time past employed in framing a bill for preventing emigrations.

The ministry are satisfied that the Quebec bill will either make or mar them. They are sensible this bill will have great weight at the ensuing election, and that if the love of liberty and true zeal for the church of England is in the hearts of the electors, the court candidates will have but little hopes of success; and should the distresses and luxuries of the times favour the minister's friends on the day of election, they are convinced the real patriots, joined by the pretended patriots of the city, as well as such as do not think religion a farce, a mere political trick, will make a vigorous push in parliament to repeal this popish act, which is worse in tendency than the American stamp-act, or the Jew bill; and if they succeed, the present ministry will be totally routed; but then they are equally certain that, if the minister secures a proper majority, and the Quebec bill shall stand its ground, his power is rivetted, the standard of despotism is immovably fixed, his will is the law, religion, property, liberty, and life of every individual.

By the last accounts from Ireland we learn that very large orders have been received there for the exportation of butter, hides, tallow, and salt provisions, for France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Marib, dated July 11.

M. de Maurepas has signified to the Prussian ambassador, that his most christian majesty cannot refrain from interesting himself exceedingly in the fate of the city of Pantzic, that the utility of its free commerce was an object which concerned every power in Europe, and that his majesty was well informed of their sentiments on this head. That he was instructed to give him no other answer, and that his demands required no other reply; that this majesty wished, and intended to continue in peace and friendship with the king of Prussia, but that he could not refuse concurring with the other powers in maintaining the rights of a republic, in the fate of which humanity was materially interested. His signification was made by M. de Maurepas on the 7th instant, and on the 8th the ambassador dispatched a courier to his court. The king of Prussia has too much prudence not to make good use of this answer, which is concerted with England and Holland.

Aug. 1. Orders were on Saturday last given from the admiralty board for the squadron of observation in the Mediterranean to be immediately augmented

with four ships of the line and two frigates from Portsmouth. It is expected that this armament will visit Algiers.

Aug. 1. There is a strong rumour that some disputes are likely to happen between the courts of London and Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

The following ships of war have just arrived here from Cadiz:—the St. Domingo and St. Jago of 70 guns each, with two frigates and eight sail of transports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Escuriale of 60 guns, and the Angelos of 60, and is then to take on board 3000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the West-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the two ships here, and the whole fleet will sail as soon as the troops are embarked.

B O S T O N, September 23.

At a meeting of the freholders of this town, yesterday, at Faneuil hall, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them in the general assembly, to be held on the 5th day of October, viz:

- The Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Adams,
The Hon. John Hancock, Esq;
William Phillips, Esq;

Sept. 26. At the adjournment last Friday, the town made choice of Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, to serve as delegates in the provincial congress, to be held at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next, in addition to the four representatives of this town; and the following instructions for our representatives were voted, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

As we have now chosen you to represent us in the great and general court to be holden at Salem, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next ensuing: we do hereby instruct you that in all your doings as members of the house of representatives, you adhere firmly to the charter of this province granted by their majesties king William and queen Mary, and that you do not act that can possibly be construed into an acknowledgment of the validity of the act of the British parliament for altering the government of Massachusetts-bay, more especially that you acknowledge the honourable board of councillors elected by the general court at their sessions in May last, as the only rightful and constitutional council of this province. And as we have reason to believe that a conscientious discharge of your duty will prove your dissolution as an house of representatives, we do hereby empower and instruct you to join with the members who may be sent from this and the other towns in the province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed on in a general provincial congress, to act upon matters as may come before you in such a manner as may appear to you most conducive to the true interest of this town and province, and most likely to preserve the liberties of all North-America.

At a meeting of the selectmen and committee of correspondence, September 24, 1774.

OUR friends in the neighbouring towns and the country in general, having expressed their uneasiness left the workmen in this town, by assisting the army in building barracks, should give occasion of umbrage to their friends who dwell more remote whether in this or the neighbouring colonies, particularly to our brethren of New-York, who have nobly rejected the application of the barrack-master for mechanics and other assistants from that place; therefore, having debated this matter in compliance with the application of our friends in the country. It is the opinion of this joint committee, that should the mechanics, or other inhabitants of this town, assist the troops, by furnishing them with artificers, labourers, or materials of any kind to build barracks or other places of accommodation for the troops, they will probably incur the displeasure of their brethren, who may withhold their contributions for the relief of the town, and deem them as enemies to the rights and liberties of America, by furnishing the troops with conveniences for their residence and accommodation in this town.

Capt. William Wyer of the brig Polly, arrived at Cape Ann on Saturday last, from Tetuan, on the coast of Barbary, in 47 days, informs, that the Alarm frigate arrived from Smyrna at Gibraltar a few days before he sailed, with the advices that the Russians and Turks had a battle near the Danube, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 60,000 men, which battle it was generally suggested would settle the present Russian and Turkish wars. In lat. 41 N. long. 50 W. he spoke the brig Dolphin, John Reynold, master, from Philadelphia, bound for London, out fourteen days, all well.

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR, A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

Sept. 29. WHEREAS on the first day of September instant, I thought fit to issue writs, for calling a great and general court, or assembly, to be convened and held, at Salem in the county of Essex, on the fifth day, of October next; and whereas from the many tumults and disorders which have since taken place, the extraordinary resolves which have been passed in many of the counties, the instructions given by the town of Boston, and some other towns, to their representatives, and the present disordered, and unhappy state of the province, it appears to me highly inexpedient that a great and general court should be convened, at the time aforesaid; but that a session, at some more distant day, will best tend to promote his majesty's service, and the good of the province.

I have therefore thought fit to declare my intention, not to meet the said general court at Salem, on the said fifth day of October next. And I do hereby excuse and discharge all such persons as have been, or may be elected and deputed representatives to serve at the same, from giving their attendance; any thing in the aforesaid writs contained to the contrary not-

withstanding; whereof all concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And the sheriffs of the several counties, their undersheriffs, or deputies, and the constables of the several towns within the same, are commanded to cause this proclamation to be forthwith published and posted within their precincts.

By his excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE, Thomas Flucker, secretary.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated the 1st of August, to his correspondent in Boston.

The friends of America are concerned to find, that the people of Boston have not taken measures to open their port, as they think it would have been a conciliating measure, and paved the way to a reconciliation of other differences. We hope good from the general congress (which we hear is to be held at Philadelphia) on the supposition that their resolves will be decent and conciliatory, and shew that it is no enmity to the mother-country, or a desire to throw off their dependency, that occasions the assembling of the deputies of the several provinces, but only to set forth grievances, in which their friends here have joined them to get abolished.

N E W - Y O R K, August 6.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the congress has not yet been able to agree on any one point, so as to cause their determination to be made public, but we daily expect to be made acquainted with the result of their deliberations.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated September 18.

On the 14th instant arrived his excellency governor Carleton, with his lady and family. All the native Canadians, as well clergy as laity, are now become the happiest people in the world; their gratitude to the king and parliament is not to be expressed. The Quebec bill gives great satisfaction here, except to some individuals, whose interest is affected by its operation.

We hear that the regiment of militia of the county of Providence in Rhode-Island will be put on to respectable a footing as to be prepared for any emergency. A troop of horse is likewise to be raised there immediately.

The inhabitants of East Greenwich, Pawtuxet, Warren, and some other towns, are also about forming themselves into companies, and reviving a military spirit, so necessary and commendable at this time of public danger. A large quantity of straw, purchased for the troops, has lately been entirely consumed by fire in the town of Boston.

A guard is placed at the door of every gentleman lately called up to the council board, in Boston, by his Majesty's mandamus, and a patrol of the military constantly doing duty every night in the streets.

By a letter from Philadelphia, we are informed, that since the general opinion of a non-importation would be adopted by the congress, the article of gun-powder had been advanced to 30l. per cwt. pepper to 3s. 6d. per lb. and pipe to 15s. a pack.

By accounts brought by Mr. Paul Revere, who passed yesterday morning through this city express to the congress at Philadelphia, we are informed that the 200 artificers employed on the barracks had left off working, occasioned by remonstrances of their friends in the city and the country.

That his excellency Governor Gage had signified to the members of the great and general court, that having no particular business to employ their attention at present, he would dispense with their meeting; that orders had been dispatched to countermand the marching of the 20th and 3d regiments from Canada; and it was asserted that the embarkation of the royal 4th of Ireland, from Amboy, and his Majesty's 47th regiment from city, is, or will be countermanded. (These last are mere reports.)

The vessel in which Dr. Benjamin Franklin had taken his passage for Philadelphia, is arrived at that place, with letters intimating, that when he was on the point of departure, the Earl of Chatham sent for him, and after a long conference, convinced him of the necessity of his deferring his embarkation until after the next session of parliament, in which that nobleman, aided with his intelligence of the proceedings of the colonies intends to make the most vigorous efforts in favour of this country.

September 29. We have advice from Quebec, that both the English and French there were in general much dissatisfied with the late Canada bill as any of his majesty's subjects.

We expect to hear of great events soon.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 1st, 1774.

Since my last, I have procured the act of parliament mentioned there, which enacts that after July 1, 1774, persons shipping tools or utensils used in the cotton, wool, and silk manufactures, in order to export the same, to forfeit all such tools, &c. and 200l. Officers are authorized to seize all such tools, &c. on board the vessels, which may be publicly sold.—One moiety to his majesty, the other to the officer.—Master of a ship permitting such tools or utensils to be exported, forfeits 200l.—If the ship belongs to his majesty, the captain forfeits 200l. and his commission.—Officers of the customs allowing an entry outward, of such prohibited utensils, to forfeit 200l. and his office.—Since the passing of this act, I find there is no probability of passing an entry for any more wool cards, &c. for America.

Extract of a letter from London, July 30.

It is the prevailing opinion here that the colonies mean nothing, as the arts of administration must eventually divide you.

The large orders for goods, and the long delay of measures of resistance, give your best friends some apprehension that you will lose the only moment which you can ever have to save America from ignominious slavery—the idea of your growing stronger and this country weaker, may be very true in fact, but not true in point of political strength—your enemies have been imprudent enough to alarm you now—they may grow wiser hereafter, join the snare with more art, and for ever enslave you by imperceptible steps—you will find it the language of administration—their emissaries and subservient merchants with whom you correspond, that if America will be quiet for the present all will be right again.—If you trust such promises you are utterly undone, and deserve the chains of tyrants.—I should think myself entitled to drive you like negroes or bears of burthen, if you act so weak, so contemptible a part—

the character betray—'tis the... which my lord country, and wit... I have a the... tion may be an... of grace is now... We are inform... sent a message to... refused to vote... him from all fut... The public a... twenty shilling b... them are now p... blacker than the... may be easily de... October 3. Hi... health has been... trained his majest... in England, will... The congress... lute non-imp... made public to... was to fail for L... the account with... Since our last... Scotland, with... Rogers; ship M... Capt. M'Leith.

The following... and dinner... T O

AN application of Philade... ministry for sup... Boston, and par... necessities; and... with the fall of... fatal consequen... (by enabling ge... and arbitrary de... that devoted ca... thereby, sacrifici... good. And a... persons in this... to furnish the... for the aforesai... the continental... respecting the... shuchetts bay... convened at the... evening in order... and deeply imp... that such impr... to their already... pointed a comm... may have enga... state of the case... and also report... the house of E... this city, then... to notify all the... delivery of the... as the exigency... In consequen... very numerous... ed, when sever... entered into, b... finish the busin... this evening at

PHIL... Saturday last... out this provin... following gentle

PHI... Representativ... Dickenson, Jose... berts; Michael... Sheriffs: W... Coroners: Jo... Commissioner... Assessors: Jac... cer, Peter Deha

Representativ... Rodman, Benja... Kirkbride, Sa... Sheriffs: Sa... Coroners: G... Commissioners... Assessors: Jo... Dungan, Benja... Sidleman.

A N N... C U S

Brig Sally Van... Brig Becky, J... Schooner Pegg... Brig Ety, Ric... ship Tayloe, J

now Fanny a... ginia. Ship Elizabeth

R O B E R... reported a... will dispose of... the coffee-hou

T H E R E... living n... county, taken... eleven years... branded on th... his forehead... may have hi... paying charg

is the characteristic of the present ministry to his and betray—his very system of the cabinet—his rule by which my lord Bute has undone the first men in this country, and with them this unfortunate kingdom.

"I have a thousand reasons to wish that your opposition may be an early one, as well as vigorous—the day of grace is now—it will soon be over."

We are informed from good authority, that the king sent a message to the bishop of London, the day after he refused to vote for the popish Quebec bill, discharging him from all future services at the privy-council.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit twenty shilling bills, dated March 20, 1774, as some of them are now passing here. They are printed much blacker than the genuine bills, cut on copper-plate, and may be easily detected.

October 3. His excellency Governor Tryon, whose health has been greatly recruited at Bath, having obtained his majesty's leave to remain the ensuing winter in England, will return hither very early in the spring.

The congress have passed the vote for an absolute non-importation: the particulars will be made public to-morrow or next day.—Capt. Eyres, who was to sail for London this morning, is detained to take the account with him.

Since our last the following vessels arrived here from Scotland, with passengers, viz. the ship Sharp, Capt. Rogers; ship Margaret, Capt. Spier; and ship Muir, Capt. McLish.

