

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

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 3, 1774

R O M E, October 18.

A PETITION was dropped in the penitentiary's office by a gentlewoman unknown, wherein she desires absolution for her education of a daughter of her's, whom she brought up in all respects like a son, sent her to the university, and procured her preferment in the church. This affair is much talked of, and in many companies has revived the story of Pope Joan.

Warsaw, Oct. 26. His Polish majesty has ordered a monument to immortalize the memory of H. Butzar the hussar, who lost his life in defending the king against the regicides, and was the means of saving the king's life. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceased, with an inscription in the Polish language to the following purport: "here rests the body of H. Butzar, who died in the defence of king Stanislaus Augustus. The cursed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched regicides on the 30 of November 1771, to pierce the heart of the king, he with pleasure received in his own breast; of the same wounds he died a most glorious death for the welfare of his mother country, and for the life of his prince. His king laments in his death the loss of so loyal and so faithful a subject, and to immortalize this noble deed, he erected this monument as an instance of morality and virtue down to the latest posterity, and likewise to the fame and honour of the deceased."

L O N D O N, November 1.

A maiden lady at Hackney, who died last week, left twenty guineas each to four maidens who were to be her pall bearers, and were to swear that they were maids before receiving the money; but when the oath came to be administered, three of them recanted, declaring they should think it a heinous sin to be guilty of perjury.

Nov. 4. The duke of Grafton, it is said, ever since he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government, and that now he is a most accomplished statesman; therefore whenever Lord North resigns, he is to succeed him, and will give the public reason to say very different things of him from what they have hitherto said. However strange this may appear we are told 'tis fact.

They write from Madrid, that a discovery has been made of a set of coiners in South America, who have counterfeited the specie of that country, to the amount of six or eight millions. Several Jesuits are found among them.

A correspondent says, "the king of Prussia has declared, that he has no claims on the bishopric of Osnaburg, or any places dependant on it in the circle of Westphalia."

Nov. 13. In the course of last summer all the forts on the coast of Africa have been surveyed by two engineers, the state and condition of which have been laid before the proper officers.

Yesterday, as a lady at the Bank was receiving her dividend, she laid a small cake down in a paper upon the desk; while she signed her name, one of the brokers immediately stole it, and placed a cipher in the room; the lady took it up, and was greatly surprised at the metamorphosis; but a gentleman telling her he imagined it was done out of a joke, she wittily replied, "Then you must allow, Sir, it was a black joke."

Offers have been made to his grace the duke of Devonshire to take a part in administration; to which, it is said, he replied, "he could not offer so gross an indignity to the memory of his father."

Letters received on Tuesday from Madrid declare, that his catholic majesty was determined to persevere in the sitting out his armament, and that his intentions appear hostile.

Arbitrary as the king of Prussia may be thought to reign, certain it is that he is fearful of putting any thing into execution contrary to the opinion of his ministers and counsellors: as a proof of this, ever since the close of our last war he has been forming some scheme or other to compel England to discharge the arrears he says are due to him; but never could get the concurrence of those about him. Now, it seems, he is bent upon seizing Hanover at all events, having by some stratagem artfully drawn from his ministers their consent.

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commission sixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

Governor Boyd has ordered all the stores in the garison of Gibraltar to be thoroughly examined, and an exact account taken and laid before him under the following heads: serviceable, repairable, and unserviceable, in order that they may be prepared should they receive an unexpected visit.

Nov. 15. A discovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuscript papers of M. de Feneclon, archbishop of Cambray. This valuable acquisition consists of a translation of six books of Ho-

mer's Olyfsey, a translation of the chief orations of Demosthenes; great numbers of letters, themes given to the duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand; and Telemachus, with several additions and notes that never appeared before.

