

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, October 20, 1773.
The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, contains, as I conceive, many useful and interesting hints, and its publication at this crisis, may not, perhaps, be altogether improper—you will therefore please to give it a place in your next gazette.

THE intelligence you communicated to me respecting the publick transactions at the capital, was extremely agreeable. I have just now seen the governor's speech at the opening of the present session. Your opinion, and mine, you know, in political matters, do not always quadrate. We agree however to differ amicably. It is in politics, as in religion; and I have ever thought it as unreasonable and absurd, to expect a perfect coincidence of sentiments in either, as it would be, were I required to wear the coat of your countenance, or fashion of your cloak.—But to return to the speech—the importance of the subjects there recommended to the consideration of the assembly, is exceedingly obvious, and no doubt, will engage their most serious deliberation. The advantages, which will be derived to the trading part of the province from a light-house, cannot, I apprehend, be denied by any. Fixing landed property by immovable boundaries, may, indeed, lessen the lawyers' emoluments, but will certainly remove, or prevent a very general, and vexatious cause of expensive law suits. Public roads too, for the more easy and cheap conveyance of merchandise, is a consideration the most interesting both to land-holders, and traders.—Indeed all regulations, tending to the encouragement of trade and navigation, will be felt and acknowledged by every intelligent inhabitant of the province. For the happy effects of successful commerce will extend to the remotest individual, in whatever occupation of life he may be employed. But this doctrine, tho' abundantly evident from universal experience, may be, I know, it has been disputed by many of our provincials, who seem not to have hitherto entered into the spirit of trade with that ardour and success, which have so remarkably distinguished our more enterprising neighbours. Hence I have thought, that an historical deduction of the rise, progress, and importance of commerce, with the most probable means of carrying it on successfully, would be a speculation not unprofitable to the people. Such a task I should be glad to see executed by some one, whose abilities and experience might command attention, and produce conviction. For my own part having not the leisure, I pretend not to the qualifications necessary to the full discussion of so complicated a subject. Yet I may venture to suggest to you, a few cursory remarks, which could not altogether have escaped the observation of the most superficial enquirer.—Most, I believe, all authors, who have wrote on this subject, agree in asserting, that commerce has ever flourished best among nations the most renowned for freedom. Thus if we trace its progress thro' Egypt, Syracuse, Carthage, Venice, Genoa, Holland, England, &c. we shall always find it to have fixt its seat, where the people enjoyed the most extensive liberty. But neither will the general freedom of any people insure success to commerce, unless it can attract the particular attention of the State, by whose fostering care alone it can be rationally expected to reach to any degree of importance. Among the many internal regulations for attaining this end, none have appeared more essential than the erecting of market towns and constituting ports in parts of a country the most convenient for general trade.

For unless the staple of a country, and indeed every article of traffic is collected to one certain mart, there remains no solid hope of acquiring any extensive or permanent commerce, especially foreign. This has been the unwary practice of every wise commercial state from the earliest ages; and in proportion to the immunities granted to these market-towns, and ports, the trade and wealth of the kingdom have uniformly increased, and become respectable. Thus the Hanseatic towns in Germany, from the peculiar commercial privileges they enjoy, are possessed of immense wealth and power. The Hanseatic league is the most powerful commercial confederacy known in history. "The three greatest trading towns in the world," says Hume on civil liberty, are London, Amsterdam, and Hamburgh, all free cities."

Another wise policy observed by Europeans, so soon as they began to see the vast advantages of commerce and manufactures, was the alluring, and inviting of industrious and ingenious foreigners to settle in their kingdoms. The Italians, about the 13th century, procured a favourable reception in every kingdom of Europe, from their knowledge and address in trade and manufactures. They were established in France with the most extensive immunities. They not only obtained every indulgence favourable to their commerce, but personal rights and privileges were granted to them, which the natives of the kingdom did not enjoy. The Lombards were likewise

established in England about the same period; and a considerable street in the city of London still bears their name. This policy seems to be peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances of a young country, where inhabitants are wanted, and all arts are still in their infancy. Nor can I think it would greatly detract from the wisdom of Americans, were they, in this instance at least, to imitate the example of more experienced Europeans. Indeed no degree of encouragement should be deemed excessive, which might tend in any manner to support and confirm our fluctuating and uncertain commerce.—But besides the great advantages which are certainly derived to commerce in particular from large towns invested with extensive privileges, other benefits of the most interesting nature to mankind in general, may be fortunately secured.—Let us, for a moment, indulge in a more extended view of this subject, and consider it in its office of consequences.—Liberty, science, and civilization, the great friends of man, are all inseparable. They are intimately, indeed inseparably connected together, and always take up their residence in free cities. Further the greatest geniuses of the age generally resort, and are excited by emulation, or fired by ambition, they stimulate each other to successful exertions of native talents, which might have otherwise lain dormant, and forever deprived mankind of much useful instruction. To them repair the patriots, the men of letters, and the merchants, who become the guardians of the people's rights, the protectors of learning, the supporters of their country's trade. Thus free cities, considered in this light, are the repositories, preservatives, and nurseries of commerce, liberty, and knowledge.

In human affairs, philosophers remark, there is a perpetual advance, or decline, to and from the ultimate point of perfection. Having arrived in their climax to a certain achme, they return again to their first rude and barbarous state, with a declension proportionate to the rapidity of their former progress. The influence of cities in these revolutions is very remarkable, and deserves the attention of every contemplative mind. To illustrate my meaning, let us take a survey of the state of Europe from the declension of the Roman empire, and almost total extinction of all the arts and sciences, till their revival about the 11th century. During this turbulent period of feudal anarchy, the human mind, neglected and depressed, sunk into the most profound ignorance. In this deplorable situation of things, the latent seeds of science, and civil freedom, which lay buried under the general wreck, first began to vegetate in cities. In these, and in these alone, there still remained some precious sparks, obscured indeed, but not wholly extinguished. In these the sacred fire began first to burn. They became impatient, they sought an elegant historian, to shake off the yoke of slavery, and establish among themselves such a free and equal government, as would render property secure, and industry flourishing. Laws, and subordination, continued the same author, speaking of this very period, took their rise in cities, and diffused themselves insensibly thro' the rest of the society.—Of such immense consequence to the happiness of mankind were cities at that gloomy period.—Whether the improvement of the human mind, which has been advancing ever since that memorable epocha, is now at its summit, or rather as some think, on the decline, is a question, in which I will not hazard a decision. But however distant the prospect may be, it is not impossible that, before the consummation of all things, the world may again be involved in a similar catastrophe.—If from those rude and barbarous days, we descend to the present more enlightened age, still we may observe that, the civil liberty of mankind, literature, polished manners, and commerce have ever been preserved, protected, and perfected by the influence of cities. I am not singular in my opinion, when I assert that, the city of London hath been the great bulwark of English liberty, time immemorial.—Were it not for the early and vigorous opposition of the intrepid citizens to every assault on the freedom of the subject, it is much to be doubted whether at this day, there would be found a single freeman in all the British dominions.—Every civilized state has its capital, from whence, in a great degree, it derives its importance, and commands the respect of its neighbours. Ever in this view, and as yet, uninformed American world, a Boston, a New-York, and a Philadelphia add lustre and dignity

† From the grand principle of sympathy in human nature, which, by communicating the passions all to all, increase their joint force, towns are generally the seats alike of liberty, and enthusiasm, where enthusiasm prevails in a nation. Dalgrymple's memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland, p. 18.

† The republican form of government in which towns are conducted, the natural equality which takes place among fellow citizens, the necessity for that security of property which is the basis of commerce, and the continual opportunities and habits which men living in public have to converse upon public interests, all contribute to spread and fortify the sentiments of liberty. Dalgrymple's review of the political state of England, p. 14.

to the colonies to which they belong; and are advancing with rapidity towards perfection in arts and sciences, commerce and mechanics. To what possible cause shall it be assigned, that Maryland is so far outstripped by her younger sister colonies in those useful improvements? the genius of her sons is naturally as strong; in her situation, climate, and soil she is as happy as any of her neighbours. And yet it is a truth too notorious to be denied, or concealed; that we live stupid and contented, unanimated and unarmed by the activity, lucid, and glory of our rival colonies.—Can this be attributed to the want of a respectable commercial capital, where a more intimate intercourse with foreigners and their lives might take place among the people, that to their sleeping geniuses being lulled by condition from their torpor, might be fired to successful emulation? whatever induce this defect may be allowed to have on manners and the spirit of enterprise, it surely will not be denied that, it is attended with the most ruinous effects on our commerce and landed property. Why else should lands, immediately without the boundary of Maryland, be cultivated, and actually purchased at five to ten pounds per acre, while those within our line, can with difficulty be sold for half that price? or looking farther for the latent cause of such amazing difference, shall we fear to find it interwoven in the constitution of our government itself, and in our political laws, discouraging to all trade and population? a fault must certainly lie somewhere, and surely it is a business, not to be the notice of the vigilant guardians of Maryland, to discover, and if possible, to apply an effectual remedy. Whether a point so devolved to be wished for, can be attained by revising and amending our provincial laws—by establishing, and keeping in repair, public roads—by allowing industrious foreigners and others, to trade and settle among us—encouraging commerce, population, and agriculture—and by erecting a proper market-town, becomes not me to suggest, while we can so easily confine in this distant wilderness, of a legislature, ever attentive to the public good of their country.

Were I am assigning the probable reasons why this province hath hitherto made no better figure in the learned and commercial world, may I be permitted to express my suspicion, that the want of a public seminary of learning is by no means the least. The benefits arising to the community in general from the opportunity of a liberal education, few will dispute. Even in private affairs, the inconveniences, and mischiefs flowing from the ignorance and barbarism of the common people, are severely felt by society, and lamented by the better informed. But here we dwell "light as air" when compared to the more distressing, which may be committed in the public walks of life, tho' a shameful deficiency of general knowledge. The man who enters into the highest offices of the state, with all the prejudices of his native and priest about him, will for ever flounder on from blunder to blunder, thacked in the train of a circumscript education; his country in the mean time groaning under the fatality of his pernicious influence. His ideas of persons, and things, being confined within the narrowest limits, he never will be able, even perhaps with a considerable share of natural good sense, to divest himself of that weak bigotry with which his youth had been unhappily tainted. With a disposition perhaps to promote, what to him may appear a public good, his benevolent design may be defeated by a superstitious adherence to unsubstantial forms, no way essential to the general weal of the commonwealth. But an intimate acquaintance with the liberal arts and sciences, tends to elevate the mind above the baneful influence of unenlightened knowledge, and the more disgraceful attachments of party and prejudice.—Thus, my friends, have I freely communicated to you, the observations which occurred to me on reading the governor's speech. The arguments with which I have endeavoured to support my opinions, are of a public and general nature, and therefore will not, I hope, be subjected to the injustice of a perverted application to particular characters. Atrifonious publications, indecent in themselves, are offensive to every moderate man, who sincerely desires to see a termination of those unnatural feuds which have lately so miserably distressed this unhappy province.—Adieu my friend—Amidst the public shocks of contending parties, let the peaceful temple of private friendship, ever remain unhurt.

Balt. 17th Oct. 1773.

Quo semel est imbuta, recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.—

HORACE.

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen, West-River, Nov. 2, 1773.

THE late adjournment of the lower house of assembly, to take the advice and instructions of their constituents on the distressed circumstances of the province, has given us a fair opportunity of exercising one of the most valuable rights, we claim under our constitution. As an elector I have an equal right,

with any other individual, to instruct, and so far as I may be supported by solid reasons, my advice no doubt will be attended to, tho' not dressed off in polished and artful language. To form a prudent resolution, I think it necessary to review the conduct of the several branches of the legislature on the subjects of dispute.

The regulation of the staple, clergy's dues, and officers, and lawyers fees, were blended together, in 1747, and then on a great division in the lower house of assembly; they thus continued till the expiration of the inspection law in 1770. In 1770, on the failure of the bill, the upper house sent down another, to revive and continue the late inspection law and the supplementary act thereto, *except such parts as limited or concerned officers and lawyers fees or clergy's dues*; had this bill passed, the regulation of the staple would have stood single and unconnected; whilst it was under consideration, the assembly was prorogued, by which it fell. The lower house, on their meeting, sent up the bill in the same manner, they had done before; the upper house agreed to that part of it respecting lawyers fees, provided to put the clergy on a *money* establishment as a tax; agreed to the alternative, to planters and others, to pay in tobacco or money; objected but in very few instances, and those of no great consequence, to that part of the bill, which concerned the inspection of tobacco; but, as to fees, they proposed the old table. The lower house agreed to the proposition with regard to the clergy, so that no difference remained between the houses, as to the revenue body, or the lawyers; several messages, passed, in which the lower house, more than once, proposed to strike the officers totally out of the bill, which was nothing more than a pursuit of the same principle, which had governed the upper house, if they were governed by any justifiable principle, in tending down the continuing bill, in the first session; but the upper house would give no answer to a proposition so reasonable, and warranted by the recent precedent set by themselves.

Whether the upper house was fixed to suffer no regulation of the staple to take place, unless the old table of fees was tacked to it, and a continuance of the abuses compounded of should prevail, as a consequence, has been disputed. It is observable, that the messages from the upper house, in 1770, on the subject of fees, are not explicit, whether any abuses had been committed in the manner of charging under the old table or not, nor contained any promise to restrain the manner of charging, in practice, in any one article; no promise went farther, in effect, than that, after taking the old table as the ground work, and the lower house proving, to the satisfaction of the upper, a charge was not justifiable under the old table, a provision should be made against such charge in future. So that instead of the upper house pointing out an imperfection or defect in the bill, as the reason of its objection, the introduction of the old table was to have been granted as a preliminary, and instead of its being corrected, to make it square with the principles of justice, any objection was to be tried by the legal construction of the expressions in the table, in which, according to what passed afterwards, in 1771, the practice of charging was to be of no small influence, and the upper house, in great measure, composed of the officers themselves, were to be judges of that legal construction. The session, as might be expected, ended fruitlessly.

In 1771, the bill was sent up again in the same manner as before, though no objections to the bill were pointed out, a conference was desired; those, who in 1770, had rejected a conference, when by the acceptance of it, I apprehend, the old table must have been taken as the ground work for fees, had been blamed by some, for not agreeing to the conference, as a possible method to adjust the subsisting differences between the two houses; the one proposed, in 1771, was therefore, and because nothing should be left untried, came into. The conference proved unsuccessful; in the course of it, the upper house proposed, "the clergy to be left out of the bill in all respects," and afterwards in consequence of a message from the governor, departed from the bill proposed by them, and agreed to by the lower house in 1770; and tho' they were desirous of settling the matter with respect to the clergy, before the point of fees was considered, yet the practice of charging was so far from being given up as an abuse in any one instance, that most of those pointed out, and indeed all in the high offices, were attempted to be justified under the legal construction of the table, principally proved to be the very practice complained of.

After these bills had failed, the lower house, in June session 1772, attempted to obtain a regulation of the staple singly, leaving out as well the officers as the clergy in all respects; that bill met with a negative, without any intimation of the reasons, for which it was so treated. At the last meeting the bill was sent up as in the June session, it again met with their honours negative, accompanied with a message, wherein they say, "but should you think proper to include the clergy in it, according to the terms of the late inspection act, with respect to the present incumbents, and make a provision, giving an alternative, to all persons to pay the clergy in tobacco or money, at the rate of four shillings common money for every taxable, in each parish, on the death or removal of the present incumbents; and also to include the officers and lawyers, according to the regulations of the late inspection act, with this difference or variation, that all persons may elect to pay the fees in tobacco or money after the rate of twelve shillings and sixpence common currency for 100 lb of tobacco, we shall be ready to resume the consideration of the bill; and contribute all in our power towards perfecting and establishing a law of so much consequence to the credit of our staple of tobacco, and to the peace and tranquillity of this province." Thus making it a previous article, that the lower house must agree to establish again the unjust and hated distinction between

tobacco-makers and others, as to the clergy, and also to give the old table of fees to the officers, under colour of which, the charges, objected against as abuses, will be continued, before their honours would even resume the consideration of the bill for the regulating the staple of tobacco, though that bill is confessed on all hands to be, of the utmost consequence to the credit of our staple.

The variety of propositions made by the upper house, with respect to the clergy, seem to have been calculated to mislead as to their honours real intentions respecting a provision for them, but their declining, in 1770, to give any opinion, whether the charges, alleged to be abuses were such or not, their contending, in 1771, the charges objected against were justifiable under the table, their rejecting generally the separate bill, in June 1773, and then proposing, at last, as a preliminary, an adoption of the old table, together with government interfering by an indefensible act of power, the proclamation, to establish the old table of fees, and the known continuance of the abuses in charging, leave no room for conjecture as to the real view and design of the upper house with regard to the officers fees. The old table, as it stands, and the charges, as practised, must prevail, under the proclamation or by law; if the people submit to the loss of the inspection, rather than give the sanction of law to the old table, they shall pay under the illegal proclamation, if they obtain the law, they shall give a legal establishment of the old table, as the price of it. Our representatives have unanimously rejected the terms, and I think they have done right. Gentlemen, who enjoy the first honours and most lucrative places in the community, should not therefore grow giddy, they ought to remember that the institution of offices was not for the officers emolument, but for the benefit of the people, and that legislators have not that distinguished pre-eminence, by our constitution, for their separate profit.

Every branch has explicitly declared its opinion of the utility, nay the necessity of an inspection law, why not therefore concur in enacting that, which is useful and necessary, and in which they may agree? If the establishment of fees, or the clergy's provision, may properly be tacked to an inspection of tobacco, to carry down the former by the weight of the latter, against the will of a component part, why may not the provision, for officers, or clergy, be increased to what degree of extravagance either branch may please; and what power can limit the will or caprice of such branch; or why may not a provision, or even a naked decour be tacked to the inspection of tobacco; why not, with equal propriety, tack that table to an inspection of flour, which I hope, in a few years, will be of equal consequence to the landed interest in this province, as an inspection of tobacco? If the principle is once admitted, our constitution is effectually destroyed, the supreme magistracy may as fairly withhold his assent, or forbear the exercise of the prerogative, entrusted with him for the benefit of the community, till the price is paid, and our representatives too would be taught to put the price of their consent into their pockets; such trucking is highly dishonourable, and repugnant to every idea I have of a constitution founded on compact. If, at the establishment of a legislature, the question was proposed, whether one branch should withhold its assent to bills, confessed by itself to be useful, and even necessary to the community, till concessions were made on other points, against the will of another branch, would not the answer be ready, we will not confer such power, we design each to be equal, and if one should overbear the resolutions and opinions of the other, all power would rest essentially in those, whose will would thus prevail?