The following piece was published in a hand-bill, and dispersed through this city, last Wednesday.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

AN application having been made to the merchants of Philadelphia, by the agents of the British ministry for supplying the troops now in the town of Boston, and parts adjacent, with blankets and other necessaries; and they conceiving that the complying with the said offer, would be attended with the most fatal consequences, to the common cause of America (by enabling general Gage to continue his despoil and arbitrary designs against our distressed brethren in that devoted capital) nobly and generously refused; thereby, sacrificing their private interest to the public good. And a report prevailing, that a number of persons in this city have, inconsiderately, contracted to furnish the ministerial agents with sundry articles for the aforesaid purpose;—contrary to the sense of the continental congress, as appears by their resolves respecting the town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts bay;—a body of freeholders and freemen convened at the house of William Marrener, yesterday evening in order to take said report into consideration, and deeply impressed with the distressing consequences that such imprudent conduct will be productive of, to their already greatly oppressed fellow subjects; appointed a committee to wait on those gentlemen who may have engaged, as aforesaid, in order to learn a state of the case, and obtain their answer, in writing; and also report the same, this evening at 9 o'clock, at the house of Edward Bardin, to the inhabitants of this city, then and there convened. This is therefore to notify all the friends of liberty, there to attend the delivery of the said report, and adopt such measures as the exigency of this alarming occasion may require.

In consequence of the above notice, there was a very numerous meeting at the time and place appointed, when several reports were made, and resolutions entered into, but as the time was not sufficient to finish the business, the meeting was adjourned till this evening at 6 o'clock, at the same place.

**PHILADELPHIA, October 3.**

Saturday last being the anniversary election throughout this province for representatives, sheriffs, &c. the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

**PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.**

Representatives. George Gray, Henry Pawling, John Dickenon, Joseph Parker, Israel Jacobs, Jonathan Roberts, Michael Hillegas, Samuel Rhoads.

Sheriffs. William Dewees, Joseph Stiles.

Coroners. John Knight, Thomas Say.

Commissioners. Abraham Lukens.

Affessors. Jacob Umstead, John Knorr, Jacob Spencer, Peter Dehaven, Ellis Lewis, James Stephens.

**BUCKS COUNTY.**

Representatives. John Brown, John Foulke, William Rodman, Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Galloway, Robert Kirkbride, Gerrardus Wynkoop, John Heaney.

Sheriffs. Samuel Biles, Joseph Thornton.

Coroners. George Fell, Joseph Harvey.

Commissioners. Gilbert Huks, John Woolston.

Affessors. Joseph Milnor, James Chapman, James Congan, Benjamin Hampton, John Vandegrift, Jacob Sideman.

**ANNAPOLIS, October 13.**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.**

Brig Sally Van, Benjamin Crockett, from Jamaica.

Brig Becky, John Harper, from Virginia.

Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, from Madeira.

Brig Etty, Richard Robinson, from Lewis-Town.

Ship Tayloe, John Ogeley, from Virginia.

**CLEARED.**

Ship Fanny and Jenny, Richard Dickenson, for Virginia.

Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Spencer, for Bristol.

Annapolis, October 7, 1774.

ROBERT BUCHANAN has just imported a general assortment of goods, which he will dispose of upon the lowest terms, at his store near the coffee-house.

September 27, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Hallen's Rever Chappel in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a brown bay horse, ten or eleven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus T S. Has a star in his forehead, and has three white feet. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

**FOR CHARTER.**

THE brigantine Etty, Richard Robinson, master, she will carry about two hundred and thirty bushels of tobacco, or seven thousand bushels of wheat. For further particulars apply to HENRY THOMPSON, at Baltimore.

Baltimore, October 12, 1774.

**TO BE CHARTERED.**

THE ship Union, Andrew Blyson, master, burthen about 300 hds. of tobacco, a very good ship not two years old, apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

October 9, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-town, on Thursday being the third day of November court next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE term of about eighty-five years in an estate, situate at the upper cross roads in Harford county, Maryland, containing three hundred and forty-five acres of land, on which is a large frame dwelling house, with barns, stables, and other out-houses, besides a store and a kitchen, also a good orchard of fruit-trees; the premises have been occupied many years as a tavern and a store, for which purpose they are very well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, near a good merchant mill, &c. Also a tract of fifty acres of land in Fee Simple, adjoining the above, on which is a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements. Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in the said county, and on the great roads leading from the lower ferry on Susquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front, on said road, one hundred and thirty feet, and in depth two hundred and ten feet, on which lot there is a large log house with a kitchen, &c. &c. The premises may be viewed, by applying to Abraham Jarrett, Esq; near the place; the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

September 22, 1774.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at Mr. James Smith's in Leonard town, on the last Tuesday in October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person, or persons, who will undertake to build, and in a workman-like manner, complete and finish an alms and workhouse for the use of the said county; any one, or more, inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to attend at the time and place appointed.

GEORGE PLATER, ABRAHAM BARNES, ZACHARIAH BOND, JOHN REEDER, jun. JAMES JORDAN.

THE committee for Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. Isaac McHard's, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the seventeenth day of this instant.

Baltimore town, October 12, 1774.

Just imported in the latest vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, opposite the market-house.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, among which are superfine and common broad cloths, German serges, bath-coating, flannels, kerseys for ticks, rapt cottons, rugs and blankets, German osabrigs, dowlas sheeting and Irish linsens, stamped velvet vest patterns, and stamped velvets by the yard; a large quantity of mens, womens and youths shoes and stockings, 8 by 20 window glass, ground white lead, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, writing paper and blank books for accounts, a variety of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. &c. as this store is proposed to be broke up in the spring, the goods will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash only; and they earnestly request all persons indebted to them for former dealings, to pay off their respective balances as speedily as possible.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, and Co. To be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, on Thursday the first day of December next, on the premises, and entered on at Christmas, for cash, or good London bills of exchange.

A TRACT of land called Thompson's Purchase, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, which is divided into three plantations, and each rents for two thousand pounds of crop tobacco per year; there is on one plantation, a large dwelling-house with a beick chimney at each end, and four rooms on a floor, and all other houses suitable; a good garden, the land is very good for tobacco and any kind of grain, and is very convenient for fish and oysters, and lies about two and a half miles below the old city of St. Mary's.

ANN BISCOE, executrix. N. B. If the above-mentioned day is bad, the sale to be the first fair day after.

September 29, 1774.

BY virtue of a commission to us directed by St. Mary's county court, to prove the bounds of a tract of land, called Bassett Berry Glaning, lying in King and Queen parish in the county aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, that we intend to meet at the house of Baptist Nevett on the said land, on Monday the 14th day of November next, when all persons concerned, are desired to attend.

JAMES JORDAN, JEREMIAH JORDAN, GERARD BOND, RICHARD BOND.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from shooting within his inclosures.

BENJAMIN OGLE. To be sold by public vendue, the 26th of November next, on the premises.

A WATER lot and wharf, (at the mouth of the dock in Annapolis) 134 feet front, with 25 feet water, the wharfage amounting to upwards of twenty pounds per year, with a brick dwelling-house that rents at forty pounds per year, and one ditto framed at twenty; the whole subject to an annual rent of six pounds currency, under a lease for ninety-nine years, ninety-three of which is unexpired.

WILLIAM LOGAN. N. B. Every vessel that unloads at the said wharf, to pay wharfage as follows, a vessel 36 feet keel, to pay 3s. 6d. 28 ditto, 2s. 6d. and so in proportion; ferry-boats may land passengers free.

**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**

AN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Joseph Scott's mill, in Gunpowder Barrons, Maryland, an English servant man, named Altho Ashworth, a weaver by trade, born in Yorkshires, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, he is a very lathy man and stoop shouldered, sandy coloured hair, red eyes and beard, he talks slow and much on the brogue, had on and took when he went away, a blue double breasted jacket with sleeves, an old white under ditto, an old osabrig shirt, a pair of new tow trousers, a new felt, and a pair of new shoes. Whoever brings the said fellow to the subscriber, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MATTHIAS WISNOR. N. B. It is supposed he may change his name to Thomas Owen, and probably may have other cloaths than what he ran away with.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber, out of Mr. Edward Odell's meadow, near Piscataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horse about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gated, has a thin hanging mane and switch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one side; he is shod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much split; he has had two saddle biles which were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber will receive forty shillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted.

Prince George's county, PISCATAWAY, Sept. 27th. WIL. LYLES, jun.

September 29, 1774.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county, as a runaway, a convict servant man, who cal's himself by the name of Thomas Franklin, and says he belongs to Nicholas Watkins, on Elk-Ridge; there was a printed advertisement found with him, sign'd with the name of said Watkins, in which Franklin is truly described as to his person and clothing, so that I think there can be no doubt but he is the same person mentioned in said advertisement. Timothy Collins, who is also named in the same advertisement, Franklin says he parted with him near Piscataway, with an intention to proceed downwards, in order to get on board some ship. The owner of said Franklin, is desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange.

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being a part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point.

GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange.

A TRACT or partel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes

THOMAS MEDCALF.

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near Rat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welst; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

Bladensburg, September 22, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October next,

ABOUT two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town, whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required.

WILLIAM CONN.

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next,

PART of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 226 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to Bladensburg. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable.

WILLIAM PILE.

George town, September 20, 1774.

To be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

A VALUABLE tract of land lying in Frederick county, about sixteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 1/2 acres, on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard—an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by

ADAM STEUART.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.

MR. ELIE VALETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.

CHARLES PEALE.

**STRAYED**, or was stolen from the town of Port-Charles, Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely white male dark chestnut colored spotted horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wild galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very disagreeable, being high on the rump, he has a little, dots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the first town, or to the subscriber in the town of Annapolis, shall be paid four pounds: Pennsylvania, Sept. 23 1774.

**ROBERT HARRISON.**

**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a black steed named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on a black coat with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light colored breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, of which a ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief, a hat with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the steed and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by

**JOHN STEVENSON**, son of Edward. N. B. All males of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

**FOR CHARTER,**

**M**rs. Elizabeth Thomas Boog, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Streights. For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Steuart at Annapolis, or the master on board.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

**JORDAN STEIGER.**

**T**HE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 tons of good Salsburgh stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 31, 1774.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

**ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.**

**J**OHNSON, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the gentlest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses.

**SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a fat-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, who ever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by

**THOMAS COCKEY.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting wash-houses on a more convenient spot at Elk-Ridge landing, than where the old ones now stand.

September 20, 1774.

**ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.**  
**W**HEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof.

**WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.**

September 25, 1774.

**A**LL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pigg Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required.

**THOMAS TILLARD.**

**DRUGS and MEDICINES.**

**A** fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by

**JOHN BOYD.**

At his medicinal store in Baltimore.

**I**N this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, a spice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and sennu-greek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpels, bist and common lancets, rupture truss, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774. **JOHN BOYD.**  
N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances.

**A valuable sale of LANDS.**

**T**O be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosgill, on Rappahannaock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

September 20, 1774.

**TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.**

**A** LOT in George-town, on Potomack river, wherein is a brick-house forty-four feet long; and thirty-two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two stables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine plank; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds cost of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco.—Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pigg-point, Nottingham, Magruder's warehouse, and Hunting-town on Patuxent river, wholesale or retail.

September 21, 1774.

**L**ENT, but to whom forgot, a large portmanteau, a pair of leather bags, a case of surveying instruments, and a chair whip, the above articles are very little the worse for use; those persons who borrowed them, will oblige the subscriber exceedingly in returning them.

To be sold two likely handy young negro women, who have both had the small-pox, and are not sold for any fault, but for want of employ.

**THOMAS HYDE.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber on the 11th of this instant, an Irish convict servant man, named Michael Conroy, about five feet eight inches high, about twenty-one or two years of age, pitted with small-pox and freckled, full faced and pale complexion, light grey eyes, brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him an old castor hat of the new fashion, cocked up behind, an old dark coloured bearskin coat with long skirts and turned down cape, a jacket with blue foreparts, the back dark bearskin with short skirts, old black breeches much patched, a pair of crocus trousers, two old check shirts, a pair of old thread stockings, a pair of old pumps or brogues, a sensible fellow of few words, smooth tongue, and on the Irish dialect. Whoever shall take up the said runaway, and bring him to the subscriber, living about seven miles from Snowden's iron-works on the Point Branch, near the new chapel Prince George's county, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings if ten miles from home, forty shillings if more than ten, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows, or brings him to Ohio French, near the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, shall receive the reward above said.

**ISAAC SHORT.**

**B**Y virtue of an act of assembly for uniting the schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's, in one, at the Cool Springs, under the name of Charlotte Hall, will be sold to the best bidder, on the premises, that in Charles county, with the thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, on Saturday the first day of October next. The situation is beautiful and healthy, commanding a fine prospect of Patowmack river; where the house stands is a high hill, within a mile of Port Tobacco; about 70 acres of the land are low ground, 40 of which are in woods and capable of being reduced into good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser on giving bond with security.

August 1, 1774.

**T**O be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county. (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises.

**JAMES DUNN.**

Frederick-Town, August 1774.

**W**HEREAS there are sundry lands in Frederick county, on which considerable sums of money are due for quit-rents; this serves to acquaint those persons who possess the lands, that unless the quit-rents are paid by the 29th of September, compulsory means will be taken immediately after.

**GEORGE SCOTT, farmer of Fred. county.**

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

**TO BE SOLD.**

**A** TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if necessary, to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of six hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground; it lies about twenty-five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine range for stock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who chuse to view it.

Also two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore; both these tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by

**WILLIAM RUSSELL.**

**TO BE SOLD.**

**P**ART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

**JOHN WELSH.**

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, July 12.