One Mr. Fabrigas, a resident in Minorca, on account of some very heavy oppressions from general Moltyn, his majesty's governor of that island, last summer, brought an action against that officer. The cause was tried before lord chief justice Mansfield, and a verdict of three thousand pounds damages was found for the plaintiff; afterwards the defendant's counsel moved the court for a new trial, which occasioned the governor to be summoned before a very awful tribunal, where the following particulars occurred:

One day last week a command was sent to the culprit to attend immediately at Kew, his majesty having business with him of the utmost importance. This command was immediately obeyed, and on the ministerial officer's arrival, he was introduced into the royal closet, where he found Lord North and Lord Mansfield, who had likewise received particular messages to attend, but were entirely ignorant of the business on which they were summoned, until the entrance of the viceroy gave immediate intimation to the noblemen, that it was on his account. The great personage soon appeared, and confirmed this opinion, by addressing himself to Lord Mansfield in the following manner:

"It is from you, my lord, that we expect a clear account of the heavy charge brought lately against this gentleman, in one of our courts of justice; the relations already given us have been so partially coloured, and so indistinctly confused, that we must rely on the implicit truth of your recital, as the only means of investigating to our own satisfaction, a matter that so nearly affects ourselves, and the safety of our subjects in foreign governments. We have, my lord (addressing himself to Lord North) desired your attendance, not alone to have the benefit of your advice, but to shew you that we will not in the least encourage or support any man, who, trusted with our delegated authority, shall use it to the worst of purposes, that of oppressing his fellow subjects. And you, Sir, (speaking to the viceroy) we thought proper to command your attendance, to hear our sincere opinion of your conduct, and to convince you, that all reliance upon our protection, assistance, or future favour is in vain, if we find you have merited, by oppression and injustice, the stigma which has been thrown on your character." Lord Mansfield then entered into a minute detail of the circumstances, but eloquently palliated the most flagrant; he recited the provocations given to the viceroy, in a style that set them on a level with the most provoking injuries to his person and government; in which colourings he was more than once interrupted by Lord North, which set them in their true light. When his lordship had finished, the king demanded his positive and real opinion, whether the verdict given was just and adequate? To this plain demand, enforced by a determined voice and accent, the equivocating P— was obliged to give an affirmative reply. Lord North was then asked his opinion, who replied, that he had not the least doubt of the justness of the verdict; that the tyranny and cruelty of the viceroy were but too palpable; though it must be confessed, some provocations were given, yet his conduct was notoriously illegal and oppressive."

"I am afraid (continued his lordship) the gentleman's high opinion of military government betrayed him into this most flagrant violation of the civil power, and as to the verdict being adequate, the injuries sustained by the sufferer, no doubt, determined the jury to fix it; yet the viceroy's delinquency being clearly proved, the sum given was a very inadequate punishment." His majesty thanked his lordship for his sincerity, and the honesty of his opinion; and then, turning to the viceroy, told him, that he was at liberty to offer any thing in his own defence. On which permission he gave a very strict account of every transaction, and laboriously endeavoured to gloss over each circumstance. When he had ended, his majesty spoke to him as follows: "You will perhaps think, Sir, that our interference is unnecessary; but when you reflect that the power you had, and used, we must say so shamefully, originated from us, you must allow our clear right to see such abuses rectified, such proceedings stoppt. The laws of your country have in some measure punished you; but do not tempt them too far; you may avail yourself of these delays, which, though the plague of individuals, are the safety of the laws; but be assured, that our assistance shall be expected in vain. Our continuance of favour, or not, a future time shall inform you." His majesty then retired, and the conference broke up.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Copenhagen, Sept. 19.

"I had not been long here before I received a visit from Mr. —, who you know is as well acquainted with what passes at court, as most people. He told me that for these last two months, business of no kind has been transacted, but such as related to Prussia's

king. This artful and ambitious man has so wriggled himself into the favour of the Danish king, that whatever he says is a law. Several of the best regiments in Denmark are to be at his service whenever called for, so that I hope the British ministry will watch his motions closely, as many things pass in this city which incline me to think he will not be long before he gives England some disturbance. The queen Dowager has lately been at Berlin incog."