Are the delegates right in separating these subjects? they are either now right in separating, or the upper house was wrong in 1770 and 1771, in their propositions.

The clergy's claim is now in a course of legal decision, the upper and lower house disagree as to the validity of the act of 1701-2, as well as on the provision, which ought to obtain for the clergy; it would seem then to be but candid, unless they can agree in a future provision, to leave them in their present situation; if they can agree in a future reasonable provision, incorporated with the inspection, what can hinder the same agreement and provision taking place by a separate bill?

As to the officers, I know of but one rule that ought to be adopted, and that is, to make an allowance so liberal, on the services actually performed, that the whole amount, communibus annis, should be genteel enough to induce gentlemen, of the first rank and capacity, to execute the offices of greatest trust and honour; this is my idea, and, however illiberal people of my rank may be represented, I believe a very general sentiment among my countrymen.

I profess I cannot see, in a new establishment of fees, any force in the argument, I have often heard, that the legal construction (which I do not understand) of the old table, evidenced by the prevailing practice of charging, warrants those charges objected against, as if such a senseless combination of words, was to destroy the first impressions of justice, and a man should be therefore obliged, by the new law, to pay an officer a part of his property, for what was not nor need ever be, done, or, which was performed by another officer, and for which that other officer, was paid by law. Besides the injustice of such regulation, we have had a long experience of offices being very lucrative indeed, when compared with the circumstances of the province; it has not hitherto had any desirable effect, nor can it be consistent with sound policy, that government should be enabled to work on the principles and views of men of the first abilities among us, by a disposition of offices during pleasure, with very moderate duties, and very exorbitant incomes; as sure as riches influence the heart, so sure may such offices be disposed of for destructive ends.

Some men indeed persuade themselves, that present quiet might be obtained by a passage of a bill, including all the subjects, in which, for the present, the old table might be agreed to, and that the matter might be resumed again hereafter with success; but can you so far deceive yourselves, as to imagine, if there is any weight in the arguments hitherto urged in support of the old table, and the propriety of connecting the different subjects together, that the same arguments will not become more forcible from another re-enacting of the law? If so, what reasonable hope can you have of ever succeeding, in separating the inspection from the provision for the clergy, and officers fees? For what reasonable expectation can you form, that you will ever be able to get a correction of abuses, or moderation of the clergy's provision? You may as well at once agree to a perpetual establishment of the provision for the clergy, the old table of fees, and the abuses connected with it, and thus, by one decisive blow, put it out of the power of your posterity to struggle, than turn your faces from temporary evils too great for your resolution, and leave matters so entangled and perplexed, that every effort of your children must prove unsuccessful.

Nothing can be plainer or better established, than that, by our constitution, we have a right to expect from government a free, uninterrupted administration of justice, according to the laws; that we have a right to expect from the legislature an exercise of their power, in correcting the old, where they are found inconvenient, and the establishment of new, laws, which would promote the interests of the country; if our delegates act contrary to the end of their institution, government can, and ought to give us a new choice, and it is our business and interest to fill the places of those, who swerve from their duty, with better men; if the upper house act contrary to the end of their institution, if their conduct should proceed from an undue attachment to their separate interest, they are men, and, as such, have their feelings; an universal condemnation or such motives would awake the passion of shame, for however men in high stations may affect to despise the censures or sentiments of plebeians, yet a well grounded and universal detestation of unworthy conduct, cannot but reach the heart of the proudest man. If the conduct of the upper house should proceed from misinformation, there is no way so effectual to inform them truly of the real sense of the constituents, as by instructing the representatives.

In any part shall be among you, the act to be done concerns every body, every elector ought therefore to attend; I mean not to dictate, if nothing better should be proposed, may I offer to your consideration, whether it would not be proper to instruct our representatives, that they again find up a separate inspection bill, leaving out the clergy and officers in all respects, and if it is better they should then proceed in such business, as may be thought necessary, but if it should be rejected, that they immediately endeavour to put an end to the session, without uselessly spending their time, and our money; if any thing better can be thought of, at this critical time, so far from being attached to my own opinion, I stand in the best opinion with alacrity.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,
AN ELECTOR.

W A R S A W, August 2.

WITHIN these last twelve days we have had no accounts from the Russian army, which, we suppose, has occasioned the report of the Russians being defeated by the Turks; but we are assured, from good authority, that there is not the least ground for this report, nor for that other report of the Russians having spassed the Danube.

Lower Elbe, Aug. 26. The emperor of Germany, attended by his vest generals, is daily expected in Poland; and his troops, from every corner of his dominions, are in full march towards the Polish and Turkish territories. His new acquired provinces in Poland are daily fortifying, and his troops there are augmenting every day, and every thing is put in the best posture of defence. The king of Prussia observes the same order, and with 150,000 of the best disciplined troops, seems to be determined to execute his plans; and, in all probability, will take up his next winter's quarters at Constantinople. Several great (according to the old style) powers in Europe are watching every motion of these wife and politic princes, with the utmost jealousy, and seem very active in their cabinets to prevent the plan of the three united powers from being carried into execution, both in the south and north, and are preparing to oppose them both by sea and land, so that we may conclude that a general war is very near taking place in Europe.

L O N D O N, August 17.

The premier said a few days ago, that there would be very little business for parliament the ensuing winter, and that for once he might promise himself a serene session. We know he is a great prophet, therefore hope the above will turn out a true prophecy.

A long struggle, during the whole course of the winter, being indirectly made against Lord North by the Bloombury party, (with Lord Gower, who wants to be first lord of the treasury, at their head) to no purpose, a direct application was made a few days ago to a great personage, whose reply was, "I have the greatest good wishes for my Lord Gower, but the experience I have had of my Lord North's services leaves me under no necessity of making a new trial."

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which come there in order to re-establish the Spaniards in their former possessions in the island of Lico-
nia, out of which they have been drove by the Chris-
tians and Sengles, the natives of that place. The
same letters say, that the Spaniards will and a difficult
matter to carry their design into execution, as they
are a powerful and numerous people, and have forti-
fied the city of Baldivia, and other places, besides
determined not to live under the Spanish government,
having severely felt the cruelty of the Alcaides for
many years past, which was the real cause of murder-
ing them, to free themselves from the Spanish yoke.

By some advices, lately received from our ambas-
dor at Petersburg, it seems that the Russians expect
to possess themselves of Constantinople by Christmas.
There seems, however, little prospect of this at pre-
sent, but things that seem impossible to us may to
them seem very attainable.

Aug. 21. America shews signs of a firm resistance to
arbitrary government, and unconstitutional innova-
tion: a conduct like this of the present Americans
would have done honour to the most virtuous repub-
lick which ancient history records.

A gentleman, who arrived last Wednesday from
Turin, gives an account that the king of Sardinia has
augmented his army to 100,000 men, all well trained
to arms, which he intends to keep as an army of ob-
servation, to watch the motions of the king of Prussia.
He further says, that according to all appearance, and
the preparations that he saw making in Italy, and
those parts of Germany he passed through, it cannot
be long before a war will break out amongst those
powers, as the king of Prussia is looked upon with a
jealous eye on account of his seizing on part of the
dominions of the king of Poland.

Aug. 23. Though a conciliation has not taken place
between a great perfuge and his two brothers, on the
report of the Duke of Gloucester's going abroad,
the K. sent to him a very wholesome message, desiring
that, though he could not yet see him, he would not
take a step that might, in all probability, prevent his
ever having that satisfaction.

The following paragraph is inserted in the Edin-
burgh advertiser, which arrived on Saturday. By
a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday from Spain,
we have the following intelligence: that an order
came down from Madrid on the 28th ult. for the
ships that are ready, to sail immediately for South-
America; a galleon that arrived at Cadix on the 28th
of June having brought advice, that the Chilianas,
after taking Baldivia, had been joined by great num-
bers of Indians from Peru, and tribes lying east of
Cordaleirians des Andes, and had directed their
march for the city Imperial, which they took after
a stout resistance made by the Spaniards; but all to
the sword, and, after pillaging the city, set it on fire.
They then directed their course for St. Jago, in South
lat. 34. and west long. 77, the capital of the Spaniards
in Chili, the governor of which was preparing to meet
them; he has sent advice with the above galleon, that
if he does not receive timely succours from Old Spain,
he will be unable to withstand the attacks of these
barbarians.

We hear that last week the Prussian ambassador re-
ceived three different packets from Berlin, which oc-
casioned divers conferences between his Excellency
and the secretaries of state.

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday night from
France we have undoubted intelligence, that the
French are very busy at Brest in getting a large fleet
ready, and that they had already nine ships of the line,
and four frigates completely rigged and manned,
ready to sail on the shortest notice.

It is an undoubted fact that the Dutch have re-
ceived orders for upwards of five hundred tons of shot
and shells for the use of the French, half of which, it
is said, are for Spain.

Aug. 24. It is said the colony agents have been
given to understand, that if any further opposition is
made to the measures of government, the several
bounties paid for the encouragement of American
produce, on their importation to Great Britain, may
probably be withdrawn.

Aug. 26. Orders are given for shipping off a quan-
tity of goods for America, to distribute amongst the
chiefs of the Indian tribes in alliance with Great
Britain.

The whole revenue of the civil officers that are to
go out to India, together with that of their several
dependents, have been calculated by an East-India
proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear
to amount to no less a sum than 200,000l. per annum.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 4.

On Thursday last the lower house of assembly of
this province adjourned themselves till Wednesday
the tenth of this instant; and on Friday his Excellen-
cy the Governor, with the advice of the council, pro-
rogued the general assembly to Tuesday the sixteenth.

Benjamin Ogle, and Philip Thomas Lee, Esquires,
were last week sworn in members of the lord proprie-
tary's council of state.

We are requested to insert the following paragraph

It being reported, that upon a question in the up-
per house, whether the inspection bill should pass, the
house were divided, the gentleman acting as president
giving no vote; Mr. Ogle was sworn in for the pur-
pose of voting against the bill, which determined the
question in the negative. The real truth is, there was
no division, and the affair was settled before Mr. Ogle
was sworn in, tho' the bill was not carried to the
lower house till afterwards.

A MAN that understands farming, and making
meadow, that will undertake the care of 12
hands, and bring proper recommendations of his
knowledge and fidelity, may meet with encourage-
ment, by applying to

DANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Molly and Betty, Captain Nicholson, from
London; in the Restoration, Captain Thomas,
from Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at
their store on the dock, in Annapolis, by whole-
sale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash
or Indian corn, or best credit.

**NEAT assortment of European and East-India
goods, and to be sold at retail, spirits, rum,
Madelia, wine, molasses, sugar, best hyson, and
bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, jell raisins and cur-
rants, fine Poland starch, best fig and powder
blue, soap, candles, myrtle wax, barrelled pork,
tea, iron, &c. &c.**

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and co.
Elk-Ridge furnace, October 19, 1773.

T O B E S O L D
SIX hundred acres of land, part of Pile's delight,
situate in Frederick county, near Sharpsburgh.
The soil is rich, and as well adapted to farming as
any land in that part of the country. Any person
inclining to purchase, may view the land by apply-
ing to capt. Joseph Chaplain, living near the pre-
mises.

To be exposed to publick sale, on the first day of
December next.

ABOUT 300 acres, part of a tract of land,
called the Mill Frog, lying in Baltimore county,
near Hardegam's tavern, about 30 miles from Bal-
timore-town; also, about 600 acres, part of a
tract, called Caleb's delight, enlarged, lying near
Francis Davis's, and about 4 miles from Mansell's
tavern. The sale to begin about 12 o'clock, at
Hartegam's tavern, where attendance will be given,
and terms of sale made known, by

SAMUEL DORSEY, junr.
N. B. Will be sold, by the executors of Caleb
Dorsey, deceased, on the same day, a tract of land,
called Timber Ridge, lying near said Hardegam's
tavern, and contains about 55 acres.

October 27, 1773.
To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 26th
day of November next, if fair, if not, the next
fair day, at the late dwelling-house of Angellias
Marriot, at Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
near Mrs. Ramsay's, on the head of Severn, for
sterling cash, bills of exchange, or current mo-
ney.

EIGHT young valuable country born negroes,
consisting of men, women, boys, and girls,
amongst which are two exceeding good house-
wenders, who have always been brought up to all
sorts of house work, and a very valuable young
negro man, who can do any kind of plantation
work; also a parcel of horses, mares, and colts,
hogs, sheep, and all sorts of household furniture, too
 tedious to mention. Six months credit will be
given to the purchaser, on giving bond and security,
if required. The sale to begin precisely at eleven
o'clock.

JOHN MARRIOTT.

Rock-creek, Frederick county, October 4, 1773.
On Monday the 15th of November next, will be
sold to the highest bidder,

SEVERAL valuable negro men, women, and
children.

ERASMUS GILL, Year-

Alexandria, in Virginia, October 20, 1773.

To be sold, by the subscriber in this town,
HOUSE and lot, well situated for trade, or
a private family, for terms apply to

LUCAS GARVEY.

To be sold, for sterling or current money, the 15th
of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about
350 acres, lying in Fairfax county, in the
colony of Virginia, about 25 miles from Leesburg,
and 30 from Alexandria, adjoining the land of capt.
Francis Payton, &c. The soil suits for planting or
farming; one half of the purchase money to be paid
in 3 months, and the other half in 3 months, on
giving bond and interest with security. The land
may be entered on this fall.

THOMAS MACCUBBIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS reward for a
STRAYED or stolen out of Joseph Ennall's pos-
sire, in Dorchester county, on Saturday night
the 16th of October, 1773, a likely, brown horse, ab-
out 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large
blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the
legs, hanging mane, switch tail, passes and gal-
lops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the
subscriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the said county,
shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and
all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 28, 1773.

STOLE out of the subscriber's pasture, on Tues-
day the 14th of September, a black Mare, 2
years old, thirteen hands and a half high, four years old,
branded on the near buttock C H; she has a large
star, and was with foal when taken away. Who-
ever will bring her to the subscriber shall have 20
shillings reward.

CLEMENT HILL.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON,
TAILORS and SEAMSTERS in Annapolis.

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick,
that they have just imported, a large quantity
of the best materials for stays; and water themselves
they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and
gentlemen who please to favour them with their
commands as any of the trade, as they have had
many years experience, both in London and Paris.
Ladies riding habits faced and plain made in the
newest fashion; and all orders executed on the
shortest notice; as we have before advertised to
make stays for ready money only we must beg of
those who are indebted for the same to make imme-
diate payment.

SW
N. B. As one Joseph Delatour, by trade a cabi-
net-maker, was convicted to this country upwards
of two years past, the ship consigned to Messrs.
Davenport, Strasser, and Lane, merchants in Prince-
William's county, Virginia; the said Joseph Dela-
tour is desired if living, to direct a line as above,
and he will hear of something of his advantage, or
any person knowing him to be dead, a line from
them will be esteemed a particular favour.

October 21, 1773.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SOBER man, that hath been bred to the
principles of gardening, who has been em-
ployed in that way by the first families in Great-
Britain, and is well skilled he can give full satis-
faction to any gentleman that shall choose to employ
him, and as he is versed in the mathematics, he
would be glad to be employed by some gentleman
that is going to carry some grand design into exe-
cution, as he can execute any plan in the art of
gardening. For further particulars enquire of Mr.
Robertson at Governor Edens, or to Mr. Andrew
Wales, brewer in Alexandria.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to
encourage the publication of the Royal Ame-
rican Magazine, are hereby informed, that the
subscription papers will be returned to the inten-
ded publisher in a few days, in order that he may af-
firm the number subscribed for. Subscriptions
are taken in by the printers here.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American
Magazine (or number last) be ornamented with two
elegant copper-plate prints will be published on the
first day of January next.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the
classics, by applying to the visitors of King
William's school, in the city of Annapolis, will be
treated with on the following terms. His annual
stipend to be £55 sterling certain, and £5 cur-
rency to be paid by each scholar in the Latin school;
to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the
office of a teacher, will be given 7.30 sterling per
annum certain, and £2.15 currency paid by each
scholar as above mentioned. A teacher will be given
English, writing, and arithmetic, will be given
£2.15 sterling certain per annum, with every advan-
tage arising from the scholars, the Indians, and li-
berty to make his own bargain with their parents.
There are very good apartments in the house be-
sides those appropriated for the use of the scholars,
with a good kitchen and garden, which being neces-
sary for the use of the scholars, who are to be a very
comfortable place of residence. Any engagements
the visitors enter into, shall take place till the 3d
day of April next, and to be paid to the school.
To be hoped that no person shall be appointed
who are not properly qualified with the above men-
tioned stations.

Signed by order of the visitors of King William's school.

THOMAS BOND.

October 19, 1773.

REWARD from the subscribers of the
Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant, named
James Garland, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6
inches high, pretty well made, his eyes black and
had a fair complexion, but now pale, having had
fever for some time, and is poorly marked, had on
a felt hat, brown jacket, and breeches, and
underwear. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant,
so that his master gets him again, and receives his
taken 40 miles from home, forty shillings currency;
and if out of the province, the above reward, paid
by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, October 19, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as run away, a
negro man, who calls himself Jack Scott,
who is advertised in the Virginia gazette, by the
name of Essex, by Anthony Winchester, of Buck-
ingham county; likewise John Birmingham, who
appears to be the person advertised in the Pennsil-
vania packet, by Edger Brewer, of Goldsboro, New-
York. Their masters are desired to take them
away, and pay charges, to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

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

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

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

3 w

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to in-
form the ladies and gentlemen of this city,
that he intends opening school on Monday the 8th
day of November, in the house next door below
Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he
proposes teaching the English language grammati-
cally, writing various sorts of hands, arithmetic in
all its branches, book-keeping in the Italian man-
ner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigo-
nometry, with their applications to measuring, sur-
veying, and navigation.

And as he has for several years past, been hon-
oured with the care and tuition of a considerable
number of respectable pupils, confides himself un-
der the great obligation to the publick of this
polite metropolis, and therefore solicits the favour
of their acceptance of this publick and gratefully ac-
knowledge, and as he is determined that the
most minute opportunity of promoting the useful-
ness of his pupils shall not be neglected, and that accuracy
and assiduity shall be observed, presumes his present
and useful undertaking will merit general attention
and encouragement, that his faithful endeavours
will gain the esteem and approbation, and thereby
promote his felicity, which will be centered
in a conscientious discharge of his duty.

I am, with reverence and respect,

The publick's most obliged,

And most humble servant,

THOMAS BAILL.