**T**HE last advices from marshal Romanzow brought an account of the operations of the Russian army. Soon after the passage of the Danube the corps under the generals Kamensky and Suwarow attacked the body of troops under the command of the Reis Effendi, amounting to forty thousand men, which having made no manner of resistance, was instantly routed: the whole Turkish camp was taken, together with 12 pieces of brass cannon: very few men were killed on either side. A separate party of the Turks having attacked count Soltikow, were vigorously repulsed, and 2500 Turks left dead in the field. Her imperial majesty has made marshal Romanzow a present of six pieces of the cannon which were taken from the Turks.

**POLAND, July 8.** Letters of good authority have been received here, which informs us, that the Turks have absolutely broke up the negotiations for a peace, and that count Romanzow had dispatched an express to baron Stackelberg, Russian minister at Warsaw, to inform him of it.

LONDON, August 1.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 25.

A courier just arrived from Lisbon brings an account, that the Spaniards had marched a considerable army from Buenos Ayres, into the Portuguese territories of the Brazils; but that the commander of the Portuguese troops was so well prepared, that after a smart engagement, he obliged the Spaniards to retreat with considerable loss. The Portuguese ministry, it is added, are now convinced that the great preparations that have lately been carrying on in Spain, are intended against Portugal, in consequence of which their troops have received orders to march to the frontiers of Spain, to prevent any surprize.

Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

"The following ships of war have just arrived here from Cadiz: the St. Domingo and St. Iago of 70 guns each, with two frigates and eight flat transports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Escuriale of 80 guns, and the Angulos of 60, and is then to take on board 8000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the West-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the two ships here, and the whole fleet will sail as soon as the troops are embarked."

August 4. On Monday evening a commission passed the seal which was supposed to contain some particular instructions to lord Stormont, as the same was Tuesday morning dispatched to France by a special messenger.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 29.

"They write from Warsaw, that they are at a loss to know where the claims of the three allied powers will end, the Austrians having extended their limits on the side of Moldavia much farther than they pretended to have any right to, and the Prussians have lately extended their line as far as the town of Sochawew, within 100 miles of Warsaw. The Dantzickers are determined to sacrifice their blood in defence of their liberties, but it is feared they cannot resist any purpose."

"The last letters from Paris advise, that the count de Vergennes, formerly ambassador from France to Constantinople, but last at the court of Sweden, arrived from thence a few days ago, and took possession of the new post the king allotted him of minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was received by the king and the royal family, with the highest marks of distinction."

"The king commissioned the duke de la Vrilliere to go to Mr. de Boynes, and require his dismissal from the post of secretary of state for the marine department, which he at once complied with; this important post was immediately conferred upon Mr. Turgot, intendant of Limoges, a gentleman of great political knowledge."

"The treasure belonging to the late king, said to have been found in bills of different banks, and other securities, is now said to amount to upwards of 400,000,000 livres, which exceeds the annual revenue of France. This sum, enormous as it seems, is by some people looked upon as possible to have been accumulated by the late monarch, who was lately grown so avaricious, that he would rather sign a pension for 20,000 livres, than give 500 livres out of his strong box."

**August 5.** We are informed, by good authority, that the king of Prussia has sent a declaration to every court of Europe, setting forth that the Polish republic have commenced a war with Prussia, and executed hostilities against his troops at Compiela. He represents the affair (as published in the gazette of Brandenburg) as follows: on the 29th of June the Prussian troops got intelligence, that the Polish regimentary Krasewiky, with two battalions of troops, occupies the city of Compiela, which is within the territory of the Prussian possession agreeable to the late treaty. A messenger was sent to the Polish regimentary to evacuate the place, which he refused. In the evening the Polish troops, led by the regimentary, went to forage still further into the Prussian possessions, where a detachment of general Lasow's Bohemian regiment were lodged. At the approach of the Poles, the Prussians stretched out only their lances in order to prevent the Poles from entering

into the Prussian dominion; but as soon as this was done, the Poles began to fire furiously, killed and wounded many of the Prussians before the latter were able to defend themselves; but after sustaining a considerable loss by the attack of that unexpected enemy, they put themselves in a formidable posture, and resisted the enemy, as becoming Prussian soldiers, defeated the enemy, gained the field, and of course took possession of Compiela, a city which belongs to Prussia according to both the letter and spirit of the late treaty.

The empress of Russia has lately taken into her pay 14,000 of the elector of Bavaria's troops (with whom she has concluded a subsidy treaty) who are all gone to join the army on the banks of the Danube.

A gentleman is now on his way home from the East-Indies, who is said to be possessed of more than any one Nabob before arrived, by the small sum of 400,000l.

**August 8.** It is said that orders were dispatched on Thursday last to Dublin, for some troops on the Irish establishment to embark immediately for America, the transports being already engaged, and directed to be victualled at Cork for that purpose.

A large quantity of mooring chains, ground swivels, and other furniture proper for securing his majesty's ships of war in harbours and roads, are ordered to be shipped off for North-America.

By a private letter from Gibraltar we are informed, that the following ships of war are lying at single anchor at Cadiz: the Neptune of 68 guns; the Triumphant, 66; the Campion, 66; the Principe, 64; the Espana, 60; the Gabilan, 54; the Alador 50; and the Majorquin, 26; the former of which has got a commodore's broad pendant on board. It is added they have six months provision on board, and are completely manned. Their destination is not even known to the commodore, who only waits for sailing orders, which he is in hourly expectation of.

**August 9.** Letters from Zell by the last mail, give an account that the queen of Denmark is in a bad state of health, that she has requested the happiness of seeing her children, and that application has been made to the court of Denmark for that purpose, but her request is absolutely denied, and a declaration was made by the king, that so long as he lived, she should not see them.

BOSTON, September 29.

Extracts of some letters received by the last vessels from London.

"I have the pleasure to find every day friends to America; and great apprehensions that the fatal stroke intended against the colonies, will turn out a destruction to the contrivers of it; a scene of a dreadful disappointment to some men, provided America acts unanimously."

"All possible means have been used to deceive the people here; who have been made confidently to believe that America would submit: but now some are alarmed."

"The wife and good among us say, that the present parliament have begun the destruction of Great-Britain; these think with sorrow on the Boston port-bill, and pity the people; they look upon it as necessary that all the colonies should engage in the opposition to such measures."

"If the colonies join with a manly courage, all will end to the honour and advantage of America.—I have heard many men of wisdom and goodness say, that should the people of America give up, they will not only be ruined themselves, but ruin us.—Nothing will save England but the Americans behaving with resolution, and breaking off all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain."

"All England is waiting to see the result of the congress.—I tremble at the uproar their determinations will make here.—The people are made to believe that the Americans shall help to ease them of their burdens; hence they are more quiet under their troubles."

"Soldiers are scattered all over England, and an army as large as in time of war.—Discontent prevails through the nation.—Public expenses dreadful.—Luxury prevailing.—The church is quite deserted.—The sins of the nation are like those of Sodom, and religion despised.—Awful times!"

"Estates taken into high rents—many poor insist in the army to get bread—others wander from county to county—bread scarce—many live by begging, others rob, and every month numbers hanged.—The ruin of this country seems as though it would come on soon—may the Almighty keep you from our sins, and from our plagues! your salvation and ours depend on your firmness.—Break off all trade with us, then interest will convince your enemies of the folly."

"I have the opportunity to know that the more resolutely and prudently you all behave, the less violent will be your oppressions."

**Oct. 1.** About 150 weight of tea, which arrived at Old York, from Liverpool, last Friday, and stored by a committee, was the following evening taken away by a number of Pickwacket Indians, and has not since been heard of.

The following is a copy of a letter which was sent to every town and district in this province.

GENTLEMEN, Boston, Sept. 27, 1774.

**T**HE committee of correspondence of the neighbouring towns, have taken into consideration the vast importance of withholding from the troops now here, labour, straw, timber, stork, boards, and in short every article excepting provisions, necessary for their subsistence; and being under a ne-

cessity, from their conduct, of considering them as real enemies, we are fully satisfied that it is our bounden duty to withhold from them every thing but what meer humanity requires; and therefore we must beg your close and serious attention to the inclosed resolves which were passed unanimously; and as unanimity in all our measures, in this day of severe trial, is of the utmost consequence, we do earnestly recommend your co-operation in this measure, as conducive to the good of the whole.

We are, Your friends and fellow-countrymen. Signed by order of the joint committee.

At a meeting of the several committees of the towns of Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, Charlestown, Cambridge, Mifflin, Dedham, Milton, Malden, Braintree, Woburn and Stow, Sept. 27th, the following resolves and vote were passed, viz.

**W**HEREAS the inhabitants of the towns of Boston and Charlestown, by the operation of the detestable and oppressive port bill, are now suffering unspeakable distress arising from the entire prohibition of commerce, and the transportation of even the necessaries of life by water from one town to another: And whereas, in addition to the severity of said execrable bill, General Gage the military commander of this province, and the admiral on his station are now in the exercise of the most licentious and arbitrary acts of oppression by withholding provisions from this town, allowed by said act of parliament, by embarrassing, unnecessary detaining, and thereby preventing the usual supplies of fuel to said town, by harrassing, insulting, and vilifying the inhabitants passing and re-passing to and from the town of Boston, by alarming the people with the most formidable fortifications at the entrance of said town, by continuing and increasing their apprehensions, with a design of erecting batteries and pickets to surround the town, thereby to awe and intimidate, if not to subjugate the inhabitants to a tame and unresisting state of servitude: Therefore, resolved, that it is the opinion of these joint committees, that should any person or persons, inhabitants of this, or the neighbouring provinces, supply the troops now stationed in the town of Boston, acting in open hostility to the persons and properties of the inhabitants, with labour, lumber, joice, spars, pickets, straw, bricks, or any materials whatsoever, which may furnish them with requisites to annoy or in any way distress said inhabitants, he or they so offending shall be held in the highest detestation, be deemed the most inveterate enemies of this people, and ought to be prevented, opposed and defeated by all reasonable means whatsoever.

Voted, that it is the opinion of these committees that committees of observation and prevention should be appointed by each town, particularly in Roxbury, Milton, Dedham, Cambridge, Braintree, Mifflin, Charlestown, and Watertown, and that the committees of correspondence be desired to appoint committees to see that the resolves of the joint committees entered into this day be faithfully executed.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

At a meeting of the importers of goods from Great-Britain, to take into consideration the dissatisfaction that has already appeared, upon the advance of divers articles, some of them the real necessaries of life: and being determined, as far as in us lies, to preserve the peace of the city, we think it necessary, in order to remove the cause for any future murmurings, to make the following declaration:

That we will not, from the apprehension of a non-importation agreement, put any unreasonable advance upon our goods; and when such an agreement shall have taken place, we will continue to sell them for a moderate profit, and no more.

That we will do our utmost to discourage all engrossers and persons who buy up goods with a view of creating an artificial scarcity, thereby to obtain a more plausible pretext for enhancing the prices.

That if any retailer, or other person, should, by a contrary conduct, endeavour to defeat these our good intentions, we will, as one man, decline dealing with him, and shall consider him or them as the author or authors of all the disturbances that shall be consequent thereupon.

Signed, by order of a large number of importers met at the exchange.

HENRY REMSEN.

ORDERED, That the above declaration be published in all the news papers.

We have the following authentic intelligence from Boston, dated the 27th of September.

A few days ago General Gage paid for and deposited in his Majesty's magazine, a quantity of military stores, which had been provided, many years since, at the desire of Col. Bradstreet, and had lain from that time on the hands of Mr. Scot. He select men and the committee of correspondence, sent for Mr. Scot, and told him he deserved immediate death, for selling warlike stores to the enemy; and a number of people instantly assembled to put this sentence in execution, but Mr. Scot was so fortunate as to make his escape; his house however suffered very much before the people separated, at the desire of the select men.

Doctor Warren, the president of the committee of correspondence, came about 9 at night to the general, acquainting him that he was to write to the congress immediately, and he desired, for their information, that the general would answer the following questions, viz. What is the meaning of the fortifications? What is the meaning the general buys military stores? Are the people

at Boston to be made hostages, in order to compel the people of the country to comply with the new laws? Doctor Warren received for answer, that as the country people were all armed and collecting cannon and military stores from all quarters, which, as they were not soldiers by profession, or under the least apprehension of any invasion, could indicate nothing but their intention of attacking his Majesty's forces in that town, it became therefore the general, and it would be inexcusable in him to neglect to provide for their defence, and to enable them effectually to resist the attempts which it is no longer doubtful that the people meditate against them. That the very construction of the fortifications shews them to be defensive; and every body might easily discern, that they are not calculated, in any respect, to annoy the town or disturb the inhabitants or even to lay them under the least restraint. That it is notorious that many cannon have been conveyed, notwithstanding the works from thence; and arms are carried out openly by every man that goes out of Boston, without molestation.

That though the general to ease the town of the burden of furnishing quarters for the troops, and to keep the troops from every possibility of giving offence to the inhabitants, hath ordered barracks to be erected for them, which he conceives to be of equal utility for the town as to the troops, nevertheless the select men and the committee have ordered all the workmen to quit this employ, though they were paid by the King. That orders are given to prevent all supplies for English troops. Straw purchased for their use, is daily burnt; vessels with bricks sunk; carts with wood overturned; and thus even the property of the King is destroyed in every manner in which it can be effected. Yet such is the general's desire to preserve to the last, as far as is in his power, the peace and quiet of the people, that all these disorders though not the effect of rash tumult, but of evident system, are endured with patience. There can therefore be no reality in the apprehensions which it would appear the people conceive of dangerous designs entertained by the troops against them, when these very people are not afraid to provoke the troops by every winted insult they can devise.