Last week a gentleman of immense fortune, at Uxbridge, purchased a male infant of one of his tenants, who had lain in a few days, and was left a widow: he gave one hundred guineas for the child, on consideration the mother was never to own it, and intends adopting it as his own son.

N E W - Y O R K, January 13.

Extra of a letter from London, Oct. 9, 1773.

"You may depend upon the truth of what I shall write you on public affairs, as I have the most certain information and knowledge of all the secret and principal springs of motion in the government."

"I am amazed, and mortified beyond measure, to find the virtue, wisdom, generosity and greatness, that used to distinguish the British nation, sunk into their opposite vices. The public taste seems to be depraved, and the powers of reasoning and just reflection to be lost in dissipation. Matters of the highest importance, on which the welfare, and even the very existence of the British empire depends, are treated as idle whimsies, scarce deserving a serious thought; while the most contemptible trifles, and pernicious extravagancies, are the principal objects of general attention and pursuit. Never did passion run higher for high titles, wealth and power. So passionately are these desired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too base, too dishonest, or too cruel: But they are not desired for good, but evil purposes. Riches are not desired to relieve the distressed, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the prisoners; to encourage industry, to free worthy persons from those accidental embarrassments that too frequently make their lives unhappy, and deprive their families and country of their usefulness; to promote schemes for the aggrandizement of their country by the noblest of all charities, the freedom and happiness of its inhabitants—A happiness arising from conscious integrity, and a comfortable subsistence on the fruits of their industry. High titles are not desired as affording opportunities for public service, as incentives to noble actions, and giving them weight and efficacy; nor is power coveted for the protection of virtue and innocence, to punish bold offenders, to rescue the weak from oppression and wrong, nor for any purposes of benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly desired for the indulgence of pride, luxury and sensuality; to be spent on stately houses, costly furniture, equipages and drefs; numerous servants, extravagant feasts, and diversions, lewdness, gluttony, drunkenness, and every vice which a depraved appetite can stimulate: greatness and power are chiefly now sought after as the means of pursuing a course of vice and dissipation, without restraint or fear of punishment, to support a plan of proceeding agreeable to the prevailing taste and principles of the times, our dearest rights seem to be the devotee sacrifice, and continual encroachments are made upon the English constitution, which unless prevented by the virtue and resolution of the Americans, is in danger of being entirely broken and destroyed."

"At the same time that the public expences have been increased beyond all bounds, numerous sources from which the national wealth used to flow in, have been by most incomprehensible policy, cut off and destroyed. The effects begin to be felt severely. The managers are at their wits end, for money to support their numerous tribe of dependents, and procure a majority of fit members to enslave their constituents, and vote away the liberty and property of their country."

"Having drained all the sources of the revenue in England, the scheme was formed to recruit the funds from America, and the article of the East-India company's tea, was thought extremely proper to begin the experiment. For this purpose it was, that the duty on that article was removed, and indeed that it was made lower than at first, whereby it might have the better chance to escape opposition; but by the reception of it, the right of taxation should be admitted, as soon as the colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the best authority assure you, that the design is gradually to raise the duties, and extend them to every article of your commerce, and of the necessities of life, till you shall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

Jan. 20. On Saturday at 4 o'clock in the morning, the brig Nancy, George Smith commander, with equal prudence and precipitation, took her departure for Charlestown, South Carolina; the captain being apprehensive that the justice of this country, would bring him to condign punishment, on account of his inhuman behaviour to near 300 Scotch Highlanders, who

were so unfortunate as to be passengers in this little vessel, and treated with such an excess of cruelty as to occasion the death of one third of their number.