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

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

To be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the
27th day of November next, at Dorsey's forge,
near Elk Ridge Landing,

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

Oct. 22, 1773.

ts

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

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

3 w

N. B. The Morning Star carries about 400 hhd.
tobacco, and may be chartered for London, by ap-
plying to

J. C.

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.
To be **CHARTERED** for London,
THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson master, bur-
then about 500 hhd. of tobacco; apply to
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.
To be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 23d
day of November next, at the late dwelling plan-
tation of Henry Dorsey, son of Caleb,

ABOUT thirty head of cattle, some sheep, horses,
household furniture, and sundry other articles.
All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry
Dorsey, are desired to make immediate payment;
and all those who have any claims, to bring them
in properly proved, to

Wm. GOODWIN, Administrator.

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

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

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

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, con-
sisting of men, women, boys, and girls;
also stock of all kinds, and many other articles too
 tedious to mention. The sale to begin at eleven
o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

SARAH BOSWELL, administratrix.
CHARLES MANKIN, administrator.

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

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

3 w

WILLIAM ROGERS.

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

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

3 w

SAMUEL FARMER.

WHEREAS Susanna the wife of the subscriber
hath eloped from his bed and board; these
are therefore to forewarn any person from truiting
her on my account, as I am determined not to pay
any debts of her contracting after the 17th day of
October, 1773.

3 w

RICHARD MASON.

AUGUST 18, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge
church, the 8th inst. an English convict ser-
vant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches
high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion,
gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands
further forward than the others: had on when he
went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat,
and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the
duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and
forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—
Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that
he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from
home, three pounds, if out of the province five
pounds (including what the law allows) and reason-
able charges if brought home.

if

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

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

3 w

JAMES HUNT.
All masters of vessels are forbid to employ or car-
ry him off.

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

3 w

JAMES TRUMAN.

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

3 w

GEORGE RANKEN.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STFUART, C. L. OF.

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

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

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

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

3 w

ROBERT READ.

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

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

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

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

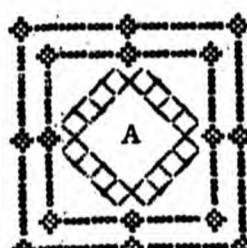
3 w

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER II, 1773.

L O N D O N; August 17.



GENTLEMAN returned from the island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; assures us, that the settlers turn themselves to the farming business, and that the soil is rich, and produces excellent crops of the finest wheat in America.

A correspondent from Petersburg informs us, that many people there are of opinion that the empress of Russia will find out, when it is too late, how much she has been the dupe of the king of Prussia, and that if this ambitious monarch lives only ten years more, no small part of her dominions may undergo the same fate as the provinces of Poland.

We learn that a very important geographical discovery has lately been made with regard to the Eskimaux, by the crew of a vessel just arrived at Amsterdams from the coast of Hudson's Bay, which fell in with Capt. Phillip of Terrade Labrador; the skipper happened to be well acquainted with the Greenland tongue; and from his intercourse with the Eskimaux, has confirmed a suspicion, long ago entertained by Wormius and other learned men, viz. that the last-mentioned natives, and the inhabitants of Greenland, are one and the same people.

It is asserted, that the duke of Grafton has intimated of late an intention of resigning his office of Lord Privy Seal. There is not a statesman of them all who can smell out an impending revolution in political arrangement, with more precision than the intelligent, discerning and noble Fitzroy; who has hitherto most judiciously kept out of all scrapes.

Aug. 18. The spirit of opposition to government which has arisen in Ireland is surprising. The patriots tired of those little factions into which they used to be divided, are uniting into a formidable and firm body, for the business of the next session of parliament: so that the L. Lieutenant expects very warm work, and it is hoped he will not be disappointed.

Friday last the right honourable the Earl of B— set off from his house in South-Audley street, with his attendants, for his seat in Scotland, by no means disgusted with Kew, Richmond Park, Caen Wood, or Luton Hoo, but to adjust the election of sixteen peers and forty five commoners against a new parliament.

Aug. 19. A letter from Utrecht, to a gentleman in Dublin, gives the following account of a most shocking attempt of a robbery and murder which happened near that town on the 14th of July last. One Mary Anne De Rantzaw, a widow, who kept a small public-house adjoining the high road, having received 2000 guineas by the fortunate adventure of a lottery ticket, and resolving to live private for the rest of her life, took down her sign, and discontinued furnishing travellers with entertainment or beds. On the evening of the above-mentioned day a Dutchman, who, in the late war served as an hussar, and had been often quartered with the widow, came to her house and demanded a lodging, which she refused on account of her quitting public business, and keeping no liquors for sale. The hussar entreated her to let him sleep any where for that night, as he was much fatigued, to which, with some reluctance, she consented. About eleven somebody knocked at the door, and the hussar, who lay in the upper chamber, looked out of the window, and saw two men muffled in cloaks, who desired to speak with Mrs. De Rantzaw, on business of the last moment. The soldier came down, and after informing his landlady of his suspicions, locked her up in a closet, and getting a brace of pistols and a sabre, with which he always travelled, opened the door and ran into the kitchen before them, where he in a determined manner waited the event. The disguised ruffians followed and seeing an armed man prepared to receive them instantly fired together, but without effect, the balls going through the hussar's cloak and hat. He then thought himself authorized to fire in turn, and taking a cocked pistol in each hand, fortunately shot the villains, who stood close, dead on the spot. After recharging his arms, and locking the door, the hussar and hostess sat up till day, and went into the city to relate this transaction to a magistrate, and to procure proper witnesses to inspect and search the bodies, in order to an inquest. He was directed to an officer called the Schout, who acts in every town as a sub-sheriff, but was informed that neither he nor his bailiff were at home, being gone out on an expedition. The hussar went then to the chief justice, before whom he made oath of the affair, and prevailed on his lordship to go to the widow's house and hold proper enquiry. But what was the surprise of all present, when after washing the faces of the dead, they proved to be no other than the Schout himself, and his bailiff, who came thither to rob and murder the innocent woman on account of her acquisition in the lottery, of which the report had spread. The soldier and widow were tried for form sake; and the bones of the villains who had been killed, af-

ter being hung up in the market place for several hours, were burnt, and their ashes thrown into the canal.

There never was known so few English families at Lyons, Brussels, Paris, or Versailles, as are there this summer. We are glad to hear that the English nobility and gentry begin to see their folly in spending their money amongst our enemies; certainly they may find amusements in their own country full as satisfactory as they can at the above places, which must heighten that satisfaction, by knowing that in spending their money at home, they relieve thousands of poor people who otherwise would be starving.

Aug. 20. We have authority to assure the publick, that the account of the insurrection of Chili, which is so much talked of in almost all the news-papers is not true; neither is there the least foundation for it; on the contrary, the most perfect tranquillity has reigned in that province these three years past, since his Catholic majesty has ratified the ancient treaties with the native Indians of that country.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated August 3, says, "The officers of the Russian fleet in our roads, who went on shore, and are at present in this city, were suddenly ordered to go on board their respective vessels, as the whole fleet, commanded by vice admiral Balsbal, had just received orders to return for Revel, where they are required to be the beginning of next month. The building of new ships, and preparing of old ones, is still carried on with the utmost expedition and the report still prevails that our squadron is actually destined into the Mediterranean in her imperial majesty's service."

Aug. 21. The process against the Jesuits at Rome goes on at length without intermission. The Cardinal Legate went, according to the last letters, to the house of the Jesuits at Ferrara; and having assembled all the members, shewed to them the Pope's brief, which commissioned him to deal with them very cavalierly. He first visited the college library, which he sealed up; from thence he passed to each of the rooms, sealing each; finally to the church. Their archives, treasures, effects, &c. were all sealed in like manner, and every thing was transacted with the greatest severity. During the whole time the house was surrounded with troops, so that every thing was done under the point of the musket. From this house they proceeded to the society's colleges at Begnacavalla and Catignole.

Queen Matilda's health is said to be so very much on the decline, that nature refuses the nourishment it requires; and her physicians have given their opinions, that unless she changes the climate before the winter sets in, she cannot recover; in consequence of this, it is supposed, her majesty will be here the beginning of September.

Aug. 23. By a letter from a Scotch officer in the Russian service, to a merchant in London, dated from the banks of the Danube, we are well informed; that the Russians, in the several skirmishes with the Turks, have lost upwards of 20,000 men this campaign; and that for want of men, as well as provender, general Romanzow was obliged to repass the Danube, whilst the Turkish army abounded both in men and ammunition of every sort. The Turkish army consisted of more than 150,000 men, whilst the Russian consisted of 55,000 at most; so that however intrepid their troops were, they could not oppose a host of three to one against them.

Some business, it is said, is now negotiating between the king of Sardinia and the king of Great-Britain. This business our wife Dutch politicians, or rather our wiser English politicians, who date this advice from the Hague, say, may probably be of such a nature, as to enable us to discover the designs and projects of the courts of France, Spain and Prussia.

We hear that last week the Prussian ambassador received three different packets from Berlin, which occasioned divers conferences between his excellency and the secretaries of state.

It is reported that general Paoli has very recently refused the most flattering offers from the empress of Russia.

Aug. 24. The death of Mr. Wheatley, to whom the precious letters of Messieurs Hutchinson and Oliver were addressed, hath providentially proved highly serviceable to Great-Britain and her colonies. Had that gentleman not obliged us by his departure to the regions unknown, the infamous designs of a *treasonable cabal*, might have been carried into execution; at least, the Americans would not have been able so clearly to discriminate, between their secret and avowed enemies. It is now evident to demonstration, that a fatal blow was aimed at the liberties of America; they were, in Mr. Hutchinson's file, to be "abridged."

Aug. 26. If the ministry adopted their present pacific system of politics, through a consciousness of the inability of the nation to prosecute a war with vigour, even enemies might applaud their principles, whilst they censured their measures. Many weighty reasons might be urged; and that too with great propriety, in favour of continuance of peace. An exhausted treasury; an immense and daily accumulating load of

debt; a famished poor; burthenome taxes; and even the supplies which might be expected in case of national distress from the sinking fund, being by the ministers unmerciful hand anticipated; publick credit at the lowest ebb; specie wanting; Ireland drained of its resources; the colonies, owing to a series of ill usage, in a flame, and, as a commercial country, the balance of trade to many places considerably against us. In such a situation what can tempt us to a declaration of war? With whom are we to declare it? Is it because the Russians undertake crusades that we are to accompany their banners to the Dardanelles? Is it because the grand Seigneur happens to be a Mahometan, that we are either to join in his overthrow, or support him from falling? What is it to Great-Britain, whether the Prussian monarch, or the emperor, agree or disagree? Let the northern powers adjust their differences amongst themselves; they are best qualified for the task; whilst France and Spain continue amicably inclined, even through interest, we, through policy and respect to the deplorable state of the nation, should avoid a war; for notwithstanding what gloomy News-collectors may announce of the "gloomy aspect" of the continental affairs, the squabbles of a pack of beggarly German potentates are nothing to us; all the noise and uproar that scourge of his species the Prussian despot can make; all the explosions from the chafte Czarina's bombs will, if suffered to pass unnoticed, like harmless thunders break beneath our feet. Besides, if war commences, who in the name of Heaven is to conduct it? Lord North faints at the sight of a musket, and is seized with convulsive tremors at the sound of a cannon. Destitute then as we are of ministers to conduct, and of money to carry on a war, let us be content to be ruined in a peaceable manner; at least, if we do take up arms, let us first destroy our domestic, before we chastise the insolence of our foreign foes.

The wife of a shepherd, at a village near Koninsberg, in Prussia, having been brought to bed lately of three live children, two daughters and a son, at an interval of twenty-four hours between each; and this unexpected increase in the poor man's family having thrown him into great embarrassment, the chamber of war and domans, by command of his Prussian majesty, have given orders for taking care of the mother, and providing the children with nurses. The father is said to be turned of sixty by some years, and the mother in the fifty sixth year of her age, and they have already several children married.

The brave General Wiffman, who was killed in the late action near Silesia, had descended from his horse, in order to lead his men up on foot against the Turks, who defended their intrenchments with great obstinacy; but just as the Russians were getting possession of them, he had the misfortune to be killed by a cannon shot, and thus he died, as it were in the arms of victory, greatly regretted by all the soldiery, to whom he was a common father.

Yesterday there was a full board of admiralty, at which lord Sandwich assisted, and some fresh instructions were sent to the commissioners of the several dockyards, for expediting the men of war intended for the Mediterranean service.

The repeated accounts received by the ministry, of the great preparations making by the Spaniards, not only in their naval departments, but also in their land forces, which are considerably augmented, has occasioned some fresh instructions to be sent to the governors of Gibraltar and Minorca, and also to Sir Peter Dennis, commander of his majesty's fleet on that station.

The frequency of couriers passing to and from the different courts of Europe, with the many conferences and cabinet councils held, give reason to think something extraordinary is on the carpet.

An offer has been made on the part of the Porte, highly advantageous to the commerce of these kingdoms, on certain conditions, which are now under consideration; and a resolution is said to be taken, to have and keep up a respectable squadron in the Mediterranean.

The last letters from Senegal advise, that two of his majesty's frigates had been sent to Sierra Leone, to make a strict enquiry into several irregularities said to be committed by the French traders, who are become very numerous on that coast; it is further added, that the French ships are all mounted with guns.

The governors of Jamaica, Gibraltar and Minorca, have received orders to repair to their respective governments within a month from this date.

The ministry are much embarrassed at this time, how to take an active part in the troubles on the continent, without risking a war with some of the parties, as keeping their faith with the court of Versailles, Vienna, Petersburg, Berlin, and the porte, seems a matter of much concern, in our present situation.

It is very positively assured that both Russians and Turks are very intent upon a peace, under the mediation of neutral powers; and to facilitate which, the Russians have abated the grand preliminary, that has been hitherto the grand obstacle to it; from these dispositions there is no doubt of a peace, and that immediately, between these two belligerent empires.

Orders are given from the war-office, for three regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness, to embark on the first notice for New-England.

The known worthiness of the earl of Dartmouth, gives hopes the difference between the mother country and the colonies, will be amicably adjusted.

A correspondent observes, that should the Duke of Richmond go over and reside in North America, as has lately been suggested, he would soon be the most considerable subject that ever lived in any country, and stand a very good chance for being an E—in a few years.

It is expected that, in consequence of the laconic refusal given by a great personage to Lord Gower, his lordship will resign.

We are informed that, in consequence of the Marquis of Kinsale's visit here, a coalition is likely to take place in a sister kingdom, and that the present lord lieutenant will be continued in his important office.

The following letter, written from an officer in the Russian army, sent to his friend at Vienna, dated July 14, gives the most intelligent account of the action before Silestria of any that has yet appeared:

"The united bodies of the generals Weissman and Potemkin passed the Danube, below Braklow, the 18th and 19th of June, and marched directly towards Lake Karafor, where they found a detachment of Ottomans in a fort of intrenchment. The Russian cavalry having advanced forward, were attacked by the Ottoman horse, and driven back on their foot, who, in their turn drove back the Ottoman horse, during which time the Ottoman foot had left their intrenchments, and joined Seraskier Numan Pasha. After this the whole of the Russian army passed the river between the 20th and 24th without loss.

"Generals Weissman and Potemkin were detached the next day, with 15,000 men, to invest Silestria, which was defended by three Pashas and 24,000 men, who on the 27th marched out of the posts where they thought proper to make an assault. General Potemkin attacked, at break of day, an intrenchment of Turks, placed on a mountain that commanded the town, which the Turks defended with the greatest bravery, killed vast numbers of Russians, and leaving their intrenchments, pursued them to the bottom of the mountain; general Weissman, profiting from the imprudence of the conquerors, caused some Russian regiments to march up the mountain, and take possession of their lines, which obliged the Turks to march into the town.

"The 29th the whole Russian army assembled before Silestria, Marshal Romanzow made the necessary dispositions for assault, but could not execute it on account of the continued fallies of the Turks. In the mean time the marshal having received advice that the grand Vizir had detached 30,000 men to the assistance of the besieged, and that himself intended to march to cut off the retreat of the Russians, the marshal determined to raise the siege, and to cover his design, orders were given to keep up a brisk fire during the night of the 30th, when he began his retreat in good order.

"The first of July they arrived at a defile, which they were necessitated to pass, which was defended by 13,000 Turks. General Weissman immediately fell on the front of them, having first detached some regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks opposed them with the greatest valour, and entirely surrounded the rear guard. It was at this instant general Weissman fell, when he was leading some of his broken troops to a fresh attack. Happy for the Russians at this time their detached regiments flanked the Turks, who, thinking them more numerous than they were, left the defile, and the Russians marched through it, and repassed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 7th sung Te Deum. The Russians reckon their loss at 10,000 men, but they say the Turks lost at least as many."

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

The week before last a very shocking tragedy happened in Lancaster county, which is related as follows: one Brand, an ancient man, had lately made his Will, and left the farm on which he lived to his eldest son. This appeared a partial act to his youngest son, and enraged him to such a degree, that he quarrelled with his brother; and one evening, at supper, the dispute about the old man's estate got to such a height, that the youngest brother ran up stairs, got a loaded gun, and shot his brother through the heart, of which wound he instantly died; after this he beat his ancient mother in a cruel manner, and set fire to his father's barn, filled with grain and hay, which was entirely consumed, and then set fire to the mansion-house, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done to it; and, to fill up the measure of his iniquity, he cut his own throat, but the wound not proving mortal, he was next day apprehended, and committed to Lancaster jail.

Bladenburgh, October 28, 1773.
To be sold to the highest bidder, by the subscribers, on Saturday the 20th of November next, at Mrs Church's tavern, for ready money, or good bills of exchange,

SEVEN YOUNG LIKELY COUNTRY BORN SLAVES.

2 w

HENRY HARDY, junior,
NICHOLAS BOOTH,
JAMES HOGGAN.

November 8, 1773.

THE members of the UPPER MARLBOROUGH ASSEMBLY are desired to meet at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday the 17th instant at 11 o'clock forenoon.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,
ANNAPOLIS,
Has just imported, in the Betsey and Molly,
Captain Nicholson,

A LARGE collection of BOOKS on instructive and ornamental literature, containing a general assortment of all the English classics, histories, religion, miscellanies, voyages, essays, novels, 150 different plays, Latin and English school books, and all kinds of stationary—to be sold at the London prices, for cash only.

Books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates. Paper ruled and bound for ledgers, journals, &c. upon return if not done according to directions.