On the 24th ult. 1000 bushels of grain arrived from Quebec, at Salem for the poor at Boston.

**ANNAPOLIS, October 20.**

The brig Peggy Stewart, Captain Jackson, from London, having on board seventeen packages, containing 2 cobs of that detestable weed tea, arrived here on Friday last. The tea was consigned to Thomas Charles Williams and company, merchants in this city. Those of the committee for Anne-Arundel county who were in town, hearing of the arrival of said vessel, met in the afternoon, and were informed the said vessel had been entered in the forenoon of that day, and the duty on the tea paid to the collector by Mr. Anthony Stewart, one of the owners of said brig.—Four only of the committee being present, it was thought advisable to call a meeting of the people.—Notice was thereupon immediately given.—Many of the inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and other counties, who were attending the provincial court, met, and having called before them the importers and the captain of the ship, together with the deputy collector.—The question was moved and seconded whether the tea should be landed in America or not: and the question being put, was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was thereupon appointed to attend landing the other goods on board said vessel, and to prevent landing the tea. After which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th, at 11 o'clock. At which time the members of the committee, and other the inhabitants of the county, were requested to attend at this place. In consequence of this adjournment, a great number of very respectable gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties met here, and amongst others, eight of the committee for Anne-Arundel county. Those of the committee proceeded to examine into the affair, calling before them Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, and also took into consideration, an offer made by said Williams and Stewart, to destroy the tea, and make such concessions as might be satisfactory to the committee and the people assembled. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proper concessions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This their opinion being reported to the assembly, was not satisfactory to all present. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her, and that proper acknowledgments should be made and published in the Maryland gazette. Those acknowledgments were accordingly made, and are as follows.

*We James Williams, Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart do severally acknowledge, that we have committed a most daring insult, and all of the most pernicious tendency to the liberties of America; we the said Williams in importing the tea, and said Stewart in paying the duty thereon, and thereby deservedly incurred the displeasure of the people now convened, and all others interested in the preservation of the constitutional rights and liberties of North America, do ask pardon for the same; and we solemnly declare, for the future, that we never will infringe any resolution formed by the people for the salvation of their rights, nor will we do any act that may be injurious to the liberties of the people; and to shew our desire of living in amity with the friends to America, we do request this meeting, or as many as may choose to attend, to be present at any place where the people shall appoint, and we will there commit to the flames, or otherwise destroy, as the people may choose, the detestable articles which has been the cause of this our misconduct.*

**ANTHONY STEWART,  
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,  
JAMES WILLIAMS.**

After which Mr. Stewart, and Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, owners of the tea, went on board said vessel with her sails and colours flying, and voluntarily set fire to the tea, and in a few hours, the whole, together with the vessel, was consumed in the presence of a great number of spectators.

Annapolis, Oct. 18, 1774.

The committee for Anne-Arundel county received information from Baltimore, that a considerable quantity of tea was expected on board the Generous Friends, Capt. Nairne, the ship arrived on Saturday evening the

15th inst. and on examination, it did not appear by the cockets, or entry at the collector's office, that any tea had been on board. It appeared however to Mr. Hodgkin, that six chests of tea had been shipped, and that Captain Nairne refused to sail from London until the tea was re-landed, for which conduct Capt. Nairne had the thanks of the committee.

By Order,  
**JOHN DUCKET, cl. com.**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE  
ENTERED.**

Ship Speedwell, William Clark, from Bristol.  
Brig Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson, from London.  
Brig Generous Friends, Richard Nairne, from London.  
Ship Isabella, Benjamin Fleming, from Dublin.  
Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, from Genoa.  
Brig Elizabeth and Mary, J. Lightburn, from Barbados.  
Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, from St. Croix.  
Brig New Polly, Robert Grant, from Hispaniola.  
Sloop Two Brothers, Henry Woolf, from St. Croix.

**CLEARED.**

Brig Boscawen, Noble Caldwell, for Londonderry.  
Schooner Elizabeth, Litchfield Luce, for Salem.  
Brig Becky, John Harper, for Virginia.  
Ship Isabella, Simon Briffett, for Bristol.  
Ship Dulany, Thomas Jarrold, for Lisbon.  
Ship Nancy, James Buchanan, for London.

By order of the provincial court, Oct. 15, 1774.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the said court will meet on Monday the 28th day of November next in order to settle the docket, when all sheriffs and other officers are ordered to attend.  
(Signed per order) **R. GHISELIN.**

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

On Tuesday the 15th of November 1774, will be run for,

**THE** jockey club purse of **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS**, free only for horses, &c. the property of members of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th.

The city purse of **FIFTY POUNDS**, free for three and four years old; three years to carry 7 stns, four years 8 stone, allowing 3lb. for fillies. Heats 2 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th.

The city purse of **FIFTY POUNDS**, give and take. Three years old, 6 stone 12lb. Four years old, 7 stone 10lb. Five years old, 8 stone 8lb. Six years old, 9 stone 6lb. Aged 10 stone. Heats 3 miles each.

On Saturday the 19th.

The overplus money remaining of the jockey club subscription; free only for members of the club; weights as follows. Four years old, 7 stone 7lb. Five years old, 8 stone 7lb. Six years old, 9 stone 2lb. Aged 9 stone 8lb.

There will be a free-stakes for **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS**, on Monday the 14th.

The winning horse each day is excluded starting for any of the other plates.

Subscribers of forty shillings or upwards, may enter free for either of the city purses. Non-subscribers to pay for y shillings entrance each day.

Horses for the city purses must be entered and measured with John Clervo clerk of the course, at the coffee-house, the day before running, before four in the afternoon.

Subscribers to the plate, and the gentlemen who have horses to start for the jockey club purse, are desired to enter them the same day, that lists may be made out and published. Certificates of their ages must be then produced.

The horses are to start each day precisely at eleven o'clock. The winning horse each day, to pay a guinea to the clerk of the course for weights and scales. Judges to be appointed by the stewards. Assemblies as usual.

**WILLIAM EDDIS, Sec.ary.**

N. B. Fair riding, or horses deemed distant, ced,

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1774.

**JUST ARRIVED,**

In the Ship **ISABELLA**,

Capt. Benjamin Fleming, from DUBLIN.

A Number of healthy, four, five, six, and seven years indentured servants, among whom are several tradesmen, and men used to country work, whose indentures will be disposed of for cash, country produce, or short credit, by

**WOOLSEY and SALMON,**

They have also for sale,  
West-India rum, brandy, bar-iron, rice in tierces; Philadelphia and Virginia pork, tar, loaf-sugar, cordials, and plain silver watches.

N. B. A freight is wanted for the above-mentioned ship for any port in Europe.

October 9, 1774.

Imported in the Joseph and Mary, Captain Johns, in August last, and lodged with the subscriber in George-town, Patowmack,

A CASK of earthen ware marked IEL, number 3. The owner may have it, on proving his property, and paying charges.

**ALEXANDER CONLEE.**

**THE** trustees of Charles county for Charlotte Hall, will attend at the house of Mrs. Ann Halkeston in Port-Tobacco, on the Tuesday of November court next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to sell the free-school and land, agreeable to the former advertisement.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Tull, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to James Hutchings, jun. on Kent-street, who is empowered to receive the same.  
**W. A. HO. and JOHN JAMES, Administrators.**  
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are desired to make them known.

October 8, 1774.  
**THIS** is to forewarn all persons, that as Mr. Alexander Hamilton, merchant in Piscataway, has seized by fire facias, a negro wench and boy were in the possession of Mr. William M'Pherson, not to purchase the said negroes; as they are the property of Karenhappuck M'Pherson.

Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1774.  
**WAS** lost some time in May last, a silver watch maker's name, John Dyer, London, No. 509, capped and jewelled. Whoever has found the same, and will bring her to Thomas Morgan, watch-maker in Baltimore town, shall receive £. 3 reward.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge.

**A** TRACT of land called William and Elizabeth, containing upwards of five hundred acres, situated in Frederick county, on Bennetts creek, about two miles from Mr. John Bell's tavern; the soil is good and well adapted either for planting or farming; there is on the land two small dwelling houses, a tobacco house 34 feet long, and a corn house; the improvements are all new, the plantation in good repair, where is sowed about 40 acres in grain, 30 of which is wheat: the sale to be the 18th of November when the terms will be made known, and a good title made to the purchaser, by **W. WILLIAM COALE,**

Frederick county, October 8, 1774.

**T**O be sold and entered on immediately, a tract of land, containing 275 acres, whereon Richard Hartly lived, lying on the main road between Mr. Ninian Beall, and the mouth of Seneca, about 14 miles from George-town; whereon is two dwelling houses 20 by 16, and a new tobacco-house 40 by 24; there is about 40 acres cleared and under a good fence; it will suit either planter or farmer: any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to the subscriber, who lives within three miles of said land.  
**ARCHIBALD ORME,**

To be sold by the subscriber, part of a tract of land called Brooke's Chance, lying and being in Prince George's county, about six miles from Nottingham, seven from Upper Marlborough, and nine from Piscataway; containing two hundred acres, for current money, or good bills of exchange: there is upon the said land, a good dwelling-house 24 feet by 20, with a brick chimney, kitchen, meat-house, cow-house, and tobacco-house, all of them being almost new. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, shall be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, on August 16, 1774.  
**JOSEPH CLARKE,**

At Mrs. Flynn's, Church-street, Annapolis.

**ELIZABETH MOULDING, from London,**  
**HAS** for sale, a genteel assortment of millinery goods, amongst which are ladies in new fashions gentlemen's point ruffles, imbroideed and tamped muslins, white lute-strings, and a variety of black silks, which will be sold on moderate terms, as they in ends immediately for England.  
**JOHN BILBOE,**

October 10, 1774.

**COMMITTED** to the jail of Somerset county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself by the name of Solomon, and says he belongs to Thomas Cockey of Baltimore county. The owner of said negro, is desired to take him away, and pay charges to  
**JOSIAH DASHIELL, Sheriff.**

October 5, 1774.

**THERE** is at the plantation of John Hurdle, living near Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, an iron-gray gelding, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two glass eyes, a white snip on his nose, his hind foot white, shod all round, he appears to be 4 years old. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

October 10, 1774.

**THERE** is at the plantation of William Bruce, living near the Cool Springs in Saint Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about 13 hands high, appears to be about 10 years old, his hind feet white, has no perceivable brand, a star and a snip, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property, and paying charges.

October 18, 1774.

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, living about five miles below the cool springs in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of July last, a salt water negro fellow named Lambo, slender made, about 50 years old, and of a low stature. He had on when he went away, a cotton jacket and breeches, of nabrig shirt, country made shoes, and an old hat; he used to have at the plantation where his wife lives, a white broad cloth coat and jacket, a pair of black velvet breeches, white linen shirt, and a very good hat; it is probable he may also have carried the with him. Notwithstanding he hath been many years in America, he still speaks the English language very imperfectly, but is a very cunning artful fellow, being accustomed to run away from his former masters. Any person who will bring the said fellow to the subscriber, shall, if he is taken up in St. Mary's county, receive the reward of three dollars, if out of St. Mary's county, four dollars including what the law allows, from  
**JOHN STEPHEN.**

October 7, 1774.

**ROBERT BUCHANAN** has just imported a general assortment of goods, which he will dispose of upon the lowest terms, at his store near the coffee-house.

October 10, 1774.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE brigantine Etty, Richard Robinson, master, will carry about two hundred and fifty hogheads of tobacco, or seven thousand bushels of wheat. For further particulars apply to  
**HENRY THOMPSON, at Baltimore.**

October 10, 1774.

**THE** subscribers, who have been appointed to receive the estate of Samuel Tull, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to James Hutchings, jun. on Kent-street, who is empowered to receive the same.  
**W. A. HO. and JOHN JAMES, Administrators.**  
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are desired to make them known.

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**W. A. HO. and JOHN JAMES, Administrators.**  
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are desired to make them known.

October 5, 1774.  
be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-town, on Thursday being the third day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE term of about eighty-five years in an estate, situate at the upper cross roads in Harford County, Maryland, containing three hundred and fifty-five acres of land, on which is a large frame dwelling-house, with barns, stables, and other out-buildings, besides a store and a kitchen, also a good orchard of fruit-trees; the premises have been occupied many years as a tavern and a store, for which purpose they are very well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, near a good merchant mill, &c. So a tract of fifty acres of land in Fee Simple, adjoining the above, on which is a good dwelling-house, barn, and other improvements. Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in the said County, and on the great roads leading from the lower end of Susquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front, on said road, one hundred and thirty feet, and in depth two hundred and ten feet, on which there is a large log house with a kitchen, &c. &c. The premises may be viewed, by applying to Abraham Jarrett, Esq; near the place: the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

St. Mary's county, September 22, 1774.  
THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at Mr. James Smith's in Leonardtown, on the last Tuesday in October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person, or persons, who will undertake to build, and workman-like manner, complete and finish an iron workman-like use for the use of the said county; one, or more, inclinable to undertake the same, desired to attend at the time and place appointed.

GEORGE PLATER,  
ABRAHAM BARNES,  
ZACHARIAH BOND,  
JOHN REEDER, jun.  
JAMES JORDAN.