The minds of the inhabitants were never known to be more tenderly affected than by the case of the unfortunate people lately landed here from the brigantine Nancy, Capt. Smith, from the Highlands of Scotland. When they embarked, their numbers were about 280; their allowance was to have been one pound of meal each day, and half a pound of beef each week. But, strange to relate, the whole store of beef amounted only to six barrels for the voyage, in which sixteen weeks were expended. During the whole passage, their principal sustenance was pea meal, mixed with bean meal; for they were denied their favourite aliment (oatmeal) and there was a stock of it on board. Their water was put into foul wine-casks, which turned it four, and occasioned a violent dysentery: about eighty of their number died of this disease; and incredible to say it, there was six-pence sterling exacted from the living for the liberty of lifting each lifeless corpse over the side, and depositing it in a watery grave. In short, there appear circumstances uncommonly savage and brutal in the treatment of these wretched passengers. The contractors in Scotland are very highly censured; but their miserable manner of victualling the vessel could hardly be accompanied with orders to treat the poor folks with cruelty and insupportable insolence, which they loudly complain of.

When their forlorn condition was communicated to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity, and to the other clergy of the church of England, they, last Sunday very pathetically recommended it to their three several congregations, from whose cordial beneficence resulted contributions amounting to upwards of £200. which, together with a very respectable sum, that had the preceding Sunday been collected for the same benevolent purpose, from the congregation of the Protestant Dissenters, is delivered into the hands of gentlemen, who are applying it in the most effectual way to recruit and relieve these real objects of charity and protection.

A great Indian chief, called Hayosketa, arrived at Johnson-Hall, the third instant, with many other Indians, from the Ohio, having matters of great importance to communicate to Sir William Johnson, who is ever ready to hear and assist those in distress.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,
THE distresses of the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland expressed in their petition, which will be delivered to you by the secretary, appear to be of a very alarming nature, and justify to call for the particular attention of this government.

The insolent outrages of a set of men, who have long bid defiance to the laws of the country, and have afforded protection to offenders of the most heinous kind, ought not certainly in a well regulated society to be suffered to pass with impunity; but when these men embody themselves, rally forth with arms in their hands, and in a warlike manner attempt to dispossess the peaceable inhabitants of a county lately laid out, and established by act of assembly within the known bounds of the province; it is a procedure of so dangerous a tendency, as not only to threaten the destruction of that infant county, but strikes at the peace of the whole province.

I think it, therefore, incumbent on me, gentlemen, to recommend this matter to your most serious consideration, and to request you will fall upon such measures as will strengthen the hands of government in this extraordinary and alarming occasion, repel the violence of these lawless intruders, and afford the petitioners that immediate protection and relief which their necessities and situation require.

JOHN PENN.

December 14th, 1774.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 14th ult. and the petition from the inhabitants of Northumberland county, with the papers respecting the claim of Connecticut government to a part of Pennsylvania; and as we esteem a due obedience to the laws and the preservation of the public peace, to be of the first moment to the happiness and welfare of the people, we heartily concur in sentiments with your honour, that the violent outrages committed within the known limits, of this province by the emigrants from the colony of Connecticut, and the protection they have given to the most atrocious offenders, in open defiance of the laws of the country, call for the particular attention of government.

Since we find, from repeated experience, that the mild laws of this province have proved ineffectual to restrain these lawless disturbers of the peace within any bounds, we have thought it necessary to prepare and pass a bill with more severe penalties, which we hope will in future deter them from the execution of their unwarrantable designs and restore the public tranquillity.

The hands of government being thus strengthened, we have no doubt but your honour will pursue the proper measures to effect so desirable a purpose; and yet, that we may not seem deficient in our duty, on so extraordinary and alarming an occasion, which portends the greatest mischiefs to the province, and that those ill disposed people may know that they are acting in opposition to the weight of the whole government, we cannot avoid shewing our just abhor-

rence of their conduct, by most earnestly entreating your honour to give special directions to the magistracy, sheriffs and other officers concerned in the administration of justice, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty within their respective jurisdictions, and to exert themselves in suppressing all acts of violence, and every illegal attempt to dispossess the peaceable inhabitants of this province, by putting the laws in strict execution.