W. A. takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the public for the great encouragement his circulating library has met with. The library at present consists of upwards of 1200 volumes; there will be a large addition of the new publications and periodical papers subjoined to the catalogue upon the arrival of the first ship from London; and such additions will be made from time to time, as will render the Annapolis library upon a footing, if not superior, to any circulating library on the continent. Books lent out by the year, quarter, month, or night, at the prices affixed in the catalogue.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be given to dealers who take books in quantities. A large parcel of common bibles, and a few dozens best coloured balldine threads, to be sold in wholesale. 3 w

FOR LONDON,

The ship MORNING STAR, George Dempster master, lying at Baltimore,

TAKES in tobacco on liberty of consignment, at seven pounds per ton. For freight or passage apply to

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JAMES CHRISTIE, junior.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 8th day of December next,

A TRACT of land, containing about 100 Acres, lying in Prince-George's county, within three miles of Piscataway, on which is a good brick dwelling-house, with a kitchen, meat-house, a fifty feet tobacco-house, corn-house, &c. all in good repair, with a young orchard; to be sold at public or private sale, for good bills, cash, or short credit with security. The title is indisputable.

4 w

JOHN CLAVOR, sen.

WANTED,

A TANNER who can come well recommended, and as he will meet with good encouragement, none but such need apply. Enquire of the Printers. t f

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Snowden, in Prince-George's county, a dark brindled steer yearling, marked with a slant piece cut out of the top of the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3 w

THERE is at the plantation of George Sexton, near Frederick-Town in Frederick county, a small white mare, branded on the near shoulder SH, on the off thigh M, shod before, had a small bell and a pair of iron spangles on. The owner may have her, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Christian Kemp, near Frederick-Town, a black steer, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit and a slit in the left, about a year old last grafts. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

August 31, 1773.

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

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WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London; in the Reiteration, Captain Thomas, from Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, wheat, Indian corn, or short credit,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods; and to be sold as usual, spirits, rum, Madeira wine, molasses, sugar, best hyson, and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, jar raisins and currants, fine Poland starch, best fig and powder blue, soap, candles, myrtle wax, barrelled pork, tar, bar iron, &c. &c.

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THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and co.

Elk-Ridge turnpike, October 19, 1773.

T O B E S O L D.

SIX hundred acres of land, part of Pile's delight, situate in Frederick county, near Sharpesburg. The soil is rich, and as well adapted to farming as any land in that part of the county. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the land by applying to capt. Joseph Chaplain, living near the premises.

To be exposed to publick sale, on the first day of December next,

ABOUT 300 acres, part of a tract of land, called the Mill Frog, lying in Baltimore county, near Hardegam's tavern, about 30 miles from Baltimore-town; also, about 600 acres, part of a tract, called Caleb's delight, enlarged, lying near Francis Davis's, and about 4 miles from Mansfield's tavern. The sale to begin about 12 o'clock, at Hardegam's tavern, where attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known, by

2 w

SAMUEL DORSEY, junr.

N. B. Will be sold, by the executors of Caleb Dorsey, deceased, on the same day, a tract of land, called Timber Ridge, lying near said Hardegam's tavern, and contains about 55 acres.

October 27, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 26th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling-house of Augustine Marriot, or Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Mrs. Ramfay's, on the head of Severn, for sterling cash, bills of exchange, or current money,

EIGHT young valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, amongst which are two exceeding good house wenches, who have always been brought up to all sorts of house work, and a very valuable young negro man, who can do any kind of plantation work; also a parcel of horses, mares, and colts, hogs, sheep, and all sorts of household furniture, too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond and security, if required. The sale to begin precisely at eleven o'clock.

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JOHN MARRIOTT.

Rock-creek, Frederick county, October 4, 1773. On Monday the 15th of November next, will be sold to the highest bidder,

SEVERAL valuable negro men, women, and children.

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ERASMUS GILL, senr.

Alexandria, in Virginia, October 20, 1773. To be sold, by the subscriber in this town, HOUSE and lot, well situated for trade, or a private family, for terms apply to

LUCAS GARVEY.

To be sold, for sterling or current money, the 15th of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about 350 acres, lying in Fairfax county, in the colony of Virginia, about 25 miles from Leeburg, and 30 from Alexandria, adjoining the land of capt. Francis Payton, &c. The soil suits for planting or farming, one half of the purchase money to be paid in 3 months, and the other half in 5 months, on giving bond and interest with security. The land may be entered on this fall.

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THOMAS MACCUBBIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or stolen out of Joseph Ennall's pasture, in Dorchester county, on Saturday night the 16th of October, 1773, a likely sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the legs, hanging mane, switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

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JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 28, 1773.
STOLE out of the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday the 14th of September, a black Mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, branded on the near buttock C H; she has a large star, and was with foal when taken away. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward.

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

5 w JAMES CRAIK.

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

3 w JAMES FORBES.

S I R, London, August 4, 1773. **T**HIS possibly may not be the first information you may have had of the situation of the house of Messrs Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, nor have we now time to acquaint you with the whole state of their affairs, the packet being to be made up in a few hours; let it suffice that many of the creditors resolved upon and have actually taken out a commission of bankruptcy against Perkins and Brown, and make choice of you for their attorney in so important a concern as we are certain this will prove, and they most earnestly solicit your acceptance thereof, and by the next opportunity, you will be more powerfully armed and authorized by the assignees under the commission to execute this business: we here are of opinion and conclude that the accompanying notice be inserted in your news papers, and we are also advised it will be necessary to give the same notice to all the debtors mentioned in the inclosed list, and all debtors with whom your knowledge or information may furnish you. Messrs Barlow and Co. have got possession of the books, which prevented our sending you a particular list, but we have great reason to believe that their assignment will be set aside, not being duly executed by all the partners.

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

We are your's, &c.

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

TO BE LET,

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

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

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

4 w E. TILGHMAN.

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

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

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

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

May 20, 1773.

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

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

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

6w

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUSCRIBER,

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

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON,

TAILORS and STAY-MAKERS in ANNAPOLIS.

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have just imported, a large quantity of the best materials for stays; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience, both in London and Paris. Ladies riding habits laced and plain made in the newest fashion, and all orders executed on the shortest notice: as we have before advertised to make stays for ready money only we must beg of those who are indebted for the same to make immediate payment.

N. B. As one Joseph Delaforce, by trade a cabinet-maker, was convicted to this country upwards of two years past, the ship consigned to Messrs. Devenport, Strather, and Lane, merchants in Prince-Williams county, Virginia: the said Joseph Delaforce is desired if living, to direct a line as above, and he will hear of something to his advantage, or any person knowing him to be dead, a line from them will be esteemed a particular favour.

October 21, 1773.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SOBER man, that hath been bred to the principles of gardening, who has been employed in that way by the first families in Great-Britain, and is well assured he can give full satisfaction to any gentleman that shall chuse to employ him, and as he is versed in the mathematics, would be glad to be employed by some gentleman that is going to carry some grand design into execution, as he can execute any plan in the art of gardening. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Robertson at Governor Eden's, or to Mr. Andrew Wales, brewer in Alexandria.

2w

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the subscription papers will be returned to the intended publisher in a few days, in order that he may ascertain the number subscribed for. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be published on the first day of January next.

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

Signed by order, JOHN DUCKETT, register.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant lad, named James Garland, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well made, has short brown hair, fresh complexion, but now pale, having had fevers for some time, and is pock marked: had on, a felt hat, fearnought jacket, and ofsnabrig shirt and trousers.

Whoever takes up and secured the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, forty shillings currency; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, October 19, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro man, who calls himself Jack Scott, who is advertised in the Virginia gazette, by the name of Essex, by Anthony Winchester, of Buckingham county; likewise John Birmingham, who appears to be the person advertised in the Pennsylvania packet, by Edger. Brewer, of Golden-Hill, New-York. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

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

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

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

3 w

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to in-
form the ladies and gentlemen of this city,
that he intends opening school on Monday the 8th
day of November, in the house next door below
Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he
purposes teaching the English language grammati-
cally, writing various sorts of hands, arithmetic in
all its branches, book keeping in the Italian man-
ner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigo-
nometry, with their applications to measuring, sur-
veying, and navigation.

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

I am, with reverence and respect,

The publick's most obliged,

And most humble servant,

4 w

THOMAS BALL.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1773.

ts

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

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

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

3 w

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

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

J. C.

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.
To be CHARTERED for LONDON,
THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson master, bur-
then about 500 hhds. of tobacco; apply to
w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.
To be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 23d
day of November next, at the late dwelling plan-
tation of Henry Dorsey, son of Caleb,

A HOUSE thirty head of cattle, some sheep, horses,
household furniture, and sundry other articles.
All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry
Dorsey, are desired to make immediate payment;
and all those who have any claims, to bring them
in properly proved, to

ts Wm. GOODWIN, Administrator.

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

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

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

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

w 3

WILLIAM ROGERS.

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

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

w 3

SAMUEL FARMER.

August 18, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge
church, the 8th inst. an English convict ser-
vant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches
high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion,
gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands
further forward than the others: had on when he
went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat,
and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the
duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and
forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—
Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that
he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from
home, three pounds, if out of the province five
pounds (including what the law allows) and reason-
able charges if brought home.

ts

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

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

w 3

JAMES HUNT.

All masters of vessels are forbid to employ or car-
ry him off.

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

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

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

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

w 4

JAMES TRUMAN.

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

Their humble servant,

3 w

GEORGE RANKEN.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

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

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

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON

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

3 w

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 18, 1773.

L O N D O N, July 13.



THE French Gazettes, brought by Friday's mail, give us an account of a most wonderful bird, or the pelican of bittern kind, lately taken on a lake, in the island of Majorca, which weighed twenty four pounds, and had a fish of no less than seven pounds weight in the bag, or pouch, under its throat.

August 3. Friday evening at six o'clock came on before the lord chancellor, at Lincoln's-Inn hall, one of the most important causes which has been for many years agitated in the courts of this kingdom, comprehending no less than an estate, the legitimacy of a family, and a peerage of Ireland. The history of the dispute is in substance as follows: the late Lord Viscount Boyne, when a minor of nineteen, in the year 1737, married one Elizabeth Hadley, who was also under age, contrary to an act of parliament made in the 9th year of George the second, enacting, "that all marriages and matrimonial contracts, where either of the parties were under the age of twenty one years, had without the consent of the father, if living, or if dead, without the consent of the guardian, &c. shall be void, if either of the parties be intitled to any real estate of the value of 100*l*. or if the father or mother of such party for marrying be in possession of any real estate of 100*l*. or of any personal estate to the value of 200*l*. and further enacting, that it shall and may be lawful for the father or guardian of any person who shall marry, or be contracted in marriage, when under the age of twenty-one years; or if there be no father or guardian, for any person to be appointed by the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great seal for that purpose, to commence a suit in the proper ecclesiastical court, in order to disannul such marriage or matrimonial contract, which suit, when commenced, shall be prosecuted with effect; and if it appears in the said suit, by proper proof, that either of the parties so marrying, or contracting to marry, was at the time of such marriage, or matrimonial contract, shall be declared and adjudged by the ecclesiastical court wherein such suit is commenced, to be absolutely void."

On the 8th of February, 1738, Peter Marsh, Esq; guardian to Lord Boyne, in conformity to the foregoing act, instituted a suit in the consistorial court of the diocese of Meath, for the purpose of having Lord Boyne's marriage with Mrs. Hadley, by whom he had no issue, formally annulled. On the 4th of April, 1739, the consistorial court of Meath, made an order in favour of Mrs. Hadley, from which Mr. Marsh, the guardian, appealed to the metropolitan court of Armagh; and the court of Armagh, on the 25th of May, 1740, pronouncing in favour also of Mrs. Hadley; Mr. Marsh appealed still farther, to the late king, in his court of chancery in Ireland, and a commission was issued to certain delegates to try the merits of the said appeal.

In July, 1746, Lord Boyne married Miss Mooney, according to the rites of the church of England, by whom he had several children, and with whom he cohabited till January, 1772, the time of his death. Miss Mooney, during all this time (an interval of twenty-six years) was held and reputed to be the lawful wife of Lord Boyne, and no suit whatever was instituted on the part of Mrs. Hadley, either for divorce, alimony, or restitution of conjugal rites, though the suit commenced by Mr. Marsh for the formal annulment of Hadley's marriage, still subsisted in the court of delegates till the death of Mr. Marsh in February, 1765.

The delegates, being a court of a peculiar nature, confined by no forms, and having no periodical session, like the courts of law, in all this time pronounced no decree, and most of the delegates being dead, a new commission of ten persons, composed of Bishops and Lawyers, was appointed under the great seal of Ireland, and the Revd. Samuel Patridge was named by the chancellor to prosecute the cause with effect, in the room of Mr. Marsh.

The cause did not come to a hearing till after the death of Lord Boyne, but when it came to be heard Mrs. Hadley exhibited, what is in the ecclesiastical law styled a *peremptory and defensive matter*, in which she alleged, among other things, that the court could take no cognizance of her marriage with Lord Boyne, the same being a personal action, which expired with his death.

Three of the judges delegates in January 1773, decided upon this plan, and not only admitted its validity, but refused to hear the eldest son of Lord Boyne's marriage with Miss Mooney, who was desirous of offering into the merits of the appeal, and petitioned to prove the illegality of his father's marriage with Mrs. Hadley. The eldest son, who claims the title of Lord Boyne, under these circumstances, petitioned the court of chancery in England for a *commission of review*, directed to such learned judges of the common law and civilians in England, as his

majesty shall think fit, complaining of error in the decree of the delegates.

Such are the particulars necessary to give the reader a clear idea of this important affair, which came before the chancellor by a reference from his majesty in council. After many very learned arguments on both sides, the chancellor adjourned the business from Friday night at eleven, to Saturday morning nine o'clock, and about three in the afternoon expressed himself in favour of the petitioner, the titular Lord Boyne, giving among other forcible reasons for his opinion, that he entertained many doubts with respect to the arguments urged by Mrs. Hadley's council, and that while any one doubt remained upon his mind, he could not in justice or in law pronounce the petitioner illegitimate, he therefore benevolently declared, he would advise his majesty to grant a commission of review, that the whole merits of the proceedings might be enquired into, and justice have a clear ground to decide upon the claims of the parties.

Aug. 5. Mr. Miller, the printer of the London evening post, having been cast in a verdict of 300*l*. damages, lord Sandwich being reminded that it is usual in *scand. mag.* to bestow the damages on some worthy object, or institution of charity, pleasantly remarked, "That his poverty had been sufficiently announced to the public; to convince them that he himself was an object of charity; that as far as respected charitable foundations, they were principally of human institutions; and therefore he thought he could not do better than attend to an old human adage ratified by custom, that charity began at home; however, he begged a little time to consider of it."

It is universally agreed that in the cause tried at Westminster, lord Sandwich against Miller, lord Mansfield was exceedingly guarded and cautious in his conduct. His charge to the jury was apparently as fair as possibly could be desired. The rancour of the attorney-general was meliorated in some measure by the strict attention to the mere matter sworn, which his lordship recited in summing up the evidence.

Aug. 6. The management of the British commerce carried on with Poland, has fallen entirely into the power of his Prussian majesty by the seizure of Dantzick, because all the British goods consumed both in Poland and Lithuania are sent thither by the way of Dantzick. How considerable this commerce is, may be seen by the following short state. The goods sent from Great-Britain to Poland greatly exceed those sent from Poland to Great-Britain. All British goods, of whatever denomination, are permitted at low duties; and many of these goods are of that kind for which there is now no demand in other countries. Poland is almost the only country that imports our sugars thoroughly refined to the last stage, which it does in large quantities. The exports from England of tobacco, manufactured in all its species, is greater to Poland than any other country. Poland consumes large quantities of our woollen goods, hard ware, malt liquors, leather, lead, tin, salt, coals, &c. and if the tea-trade was free, would take great quantities of that also. All these are imported from England to Poland by the channel of Dantzick; and his Prussian majesty well knew, that by taking that place into his own possession, the trade of Britain was at his command. He has crushed it already very considerably, and his operations promise that he will crush it more. Yet, after all these insults and injuries, the British court assented to a passive neutrality in the transactions of his Prussian majesty, and the other powers who are associated with him in plunder.

Aug. 7. We hear that one single casket of diamonds, the property of a military officer in the East India company's service, has lately been sent home, valued at 60,000 pounds sterling.

The present situation of many people, with respect to their money, puts me in mind of a story we do not remember to have seen recorded in any of the jest books. A soldier travelling from the north towards London, called at an ale house a little on this side of York, and having drank a pint or two of beer, offered a shilling in payment. The land lord perceiving it was bad, returned it, telling him it would not do. On this the soldier pulled out another, and another still, but being all of the same precious mintage, the land lord could not accept of them. The soldier said he was very sorry for it; that they were such as the king gave him, and he had no other. "If that be the case (quoth boniface) you are even welcome to what you have had, and I must trust for payment till the next time you come this way." A gentleman standing by overheard the dialogue, and pitying the case of the poor soldier, as he had to many miles yet to travel, very humanely offered him a few shillings to help him on his way. "No, thank you, Sir, replied the veteran, I have already travelled by the help of these from Edinburgh hither; and as no body will take them, I have no doubt but they will carry me to London." We leave the application to every one who has any light guineas in his purse.

Aug. 13. It is said that the honourable gentleman, that is soon to be appointed to an important government in America, is to be invested with a red riband, as a step towards reconciling the Americans, by con-

vincing them that their honest and zealous friends are more highly honoured at court than their insidious enemies.

Aug. 14. The tranquillity of the present times is urged (by those who are dissatisfied with the measures of government) as a reason why so considerable an army, as that now in pay, is unnecessary, expensive, and dangerous; but if we examine a little what this tranquillity is owing to, it will appear that the wisdom of our ministers (though some people will not allow them a grain of sense) and the dread of our arms, has procured us this invaluable blessing. It is ridiculous to imagine that foreign princes would long suffer us to enjoy our present happiness, if they did not fear to molest us. The best laws are ineffectual, without a power to enforce the execution of them; and it is in vain to talk of the excellency of a constitution, when a sufficient force is wanting to protect that constitution. The soldier must be a safeguard to the legislator, though subject to the laws.

Aug. 17. The parliament will certainly meet, as we are well informed, early in November, in order to settle the matters relating to the jurisdiction in India, as the bill which lately passed the house must be arranged in an entire new manner.

The court of Spain, we are assured, have a private, though not a public ambassador, now resident in London, which they find answers their purpose very well. This is a species of art hitherto never made use of in times of peace, but perhaps they do not consider themselves at peace with Great-Britain, and therefore do right in planting their spies to advantage.

We hear from Dublin that Mr. Gardener, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bagnelle, Mr. Dawson, and another gentleman of distinction, have offered to advance, upon government security, a sum sufficient to satisfy, for the present, the numerous demands upon the treasury in that kingdom.