Baltimore town, October 12, 1774.  
It imported in the latest vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, opposite the market-house,

LAKGE and general assortment of European and East India goods; among which are superfine common broad cloths, German ferges, bath-coats, flannels, kerseys for ticks, rapt cottons, rugs and blankets; German olabrics, dowlas sheeting and sh linens, stamped velvet vest patterns, and stamped vests by the yard; a large quantity of mens, womens and youths shoes and stockings; also window glass, ground white lead, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, writing paper and blank books for accounts, a variety of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. &c. This store is proposed to be broke up in the spring, and the goods will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash; and they earnestly request all persons indebted to them for former dealings, to pay off their respective balances as speedily as possible, to

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, and Co.

to be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, on Thursday the first day of December next, on the premises, and entered on at Christmas, for cash, or good London bills of exchange;

TRACT of land called Thompson's Purchase, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, which is divided into three plantations, and each rents for two thousand pounds of crop tobacco per year; there is on one plantation; a large dwelling-house with a brick chimney at each end, and four rooms on floor, and all other houses suitable; a good garden; the land is very good for tobacco and any kind of grain, and is very convenient for fish and oysters, and is about two and a half miles below the old city of St. Mary's.

ANN BISCOE, executrix.  
N. B. If the abovementioned day is bad, the sale to be the first fair day after.

September 29, 1774.  
BY virtue of a commission to us directed by St. Mary's county court, to prove the bounds of a tract of land, called Basset Berry Glaning, lying in and Queen parish in the county aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, that we intend to meet at the house of Baptist Nevett on the said land, on Monday the 14th day of November next, when all persons concerned, are desired to attend.

JAMES JORDAN,  
JEREMIAH JORDAN,  
GERARD BOND,  
RICHARD BOND.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from shooting within his inclosures.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

to be sold by public vendue, the 16th of November next, on the premises,

A WATER lot and wharf, (at the mouth of the dock in Annapolis) 134 feet front, with 12 feet water, the wharfage amounting to upwards of twenty pounds per year, with a brick dwelling-house that rents for forty pounds per year, and one ditto framed at twenty pounds the whole subject to an annual rent of six pounds, currency, under a lease for ninety-nine years, ninety-nine of which is unexpired.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

N. B. Every vessel that unloads at the said wharf, to pay wharfage as follows, a vessel 16 feet keel, to pay 9d. as ditto, 2s. 6d. and so in proportion; ferry-boats may demand passengers free.

George town, September 20, 1774.

to be sold on the premises, on Thursday, the 20th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

VALUABLE tract of land lying in Frederick county, about sixteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brothers, containing 20 1/2 acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with very fine young orchard—an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by

ADAM STEUART.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.  
MR. ELIE VALLETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.  
CHARLES PEALE.

Baltimore, October 11, 1774.  
TO BE CHARTERED,  
THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson, master, burthen about 600 hhdts. of tobacco, a very good ship not two years old, apply to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

September 21, 1774.  
L ENT, but to whom forgot, a large portmanteau; a pair of leather bags, a case of surveying instruments, and a chair whip, the above articles are very little the worse for use; those persons who borrowed them, will oblige the subscriber exceedingly in returning them.

To be sold two likely handy young negro women; who have both had the small-pox, and are not sold for any fault, but for want of employ.

THOMAS HYDZ

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

W AS stolen last night from the subscriber, but of Mr. Edward Otelin's meadow, near Piscataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horse about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gared, has a thin haag-ing main and switch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one side; he is shod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much split; he has had two saddle bites wripen were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber will receive forty shillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted.

Prince George's county, Piscataway, Sept. 27th. WIL. LYLES, jun.

September 29, 1774.  
COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county, as a runaway, a convict servant man, who calls himself by the name of Thomas Franklin, and says he belongs to Nicholas Watkins, on Elk-Ridge; there was a printed advertisement found with him, signed with the name of said Watkins, in which Franklin is truly described as to his person and clothing; so that I think there can be no doubt but he is the same person mentioned in said advertisement. Timothy Collins, who is also named in the same advertisement, Franklin says he parted with him near Piscataway, with an intention to proceed downwards, in order to get on board some ship. The owner of said Franklin, is desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM HANSON, Sheriff.

September 26, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point.

GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

September 26, 1774.  
To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 50 acres. Also some valuable negroes.

THOMAS MEDCADF.

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased,  
A TRACT or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent, one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welsh; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

September 21, 1774.  
T H E R E is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Hallen's Rever Chappel in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a brown bay horse, ten or eleven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high; branded on the near buttock thus T S. Has a star in his forehead, and has three white feet. The owner may have him again by proving his property, and paying charges.

STRAYED, or was stolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely well made dark chestnut coloured sorrel horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very discoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the said town, or to the subscriber in the town of Alexandria, shall be paid four pounds Pennsylvania currency.

September 23, 1774. ROBERT HARRISON

Annapolis, August 12, 1774.  
THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purpotes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him, to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

JORDAN STEIGER.

FOR CHARTER.  
THE ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Straights: For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Stuart at Annapolis, or the master on board.

THE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Susquehanna or Severn stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.  
JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the gentlest and kindest treatment; and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able fiddie horses, for ladies and gentlemen; which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 10, 1774.  
R AN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time; he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, who ever will apprehend the said thief of thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting warehouses on a more convenient spot at Elk-Ridge landing; than where the old ones now stand.

September 20, 1774.  
ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

W H E R E A S an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, to as he, or they, be convicted thereof.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

A valuable sale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the stream, there might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a saw-mill; and on the other stream there is a valuable saw-mill. There are five settled and improved plantations, on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house, and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 200 or 300 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Kotohill on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELY.

SALE of LANDS. To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

ONE tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antietam, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monocacy, below the upper ford, containing by patent 285 acres, more or less.

A tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Comochague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patomac river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to

Annapolis, Sept. DANIEL DULANY, GILBERT BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK and STEWART.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being to rear the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required, For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or JOHN SWAN.

Maryland, September 25, 1774. FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz. William George, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high; he has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade: had on and took with him, one check shirt, one osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted binding, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burnham, born in Yorkshire, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair: had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an Englishman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth: had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an osnabrig shirt, a check ditto, osnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants, bring them to the subscribers, shall have if 20 miles from home thirty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, jun. EDWARD NORWOOD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 18th of July from the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge finding, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict servant men, viz. Thomas Boucher, an Englishman, born in West-Chester, by trade a blacksmith, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, short curled red hair, freckled face and pock-marked, with a blemish in one of his eyes, had on and took with him gray feathered jacket, gray cloth lappelled ditto without sleeves, two osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes, and felt hat.

Laurance Fisher, born in the West of England, and speaks in that dialect, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, short red hair, red beard, wide mouth, and thick red lips; had on a cotton jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes and felt hat, supposed to have a forest cloth jacket faced and turned up with red. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or five pounds for either, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

CALEB OWINGS

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT 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 receive the abovereward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Stolen or strayed from George-Town, in May last, A RED COW, with a white star on her forehead and a little white on the tail, she was near calving, and had a bell on, with a broad good strap tied with a string, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, to Mr. William Deakins, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

BAR. BOOTH.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Burton, living on Bennet's-creek, near Frederick town, taken us as a stray, a roan horse, thirteen hands and a half high, fourteen or fifteen years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder not plain; supposed to be thus B D, has two white spots on his weathers, supposed to have been raised by the collar. Whoever owns the said horse, may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

South-River, September 28, 1774. To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Gassaway)

ONE Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment.

MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.

September 6, 1774. To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

A PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children: there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria,

A LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hinder hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them as she walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, tables, and coach-house adjoining; as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 3000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of the in Berkely county.

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river; a great part of it lies well, extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen's seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £.20 to £.25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be sold, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county.

WILLIAM BERNARD.

September 27, 1774. TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Queen-Anne's county jail, on the 26th this instant, September, two negro men, viz. Isaac Dobson, under sentence of death for house breaking, a little on the yellowish colour; had on an osnabrig shirt and trousers about half worn. William Bradley, very black, committed as a runaway: the property of Thomas Russell, in Charles town, Cecil county: had on osnabrig shirt and trousers, spotted flannel jacket, and old shoes; each about five feet eight inches high. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to James Butler in Queen's-town, in the county aforesaid, or secures them in any way, so that they may be had again, shall have for each twenty dollars reward, and for Bradley four dollars reward, including what the law allows.

JAMES BUTLER, jun. jailer.

FOR LONDON, THE ship Fortune, commanded by the subscriber, and now lying at Oxford; will take in Tobacco on liberty, at seven pounds sterling per ton.

THOMAS MOORE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774. RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cap, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chestnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 10 pounds for every other man, and the two horses, and in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by

RICHARD CRABB.

WANTED, 13 or 20 very fine hams, for want of a good price will be given, enquire at the printing-office—a very good single chair harness and horse to be sold, together, or separately.

Baltimore Town, 26th September, 1774.

FOR SALE, A TRACT of land, containing 657 1/2 acres lying in the barrens of this county, about 2 1/2 miles from this place, and near to Hardigan's tavern; the soil is very proper for the culture of wheat tobacco and farming. It will be sold cheap, and two or three years credit allowed. Apply to Mr. Ebenezer Mackie in this town.

September 28, 1774. COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway,

a white servant man, who says he belongs to Edward Garrett, of Frederick county, he is a thin spare man, has on an old osnabrig shirt and an old jacket and breeches, has a pair of stockings on without feet, no shoes. Likewise a small negro man who appears to be old, has on a farnought jacket, old cross shirt and trousers, he says he belongs to Francis Pringle of Prince George's county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

September 23, 1774. THE partnership of Mitchell and Gaither being dissolved this day by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to pay their respective debts to David Mitchell; and those who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, which will be settled by them.

DAVID MITCHELL, JOSEPH GAITHER.

MUSICAL GLASSES,

MR. L'ARCAU intends performing on that harmonic instrument every day, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, next door to Mr. Aikman's circulating library—half a dollar each. L'Arcau has opened his dancing and fencing schools, and hopes to merit the encouragement of the public.

Annapolis, August 29, 1774.

TO be sold, by John Pitt, Barbados and Jamaica spirit, from two to six years old, by the hoghead quarter cask, or keg; Barbados rum by the hoghead; best muskovoado sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity; coffee, chocolate, raisins, &c. &c.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from Colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near West's ordinary, about 12 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Also 6500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in the part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river: there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels and 5000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at West's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton living near the Loudon lands; and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful wagoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter.

Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Just imported, in the Vigilant, captain Williams, ABOUT seven hundred pounds cost of goods, consisting of Irish lincens and sheeting, Kamsel cottons, suits of superfine cloth, shoes, nails, salt and castor hair, which I will sell at a moderate advance for cash, bills, or tobacco.

D. GERRARDSON.

XXXth Y... M... W... The 22d of J... Danube at Gur... four leagues of... According... to be made anot... Dispositions for... land which is c... general Lloyd, an... pair with four r... observe the mo... near Rutzig. HADUE, July... the harvest this... from Vienna, S... the Baltic, as... confirm the ab... land mention... as the present f... August 5. I... authority, adv... Romanzow, aft... army, and rest... their head with... the grand visi... priced, quitted... tately, and ret... Adrianople, a... Silistria and V... took possession... masters of Bul... the great pani... account of the... Russians, occa... that the visit f... WARSAW, twi... the Ru... but the follow... present know... 1. The ab... that their Ch... ties to render... him as the su... 2. Russia... the Black sea... of the Turki... 3. The r... Kinburn, w... tween the riv... 4. Russia... trefles, and... 5. The F... of Russia the... the Russias... 6. Russia... rog... an... ces and illan... 7. The F... money, no... than seven... pences that... give them... The new... and the P... some hope... will follow... be exposed... suffered... years as him... set off him... have it rati... ful manage... was the f... first sent... passed it... vifir. H... major-ge... mirably, Kuzug, w... tikow, w... with Varr... tillery, he... communi... the gran... tercepted... minksi i... that mig... 2000 wa... men, wa... general... count o... the gra... want of... that pos... defeat.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 27, 1774.

V I E N N A, July 16.

WE are assured that the Turks never before shewed so much intrepidity as in the action between them and the Russians on the 20th of last month.

Wood, except the last attack, which was on a plain. The Turks returned four times to the charge, and would certainly have cut in pieces a whole regiment of infantry, if squadrons of hussars had not opportunely come to their assistance, and attacked the Turks in flank.

The 22d of June field-marshal Romanzow passed the Danube at Gurabola. The 26th he advanced within four leagues of Silistria, where he fixed his head-quarters. According to appearances, his intention seems to be to make another attack on that place, as all necessary dispositions for that purpose are carrying on upon the island which is opposite that fortress, and to which general Lloyd, an Englishman, has received orders to repair with four regiments, whilst general Soltikow is to observe the motions of that body of Turks which is near Rutzig.

HACUE, July 29. We learn, from all parts, that the harvest this year is most abundant. Our letters from Vienna, Smyrna, France, England, the borders of the Baltic, as well as all the countries adjoining us, confirm the above accounts.

August 5. The last letters from Vienna, of the best authority, advise, that the Russian general count de Romanzow, after having passed the Danube with all his army, and rested his troops a few hours, marched at their head with so much agility against the Turks, that the grand visir, not expecting to be so suddenly surprised, quitted his advantageous situation very precipitately, and retired with his army under the cannon of Adrianople, abandoning his camp, and the towns of Silistria and Varna, to the mercy of the Russians, who took possession of them, and at the same time became masters of Bulgaria, and of the Danube.

WARSAW, August 3. The treaty lately signed betwixt the Russians and the Porte contains 28 articles, but the following most material ones are all that are at present known.