From the papers communicated by the secretary we are sorry to find the government of Connecticut has given countenance to the lawless possession of these emigrants, by resolving to prosecute a claim not only to lands they have lately seated themselves on, but to a great part of the province. We do not mean, nor is it our duty to decide on the merits of the dispute between them and the proprietaries. And yet we cannot help thinking it very extraordinary, that after a total silence with respect to any claim, the most perfect acquiescence with the settlements made under the royal grant of this province for the space of near a century, and their late refusal, when called on by his majesty in council, to prosecute such claim if any they had, we should now find them, of a sudden, adopting so contrary a measure. But what appears to us still more extraordinary, is their declining, in their late negotiations with your honour, after they have assumed the claim, to prosecute it on the merits before his majesty in council, the only proper judicature where this unhappy controversy can be decided, as this conduct carries with it the appearance of a design to delay a matter, of which the peace and tranquillity of both colonies require an immediate determination, if not to continue their unjustifiable proceedings in support of their claim.

To prevent the mischievous effects of this unkind and unneighbourly disposition in the government of Connecticut, we beg leave earnestly to request that your honour will pursue every effectual measure to call the claimants before his majesty in council, and to bring their claim to an immediate decision.

Signed by order of the House.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.

January, 18th, 1774.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 3.

We hear that the Adventure, Capt. Maynard, is arrived at London from Severn, after a very short passage.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Snow Ceres, Nicholas Bodkin, from Lewis Town.

CLEAR'D,

Schooner Musquitto Hawk, James Digge, for North Carolina.

Schooner Industry, William Woolsey, for St. Eustatia.

Ship Sally, Robert Keith, for Barcelona.

* * This Gazette number 1482, compleats the year, to which time we most earnestly request our customers to discharge their several and respective balances, and thereby enable us to carry on a very expensive business. Those who are now in arrears from three to seven years, cannot, with any degree of justice complain, should we strike off their names as subscribers, and take every legal step to enforce payment, which our situation will oblige us to do, if they do not pay due regard to this advertisement; we have not as yet received sufficient for the gazette, to pay for the paper alone.

January 25, 1774.

SUNDY negroes to be sold on Thursday the 10th of next month, where I now live, and credit given for some time, if required. My trustees will attend to confirm the sale.

JOHN ADDISON,

TAKEN away by mistake last Wednesday evening from the ball-room, a remarkable heavy cane, with a gilt head, and a small cypher below, intelligible only to the owner. Whoever has it, is requested to return it immediately to Mr. Denton Jacques at the dock.

Charles County, January 27, 1774.

THE creditors of the Rev. John Macpherion, are desired to meet at Port Tobacco the 15th of February next; to receive their dividend of what money (belonging to said Macpherion) may then be in the hands of

JOSEPH HAWKINS. } trustees.
GEORGE DENT. }
SAMUEL LOVE. }

THERE is at the plantation of Paul Hoy, living in Frederick county, a gray bright bay mare, 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white spot in her forehead. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Jan. 18, 1774.

THE inhabitants of All Saints parish intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for money to build a church in said parish, where the old one now stands, near the mouth of Monocacy.