The Spaniards keep still increasing their naval power, and hold a very large fleet in readiness both in Ferrol and Carthagena. This does not alarm the ministry, though our ambassador has given every reason to our court to expect a severe and sudden blow from that quarter.

It is a shame, says a correspondent, that the terrors of these times suffers the merchant ships to be so daily insulted and taken by the Spaniards in the West-Indies; we have not less than 8000 seamen in different Spanish jails at this time: Does not this call aloud for redress?

Extract of a genuine letter from on board the *John and Mary*, Captain Daniel Jarvis, belonging to Carlisle bay, in the island of Barbados, dated at Mamora, June 14, 1773.

"On the 16th of March last we sailed from Barbados, on a voyage to the coast of Guinea for slaves, and likewise intended to touch at the Madeiras, in order to take in some wine. We had but indifferent weather, yet met with nothing very remarkable during our whole voyage to the coast. We arrived safe at Alampara, on the slave coast, where we met a good market for our cargo, which consisted of sugars, rum, &c. and took on board 120 negroes, with a small quantity of ivory, and some gold dust. As soon as we had completed our cargo there, which was on the 2^d of May, we set sail for the island of Madeira, but met several hard gales of wind, and a tornado off Cape Bajorca, in which we pitched away our foremast, and sprung a leak, which kept the crew at the pump for four days before they could find it out to stop it. Added to this distress, our water ran low, and the slaves began to shew some signs of mutiny, and once attempted to rise, but were prevented by the scheme being timely discovered. However, it was not thought proper to punish them at that time, as it might tend to make them desperate, and their numbers were far superior to ours. At last we arrived at the island of Ferro, one of the Canaries, where we refitted and got plenty of water. We then shaped our course again for the Madeiras, but had not sailed 20 leagues, when we found that we were chased by four Moorish galleys. It was in vain we crowded all our sail to get out of their reach; the breeze was but light; and they, having the advantage of oars, soon came up, ran along side, and boarded us; but, contrary to their usual custom upon boarding an European ship, they did not begin to rummage and break open the hatches; but commanding all the men except six, the captain, his mate, and the boatswain, below deck, the largest galley took us in tow; and in two days time we all arrived in this port. Notice was immediately sent of our arrival to the Basha of the city, and an order came to take all the negroes on shore, but to continue the white men on board. We had a guard of 25 men on board to look after us, but were not confined in any manner, having the free liberty of the deck whenever we pleased. In this situation we remained near a fortnight, nor could all our solicitations and remonstrances prevail upon them to grant our liberty, even with the loss of our slaves. Excuses were made, that orders must be received from the court of Morocco, as some of the slaves were his imperial majesty's subjects, before our releasement could be granted. During this time we were well treated, having provisions,

etc. sent on board every day. At last, on the 16th of this month, a French ship, from the coast for the Mediterranean, put in here and remained a few days; by her we contrived to send an account of our treatment and bondage to Gibraltar, and hope soon to gain our liberty through the intervention of the English consuls."

An express advice was sent here from Vienna, that the court of France had disgraced and insulted that of England, by her intreaty against her at the Porte, and that the British — there wanted sense to require redress. It is fact, however, that our ministry have resolved — to take no notice of these things.

Aug. 19. The following story, which may be depended on as a fact, should be a lesson to ministers, that the court which is usually paid them, is more addressed to the office than the man. A certain person of distinction, the morning after the great Lord Treasurer Oxford had resigned his staff to the queen, came to his lordship's door, and was very solicitous to be admitted to his presence. The porter, John Read (whom Swift has celebrated for the art of giving denials) made solemn protestations that his lord was not at home. The gentleman, equally well versed in the art of gaining admittance, smilingly replied, "It is only your lord's health I'm particularly anxious about; therefore here's half a crown, and let me up stairs." "Well, Sir, (says Read) your honour may go up; but I suppose you know that my lord resigned his staff last night, and that it is given to the Duke of Shrewsbury." The gentleman, who was by this time half way up stairs, hearing this, instantly turned about; "no, I protest till this moment I heard nothing of the matter: be so kind, John, to accept of the other half crown; don't say a word of my being here; and d'ye hear, coachman, drive to the Duke of Shrewsbury's."

Aug. 24. It is asserted, that the much talked of addition of 2,000,000l. to the appointment of a great personage, will be solicited early in the next session of parliament.

It is reported that the ministry intend to give no opposition to the choosing Mr. Wilkes at the next election for the lord mayor of London; satisfied that they never can withstand his efforts with greater prospect of success than at present, while his interest is so weakened, and their influence is so strengthened by the late defection of the patriots, and they are at length persuaded, that when he has been permitted to enjoy the wished for office, both he and the citizens will be more quiet for the future.

It is said a certain courtier told Mr. Wilkes, the other day, that the ministry wished him success at the next election for lord mayor, as it would ruin his popularity. Tell your friends, replies Mr. Wilkes, I would have them clinch the business, by restoring me to my seat in parliament; and whatever may be the consequence to me, it will be the only chance they can ever have of becoming popular themselves.

Aug. 26. By a gentleman arrived last night from Cambridge, we have the most shocking accounts of the damage done by the late rain. At a place called Barkway, about sixteen miles on this side Cambridge, the waters were so out that the stage coach floated, and was near six hours before it could proceed on the journey. From the above place to Wadestone-mills the current was so rapid that it carried all the corn that lay down in the fields entirely away. The inhabitants about that place were obliged to have recourse to their chambers, and their houses were seven feet under water. A considerable quantity of household furniture was driven to a very great distance from them. At Enfield Wash, the coach with great difficulty, for upwards of a mile, was saved from being driven away. The damages to the farmers thereabouts are said to be incredible.

The celebrated doctor William Robertson, author of the histories of Scotland and of the Age of Charles V. who will, it is expected, this winter, gratify the world with a history of America; in treating of the conquest of Canada, and the administration of Mr. Secretary Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, has the following passage.

THE CHARACTER of the EARL of CHATHAM.

THE secretary stood alone. Modern degeneracy had not reached him. Original, and unaccommodating, the features of his character had the hardness of antiquity. His august mind over-awed majesty, and one of his sovereigns thought royalty so impaired in his presence that he conspired to remove him, in order to be relieved from his superiority. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics, no idle contest for ministerial victories, sunk him to the vulgar level of the great; but overbearing, persuasive, and impracticable, his object was England, his ambition was fame. Without dividing he destroyed party; without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous. France sunk beneath him. With one hand he smote the house of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the democracy of England. The sight of his mind was infinite, and his schemes were to affect, not England, not the present age, only, but Europe and posterity. Wonderful were the means by which these schemes were accomplished; always seasonable, always adequate, the suggestions of an understanding, animated by ardour, and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent, those sensations which soften and allure and vulgarize, were unknown to him. No domestic difficulties, no domestic comforts, reached him; but aloof from the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by its intercourse, he came occasionally into our system, to counsel and to decide.

A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age, and the treasury trembled at the name of Pitt, through all her glances of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that she had found defects in this statesman, and talked much of the inconsistency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories; but the history of his country,

and the calamities of the enemy, answered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an era in the senate, peculiar and spontaneous, familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instinctive wisdom. Not like the torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully, it resembled sometimes the thunder, and sometimes the music of the spheres. Like Murray, he did not conduct the understanding through the painful subtilty of argumentation; nor was he, like Townshend, for ever on the rack of exertion, but rather lightened upon the subject, and reached the point by the flashings of his mind, which, like those of his eye, were felt, but could not be followed.

Upon the whole, there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform; an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence, to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder; and to rule the wildness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should rebound through its history.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

We hear that several persons have received very remarkable benefit in their sight and hearing, by applying to Dr. Graham, oculist and aurist, who lately arrived in this town, from Philadelphia. We hear that his stay here will be no longer than the 25th of December. — Those therefore who have occasion for assistance ought to apply soon.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 12.

Last Saturday Mr. Robert Pinkney was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse, just without the city gate. — He was a useful citizen, generally respected, and has left a widow, with three small children, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

On Tuesday the general assembly of this province met here, when his excellency the governor was pleased, in very few words, to recommend to their consideration the several matters contained in his speech at the opening of the last convention.

Cleared for Barbados, on Monday last, the brigantine *Flying Frigate*, formerly the *Nancy Wright*, Mordecai Gift matter.

November 18, 1773.

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

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

November 10, 1773.

Agreeable to a power from Henry Truman, to be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, the second Tuesday in December next, to the highest bidder, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing within its boundaries about 300 acres, lying in the lower part of Prince George's county, on which is a tolerable good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and other out houses, a good orchard, and a quantity of exceeding good meadow land.

w 3 ALEX. HOWARD MAGRUDER.

Charles county, November 10, 1773.

To be sold, for cash and good London bills, on Wednesday the eighth day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Gerard Neal, deceased, in Cob-Neck,

A PARCEL of very likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and among them a good house carpenter. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

w 3 ANN NEAL, executrix.

To be sold, for ready money or short credit, on the first day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of John White, deceased, on the head of South river, near Ducker's mill,

A PARCEL of household furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep tobacco and corn, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

2w JOSHUA RIDGELY, } administrators.
CORNELIUS BARRY, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against the same are desired to bring them in regularly proved, that they may be settled.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he has furnished himself with every thing necessary for the accomodation of travellers and others, and has opened a tavern on the north side of Severn river, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Page; where his best endeavours shall be exerted to oblige all who may think proper to favour him with their custom.

4w JOHN ROWLINS,

N. B. Said Rowlins and Barnes, carry on their business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public.

S C H E M E

OF A

L O T T E R Y

For raising the sum of five hundred and six pounds five shillings, to be laid out in building a market-house in Chester-Town, and in repairing the town wharf, and erecting ferry stairs for the convenience of the public passing to and from Queen-Anne's county.

No. of Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 - - - of - -	1000 - - - is -	1000
1 - - - - -	500 - - - - -	500
2 - - - - -	250 - - - - -	500
4 - - - - -	100 - - - - -	400
10 - - - - -	50 - - - - -	500
50 - - - - -	20 - - - - -	1000
100 - - - - -	10 - - - - -	1000
800 - - - - -	5 - - - - -	4000

968 Prizes. First drawn 50
1282 Blanks. Last drawn 50

2250 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, are 9000

But a little more than one and a quarter blanks to a prize.

Fifteen per cent. to be deducted for the above purposes.

The necessity of repairing the town wharf, and building ferry stairs, for the convenience of the public, will be readily acknowledged — and the ruinous condition of the market-house, must induce every friend to the prosperity of the town or country, not only to wish, but to assist, in having it removed, and a neat and convenient edifice erected in its room. To effect these good purposes the above scheme is offered, — and it is presumed a lottery so favourable to the adventurers, and instituted for such good designs, cannot fail to meet with the favour and patronage of the public.

The drawing is to begin on the 22d day of February next, at the court-house in Chester-town, under the inspection of the following gentlemen, who are appointed managers, and will give bond, and be on oath faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them, viz. Thomas Smyth, Eleazer M'Comb, Col. Richard Lloyd, John Maxwell, John Voorhees, James Hynson, John Page, Jeremiah Nicols, Thomas Ringgold, William Sluby, jun. and Dr. William Bordley. As soon as the drawing is finished, the fortunate numbers will be published in the Annapolis, Baltimore and Philadelphia news papers, and the Prizes paid by the respective managers who signed the tickets.

Tickets may be had of the managers, and of Messieurs Gilpin and Jurey of Kent county, of Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, & Co. of Mess. Hopper and Kent, and of Mr. Robert Brown, of Queen-Anne's county, of Mr. John Clapham, and Mr. Charles Wallace, at Annapolis, and of Mr. James Cheston, at Baltimore.

Saint Mary's county, Nov. 11, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two mulatto men, viz. James Fillis, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: has on and with him, one white shirt, three osnabrig ditto, one linen coat, one searought ditto with metal buttons, one country cloth jacket, one pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of osnabrig breeches, yarn hose, a pair new shoes, an old hat, and says he belongs to Robert Dorman of Richmond county, Virginia. Ack-by Sorrell, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: has on and with him, two osnabrig shirts, one white ditto, one blue coat with metal buttons, country made fustian jacket, a pair of osnabrig breeches, a pair of old fustian ditto, yarn hose, a pair of old shoes, a felt hat bound with worsted binding, and says he belongs to Richard Mitchell of Lancaster county, Virginia. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

3 w HUGH HOPEWELL, Sheriff.

Bladensburg, October 28, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder, by the subscribers, on Saturday the 20th of November next, at Mrs Church's tavern, for ready money, or good bills of exchange,

SEVEN YOUNG LIKELY COUNTRY BORN SLAVES.

2 w HENRY HARDY, junior,
NICHOLAS BOOTH,
JAMES HOGGAN.

August 31, 1773.

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

t f WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,
ANNAPOLIS,
Has just imported, in the Betsey and Molly,
Captain Nicholson,

A LARGE collection of BOOKS on instructive
and ornamental literature, containing a ge-
neral assortment of all the English classics, histo-
ries, religion, miscellanies, voyages, essays, novels,
150 different plays, Latin and English school books,
and all kinds of stationery.—To be sold at the
London prices, for cash only.

Books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner
and at the most reasonable rates. Paper ruled and
bound for ledgers, journals, &c. upon return if not
done according to directions.

W. A. takes this opportunity of returning his
most grateful thanks to the public for the great en-
couragement his circulating library has met with.
The library at present consists of upwards of 1200
volumes; there will be a large addition of the new
publications and periodical papers subjoined to the
catalogue upon the arrival of the first ship from
London; and such additions will be made from
time to time, as will render the Annapolis library
upon a footing, if not superior, to any circulating
library on the continent. Books lent out by the
year, quarter, month, or night, at the prices af-
fixed in the catalogue.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be given to
dealers who take books in quantities. A large par-
cel of common bibles, and a few dozens best colour-
ed balldene threads, to be sold in wholesale. 3 w

FOR LONDON,

The ship, MORNING STAR, George Dempster
master, lying at Baltimore,

TAKES in tobacco on liberty of consignment,
at seven pounds per ton. For freight or
passage apply to

JAMES CHRISTIE, junior.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 8th day of Decem-
ber next,

A TRACT of land, containing about 100
Acres, lying in Prince-George's county, with-
in three miles of Piscataway, on which is a good
brick dwelling-house, with a kitchen, meat-house,
a fifty feet tobacco-house, corn-house, &c. all in
good repair, with a young orchard; to be sold at
public or private sale, for good bills, cash, or short
credit with security. The title is indisputable.

JOHN CLAVOR, sen.

WANTED,

A TANNER who can come well recommend-
ed, and as he will meet with good encour-
agement, none but such need apply. Enquire of
the Printers. t f

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Snowden,
in Prince-George's county, a dark brindled
steer yearling, marked with a slant piece cut out of
the top of the right ear, and a crop in the left.
The owner may have him again, proving property
and paying charges. 3 w

THERE is at the plantation of George Sexton,
near Frederick-town in Frederick county, a
small white mare, branded on the near shoulder SH,
on the off thigh M, thod before, had a small bell
and a pair of iron spandrels on. The owner may
have her, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

A MAN that understands farming and making
meadow, that will undertake the care of 12
hands, and bring proper recommendations of his
knowledge and fidelity, may meet with encourage-
ment, by applying to

DANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of Joseph Ennall's pas-
ture, in Dorchester county, on Saturday night
the 16th of October, 1773, a likely sorrel horse, a-
bout 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large
blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the
legs, hanging mane, switch tail, paces and gal-
lops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the
subscriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the said county,
shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and
all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from
London; in the Restoration, Captain Thomas;
from Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at
their store on the dock, in Annapolis, by whole-
sale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash,
wheat, Indian corn, or short credit.

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India
goods; and to be sold as usual, spirits, rum,
Madeira wine, molasses, sugar, best hyson, and
bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, jar raisins and cur-
rants, fine Poland starch, best fig and powder
blue, soap, candles, myrtle wax, barrelled pork,
tar, bar iron, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and co.

To be sold, for sterling or current money, the 15th
of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about
350 acres, lying in Fairfax county, in the
colony of Virginia, about 25 miles from Leesburg,
and 30 from Alexandria, adjoining the land of capt.
Francis Payton, &c. The soil suits for planting or
farming, one half of the purchase money to be paid
in 3 months, and the other half in 5 months, on
giving bond and interest with security. The land
may be entered on this fall.

THOMAS MACCUBBIN.

TO BE LET

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

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

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

E. TILGHMAN.

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

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON,

TAILORS and STAY-MAKERS in ANNAPOLIS.

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick,
that they have just imported, a large quantity
of the best materials for stays; and flatter themselves
they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and
gentlemen who please to favour them with their
commands as any of the trade, as they have had
many years experience, both in London and Paris.
Ladies riding habits laced and plain made in the
newest fashion, and all orders executed on the
shortest notice: as we have before advertised to
make stays for ready money only we must beg of
those who are indebted for the same to make imme-
diate payment.

N. B. As one Joseph Delaforce, by trade a cabi-
net-maker, was convicted to this country upwards
of two years past, the ship consigned to Messrs.
Devenport, Strathier, and Lane, merchants in Prince-
Williams county, Virginia; the said Joseph Dela-
force is desired if living, to direct a line as above,
and he will hear of something to his advantage, or
any person knowing him to be dead, a line from
them will be esteemed a particular favour.

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

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, register.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

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

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

May 20, 1773.

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

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

THOMAS STON,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

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

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

POETS CORNER.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Frederick Town, November 3, 1773.

Many pieces have lately been published in your paper, and all with a malicious intent—please, by way of change, to insert this—it is good-natured as a dog, and will hurt nobody, as it contains only the whinings of a poor, simple, loathsome swain.

B. H.

WHY did I leave my cheerful home,
Where peace and safety dwell—
Since forth I foolish went to roam,
Alas! what have I felt!

Oh! Corydon, now may'st thou mourn,
And wail thy hapless fate,
Curse the black day that thou wast born,
And beat thy silly pate—

From this secure and calm retreat,
The muses lov'd abode,
What demon could thy fancy cheat
To join the mad'ning croud!

My heart was like a summer sea,
Unruffled by the breeze,
For all around was harmony,
And all within was peace;

No fiercer passion vex'd my rest,
No turbulent desire,
Pure love of science warm'd my breast
With mild and temperate fire.

But now with burning passion tost,
In vain I seek repose;
Sweet peace is gone! for ever lost,
Till death my griefs shall close—

To idle shews I idler ran,
The race, the ball, the play;
What ills there lurk for thoughtless man,
Tho' all seems smiling, gay!