- 1. The absolute independence of the Crimea, and that their Chans shall for the future have no further duties to render the grand signior than such as are due to him as the supreme calif of the mahometan religion.
2. Russia shall have a free navigation and trade in the Black sea, and in all the harbours, rivers, and ports of the Turkish empire.
3. The fortresses Afoph, Jenekale, Kertsch, and Kinburn, with their districts, and a tract of land between the rivers Bug and Dnieper, shall belong to Russia.
4. Russia shall have the liberty of building new fortresses, and repairing the old ones, as they think fit.
5. The Porte shall always give the reigning sovereign of Russia the title of Padiſchach, that is, Emperor of all the Russias.
6. Russia returns her conquests, stipulating certain prerogatives and privileges for the inhabitants of the provinces and islands restored, which puts them in security; and,
7. The Porte engages to pay Russia a large sum of money, not less than forty-eight millions, nor more than seventy millions of piasters, to defray the expenses that empire has been at during the war, and to give them all the artillery they have in their army.

The news of the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Porte causes the greatest fermentation here; some hope that an end of all our troubles and divisions will follow; others, on the contrary, think that we shall be exposed to greater misfortunes than we have already suffered.

Prince Repnin, who has resided here some years as ambassador from Russia, after signing the peace, set off himself with that important news to his court, to have it ratified by his sovereign. The deplorable situation in which the grand visir was reduced by the skillful management of the field-marshal count Romanzow was the cause of this great event.

The marshal having first sent about 50,000 of his men over the Danube, passed it himself without any obstacle from the grand visir. He then kept Silistria in awe with a corps under major-general Lloyd (an Englishman, who wrote, admirably, the campaigns of the last continental war) and Kuzug, with another division under general Soltikow, who at the same time cut off the communication with Varna.

Several transport ships are contracted for, on Government account, to carry forces to America. One house in this city only remits over to Holland, half-yearly, 80,000l. for the interest of money which the Dutch have in our public funds.

It is privately whispered, that within these few days some very disagreeable things have passed between our ministers and the Dutch ambassador, concerning some late transactions in America, which have been hitherto concealed from the public eye.

The safety of the nation dwells with the common people. If they will refrain from drink and bribery, they may return a Parliament that, by a miracle, may save their country.

renewal of negotiations and recommencing of a congress, he was obliged, on the 21st of July, to sign the conditions which the Russians imposed, and which are nearly the same as they required at the congresses of Focznani and Bucharest, in 1772, and 1773.

Vienna, August 4. This day, at noon, a courier arrived here with the news of peace between Russia and the Porte having been concluded on the 17th of July, at the head-quarters at Luyack Canarochi, and signed, on the part of their respective sovereigns, by marshal count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, chiagi to the grand visir.

WARSAW, August 13. The peace lately concluded between Russia and the Porte is the topic of every conversation, and the astonishment of all the politicians. It is impossible it should turn out so, say they, but the grand visir was bribed by count Romanzow to sign that scandalous agreement.

The Russian troops on the other side of the Danube did not exceed 18,000, mostly undisciplined recruits, who had never seen a battle; but how so small an army could conquer 130,000 well disciplined troops, or how the grand visir will be able to defend his conduct at Constantinople, it is impossible as yet to determine.

In the mean time the peace is concluded, and that to the great surprise of those powers who had offered themselves as mediators, and intended to manage the peace as best suited their own interest; but how much were they disappointed in finding that a million of rubles to the grand visir was the only mediating power that could obtain so glorious a peace for Russia, by which she will become so powerful, as well by sea as land, that none of the princes of Europe will be able to cope with her; but whether the fate of Poland is determined by that peace, or what is agreed on with regard to the unhappy republic is entirely unknown, which occasioned a belief that the grand visir had agreed to subject the whole country to Russia, upon which the Austrian and Prussian ministers here pressed the delegates to sign the plan of the council permanent, which was done by the delegates on Saturday last, and by the king on the Sunday following.

In the mean time a great revolution is talked of here, which is to be effected by Russia, in conjunction with our court; and many assert that the court of Berlin is to have a hand in it, though on this occasion obliged to play a double part.

L O N D O N, August 1.

IT is said that a French nobleman of great quality is in London incog. settling some business relative to Poland. He is so cautious of being seen that he never goes out of his lodging till late at night, when he goes in a chair to Downing-street, from whence he is conveyed in a coach, attended by a certain lord, to such places as their business may require.

August 3. A great misunderstanding is said to prevail between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon; it is said that the latter has given orders to its ambassador to leave the Spanish dominions unless a proper regard is paid to some remonstrances which he has lately offered upon matters of great importance.

August 12. Last night a Prussian courier, said to be a person of great distinction, arrived at St. James's with some dispatches from his Majesty the king of Prussia, which were immediately transmitted to Kew.

It was last night believed, that the premium of insurance on British ships and merchandize bound to the southward, will soon be considerably advanced.

Several papers respecting the Manilla affair, are now said to be under the consideration of the privy council.

August 13. An express was sent off three weeks ago to Canada, to arm the militia of that country with all convenient speed. The reason of this order may be easily guessed, to have a body of forces in readiness to assist the operations of General Gage in reducing the malcontents of the provinces.

It is said that Sir George Howard will very soon be appointed Governor to one of the principal colonies in North America.

The Warsaw Gazette, of July 27th, gives the following account of the terms of the peace concluded between Russia and the Porte on the 17th ult. Russia is to have twenty millions Loewen dollars as a compensation for the expence of the war; she is also to have a free navigation on the Black sea, and the independency of the Crimea is to be allowed.

According to that Gazette, the peace was signed between Prince Repnin and Reis Effendi. Thus, at last, an end is put to a war in which it is thought no less than 3 or 400,000 men have been carried off, and of which neither side will have much to boast.

were stopped going out, and several of them opened; others which were not opened were detained till the following post, all which occasion various speculations.

August 18. Advice is said to have been received from Paris, that the king of Spain has actually insisted on the co-operation of the court of France with him, in a scheme to be put immediately into execution, and in case of non-compliance threatened to dissolve the alliance now subsisting between the two crowns; and that a council was summoned, when it was determined to favour the demand of his catholic majesty.

A desertion has already begun to take place amongst the troops at Boston: a serjeant and eight men have deserted from one of the regiments, a corporal and four men from another.

It is said that Governor Hutchinson will have a pension, for life, on the Irish establishment.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Sir George Brice's Rodney had dispatched a man of war and a schooner to the Havannah, to desire the governor to deliver up all the English shipwrights, artificers, &c. employed there, which request was not only absolutely refused, but the man of war was ordered to quit the place immediately.

Several patents of Irish peerage are now making out; amongst them there are, for certain, two patriots in the Irish house of commons.

There hath been already 200,000l. in light gold brought to the bank, which has been exchanged for current coin.

The following melancholy affair happened lately at the court of Denmark: a captain having asked a favour from the king, he granted it; but Prince Frederick, the Princess Dowager's son, hearing of it, he says to the captain "You shall not have that favour done you." The captain answered, "Then you and the princess dowager are more king than the king himself." Immediately the prince drew his sword, and stabbed him to the heart. Let us admire the happiness of our constitution! Would a prince of Britain have escaped the punishment due to so base an action?

BATH, August 15. On Tuesday last Mr. Dupre's famous horse Amphiboleigy, rode by himself, trotted sixteen miles on the London road, near this city, for a wager of 100 guineas. He was allowed an hour to do it, but performed it with ease in five minutes within the time.

LIVERPOOL, August 19. On Tuesday night last, we had a violent storm here at N. W. in which the Philadelphia packet, Capt. Hallock, who sailed from hence that evening for Maryland, was drove upon Hoyle Bank, where she beat to pieces; two of the hands, the ship and cargo, are totally lost.

August 20. It is said that a large sum of money has been remitted in a very private manner to the court of Berlin.

A regiment of soldiers is ordered to embark for Jamaica, on board the men of war which are to sail from Portsmouth for that island.

Orders were on Tuesday sent off from the war office to Ireland, to discharge the transports which were taken up at Corke and Kinsale on government account, a stop being put to the embarkation of troops from that kingdom.

It is said that a battalion of the guards will have orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston on the shortest notice.

August 23. Immediately after the death of the late French king, orders were given for reducing the land-forces of that kingdom, and for discharging a number of hired troops, among which were the Swiss and Double-guards, but within these three weeks this order has been counterminded.

Orders, we are informed, are sent over to Ireland to lay an embargo upon all salt provisions sold to the French or Spaniards.

August 26. The island of Candia, which is ceded by the empress of Russia to Great Britain, according to treaty, is situate in the Mediterranean sea, just at the mouth of the Archipelago, in lat. 35 deg. 19 min. N. long. 25 deg. 23 min. E. It is the ancient Crete, is 200 miles long, and 60 broad, almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the center of the whole, and is a place of great trade, resorted to by all the nations of Europe. It has two large bays or anchorings for shipping, one at Candia, the capital, the other at Canea, and a smaller one at Brosa, which last is chiefly resorted to by the Italians. It will be of the utmost consequence to the Levant trade, and a small force will be enough to keep it in the hands of the English.

The political balance of Europe seems at present to be in a very critical situation. France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Sweden, as politicians tell us; are to join against Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia. As to the empress queen, she may have complaints against the elector of Hanover; but the part France inclined to take against her in the Polish affairs is a business that cannot but remain alta in mente repostum; and while this is the case, little of sincerity can be expected from that quarter.

Sweden, indeed, may remember the illicit transfer of Bremen and Verden in the reign of George I. and may besides have a propensity towards France; but as for Sardinia, what can tempt her monarch to this breach? surely not the barren hills of Corsica, inhabited by an iron race of men; it were absurd to suppose it. On the other hand, Catherine may, in case of a war, serve us as long as it will serve herself; and as for the royal plunderer of Prussia, it is highly probable that he will break his never-seemingly emagets with any other power concerned in the division of Poland, till the partition has caused a quarrel, and then he will just take his side which will coincide with his own interest.

The view of matters, the alliances talked of are not very

likely to take place; and as to the young chevalier, he is likely to prove but a cypher in the business.

An evening paper says, we hear that the last resolution in the cabinet, relative to the Bostonians, was as follows: to use conciliating measures for the present, call the parliament early in the winter, and to prevail upon them to pass an act empowering a committee of twelve (of whom general Gage is to be resident) to forfeit the lands of all those refractory spirits who sign conventions, or any other way disturb the public tranquillity. His immediate attack upon private property, with a power of devolving on others, is thought the most direct scheme of bringing them to obedience. The precedent is drawn from the civil wars in Ireland, in the reigns of Charles I. and William III.

It is the opinion among the trading world at the west end of the town, that the Boston port-bill will be repealed; and the reason given is, that if our manufacturers at home are distressed, the loss will fall ultimately on the gentry, who will not be long enabled to live with their accustomed elegance.

The present state of affairs in America, says a correspondent, seem to demand the immediate meeting of the parliament, as the fate of that continent, and the consequent fate of England, may in a great measure depend on their resolves.

August 27. Orders are sent to all the sea-ports to prevent any seamen of Great Britain entering into foreign service.

Fourteen fail of transports, from 200 to 500 tons burthen, are ordered to be taken up, at different ports, for government service.

The whole of the treaty between the Turks and Russians is not expected to be made public till it has been ratified by the two powers; which must be some time, on account of the great distance between Petersburg and Constantinople.

### QUEBEC, September 15.

Translation of the address of the clergy,

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; major-general and commander in chief over the province of Quebec.

S I R,

PERMIT us when we congratulate your excellency on your happy return, likewise to felicitate ourselves and the province, on having you for the protector of our laws and religious liberties. History will rank your name among the bravest of warriors, and the wisdom of politicians, but gratitude is already imprinted in the heart of every Canadian. We know with what firmness you have supported our interests, and the testimony of our fidelity to his most gracious majesty in parliament. We want words to express our sincere gratitude, but the universal joy, and the fervent expressions of allegiance, those public demonstrations, on the moment of your excellency's arrival, with your worthy family, are proofs too convincing to need any arguments to support them.

Your name will be ever held in the highest esteem in Canada, and you will always find the clergy to be good and faithful subjects.

† JOHN OLIVER, bishop of Quebec.

H. F. GRAVE, superior of the Seminary.

LOUIS AUG. DE GLAPION, superior-general of the Jesuits.

EMANUEL CRESPER, superior of the recollects.

To his excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; captain general and governor in chief of the province of Quebec, &c. &c.

May it please your excellency,

WE his majesty's Canadian subjects, in the city of Quebec, are deeply impressed with the most lively gratitude for the protection your excellency has afforded us, and the care and solicitude you have taken to render us happy and easy, call upon us to congratulate you on your happy arrival in this metropolis.

Suffer us to express the satisfaction we feel from the favour which his most excellent majesty, our sovereign lord, has conferred on us, by placing you, sir, (who is very justly styled our protector and father) at our head, to rule over us, to guide and establish the government of this province, upon an happy, firm and lasting foundation, by putting in force the act which his most gracious majesty and his parliament have been pleased to pass for this province. We know what we owe to your excellency alone; the gracious treatment of his most sacred majesty and the parliament, are obligations we never shall forget, but always acknowledge with the most respectful gratitude.

We desire through you to offer at the foot of the throne of our most gracious and beloved sovereign, our assurances of the most profound respect, our attachment, and inviolable fidelity, (confirmed by an oath) and to assure him, that he has no subjects more faithful or dutiful than the Canadians, and that we will be at all times and on all occasions ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his sacred person; his crown, his parliament, and his arms. Knowing your prudence, moderation, equity, the uprightness and goodness of your heart, we flatter ourselves your administration will prove propitious to our wishes, and that your excellency will be pleased, according to the tenor of the act you have obtained in our favour, to suffer us to participate in the rights and privileges of English citizens.