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

Baltimore Town, January 18, 1774.
WILLIAM HICKS, esq; merchant in Whitehaven, having appointed the subscriber, his attorney in fact, to transact and settle all his affairs in North America, all persons indebted to him, on bills, bonds, notes, or accounts, for goods shipped them, dealings with Basil Biscoe deceased, Mr. Robert Watts, or Vernon Hebb esq; late attorneys in fact for him (or otherwise) are desired to make immediate payment, or be prepared to do it by March court next; and for the convenience of those indebted in Saint Mary's county, I will attend at Leonard Town, on Wednesday and Thursday in the said court week, in order to receive and settle the same. All persons that neglect to comply with this request, will be dealt with in the strictest manner the law will admit of, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons. To be sold at private, if not at public sale, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in St. Mary's county, and as conveniently situated as any in those parts for commerce and trade, and once the metropolis of Maryland, and flourishing city of St. Mary's, which land lye adjoining to each other, and have almost every convenience man can ask for, being on a fine navigable river, and shipping may lye safe and close to their store or granary's doors, and plenty of fish and oysters. The lands are good and contain as follows: Saint Mary's freehold, 7 acres. Governor's field, 200. Squires purchase, 37. Part of St. Peters, 100. The old chapel land, 27. In the whole 371 1/2 acres: on which are the following improvements, a good dwelling house, 54 by 20 with 4 rooms below and 3 above, with a brick chimney and two fire places; kitchen, meat, and milk-houses. Store house 20 by 16, counting house, granary, barn 40 feet square, two quarters for negroes, and all other convenient houses and fine springs of water, one of which is sufficient for a water mill, and has had one erected on it many years, and ground for most of the neighbourhood, but gone to decay within these few years; (the mill house and stones are still on the spot,) and may be rebuilt at a small expence. There is also adjoining the same, a piece of lease land containing 378 acres, with good improvements thereon. It is impossible to describe all the conveniences belonging to these lands, any person wanting to purchase, may see the same by applying to Vernon Hebb Esq; or Mr. Masley Leigh, living near the premises and will shew them. Likewise part of another tract of land lying within one mile of the others, called the Church Hill lands, containing about 500 acres, being wood land and plenty of timber thereon; the quit rent of those lands are trifling, being under old rents and part thereof pays only 20lb wheat per hundred acres.

Also to be sold several valuable slaves, being all country born, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst which is a tanner and shoemaker, a cook and washerwoman; the others have all been bred up to plantation business, also all the stock of horses, hogs, &c. and all other things on the plantation. The whole or any part of the lands, negroes, &c. may be purchased at private sale from the subscriber, and attendance will be given on the spot, from the 20th of February, to the first of March next for that purpose, and if not sold by then, the same will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday, the third day of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, and continue until the whole is sold by WILLIAM AISQUITH,

Attorney in fact for William Hicks, Esq.

Pr. George's county (near Piscataway), Jan. 20, 1774. To be sold on the premises, for ready money only, at public vendue, on Thursday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue till sold,

PART of a tract of land called Nick'd him of Deer Range and Meadows, containing 264 acres; the soil is well adapted for tobacco or grain of any kind; there is likewise plenty of timber both for building and fencing. On said land is a commodious dwelling house lately finished 30 feet by 20, with 4 rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and 2 chimnies at each end; likewise a very convenient kitchen, meat house, milk house, meal house, corn house, still house, a large tobacco house and plenty of stables, all in good repair; an apple orchard containing about 800 or 1000 trees, from which may be made yearly 4 or 5000 gallons of cider; also a good peach orchard. There may be got on the land 20 acres of good meadow ground, 8 of which are cut down, and about 2 or 3 in good order and sowed with timothy seed; about 100 acres of the land are cleared and advantageously fenced in, with about 5 or 6000 pannels. Likewise to be sold household furniture of various kinds, cider, brandy, a still; stock, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to W3

JOSEPH NOBLE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting gun or dog within my inclosures; if they do, they may depend that the law will be put in force against them by JOSEPH HOWARD.

18, 1774.
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Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-ma-
kers and ladies habit-makers, take this method
to inform the public, that they have just imported
from London a large quantity of the best materials
for carrying on the stay-making business, and are
now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pink-
ney lately lived. All orders from their customers
and others in either of the above branches of busi-
ness will be thankfully received and speedily exe-
cuted.