For there the fair Maria's form
My roving eye survey'd;
Such beauty might an Hermit warm,
Did he behold the maid—

But not those charms my soul ensnare,
My fancy thus is chain'd;
Mere outside of the brightest fair
On me would shine in vain—

The just proportion of a face,
The colour of a skin,
A shape, an air, a studied grace,
A vulgar soul may win—

See with what majesty she walks,
That motion speaks her mind;
Or hear her when she gaily talks,
Or when with sense refin'd,

Then glides the poison thro' my veins,
When ardently I gaze;
But, when she pours the melting strains,
I'm lost in sweet amaze—

Cease, cease, fond youth, to paint the charms,
For which thou sigh'st in vain,
Devoted to another's arms
She little heeds thy pain—

With sudden rage I'm lost on fire,
My rival to destroy—
Gods! with some means my thoughts inspire,
To blast their hated joy—

But let not envy, baleful fiend,
With venom taint thy mind,
The happy man was once thy friend,
And still his heart is kind.

Let those, whom kindred souls unite,
Enjoy the blissful state,
And revel in the full delight,
Their mutual loves create—

And tho' the fullest cup of woe
And bitterness is thine,
Let not unmanly wallings shew
Thy griefs, but secret pine.—

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Dorsey, son of Caleb,

ABOUT thirty head of cattle, some sheep, horses, household furniture, and sundry other articles. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry Dorsey, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claims, to bring them in properly proved, to

Wm. GOODWIN, Administrator.

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.

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

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

I am, with reverence and respect,

The publick's most obliged,

And most humble servant,

THOMAS BALL.

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Anne-Arundel county, October 18, 1773.

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

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

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

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

Oct. 22, 1773.

ts

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

St. Mary's county, October 18, 1773.

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

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

August 18, 1773.

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

ts

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

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

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

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

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

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JAMES TRUMAN.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

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

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

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the subscription papers will be returned to the intended publisher in a few days, in order that he may ascertain the number subscribed for. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N.B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be published on the first day of January next.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant lad, named James Garland, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well made, has short brown hair, fresh complexion, but now pale, having had fevers for some time, and is pock marked: had on, a felt hat, farnought jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers.

Whoever takes up and secured the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, forty shillings currency; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 25, 1773.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

LETTERS from Batavia, of the 16th of September last, advise, that on the 12th of August they observed, at midnight, a bright cloud, that covered the mountain in the district of Cheribon, and at the same time several reports were heard, like those of guns; that the people who dwell on the top, and at the foot of the mountain, not having been able to fly fast enough, a great part of almost three leagues in circumference, detached itself from the rest, and sunk under them; afterwards it was seen rising and falling like the rolling waves of the sea, and emitted globes of fire so luminous, that they were seen from afar, which rendered the night as clear as day; the losses occasioned by these phenomena were the more considerable and melancholy, as 2140 persons, both foreigners as well as natives, lost their lives; 1500 head of cattle perished, and a great number of horses, goats, and fowls of every kind; 39 negro habitations were destroyed; the plantations of coffee, indigo, &c. buried in the earth; in the district of Panimbang, where this mountain is situated, there remained only a fifth part of its inhabitants, and that the devastation occasioned by this accident was felt at the distance of seven leagues round.

PARIS, July 23. An ordinance is lately issued here, to clear up the doubts which had lately arisen, whether cotton velvets, and other cotton stuffs, coming from other foreign countries besides England, as also foreign stuffs, fabricated with any other materials, were to be obliged to pass the offices of Calais and St. Valery, and pay the duty of 30 per cent. made payable on all velvets, cottons and other stuffs entering the ports of Calais and St. Valery, where they are to be sealed with a seal as prescribed by an arret dated February 17, 1688, and to pay 30 per cent. of their value.—This new ordinance declares, that all velvets and cotton stuffs that shall be found in the kingdom without the seal on them and the mark of the manufacturer, prescribed by an arret of February 17, 1688, shall be seized and confiscated, and a fine of three thousand livres levied on the person in whose custody they shall be found, pursuant to two arrets of July 3, 1692, and March 17, 1731. And further this new edict declares, that all English velvets and cotton stuffs, as well as all other stuffs of the manufacture of this country, shall be prohibited from admission into France, under the penalty of seizure of the goods and fine of 3000 livres.

July 30. The archbishop of Bourdeaux has given an instance of benevolence to the world, which few people, we fear, will be willing to imitate. Being informed that the greatest distress prevailed in the city of Bourdeaux, on account of the scarcity and dearth of provisions; in order to lessen it as much as possible, he immediately retrenched all the superfluities of his table and other expenses, and distributed the savings (about 100 crowns a day) amongst the most needy of the people. More was not in his power to do; and by doing all that he could, he has set an example of singular charity to the rich and opulent of this and every other country.

Aug. 10. They write from Crespi, in Valois, that on the 29th of July, at half after eight in the evening, the air serene and calm, and the moon very brilliant, approaching to the north west, a meteor appeared in the south, in the form of a globe, to which was affixed a tail placed vertically; the light reflected by it was so considerable as to obscure that of the moon for some short space, after which the meteor began to decrease in splendor, and tended towards the earth, and about seven minutes after a noise was heard equal to the sound of the largest cannon, and caused such a commotion as to shake the glasses and other moveable bodies in all the houses. The same meteor was seen about the same time at Paris, but they heard nothing of the explosion.

BARCELONA, July 18. Some days past we had an execution here, and the priest asking one of the malefactors; who was not of the popish communion, what persuasion he died in, he replied, I die in full persuasion that all mankind are knaves. The priest did not enquire any farther.

STOCKHOLM, July 17. The king has resolved to increase the punishments which were formerly inflicted by the laws on such advocates as engaged pleaders to undertake unjust and ruinous causes. Such persons heretofore were only reprimanded; but for the future those who shall by such practice, violate the honour of their profession, are to receive corporal punishment.

WARSAW, Aug. 2. Last Saturday sentence was expected to have been passed on the persons accused of being concerned in the plot against his majesty's life. The hall of justice was crowded with people of all ranks and sexes, when his majesty unexpectedly appeared, and harangued the commissioners in a very nervous and moving speech, which drew tears from the whole audience, and is worthy of being recorded, as it shews his religion, humanity, and generosity. The following is the substance of his speech: "It is true that a regicide ought never to be pardoned; for as the fate of the whole nation depends upon the prince, he that makes an attempt upon the prince makes an attempt upon the whole nation; but as, du-

ring these six years, the Polish nation has been in the utmost confusion, and the greatest misfortune, the supreme authority was the matter of dispute; a confederacy was formed, which blindly bore arms against their king and father, meaning, at the same time, that they were opposing a tyrant; the subjects following their chiefs for no other reason than to preserve their country and their liberty, and being also forced to it, cannot be looked upon but as subjects and soldiers, and therefore pardonable; that the chiefs themselves, some of them led by their mistaken notions, and others by treacherous views, ought to be punished with the utmost severity; but as he himself was the person injured, and the accuser, he insisted that not one of his subjects should suffer for his sake, for he freely forgave them all their black designs against him; but this pardon he does not grant as by royal authority, to shew his power, but he pardons them as a christian, that when he bows his knees before the throne of mercy, he may be able to say, with a clear and unspotted conscience, 'forgive my trespasses as I forgive them that trespass against me.' The passing sentence was postponed, and the king again earnestly requested the commissioners not only to spare the lives of the criminals, but even to acquit them, as he forgave them all, present or not present. But still we do not know how this matter will end.

Aug. 11. The negotiation between the Prussians and the city of Dantzic is farther from being concluded than we had imagined. The Prussians, on their side, insist upon always having a guard of fifty men at the port called Fairawasser, with an exemption from all duties for the passage of their merchandizes, and a duty of 300,000 crowns per annum for the revenues of the port; or, if the city is not willing to be subject to this duty, Prussian cashiers shall be placed at the port, authorized to receive, on account of the king, the fifth part of the whole revenue.

The city, on the contrary, demands the unlimited freedom of its own port, of its commerce on the Vistula, and of the ecclesiastical funds within its territory, and is willing to redeem all these things by a sum paid down once for all. The citizens wait with impatience the issue of these negotiations; but they do not appear disposed to abate any thing of the above terms.

BERLIN, Aug. 7. By the motions that have been observed amongst our troops, at different times, within these last eighteen months, and by the warlike preparations which have been carried on through all his Prussian majesty's dominions during that time, it seems past all doubt that peace will not continue long. All the new troops are ordered into the different fortifications, and the old ones have received orders to march towards the Polish territories. Magazines are forming in such abundance that a war of ten years continuance would not consume them; and within this fortnight orders have been given for altering all the soldiers' muskets to enable them to fire more expeditiously, and that their shot may do execution at a greater distance.

From the DANUBE, Aug. 11. We have a confirmation, from very good hands, that the loss of the Russians, near Silestria, has been greater than was at first given out; it is even assured, that the Ottomans, encouraged by that success, which they have paid dearly for, have, in their turn, passed the Danube; that they have attacked and routed the left wing of count Romanzow's army, but that the want of provisions had obliged them to repass that river.

VIENNA, Aug. 12. No situation can be more critical than that of the Czarina's forces under marshal Romanzow; the check they lately met with from the Turks near Silestria, may be succeeded by very extraordinary events; the Russians ever accustomed to conquer since the days of Peter the Great, must, in their turn let us see how this repassage of the Danube, after the action in the vicinity of Silestria, will operate upon their own spirits. We shall now observe if they can bear that defeat with firmness; the Turk like a man of admirable fortitude and foresight, wisely rejected the distressing, the humiliating terms of peace, offered by Mon. Obrescow at Bucharest; trusting perhaps in the equity of his cause, and much more in the natural strength of the country through which the Muscovites must pass before they enjoy a view of Constantinople; hitherto he has acted with sound policy and exemplary constancy. The Sultan Mustapha, now the Czarina's forces have been repelled, has resources which his adversary is at present in great distress to obtain; the flower of the Russian soldiery is greatly diminished, and the Empress's finances so much reduced as to be incapable of negotiating a loan in any of the monied towns of Germany and Holland. These circumstances lead us to conclude that she will, somewhat like her predecessor the Czar Peter, very much against her inclination, consent to a pacification and abandon her favourite object, a free navigation of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Be the terms what they may, the Emperor of Germany, who is not yet returned hither from his late secret expedition, will, on the conclusion of a peace between these powers, recover a considerable part of the Austrian territories, that have been formerly conquered by the Ottomans, and they will be ceded to him by the Grand Signior.

HAGUE, Aug. 18. Prince Gallitzin, chamberlain of the empress of Russia, and her imperial majesty's en-

voy extraordinary to this republic, has received the following letter from Count de Romanzow, dated from the camp before Gourabala, July 13, N. S.

"I delayed, Sir, to inform you of the particulars of my passage over the Danube until my return from thence. You will find the circumstances of it in the enclosed journal. During two weeks we have been engaged with the enemy, because they kept not only before us but also behind us in the desiles, or on uneven intersected ground. On every side we obliged them to abandon their positions and fields of battle, which were all intrenched.

"On having received advice, by some prisoners, which was confirmed through another channel, that the Grand Visir had retired to Baleau, and that he had no more men with him than were necessary for the security of his person, having sent all his troops against us, I repassed the Danube, for I saw no possibility of procuring subsistence for the cavalry on the other side of that river. I have day by day made marches of four wersts, which are not quite two leagues, with drums beating and colours flying, and yet the enemy did not dare to appear; and am returned here without having lost a man in the passage, or a baggage-waggon.

"Although all these advantages, considered in themselves, are very important, after that all the forces which the enemy could bring against ours were defeated and dispersed, nevertheless I consider them of little consequence, in comparison of the loss we have sustained in the person of the brave general Weissman. He is universally regretted, but by me more than by any other person. As, after having beaten his enemy, he died like a hero, his fate ought to be envied by all who pursue our career. In this consists our only consolation, and of every other person, that we know how to prize his merit."

Aug. 27. A convention was concluded on the 28th of last month, between the states-general and the court of Versailles, for reciprocally exempting their subjects from the droit d'Aubaine, similar to what that court has within these two years agreed to with many others of its neighbours.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19. Couriers pass frequently between this court and that of London. It is conjectured on one side, that a reconciliation is on foot between the king and queen Caroline Matilda; on the other hand it is presumed, that his Britannick majesty is endeavouring to prevail on our court to renounce in his favour the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, as also the Lordship of Pinneberg.

L O N D O N,

August 3. A malcontent was lamenting the other day, that the patriot Mr. Cornwall was now pensioned and gone over to the court, and he did not doubt, he said, of seeing shortly the name of every patriot left in the Irish or English list of pensioners. How unreasonable are your complaints! says a by-stander; the other day you were in the dumps because the patriots were proscribed at court, as you called it, and now you are half disposed to talk treason, because the king is likely to have none but patriots about his throne.

It is said that five pound bank notes are to be issued in some degree to remedy the present distress about the gold coin.

August 12. They write from Paris, that two eminent manufacturers in the woollen branch were lately arrested by an exempt, and lodged in the common prison, on an information that both were engaged in the service of the king of Denmark, and speedily intended to embark for Copenhagen, and carry with them some of the best workmen out of the kingdom.

The pope has refused to consecrate a banner under which the Spaniards are to march to utterly extirpate the brave Chilianas.

Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh, brother to the queen, it is said is once more on the point of visiting England, from whence it is actually settled that his highness shall convey one of the finest heiresses in this country to enrich the principality of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

At length the patriotic wishes of Sir Robert Fletcher, one of the commanders of the East-India forces, are complied with. He is dismissed from his office, and succeeded by Thomas Smith, Esq; Sir Robert complained, that by his too great attention to the affairs of the East-India company, he was prevented from doing his duty to his country in parliament. Mr. Duprez, willing to restore so great an orator and patriot to the house of commons, has now given him full leisure to exert all his abilities in St. Stephen's chapel.

'Tis to be hoped his country will consider the great sacrifice Sir Robert has made, and reward a man who has sacrificed an annual income of 20,000l. to manifest a conduct so noble and disinterested.

Aug. 18. This day his majesty was pleased to invest the earl of Northington with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle.

His majesty having signed the several instruments for that purpose, which were presented to the sovereign by Robert Quarme, Esq; gentleman usher of the green

rod, (in the absence of the secretary) the Earl of Northampton was then called into the royal presence, being preceded by the earl of Carlisle, one of the knights companions of the thistle; Mr. Brodie, principal herald of Scotland, (in place of the gentleman usher of the green rod) carrying the sword of state. At the entrance a low reverence was made, a second about the middle, and, on being advanced up to the sovereign, a third. His lordship being presented by the earl of Carlisle, and kneeling down, the herald drew the sword, and, kneeling, delivered it to the sovereign, who thereupon knighted his lordship; the earl, having kissed his majesty's hand, rose up, and green rod administered the oath to his lordship; then green rod, having received the ensigns of the order, presented the same (kneeling) to the sovereign, upon a velvet cushion, who put the ribbon over the earl's left shoulder, who, kneeling down, had again the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; after his lordship rose up, and making a low reverence, withdrew in the same manner as he had entered.

The ceremony was performed soon after the levee, in his majesty's closet, several of the great officers of the court being present.

His majesty having been pleased to comply with the request of the king of Sweden, to invest the baron de Noicken, his Swedish majesty's envoy extraordinary at this court, with the ensigns of the order of the polar star, of which order his Swedish majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate him a knight and commander, the baron had accordingly an audience of his majesty this day, to which he was introduced by the earl of Suffolk, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and, after having made the usual reverences on entering the royal presence, he kneeled down before the king; his majesty then took the sword of state, and performed the ceremony of knighting him therewith; after which his majesty took the ribbon of the order, and invested him with it: this being done, the baron rose up, and his majesty was graciously pleased to congratulate him on this distinguished mark of his sovereign's approbation; the baron then returned his thanks in the most respectful manner to his majesty, and retired, observing the same ceremony as on entering into his majesty's presence.

August 20. It is said that the French have declared war against the Tunisians.

Commodore McKenzie is not to have the command in India, as it has been reported. That worthy officer had the promise of the king, but the refusal of Lord Sandwich.

August 30. Letters by the mails received mention, that it is no longer a secret whether the king of Prussia is gone, for that on the 16th instant he set out, accompanied by the prince and prince Frederick of Brunswick, together with major general d'Abbal, his majesty's general Aid de Camp for Silesia. The next morning he was followed by lieutenant general de Buddenbrock, and by the count de Roush, minister of state and of war.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 7.

"By some vessels just arrived in our road from the Black Sea, we have learned the following intelligence, of which they were witnesses. On Sunday the 4th of July last, five Turkish vessels of 24 and 27 guns, on board of one of which was the commanding Basia of the Turkish fleet, together with a Chebec of 24 guns, met with two small Russian vessels, of 14 guns each, commanded by the Sieur Kinsbergh, who had no more than 150 men on board. No sooner had the Turks discovered these two vessels, than they sent a messenger (a Frenchman) to the Russian commander, desiring that he would surrender, as he could not possibly withstand six ships, any one of which was able to beat him. The Russian commanding officer made answer, that surrendering was not his office but fighting, and he was ready to receive them. A battle ensued, and the Russians fired so briskly upon the sails, ropes, and masts, that after four hours engagement the Turks were obliged to sheer off; and the Russians kept themselves ready, expecting another attack; but the Turks did not return, and made use of the opportunity to escape. The Russians lost 40 men, and the Turks are supposed to have lost above 100."

Authentic letters just received from Paris, declare, that the chevalier Grenier is going out with a small squadron from Brest to the East-Indies, upon a secret expedition.

The above officer is just returned to France from making a voyage into the Indian Seas, in consequence of a proposal he made to the French minister about three years since, the issue of which was, that he discovered a new passage from the Isle of France to the coast of Coromandel and China, which shortened the voyage near 1000 leagues. This important circumstance was a short time since, by order of the French king, laid before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, the members of which, after examining the chevalier's journals, &c. gave as their opinion his discovery would turn out of great utility in the nautical world, as the new route was not only practicable during the latter monsoon, or from October to April, but that it was free from any remarkable danger, even if a large fleet should attempt it.

Letters from Constantinople say, that they are in no dread of a visit from the Russians since their ill success in the two last engagements, when they were obliged to repass the Danube, with very great loss of brave officers as well as soldiers.

They write from Toulon, that the armaments at that port, which have been discontinued some months, are again ordered to be continued by direction of the superintendants of a marine department, but on what account they are commenced is difficult to determine.

The wheat harvest is remarkably fine about Grayes in Essex, and so forward, that it is expected to be all got in by Sunday evening, if the weather should continue fine.

Saturday morning the finest pieces of roasting beef were sold in Newgate marked at 2s. 8d. the stone, and other meat much cheaper.