We shall never cease to offer up our prayers to heaven for the prosperity and preservation of your excellency, her ladyship your illustrious consort, and your family, who will forever be held dear in the remembrance of the Canadians.

B O S T O N, October 10.

WEDNESDAY last the members chosen in consequence of governor Gage's late writs for calling a general assembly, met at the court-house in Salem, pursuant to the precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the usual oaths, which should have been administered by the governor or other constitutional officers; and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they proceeded to business, and passed the following resolves.

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the court-house at Salem, October 7, 1774.

WHEREAS his excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; did issue writs bearing date the first of Septem-

ber last, for the election of members to serve as representatives in a great and general court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden "the 5th day of October instant, at the court-house in this place; and whereas a majority of members duly elected in consequence of said writ, did attend at said court-house the time appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking seats and acting as representatives in said great and general court; but were not met by the governor, or other constitutional officer or officers by him appointed for administering the usual oaths and qualifying them thereto. And whereas a proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last, and published in sundry news-papers, with the signature of his excellency, contains many reflections on this province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state; and appears to have been considered by his excellency as a constitutional discharge of his excellency's said writ—The members aforesaid so attending, having considered the measures which his excellency has been pleased to take by his said proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust and disrespectful to the province, think it their duty to pass the following resolves.

Therefore, resolved, as the opinion of said members, 1st. That by the royal charter of the province, the Governor for the time being is expressly obliged to convene "upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every year for ever, and at such other times as he shall think fit, and appoint a great and general court." And therefore that as his excellency had thought fit, and by his writ appointed a great and general court to be convened on the fifth day of October instant, his conduct in preventing the same is against the express words, as well as true sense and meaning of the charter, and unconstitutional; more especially as by charter his excellency's power to "adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all great and general courts," doth not take place after said court shall be appointed, until they have first "met and convened."

2d. That the constitutional government of the inhabitants of this province being by a considerable militia force at this time attempted to be superceded and annulled, and the people under the most alarming and just apprehensions of slavery, having in their laudable endeavours to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all occasions the greatest aversion to disorder and tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his excellency's said proclamation, that his representations of the province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state, are reflections the inhabitants have by no means merited; and therefore that they are highly injurious and unkind.

3dly. That as the pretended cause of his excellency's proclamation for discharging the members elected by the province in pursuance of his writs, has for a considerable time existed, his excellency's conduct in choosing to issue said proclamation (had it been in other respects unexceptionable) but a few days before the court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary expence and trouble a great majority of members from the extremities of the province; is a measure by no means consistent with the dignity of the province; and therefore it ought to be considered as a disrespectful treatment of the province, and as an opposition to that reconciliation between Great Britain and the colonies so ardently wished for by all the friends of both.

4thly. That some of the causes assigned as aforesaid for this unconstitutional and wanton prevention of the general court, have in all good governments been considered among the greatest reasons for convening a parliament or assembly, and therefore the proclamation is considered as a further proof, not only of his excellency's disaffection towards the province, but of the necessity of its most vigorous and immediate exertions for preserving the freedom and constitution thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded, Voted, That the members aforesaid, do now resolve themselves into a provincial congress, to be joined by such other persons as have been or shall be chosen for that purpose, to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of his majesty in the peace, welfare and prosperity of the province.

Copy Attest. BENJA. LINCOLN, Clerk.

A provincial congress being thus formed, and having chosen the hon. John Hancock, Esq; chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they adjourned to the court-house in Concord, there to meet on Tuesday the eleventh day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

[We hear that the number of representatives from the several towns, which met at Salem last week, consisted of ninety.]

October 13. Yesterday the Rose, man of war arrived here from Newfoundland, with three companies of the 65th regiment.

Intelligence is received by Capt. Callahan, that six regiments more are ordered immediately for Boston.

N E W Y O R K, October 17.

On Thursday morning last major general Haddam embarked on board the transport named the Countess of Darlington, attended by major of brigade Moncreiff, Capt. Thomas Gamble, assistant quarter-master general, Capt. Brehm, aid de camp, and Capt. Hutcheson; with General Haddam also embarked Col. Richard Prescott of his majesty's royal fusiliers, a company of the royal artillery, with a large quantity of ordnance stores for Castle William. Three companies of the royal regiment of Ireland, under the command of Capt. Shee, and the 47th regiment commanded by Major Cairncross, were embarked on board the Empress of Russia, and other transports for the port of Boston.

On board the transports are a great number of artificers, who have engaged to work upon the barracks preparing for the accommodation of his majesty's troops at Boston.

A N N A P O L I S, October 27.

We hear from Potowmack, that on Wednesday the 19th instant, died Mrs. RACHEL ADDISON, the wife of the Rev. Mr. HENRY ADDISON. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. DANIEL DULANEY, Esq; of this city—the worthy daughter of a worthy father.

The committee for Calvert county, being informed that Mr. Benjamin Can Stoddert had received a chest of tea, which was imported from London in the Frigate, Alexander Wallace, and was selling the same at Hunting-town in said county, on his own private account—in consequence of which they met at said town, on Monday the 24th of October, and upon examining the invoice and shop-notes of goods received by said ship, it does not appear that there was any tea in the cargo.—Mr. Stoddert being called upon by the committee, to inform them where the tea came from that he has now in his store—produced an invoice of goods taken out of Mr. Molleson's store at Georgetown in August last, wherein it appears that there is a chest of tea, which from the affidavits of Mr. Williams, Allein and others, came in about two years ago with a cargo of goods sent by Mr. Molleson to that place, and from thence was sent to Mr. Stoddert to be disposed of by him, as he has the management of Mr. Molleson's store at Hunting-town.

The committee are fully satisfied that said Stoddert has not in any manner acted contrary to the true intent and meaning of the resolves of the general committee of this province.

Per order,  
JOSEPH WILKINSON, clk. com.

Hunting-town, October 24, 1774. The report in consequence of which the above committee met, having been circulated with the most indutrious rancour, has undoubtedly left on some minds, impression to my prejudice not easily to be effaced: I cannot therefore help assuring the public, in a worldly prospect, however advantageous to my private interest, no solicitations or threats from my neighbours in business, (which by the bye were never offered or intended) should ever induce me to deviate in the smallest manner, from the true spirit of the resolutions entered into by my country for the general weal.—I am a man whose conduct such motives as these would influence, is only to be equalled in depravity of heart, by the malicious propagators of groundless falsehoods, tending to destroy that confidence, every American ought (especially at this time) to place in his countrymen.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN C. STODDERT

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are extremely sorry that we are obliged to appear in print on the present occasion, but our conduct in a late unfortunate affair, being highly misrepresented, we find it necessary, in justice to our characters, and for the true information of the public, to give a full and impartial account of the proceedings on the whole, and must beg your indulgence for the perusal of those facts that we are now going to lay before you, by which you will be enabled to form a true judgment, how far we merit the severe censure that has been imposed on us.

On Friday the 14th inst. arrived here, the brig Peggy Stewart, having on board for us, with many other goods, one whole, eight half, and eight quarter chests of tea. Soon after her arrival, Mr. Anthony Stewart (part owner of said vessel) applied to us, and desired that we would supply captain Jackson with money to pay the duty on the said tea, otherwise the vessel could not be entered, which we absolutely refused to do, and at the same time informed Mr. Stewart what our determinations were with regard to the tea, and that we were then writing the following letter to the gentlemen of the committee, and which James Williams immediately waited on them with.

To Charles Carroll and John Hall, Esqrs. and the other gentlemen of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock, Oct. 14, 1774.

Gentlemen, This is to inform you, that the brig Peggy Stewart, captain Jackson, is just arrived from London, and agreeable to our order of the 14th May last, have got many goods on board for us, among which are a few chests of tea; although agreeable to our order, yet it is contrary to our expectation, as we was in great hopes the tea would not have been shipped; but as it has unluckily come to hand, and are sensible the sale of it at this time will be disagreeable to our friends and neighbours, we are therefore willing to leave to your determination, what is to be done with the said tea, and will readily acquiesce in any measures you may see fit, either in landing and storing it—re-shipping it to London—the West-Indies—or otherwise.

We are gentlemen,  
your most obedient,  
humble servants,  
THO. C. WILLIAMS, & Co.

Test. ST. GEO. PEASE, cl. committee.

The above letter was delivered by James Williams to Mr. Matthias Hammond, one of the gentlemen of the committee, who informed him, that the committee would meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to take the same into consideration. But on the said Williams's return home, Mr. Anthony Stewart waited on him, and informed him, that the captain had entered the vessel, and that he (Mr. Stewart) had paid the duty on the tea.

Those of the committee that were in town, met according to appointment, at 3 o'clock, and were informed of the duty on the tea, having been paid as above. Four only of the committee being present, it was judged proper to call a meeting of the people, and notice was immediately given, to meet at half past 5 o'clock the same evening, at the playhouse. They met accordingly, and our letter to the committee, as above, was read; after which the captain of the brig, with the deputy collector, were examined, relative to the entry and paying the duty, which was found to be as above stated. The question was then moved and put, whether the tea should be landed in America or not? and was unanimously carried in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to inspect the landing of the said goods; after which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant, 11 o'clock.

But in the interim, on the preceding Monday, a proposal was made by Charles Carroll, Esq; (one of the gentlemen of the committee) to Mr. Stewart and us, that if we would agree to deliver the tea ourselves, it

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...ty by Matthias Hammond, to acquaint the people  
...ne arrival of the tea, and requesting them to meet  
...the Wednesday aforesaid. But no mention being  
...le in the said bills, who gave the committee infor-  
...tion of the tea being arrived, and finding many false  
...rts propagated, greatly to our disadvantage, we  
...ght it incumbent on us to lay before the people,  
...n convened on Wednesday, an impartial view of  
...conduct on the whole affair, as follows.

Gentlemen,  
The tea now on board the brig Peggy Stewart, was  
...ped by Amos Hayton, of London, agreeable to an  
...er of Thomas C. Williams, & Co. dated Annapolis,  
... May last, and the order made out by Joseph and  
... Williams, who transacts the company's business.  
...d finding our conduct censured for importing this tea,  
...as we are deeply interested in the event, as well as in  
...peace and harmony of this province, with permission,  
...therefore take this opportunity to lay before you a  
...e and plain narrative of the part we have acted, and  
...motives by which we were actuated.

We in October 1773 (as others did) imported tea,  
...t being the first time we ever imported any from  
...at-Britain, and finding it to meet with a ready sale,  
...no objection to its importation, we also with our  
...ighbours ordered tea in our spring cargo, which ar-  
...ved in April and May last, and then, (there still being  
...objection to its importation) we on the 14th May  
...also order the tea now unfortunately arrived in the  
...Peggy Stewart, which was ordered to us by Amos Hay-  
...of London, in July last, (and not by our brother  
...omas as hath been reported) as will appear by copy  
...our letter and order to said Hayton, and also by the  
...oice of the said tea, and the letter accompanying it.  
...We did not think till about the beginning of July,  
...at the importation of tea would be stopt, before the  
...eral non-importation took place, (and in a letter  
...ote to our merchant in London, dated 12th July, I  
...desired he would not exceed our former orders in  
...y thing, particularly in tea, which our letter book  
...ll also prove.) But soon after, in August, we was  
...nvinced that if the tea ordered was shipped, it would  
...be allowed to be landed, or the duty paid, and  
...om that time we was determined in case it should  
...rive, to give it up immediately to the disposal of the  
...committee, to do with it what they thought proper;  
...is we told many people before the tea came, which  
...e believe Mr. Thomas Harwood and Mr. Hodgkin  
...ell remember; and on the same subject we also wrote  
...Messrs. Samuel and Robert Purviance in September  
...st, which letter we have returned from them, and  
...ady to produce.

On the arrival of the Peggy Stewart here with the tea,  
...e immediately made the committee acquainted there-  
...with, and expressed our readiness to abide by their deter-  
...mination with respect to it; and on Mr. Stewart's ap-  
...plication to us for money to pay the duty on the same,  
...we absolutely refused it, or doing any thing concerning  
...until the committee had resolved what should be  
...one with it. And we further declare, that the vessel  
...as enter'd at the custom house, and the duty paid,  
...without our knowledge or consent.

Upon the whole gentlemen, we have endeavoured to  
...y before you every particular circumstance that oc-  
...urs to us relative to this unhappy affair, and wish to  
...onceal no part of our conduct therein, and if any  
...hing further should be required of us, we are sincerely  
...willing to give all the satisfaction in our power, and are  
...eartily sorry that any thing of this nature should have  
...appened, which has been the cause of so much un-  
...happiness to you, and the public in general.

From what has been said, we hope it will appear  
...clearly to you and every candid person, that we have  
...not acted designedly in this affair, with an intent to in-  
...fringe in the least any of the resolutions entered into by  
...this province, and likewise, that we have not been ac-  
...tuated by any sinister motives, either in favour of mi-  
...nisterial power, court, party, or otherwise; and  
...we still declare, as heretofore, that whatever shall be  
...your determination on the occasion, we will cheerfully  
...acquiesce in it.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble servants,  
Annapolis,  
Oct. 19, 1774.  
J. & J. WILLIAMS.