August 31. Letters from Lisbon, by the Gibraltar man of war, Capt. Rich, who arrived last Friday at Portsmouth, bring an account that the court of Spain have demanded of the court of Portugal a fleet of men of war, which are to consist of ten sail of the line and five frigates, to assist them against the Moors: which demand is to be complied with upon certain conditions, that they pay the officers and sailors their wages, and that as soon as the war is finished with the Barbarians, they send home their ships, and not employ them against any European power.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, July 10.

"The Spaniards still continue fortifying and strengthening every place of theirs in the West-Indies, and America, especially on the Islands of Cuba, and Hispaniola, where new fortifications and works are raising up daily, and several bodies of troops have lately arrived there from old Spain. The Spanish naval force now in the West-Indies, is known to amount to thirty ships of the line, most of them large vessels besides frigates, sloops, &c. In short, the Spaniards seem resolved (if not to act on the offensive part) to be every way in a state of defence."

Lord Chatham, we hear, has had a Prussian nobleman upon a visit to him for some weeks, and it is said they have been travelling about the country together.

It is reported that the late Lord Littleton has left several valuable tracts on different subjects, which it is hoped will be given to the publick when collected together.

Orders are given from the war office for a general muster and return of the militia in every county of this kingdom, and for all vacancies in them to be immediately filled up.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, Aug. 29.

"This morning arrived here, with an express from Jamaica, the Princess Amelia man of war, Sir Thomas Bekeley commander, who immediately set out for London. And the same day arrived the Adriatick, Capt. Max, and the Fox, Capt. Norrman, both transports from Quebec."

By a private letter from St. Anne's in Jamaica we learn, that their sugar crops were never more favourable than this year; that they will load, before the 25th of July, double the number of ships they had ever done before; and that next year there will be opened two additional shipping ports.

Sept. 1. Some very important matters are on the carpet, the affairs of the powers on the continent are coming to a crisis, and it seems as if our court doubted it may be a disagreeable one. All the foreign governors are ordered to their stations, and are preparing to depart, and the ambassador to France is in motion.

It is confidently reported at Paris that the Spaniards have declared to the French court their absolute intentions of assisting the Turks, even in case that court should refuse their concurrence.

We hear that a certain American governor concluded a letter which he lately wrote to one of the secretaries of state with these remarkable words: "I now perceive nothing will re-establish my authority, therefore I beg to be recalled, and that speedily, otherwise I may probably be soon called to another world."

Within this week, we are told, orders have been sent to our ambassadors now resident at all the European courts, to spare no pains or expences to discover every transaction that may be likely to affect Great-Britain, and to send the earliest intelligence of it here.

They write from Lille, that a young lady of immense fortune has just escaped from a convent there with her confessor.

We hear that an additional duty, almost amounting to a prohibition, will be laid on French wines of all kinds imported into this kingdom.

A letter from Turin, dated July 6, says, "On the 25th ult. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a magazine of powder, which the king of Sardinia keeps at Chambery for the use of the public, took fire, and though it contained but six barrels, the explosion was so great that part of the city walls, and several neighbouring houses, at fifty yards distance, were thrown down, many others were shaken, eighteen persons perished in the ruins, and numbers were very much wounded."

A gentleman who left Dublin on Tuesday evening gives an account of a very great riot that happened there the day before. The Irish manufacturers (connived at by the masters) have for some time past behaved with great insolence to those who wore cloaths of any other than their own manufacture. Ladies have had muslin gowns cut to pieces in the streets. Several gentlemen, with nankeen waistcoats and breeches, have had both cut to pieces, and obliged to go home naked. One day the week before the rioters stopped a post-chaise, and took out a gentleman from between two ladies, and after disrobing him of his nankeen waistcoat and breeches, put him into the chaise again. Such has been the exploits for a week or two past; but that day it was resolved to make a public procession, and figures were dressed up representing Captain Nankeen and Miss Muslin. The figures were carried through the streets of Dublin; attended by a most riotous and insolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace, and the lord mayor at their head met the rioters in Francis Street. Nothing could prevail upon them to disperse, and at last some of them (for great numbers were armed with pistols and cutlasses) fired upon the soldiers. The word was then given, and the soldiers fired and killed seven upon the spot, and wounded twelve others, who are not expected to live.—The gentleman from whom we have this intelligence saw the dead car-

ried off. The mob afterwards broke the windows of one of the sheriffs, and a guard of Highlanders were posted at the mayor's house, to prevent the like outrage there.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the three regiments of foot guards for completing the same to their full establishment, in the room of the old men, who have been lately dismissed from their service.

Two Spanish men of war, and six galleons richly laden, are arrived at Cadiz.

Such has been the emigration from Ireland of late, on account of the great decrease of the linen manufacture, &c. that we are informed, by a gentleman of veracity just arrived from Philadelphia, that in the course of last year there have been landed there, from only two ports in the north of Ireland, no less than 12,000 families.

Sept. 2. The Spaniards know no better method to oppress and harass the rich kingdom of Naples, than by erecting several courts of justice, with a small pension to such as sit at the head of them; so that they are tempted to take bribes, keep causes undecided, encourage law-suits, and do all they can to fleece the people, in order to support their own dignity. There cannot be a better scheme to drain Bengal of the last rupee, than to send among a licentious and luxurious people, a set of wrangling lawyers, who will soon find the wealth of the province with the directors of the India company and their servants.

Our great and wise ministers are at length, it is said, brought to their senses; the warm opposition their measures have met with on the other side of the water, compelling them to acknowledge that they have strained the bow far beyond their original intention.

However the good-natured part of the public may be disposed to with an accommodation between a royal northern pair, it is asserted by the knowing ones, that no such step has ever yet been in contemplation, nor from the nature of things ever can be effected.

It is said, from private dispatches, that the late successful attack of the Turks on a part of the Russian forces, has so abundantly raised their spirits as to bid fair for future victories.

The Czarina, whose pride and ambition is gratified by having herself considered as the sole agitator of the present martial manœuvres on the continent, is nevertheless, we are assured, merely a cat's paw to a certain artful and high-reaching monarch, who has been heard to boast of his talents for fomenting and appeasing national differences at will.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 25.

The English prints, with which we have been favoured by the packet, give an account of the safe arrival of the Annapolis at her moorings the 21st of August. Captain Eden writes his intention of sailing again for this province about the 25th of September, he may be therefore hourly expected—should he arrive safe, and the weather keep open, the Annapolis will soon sail again for England, and return here early in the summer.

By the papers of the 1st of September we are informed also, that the Richmond, Captain Love, was arrived safe at Dover, with whom went passenger Col. Sharpe, our late governor, and Mrs. Ogle.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

LOST, and supposed to be STOLEN.

A LARGE folio book, covered with green vellum, containing part of the inestimable records of the HOMOXY CLUB—Whoever finds the said record, provided he is not a member, and brings it to Mrs. Howard at the coffee-house, close sealed up, and makes oath before some magistrate that he or she came honestly by it, and that they have neither inspected the contents, nor suffered any other person so to do, shall receive the above reward, or fifty pounds sterling for the book, and no questions asked—

By order of the club,

THE SECRETARY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3W DANIEL DULANY, junr. administrator.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administrator.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Anne-Arundel county, November 22, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the land advertised in this gazette, No. 1468, to be sold by Nathaniel Waters on the 27th instant, will not be sold at the time therein mentioned, but put off to a future day, when notice thereof will be given.

Herring-bay, November 22, 1773.

THE schooner BELVIDERE will sail for Philadelphia about the 5th of December next, and is to return from thence immediately: any gentleman having goods to bring from there to Patuxent, or any part near this place, by leaving their orders with Mr. William Wilkins at Annapolis, or Mr. Hollingsworth of Philadelphia, may depend on having them punctually executed, by

Their humble servants,

4w WEEMS and MORTON,

November 22, 1773.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. John Hammond, situate mid-way between the head of Severn and Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus H, which paces, trots and gallops, and appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

3w JAMES WATTS.

Anne-Arundel county, November, 23, 1773.

THERE is at the plantation of James Wallingford, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about 12 and an half hands high, 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock O, has a standing mane, several white spots on his back, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

3w

November 18, 1773.

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

Signed by order of the committee.

JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.

November 10, 1773.

Agreeable to a power from Henry Truman, to be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, the second Tuesday in December next, to the highest bidder, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing within its boundaries about 300 acres, lying in the lower part of Prince George's county, on which is a tolerable good dwelling house with two brick chimnies, and other out houses, a good orchard, and a quantity of exceeding good meadow land.

3w ALEX. HOWARD MAGRUDER.

Charles county, November 10, 1773.

To be sold, for cash and good London bills, on Wednesday the eighth day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Gerard Neal, deceased, in Cob-Neck,

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and among them a good house carpenter. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

3w ANN NEAL, executrix.

To be sold, for ready money or short credit, on the first day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of John White, deceased, on the head of South river, near Ducker's mill,

A PARCEL of household furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep tobacco and corn, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

2w JOSHUA RIDGELY, administrators.

CORNELIUS BARRY, administrators.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against the same are desired to bring them in regularly proved, that they may be settled.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he has furnished himself with every thing necessary for the accomodation of travellers and others, and has opened a tavern on the north side of Severn river, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Page; where his best endeavours shall be exerted to oblige all who may think proper to favour him with their custom.

4w JOHN ROWLINS,

N. B. Said Rowlins and Barnes, carry on their business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public.

FOR LONDON,

The ship MORNING STAR, George Dempster master, lying at Baltimore,

TAKES in tobacco on liberty of consignment, at seven pounds per ton. For freight or passage apply to

3w JAMES CHRISTIE, junior.

THERE is at the plantation of George Sexton, near Frederick-Town in Frederick county, a small white mare, branded on the near shoulder SH, on the off thigh M, shod before, had a small bell and a pair of iron spangles on. The owner may have her, proving property and paying charges.

S C H E M E

L O T T E R Y

For raising the sum of five hundred and six pounds five shillings, to be laid out in building a market-house in Chester-Town, and in repairing the town wharf, and erecting ferry stairs for the convenience of the public passing to and from Queen-Anne's county.

No. of Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 - - - of - - -	1000 - - -	1000
1 - - - - -	500 - - -	500
2 - - - - -	250 - - -	500
4 - - - - -	100 - - -	400
10 - - - - -	50 - - -	500
50 - - - - -	20 - - -	1000
100 - - - - -	10 - - -	1000
800 - - - - -	5 - - -	4000

968 Prizes. First drawn 50
1282 Blanks. Last drawn 50

2250 Tickets, at 4 dollars each, are 9000

But a little more than one and a quarter blanks to a prize.

Fifteen per cent. to be deducted for the above purposes.

The necessity of repairing the town wharf, and building ferry stairs, for the convenience of the public, will be readily acknowledged—and the ruinous condition of the market-house, must induce every friend to the prosperity of the town or country, not only to wish, but to assist, in having it removed, and a neat and convenient edifice erected in its room. To effect these good purposes the above scheme is offered, and it is presumed a lottery so favourable to the adventurers, and instituted for such good designs, cannot fail to meet with the favour and patronage of the public.

The drawing is to begin on the 22d day of February next, at the court-house in Chester-town, under the inspection of the following gentlemen, who are appointed managers, and will give bond, and be on oath faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them, viz. Thomas Smyth, Eleazer M'Comb, Col. Richard Lloyd, John Maxwell, John Voorhees, James Hynson, John Page, Jeremiah Nicols, Thomas Ringgold, William Sluby, jun. and Dr. William Bordley. As soon as the drawing is finished, the fortunate numbers will be published in the Annapolis, Baltimore and Philadelphia news papers, and the Prizes paid by the respective managers who signed the tickets.

Tickets may be had of the managers, and of Messieurs Gilpin and Jurey of Kent county, of Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, & Co. of Mess. Hopper and Kent, and of Mr. Robert Brown, of Queen-Anne's county, of Mr. John Clapham, and Mr. Charles Wallace, at Annapolis, and of Mr. James Chelton, at Baltimore.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,
A N N A P O L I S,

Has just imported, in the Betsey and Molly, Captain Nicholson,

A LARGE collection of BOOKS on instructive and ornamental literature, containing a general assortment of all the English classics, histories, religion, miscellanies, voyages, essays, novels, 150 different plays, Latin and English school books, and all kinds of stationery—To be sold at the London prices, for cash only.

Books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates. Paper ruled and bound for ledgers, journals, &c. upon return if not done according to directions.

W. A. takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the public for the great encouragement his circulating library has met with. The library at present consists of upwards of 1200 volumes; there will be a large addition of the new publications and periodical papers subjoined to the catalogue upon the arrival of the first ship from London; and such additions will be made from time to time, as will render the Annapolis library upon a footing, if not superior, to any circulating library on the continent. Books lent out by the year, quarter, month, or night, at the prices affixed in the catalogue.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be given to dealers who take books in quantities. A large parcel of common bibles, and a few dozens best coloured balladine threads, to be sold in wholesale.

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

6w

JOHN PERRIE.

Saint Mary's county, Nov. 11, 1773:

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two mulatto men, viz. James Phillis, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: has on and with him, one white shirt, three ofsnabrig ditto, one linen-coat, one searought ditto with metal buttons, one country cloth jacket, one pair of ofsnabrig trousers, a pair of ofsnabrig breeches, yarn hose, a pair new shoes, an old hat, and says he belongs to Robert Dorman of Richmond county, Virginia. Ack-by Sorrell, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: has on and with him, two ofsnabrig shirts, one white ditto, one blue coat with metal buttons, country made fustian jacket, a pair of ofsnabrig breeches, a pair of old fustian ditto, yarn hose, a pair of old shoes, a felt hat bound with worsted binding, and says he belongs to Richard Mitchell of Lancaster county, Virginia. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

3w HUGH HOPEWELL, Sheriff.

October 28, 1773:

STOLE out of the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday the 14th of September, a black Mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, branded on the near buttock C H; she has a large star, and was with foal when taken away. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward.

CLEMENT HILL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of Joseph Ennall's pasture, in Dorchester county, on Saturday night the 16th of October, 1773, a likely sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the legs, hanging mane, switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, all reasonable charges, paid by

w6 JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

A MAN that understands farming and making meadow, that will undertake the care of 12 hands, and bring proper recommendations of his knowledge and fidelity, may meet with encouragement, by applying to

if DANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

TO BE LET

THE house and out houses lately the Rev. Mrs. Neill's, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, together with a large garden, and two grass lots in front, between the house and the river. The house is well built, of good brick, 33 feet square, two stories; four rooms on each floor, with a commodious garret. A brick kitchen, 41 by 25, five rooms below, three above, very conveniently laid out for several useful purposes, three fireplaces below, and one above. A negro house, poultry house, stable, chaise house, and corn house. There are two orchards of very fine fruit, of which the tenant may have abundantly sufficient for every use for his family. The situation is high, dry, healthy and very beautiful, being in full view of all the shipping trading in the river, and several fine seats. It has the advantages of very good fishing, fowling, and fine oysters; in a good neighbourhood, about seven miles below the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis. A family at this place may either be quite retired, or enjoy the company of an agreeable set of acquaintance.

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

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

4w E. TILGHMAN.

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

Annapolis, October. 12, 1773.

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

3w

GEORGE RANKEN.

rod, (in the absence of the secretary) the Earl of Northampton was then called into the royal presence, being preceded by the earl of Carlisle, one of the knights companions of the thistle; Mr. Brodie, principal herald of Scotland, (in place of the gentleman usher of the green rod) carrying the sword of state. At the entrance a low reverence was made, a second about the middle, and, on being advanced up to the sovereign, a third. His lordship being presented by the earl of Carlisle, and kneeling down, the herald drew the sword, and, kneeling, delivered it to the sovereign, who thereupon knighted his lordship; the earl, having kissed his majesty's hand, rose up, and green rod administered the oath to his lordship; then green rod, having received the ensigns of the order, presented the same (kneeling) to the sovereign, upon a velvet cushion, who put the ribbon over the earl's left shoulder, who, kneeling down, had again the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; after this his lordship rose up, and making a low reverence, withdrew in the same manner as he had entered.

The ceremony was performed soon after the seven, in his majesty's closet, several of the great officers of the court being present.

His majesty having been pleased to comply with the request of the king of Sweden, to invest the baron de Nolcken, his Swedish majesty's envoy extraordinary at this court, with the ensigns of the order of the polar star, of which order his Swedish majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate him a knight and commander, the baron had accordingly an audience of his majesty this day, to which he was introduced by the earl of Suffolk, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and, after having made the usual reverence on entering the royal presence, he kneeled down before the king; his majesty then took the sword of state, and performed the ceremony of knighting him therewith; after which his majesty took the ribbon of the order, and invested him with it: this being done, the baron rose up; and his majesty was graciously pleased to congratulate him on this distinguished mark of his sovereign's approbation; the baron then returned his thanks in the most respectful manner to his majesty, and retired, observing the same ceremony as on entering into his majesty's presence.

August 20. It is said that the French have declared war against the Tunisians.

Commodore McKenzie is not to have the command in India, as it has been reported. That worthy officer had the promise of the king, but the refusal of Lord Sandwich.

August 30. Letters by the mails received mention, that it is no longer a secret whether the king of Prussia is gone, for that on the 16th instant he set out, accompanied by the prince and prince Frederick of Brunswick, together with major general d'Ahhai, his majesty's general Aid de Camp for Silesia. The next morning he was followed by lieutenant general de Buddenbrock, and by the count de Roult, minister of state and of war.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 7.

"By some vessels just arrived in our road from the Black Sea, we have learned the following intelligence, of which they were witnesses. On Sunday the 4th of July last, five Turkish vessels of 24 and 27 guns, on board of one of which was the commanding Bassa of the Turkish fleet, together with a Chebec of 24 guns, met with two small Russian vessels, of 14 guns each, commanded by the Sieur Kinsbergh, who had no more than 150 men on board. No sooner had the Turks discovered these two vessels, than they sent a messenger (a Frenchman) to the Russian commander, desiring that he would surrender, as he could not possibly withstand six ships, any one of which was able to beat him. The Russian commanding officer made answer, that surrendering was not his office but fighting, and he was ready to receive them. A battle ensued, and the Russians fired so briskly upon the sails, ropes, and masts, that after four hours engagement the Turks were obliged to sheer off; and the Russians kept themselves ready, expecting another attack; but the Turks did not return, and made use of the opportunity to escape. The Russians lost 40 men, and the Turks are supposed to have lost above 200."

Authentic letters just received from Paris, declare, that the chevalier Grenier, is going out with a small squadron from Brest to the East-Indies, upon a secret expedition.

The above officer is just returned to France from making a voyage into the Indian Seas, in consequence of a proposal he made to the French minister about three years since, the issue of which was, that he discovered a new passage from the Isle of France to the coast of Coromandel and China, which shortened the voyage near 2000 leagues. This important circumstance was a short time since, by order of the French king, laid before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, the members of which, after examining the chevalier's journals, &c. gave as their opinion his discovery would turn out of great utility in the nautical world, as the new route was not only practicable during the latter monsoon, or from October to April, but that it was free from any remarkable danger, even if a large fleet should attempt it.

Letters from Constantinople say, that they are in no dread of a visit from the Russians since their ill success in the two last engagements, when they were obliged to retreat the Danube, with very great loss of brave officers as well as soldiers.

They write from Toulon, that the armaments at that port, which have been discontinued some months, are again ordered to be continued by direction of the superintendants of a marine department, but on what account they are commenced is difficult to determine.

The wheat harvest is remarkably fine about Grayes in Essex, and so forward, that it is expected to be all got in by Sunday evening, if the weather should continue fine.

Saturday morning the finest pieces of roasting beef were sold in Newgate market at 2s. 8d. the stone, and other meat much cheaper.

August 31. Letters from Lisbon, by the Gibraltar man-of-war, Capt. Rich, who arrived last Friday at Portsmouth, bring an account that the court of Spain have demanded of the court of Portugal a fleet of men of war, which are to consist of ten sail of the line and five frigates, to assist them against the Moors: which demand is to be complied with upon certain conditions, that they pay the officers and sailors their wages, and that as soon as the war is finished with the Barbarians, they send home their ships, and not employ them against any European power.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, July 10.

"The Spaniards still continue fortifying and strengthening every place of theirs in the West-Indies, and America, especially on the Islands of Cuba, and Hispaniola, where new fortifications and works are raising up daily, and several bodies of troops have lately arrived there from old Spain. The Spanish naval force now in the West-Indies, is known to amount to thirty ships of the line, most of them large vessels besides frigates, sloops, &c. In short, the Spaniards seem resolved (if not to act on the offensive part) to be every way in a state of defence."

Lord Chatham, we hear, has had a Prussian nobleman upon a visit to him for some weeks, and it is said they have been travelling about the country together.

It is reported that the late Lord Littleton has left several valuable tracts on different subjects, which it is hoped will be given to the publick when collected together.

Orders are given from the war office for a general muster and return of the militia in every county of this kingdom, and for all vacancies in them to be immediately filled up.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, Aug. 29.

"This morning arrived here, with an express from Jamaica, the Princess Amelia man of war, Sir Thomas Beikley commander, who immediately set out for London. And the same day arrived the Adriatick, Capt. Max, and the Fox, Capt. Norrison, both transports from Quebec."

By a private letter from St. Anne's in Jamaica we learn, that their sugar crops were never more favourable than this year; that they will load, before the 25th of July, double the number of ships they had ever done before; and that next year there will be opened two additional shipping ports.

Sept. 1. Some very important matters are on the carpet, the affairs of the powers on the continent are coming to a crisis, and it seems as if our court doubted it may be a disagreeable one. All the foreign governors are ordered to their stations, and are preparing to depart, and the ambassador to France is in motion.

It is confidently reported at Paris that the Spaniards have declared to the French court their absolute intentions of assisting the Turks, even in case that court should refuse their concurrence.

We hear that a certain American governor concluded a letter which he lately wrote to one of the secretaries of state with these remarkable words, "I now perceive nothing will re-establish my authority, therefore I beg to be recalled, and that speedily, otherwise I may probably be soon called to another world."

Within this week, we are told, orders have been sent to our ambassadors how resident at all the European courts, to spare no pains or expences to discover every transaction that may be likely to affect Great-Britain, and to send the earliest intelligence of it here.

They write from Lille, that a young lady of immense fortune has just escaped from a convent there with her confessor.

We hear that an additional duty, almost amounting to a prohibition, will be laid on French wines of all kinds imported into this kingdom.

A letter from Turin, dated July 6, says, "On the 25th ult. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a magazine of powder, which the king of Sardinia keeps at Chambery for the use of the public, took fire, and though it contained but six barrels, the explosion was so great that part of the city walls, and several neighbouring houses, at fifty yards distance, were thrown down, many others were shaken, eighteen persons perished in the ruins, and numbers were very much wounded."

A gentleman who left Dublin on Tuesday last night gives an account of a very great riot that happened there the day before. The Irish manufacturers (connived at by the masters) have for some time past behaved with great insolence to those who wore cloaths of any other than their own manufacture. Ladies have had muslin gowns cut to pieces in the streets. Several gentlemen, with nankeen waistcoats and breeches, have had both cut to pieces, and obliged to go home naked. One day the week before the rioters stopped a post-chaise, and took out a gentleman from between two ladies, and after disrobing him of his nankeen waistcoat and breeches, put him into the chaise again. Such has been the exploits for a week or two past; but that day it was resolved to make a public procession, and figures were dressed up representing Captain Nankeen and Miss Muslin. The figures were carried through the streets of Dublin, attended by a most riotous and insolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace; and the lord mayor at their head met the rioters in Francis Street. Nothing could prevail upon them to disperse, and at last some of them (for great numbers were armed with pikes and cutlasses) fired upon the soldiers. The word was then given, and the soldiers fired and killed seven upon the spot, and wounded twelve others, who are not expected to live. The gentleman from whom we have this intelligence saw the dead car-

ried off. The mob afterwards broke the windows of one of the sheriffs, and a guard of Highlanders were posted at the mayor's house, to prevent the like outrage there.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the three regiments of foot guards for completing the same to their full establishment, in the room of the old men, who have been lately dismissed from their service. Two Spanish men of war, and six galleons richly laden, are arrived at Cadix.

Such has been the emigration from Ireland of late, on account of the great dearth of the linen manufacture, &c. that we are informed, by a gentleman of veracity just arrived from Philadelphia, that in the course of last year there have been landed there, from only two ports in the north of Ireland, no less than 12,000 families.

Sept. 2. The Spaniards know no better method to oppress and harass the rich kingdom of Naples, than by erecting several courts of justice, with a small pension to such as sit at the head of them; so that they are tempted to take bribes, keep causes undecided, encourage law-suits, and do all they can to fleece the people, in order to support their own dignity. There cannot be a better scheme to drain Bengal of the last rupee, than to send among a licentious and luxurious people, a set of wrangling lawyers, who will soon share the wealth of the province with the directors of the India company and their servants.

Our great and wise ministers are at length, it is said, brought to their senses; the warm opposition their measures have met with on the other side of the water, compelling them to acknowledge that they have strained the bow far beyond their original intention.

However the good-natured part of the public may be disposed to wish an accommodation between a royal northern pair, it is asserted by the knowing ones, that no such step has ever yet been in contemplation, nor from the nature of things ever can be effected.

It is said, from private dispatches, that the late successful attack of the Turks on a part of the Russian forces, has so abundantly raised their spirits as to bid fair for future victories.

The Czarina, whose pride and ambition is gratified by having herself considered as the sole agitator of the present martial manœuvres on the continent, is nevertheless, we are assured, merely a cat's paw to a certain artful and high-reaching monarch, who has been heard to boast of his talents for fomenting and appealing national differences at will.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 25.

The English prints, with which we have been favoured by the packet, give an account of the safe arrival of the Annapolis at her moorings the 21st of August. Captain Eden writes his intention of sailing again for this province about the 25th of September, he may be therefore hourly expected should he arrive safe, and the weather keep open, the Annapolis will soon sail again for England, and return here early in the summer.

By the papers of the 1st of September we are informed also, that the Richmond, Captain Love, was arrived safe at Dover, with whom were passengers Col. Sharpe, our late governor, and Mrs. Ogle.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.
LOST, and supposed to be STOLEN.

A LARGE folio book, covered with green vellum, containing part of the inestimable records of the Honourable CLUB—Whoever finds the said record, provided he is not a member, and brings it to Mrs. Howard at the coffee-house, close sealed up, and makes oath before some magistrate that he or she came honestly by it, and that they have neither inspected the contents, nor suffered any other person so to do, shall receive the above reward, or fifty pounds sterling for the book, and no questions asked.

By order of the club,

THE SECRETARY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3W DANIEL DULANY, Jun. administrator.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administrator.
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Anne Arundel county, November 22, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the land advertised in this gazette, No. 1468, to be sold by Nathaniel Waters on the 27th instant, will not be sold at the time therein mentioned, but put off to a future day, when notice thereof will be given.

Herring-bay, November 22, 1773.

THE schooner *Belvidere* will sail for Philadelphia about the 5th of December next, and is to return from thence immediately; any gentleman having goods to bring from there to Patuxent, or any part near this place, by leaving their orders with Mr. William Wilkins at Annapolis, or Mr. Hollingsworth of Philadelphia, may depend on having them punctually executed, by

Their humble servants,

WEEMS and MORTON,

November 22, 1773.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. John Hammond, situate mid-way between the head of Severn and Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus H, which paces, trots and gallops, and appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

JAMES WATTS.

Anne-Arundel county, November, 23, 1773.

THERE is at the plantation of James Wallingford, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about 12 and an half hands high, 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock O, has a standing mane, several white spots on his back, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

November 18, 1773.

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

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.

November 10, 1773.

Agreeable to a power from Henry Truman, to be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, the second Tuesday in December next, to the highest bidder, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing within its boundaries about 300 acres, lying in the lower part of Prince George's county, on which is a tolerable good dwelling house with two brick chimneys, and other out houses, a good orchard, and a quantity of exceeding good meadow land.

ALEX. HOWARD MAGRUDER.

Charles county, November 10, 1773.

To be sold, for cash and good London bills, on Wednesday the eighth day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Gerard Neal, deceased, in Cob-Neck,

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and among them a good house carpenter. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

ANN NEAL, executrix.

To be sold, for ready money or short credit, on the first day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of John White, deceased, on the head of South river, near Ducker's mill,

A PARCEL of household furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep tobacco and corn, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all are sold.

JOSHUA RIDGELY, administrators.

CORNELIUS BARRY, administrators.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against the same are desired to bring them in regularly proved, that they may be settled.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has furnished himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, and has opened a tavern on the north side of Severn river, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Page; where his best endeavours shall be exerted to oblige all who may think proper to favour him with their custom.

JOHN ROWLINS,

N. B. Said Rowlins and Barnes, carry on their business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public.

FOR LONDON,

The ship *MORNING STAR*, George Dempster master, lying at Baltimore,

TAKES in tobacco on liberty of consignment, at seven pounds per ton. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES CHRISTIE, junior.

THERE is at the plantation of George Sexton, near Frederick-Town in Frederick county, a small white mare, branded on the near shoulder SH, on the off thigh M, shod before, had a small bell and a pair of iron spurs on. The owner may have her, proving property and paying charges.

S C H E M E

L O T T E R Y

For raising the sum of five hundred and six pounds five shillings, to be laid out in building a market-house in Chester-Town, and in repairing the town wharf, and erecting ferry stairs for the convenience of the public passing to and from Queen-Anne's county.

No. of Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 1000	1000	1000
1 of 500	500	500
2 of 250	500	500
4 of 100	400	400
10 of 50	500	500
50 of 20	1000	1000
100 of 10	1000	1000
800 of 5	4000	4000

968 Prizes. First drawn 20
1282 Blanks. Last drawn 50

2250 Tickets, at 4. dollars each, are 9000

But a little more than one and a quarter blanks to a prize.

Fifteen per cent. to be deducted for the above purposes.

The necessity of repairing the town wharf, and building ferry stairs, for the convenience of the public, will be readily acknowledged—and the ruinous condition of the market-house, must induce every friend to the prosperity of the town or country, not only to wish, but to assist, in having it removed, and a neat and convenient edifice erected in its room. To effect these good purposes the above scheme is offered,—and it is presumed a lottery so favourable to the adventurers, and instituted for such good designs, cannot fail to meet with the favour and patronage of the public.

The drawing is to begin on the 22d day of February next, at the court-house in Chester-town, under the inspection of the following gentlemen, who are appointed managers, and will give bond, and be on oath faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them, viz. Thomas Smyth, Kleazer M'Comb, Col. Richard Lloyd, John Maxwell, John Voorhees, James Hynson, John Page, Jeremiah Nicols, Thomas Ringgold, William Sluby, jun. and Dr. William Bartley. As soon as the drawing is finished, the fortunate numbers will be published in the Annapolis, Baltimore and Philadelphia news papers, and the Prizes paid by the respective managers who signed the tickets.

Tickets may be had of the managers, and of Messieurs Gilpin and Jurey of Kent county, of Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, & Co. of Mess. Hopper and Kent, and of Mr. Robert Brown, of Queen-Anne's county, of Mr. John Clapham, and Mr. Charles Wallace, at Annapolis, and of Mr. James Cheston, at Baltimore.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,
ANNA POLIS,
Has just imported, in the Batsey and Molly,
Captain Nicholson,

A LARGE collection of BOOKS on instructive and ornamental literature, containing a general assortment of all the English classics, histories, religion, miscellanies, voyages, essays, novels, 150 different plays, Latin and English school books, and all kinds of stationery.—To be sold at the London prices, for cash only.

Books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates. Paper ruled and bound for ledgers, journals, &c. upon return if not done according to directions.

W. A. takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the public for the great encouragement his circulating library has met with. The library at present consists of upwards of 1200 volumes; there will be a large addition of the new publications and periodical papers subjoined to the catalogue upon the arrival of the first ship from London; and such additions will be made from time to time, as will render the Annapolis library upon a footing, if not superior, to any circulating library on the continent. Books lent out by the year, quarter, month, or night, at the prices as fixed in the catalogue.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be given to dealers who take books in quantities. A large parcel of common bibles, and a few dozens best coloured balladine threads, to be sold in wholesale.

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

JOHN FERRIE.

Saint Mary's county, Nov. 11, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaway, two mulatto men, viz. James Ellis, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with him, one white shirt, three ornabrig shirts, one green coat, one fawnought ditto with metal buttons, one country cloth jacket, one pair of ornabrig trousers, a pair of ornabrig breeches, yarn hose, a pair new shoes, an old hat, and says he belongs to Robert Dorman of Richmond county, Virginia. Ack-by Sorrell, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with him, two ornabrig shirts, one white ditto, one blue coat with metal buttons, country made fustian jacket, a pair of ornabrig breeches, a pair of old fustian ditto, yarn hose, a pair of old shoes, a felt hat bound with worked blading, and says he belongs to Richard Mitchell of Lancaster county, Virginia. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them away.

HUGH HOPEWELL, Sheriff.

October 28, 1773.

STOLE out of the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday the 14th of September, a black Mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, branded on the near buttock C H; she has a large star, and was with foal when taken away. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward.

CLEMENT HILL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of Joseph Ennall's pasture, in Dorchester county, on Saturday night the 16th of October, 1773, a likely sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the legs, hanging mane, switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

A MAN that understands farming and making meadow, that will undertake the care of 12 hands, and bring proper recommendations of his knowledge and fidelity, may meet with encouragement, by applying to

DANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

TO BE LET

THE house and out houses lately the Rev. Mrs. Neill's, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, together with a large garden, and two grass lots in front, between the house and the river. The house is well built, of good brick, 33 feet square, two stories; four rooms on each floor, with a commodious garret. A brick kitchen, 41 by 23, five rooms below, three above, very conveniently laid out for several useful purposes, three fireplaces below, and one above. A negro house, poultry house, stable, chaise house, and corn house. There are two orchards of very fine fruit, of which the tenant may have abundantly sufficient for every use for his family. The situation is high, dry, healthy and very beautiful, being in full view of all the shipping trading in the river, and several fine seats. It has the advantages of very good fishing, fowling, and fine oysters; in a good neighbourhood, about seven miles below the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis. A family at this place may either be quite retired, or enjoy the company of an agreeable set of acquaintance.

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

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

E. TILGHMAN.

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

Annapolis, October, 12, 1773.

THE subscriber understanding book-keeping in all its various methods, would be glad to appropriate the evenings of the ensuing season to pointing or setting any merchant's or tradesman's books, or engraving of writings for any private gentleman, or others, in any of the hands practised in England. Those who may have occasion, and think proper to employ him, may depend on their business being executed in a neat and correct manner, by

Their humble servant,

GEORGE RANKEN.

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

W4

JAMES TRUMAN.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

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

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

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the subscription papers will be returned to the intended publisher in a few days, in order that he may ascertain the number subscribed for. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be published on the first day of January next.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant lad, named James Garland, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well made, has short brown hair, fresh complexion, but now pale, having had fevers for some time, and is pock marked: had on, a felt hat, farnought jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, forty shillings currency; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

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

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

To be sold, on Wednesday the 8th day of December next,

A TRACT of land, containing about 100 Acres, lying in Prince-George's county, within three miles of Piscataway, on which is a good brick dwelling-house, with a kitchen, meat-house, a fifty feet tobacco-house, corn-house, &c. all in good repair, with a young orchard; to be sold at public or private sale, for good bills, cash, or short credit with security. The title is indisputable.

4w

JOHN CLAVOR, sen.

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

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

ELIZA TANNEY, Administratrix,
N. LEWIS SEWALL, Administrator.

August 18, 1773.

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

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THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London; in the Restoration, Captain Thomas, from Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, wheat, Indian corn, or short credit,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods; and to be sold as usual, spirits, rum, Madeira wine, molasses, sugar, best hyson, and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, jar raisins and currants, fine Poland starch, best fig and powder blue, soap, candles, myrtle wax, barrelled pork, tar, bar iron, &c. &c.

6w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and co.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON,
TAILORS and STAY-MAKERS in ANNAPOLIS.

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have just imported, a large quantity of the best materials for stays; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience, both in London and Paris. Ladies riding habits laced and plain made in the newest fashion, and all orders executed on the shortest notice: as we have before advertised to make stays for ready money only we must beg of those who are indebted for the same to make immediate payment.

N. B. As one Joseph Delaforce, by trade a cabinet-maker, was convicted to this country upwards of two years past, the ship consigned to Messrs. Devenport, Strather, and Lane, merchants in Prince-Williams county, Virginia: the said Joseph Delaforce is desired if living, to direct a line as above, and he will hear of something to his advantage, or any person knowing him to be dead, a line from them will be esteemed a particular favour.

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

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Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, register.

WANTED.

A TANNER who can come well recommended, and as he will meet with good encouragement, none but such need apply. Enquire of the Painters.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

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

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

HENRY RIDGELY.

May 20, 1773.

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

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

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Snowden, in Prince-George's county, a dark brindle steer yearling, marked with a slant piece cut out of the top of the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

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