This letter James Williams waited on Charles Car-  
...roll, Esq; with at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning,  
...at which time Mr. Carroll informed him, the commit-  
...tee would not sit as a committee that day; however,  
...that when the people met, the said letter should be read  
...to them, and our other letters and papers examined in  
...public, agreeable to our request. But about 10 o'clock  
...the committee met, and sent for us to lay our papers  
...before them for their inspection, which we accordingly  
...did; and on their examining the same, they acknow-  
...ledged our conduct to be satisfactory in every particular  
...except in importing so large a quantity, which was all  
...the objections they made. These sentiments of the

There has not been any opposition lately in this pro-  
...vince against the importation of tea; had we the least sus-  
...picion of its being disagreeable, we would not order it on  
...any consideration.

However its hard to judge what will be done, there-  
...fore we scarce know how to act. We don't purport to or-  
...der any more goods until something is done conclusive;  
...neither would we choose to have our former orders exceed-  
...ed, especially in tea; for its possible it might make some  
...disturbance when it arrives here, and we would endeavour  
...to all so as that no complaint can be brought on against us.  
...But in case any tea should come to us, we shall give it  
...up to any committee that may be appointed, to do with it as  
...they may think proper, as we are satisfied no emolument  
...that we can reap from it would be equal to the disadvan-  
...tage of incurring the displeasure of our friends.

We are, your's, &c. Tho. C. Williams, & Co.  
This letter was received by us from Messrs. Williams, at  
...the time of its date, or within a day thereof.

committee we fully expected would have been made  
...known to the people; but to our utter disappointment,  
...and greatly to our prejudice, our conduct on the occa-  
...sion, was kept entirely secret from them; and instead  
...thereof, a most ungenerous piece was drawn up by Ma-  
...thias Hammond, wherein, notwithstanding our candid  
...behaviour, we are most cruelly made liable to the same  
...degree of censure, as Mr. Stewart who paid the duty;  
...which piece was afterwards produced, and we were  
...called upon to read and acknowledge in the midst of an  
...incensed people, wholly unacquainted with our con-  
...duct in the affair. Do we not lay under this severe  
...censure merely for want of the public's being informed  
...of our behaviour on the occasion? and why stab us thus  
...in the dark in the most tender part, our characters!

Mr. Hammond in his hand-bills of the 15th instant,  
...says—“those of the committee that were in the town,  
...hearing of the arrival of the said vessel, but why did  
...he not at the same time inform the public, how, and in  
...what manner we made these gentlemen acquainted with  
...it; but no—this would be doing an act of justice.

We expected to have seen in the Maryland Gazette  
...of the 20th instant, a full and impartial state of the  
...whole proceedings on the affair; but to our great sur-  
...prise, we find but a very imperfect account thereof;  
...without the least light thrown on our conduct, by which  
...the public might be enabled to form a true judgment  
...of it.

These are the unfair! the ungenerous proceedings;  
...that we think we have just reason to complain of.

When we ordered this tea, we did nothing more than  
...our neighbours; for it is well known that most mer-  
...chants, both here and in Baltimore, that ordered fall  
...goods, ordered tea as usual; and to our certain know-  
...ledge, in the months of April, May and June last,  
...near thirty chests were imported into this city by dif-  
...ferent merchants, and the duties paid without the least  
...opposition: we therefore think it hard, nay cruel usage,  
...that our characters should be thus blasted for only doing  
...what more people in this province, that are concerned  
...in trade have likewise done.

We now submit our conduct on the whole of this af-  
...fair (in which we have been so unfortunately involved,  
...merely from one imprudent action of Mr. Stewart, of  
...paying the duty on the tea) to the impartial considera-  
...tion of the public, and have no doubt, but that upon  
...the perusal of the facts above stated, they will be in-  
...clined to withdraw that unjust censure, that from their  
...misinformation, has been so injudiciously fixed on us.—  
We are very respectfully,  
The public's most humble servants,

Annapolis,  
October 1774.  
JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Some unjust reflections having been thrown  
...out against our brother Thomas Charles Williams,  
...charging him with being the shipper of the tea, (and  
...that in a private manner;) we do solemnly declare, that  
...he had no hand in shipping either the tea, or any other  
...of the goods that arrived therewith; which we fully  
...proved (by his and other letters) to the satisfaction of  
...the committee, on Wednesday the 19th inst. — And  
...we further declare, that to our knowledge, he has not  
...shipped either tea, or any other article into this pro-  
...vince, since his departure for England, last March.

J. and J. W.

At the request of the committee for Anne-Arundel county,  
...the following depositions are inserted.

Baltimore county, ff. THE deposition of captain  
...James Phillips, who being  
...duly sworn on the holy evangels of Almighty God, de-  
...poeth and saith, that in the month of July last past, he,  
...this deponent, was in the city of London, and in com-  
...pany with Mr. Thomas C. Williams, of Annapolis,  
...and heard him say, that he would import goods, as  
...usual, in spite of their resolves, and that he would im-  
...port tea, and laugh at them when he had done; that  
...this deponent heard Mr. Williams also say, it was his  
...opinion there would not be any general non-importati-  
...on agreed to on the continent; or words to that  
...amount, and further saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th October, 1774, be-  
...fore  
JA. CALHOUN.

True copy. Test. J. DUCKETT, cl. com.

Baltimore county, ff. THE deposition of John  
...McLure, of Baltimore  
...county, merchant, who being sworn on the holy evan-  
...gels of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that in the  
...month of July last past, this deponent, was in the  
...city of London, that he there saw Thomas Williams,  
...of the city of Annapolis, merchant, being one of the  
...house of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. that he was se-  
...veral times in company with him, and was conversing  
...on the affairs of America; that Mr. Thomas Williams  
...declared that it was his opinion, that the principal peo-  
...ple of Philadelphia and New-York would never enter  
...into another non-importation agreement; that he, the  
...said Thomas Williams, for his part, said he would not,  
...but that he would import goods as usual, and let him  
...see the man who would prevent him; and further this  
...deponent saith not.

Sworn to this 18th October, 1774, before  
JA. CALHOUN.

True copy. Test. J. DUCKETT, cl. com.

Advertisement inserted for want of room, will be  
...inserted next week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Betsey, L. Wayman, from N. Carolina.

Schooner Selydera, J. Waters, from St. Martin's.

CLEAR-ED.

Brig Prosperous, Clear Ballow, for Lisbon.

Schooner Ninety-two, Joseph Smith, for Salem.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN

Has just imported in the Generous Friends, Capt.

Nairne, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of merchandises, which

are now opening at his store on the front of the

dock, and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the usual

advance, for ready money only.

October 18, 1774.

This day arrived from Barbados,

THE brig Betsey, Capt. Lightburne, with a cargo  
...of choice rum and sugar and Barbados spirit of  
...different ages, which will be sold on good terms, by  
...the subscribers, at their store in Baltimore-town.

WILLIAM LUX and ROWLY.

Who have still remaining some St. Kitts rum,  
...Jamaica coffee, and molasses.

Annapolis, October 19, 1774.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a large black cow,  
...with a small streak of white under her belly, and  
...a black and white face, marked with a crop on the  
...right ear, and a slit in the left; she is near calving,  
...was lately brought from the back-woods, and was seen  
...on the road between Mrs. Dorsey's and the vine-yard.  
...Whoever will take up and deliver the said cow to me,  
...shall receive a reward of twenty shillings.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, jun.

WANTABLE.

A SOBER industrious single man, who is well ac-  
...quainted with plantation work, and the proper  
...management of negroes, such a one well recommended,  
...will meet with great encouragement, by applying to  
...the subscriber near Annapolis. DAVID KERR.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting  
...or shooting on any part of my plantation.

October 20, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 21st of November

next, at Broad-creek ferry, Kent-Island,

SEVERAL negroes, the time of several servant men  
...and women, household furniture, several horses  
...and some black cattle. They will be disposed of at  
...public sale, for ready cash, or tobacco.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, jun.

October 20, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, living

in Baltimore county, on the twenty-first day of De-

ember next, at the coffee-house in Annapolis.

FIVE tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel

county, on the south side of Magotty river, on

Deep creek, within four miles of Annapolis; and on

the twenty-ninth of December, will be exposed to

public sale at Mr. Joseph Ellicott's mill, sundry tracts

of land lying in the county aforesaid, on Patapico

Falls, near Messrs. Hood and Ellicott's mills: one

third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one

other third in six months, the remaining part in

twelve months, paying interest and giving security if

required: the sale to begin at one o'clock, attendance

each day will be given by the subscriber. Also sundry

horses, mares and cattle to be sold at private sale, at

my dwelling plantation, and at my plantation near

Mr. Samuel Worthingtons.

THOMAS CO. KEY.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from

hunting with either gun or dog within any of

his inclosures. JOSEPH WILKINS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas

Stiff, late of the city of Annapolis, butcher, are

requested to make speedy payment, and those whom

he is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts

legally attested, that they may be paid.

ELIZABETH STIFF, Administratrix.

July 6, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Balti-

more county, near Joseph Scott's mill in Gun-

powder Breens, Maryland; an English convict ser-

vant man, named Allis Ashworth, a waver by trade,

born in Yorkshire, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10

inches high, he is a very lusty man and hoop shouldered,

sandy coloured hair, red eyes and beard, he talks slow

and much on the brogue, had on and took when he

went away, a blue double breasted jacket with sleeves,

an old white under ditto, an old of nabrig shirt, a pair

of new tow trousers, a new felt, and a pair of new

shoes. Whoever brings the said fellow to the subscri-

ber, or secures him so that his master may get him

again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable

charges if brought home, paid by

MATTHIAS WISNOR.

N. B. It is supposed he may change his name to

Thomas Owen, and probably may have other cloaths

than what he ran away with.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, a likely sorrel horse, near

fifteen hands high, with a white face, and three

white feet, shod all round, paces a travelling gate,

but mostly inclines to trot, and gallops well. Who-

ever takes up said horse and returns him to the sub-

scriber in George-town on Patowmack, shall receive

the above reward, and reasonable expences from us.

THO. RICHARDSON,

THE subscriber of the plantation of Walter Williams,

living in Prince George's county, near Blad-

burgh, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 14

and a half hands high, appears to be eight or nine

years old, has a small blaze in his face, a slit in his

left eye, no perceivable brand, shod before, trots and

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
A TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if necessary, to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of six hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground: it lies about twenty-five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine spring for stock in that part of the country. Mr Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who chuse to view it.

Also two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore: both these tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by  
W 6 WILLIAM RUSSELL.

**T O B E R E N T E D,**  
TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should chuse it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises.  
JAMES DUNN.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patuxent main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.  
W 3 JOHN WELSH.

**T O B E S O L D O R R E N T E D,**  
A LOT in George-town, on Potomack river, wherein is a brick-house forty four feet long; an itirny-two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two stables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner: the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine plank; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds cost of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco. Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pig-point, Nottingham, Magruder's, warehouse, and Hunting town on Patuxent river wholesale or retail. W 4 THOMAS CONTEE.

**D R U G S and M E D I C I N E S.**  
Fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by  
JOHN BOYD.

At his medicinal store in Baltimore.  
In this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, alspice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and scenu-greek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpells, bist and common lancets, gunture trusses, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.  
September 19th, 1774. JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances. W 6

September 23, 1774.  
ALL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pigg Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required. If  
THOMAS TILLARD.

**S A L E of L A N D S.**  
To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

ONE tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antiateam, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monokosy, below the upper ford, containing by patent 285 acres, more or less.

A tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patomack river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to  
Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1774. DANIEL DULANY. GILBERT BUCHANAN. JAMES DICK and STEWART.

June 24, 1774.  
TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required, For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or  
JOHN SWAN.

Maryland, September 25, 1774.  
**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

RAN away last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz. William George, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high; he has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade: had on and took with him, one check shirt, one ofsnabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat, bound with black worsted binding, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.  
Solomon Burnham, born in Yorkshire, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair: had on and took with him, one ofsnabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an Englishman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth: had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an ofsnabrig shirt, a check ditto, ofsnabrig trousers, a pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have if 20 miles from home thirty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, and if 60 miles five pounds for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges. W 6 SAMUEL DORSEY, jun. EDWARD NORWOOD.

September 19, 1774.  
**T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D.**

RAN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man, named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, ofsnabrig ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have if 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by  
JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward. N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. W 3

December 15, 1773.  
**S I X P O U N D S R E W A R D.**

WENT 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 above mentioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. If  
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

**T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D.**  
RAN away on the 18th of July from the subscriber living near Elk-Ridge landing, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict servant men, viz. Thomas Boucher, an Englishman, born in Wexchester, by trade a blacksmith, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, short curled red hair, freckled face and pock-marked, with a blemish in one of his eyes: had on and took with him gray feathered jacket, gray cloth lappelled ditto without sleeves, ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes, and felt hat.

Laurance Fisher, born in the West of England, and speaks in that dialect, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, short red hair, red beard, wide mouth, and thick red lips; had on a cotton jacket, ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes and felt hat, supposed to have a forest cloth jacket faced and turned up with red. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or five pounds for either, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by  
CALEB OWINGS.

South-River, September 28, 1774.  
To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Gassaway)

ONE Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some household furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment.  
W 4 MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.

September 6, 1774.  
To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

A PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children: there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by  
SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria,

A LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hind hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them as the wheels, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas. W 7

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkeley county. W 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

**T O B E S O L D,**

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow lands, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 15th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. T. S. WILLIAM BERNARD.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Bartley living on Bennet's-creek, near Frederick-town, taken up as a stray, a roan horse, thirteen hands and a half high, fourteen or fifteen years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder not plain, supposed to be thus B D, has two white spots on his weathers, supposed to have been raised by the collar. Whoever owns the said horse, may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges. W 3