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

Frederick county, Jan. 19, 1774.
On Monday the 21st of February next if fair, if not
the next fair day, will be let to the lowest bidder,
by the vestry of Prince-George's parish,

THE building a church in the said parish, at or
near where the old one now stands, being
within four miles of George-Town, where
plank, shells and shingles may be had on reasonable
terms; the size 50 feet square in the clear, the pitch
24 feet, the walls of brick 22 and a half inches
thick the first story, and eighteen inches the second
story, the foundation up to the water table to be of
stone three feet thick, and the water table to be
three feet from the surface, the roof to be covered
with cypress shingles: the wood for burning the
bricks and the framing timber may be got on the
church land; part of the money will be paid down
to the undertakers, they giving bond with security
for the true performance of their contract.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, register.

Queen-Anne's county, Jan. 14, 1774.
WAS found by my servant, near Queen's Town,
in August last a piece of silk; whoever has lost
it may have it again, on proving property and pay-
ing costs, if claimed in four weeks from this date,
otherwise it will be disposed of.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

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

ISAAC M'HARD.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey,
widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a red cow,
8 or 9 years old, her left ear cropp'd, a little bit
out of her right ear which is slit. The owner may
have her again on proving property and paying
charges.

THERE is at the plantation of William Mac-
cubbin, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay
horse colt, about 2 years and a half old, 12 hands
high, trots and gallops, is neither docked nor
branded. The owner may have him again on
proving property and paying charges.

January 6, 1774.
THE subscriber at the request of several gen-
tlemen, has provided a quantity of the best
liquors of all kinds and other necessaries, to keep
tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As
the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble
or expence shall be wanting in him to have every ar-
ticle of the best quality, and ready attendance; he
hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all
times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the
estate, are desired to bring them in immediately,
and those who are indebted to it, are requested to
settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any
part of the bay.

THERE is at the plantation of John Thompson;
junr. of Poplar-Hill, St. Mary's county, a
black gelding, about eight years old, thirteen
hands and one inch high, trots and gallops, brand-
ed on the near buttock P; his off hind foot white,
and a star in his forehead.

The owner may have him again, proving pro-
perty and paying charges.

3w

December 14, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last,
a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver
by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a redish
colour, one frock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat
of the same, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted
stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair
which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is a-
bout five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted
with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in
London was given up to him and a discharge, after
which he executed another indenture, by which he
was to be allowed in consideration of his former ser-
vice, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week
till the expiration of his time, which would have
been in September next: masters of vessels are re-
quested not to carry him out of the country; and
whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall
receive five pounds reward, and if brought home
reasonable charges.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.
THE following persons are committed to my
custody as runaways.

JOHN CLARK, about 36 years of age, 5 feet
6 inches high, well made, a dark complexion, has
on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and osnabrig
trousers, says he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly,
near Newport, in New-Castle county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet
4 inches high, slim made, a dark complexion, he
has on two spotted flannel jackets, and has been a
faiior.

JOHN SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet
5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a
blue coat, and osnabrig trousers.

JOHN LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet
8 inches high, a stout made fellow, but appears to
be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet
6 inches high, fresh complexion, has on a blossom
coloured coat and waistcoat, and says he formerly
lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Pennsylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confesses he is a
servant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frede-
rick county, near to Col. Cresop's.

Their masters, if they have any, are desired to
take them away and pay charges to
ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

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 STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Ma-
berly Esq; coach and herald painter, and var-
nisher to their majesties and the royal family; pro-
poseth (under the direction of Joseph Horatio An-
derson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the
various branches of coach and herald painting, var-
nishing and gilding; as well plain as in the most
decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, circ-
seure, decorated ceilings for halls, vestibules, and
saloons, either in festoons of fruits, flowers, figures,
or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, gilding
and burnishing in the neatest manner. As well
house-painting, in distemper as dead whites, as in the
common colours, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen
who please to favour him with their commands, may
depend on his speedy execution: which he flat-
ters himself will soon recommend him to the favour
of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to
Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly at-
tended to.

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

CHARLES LANSDALE.

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

Prince-George's county, December 31, 1773.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
certain Alexander Bell, who answers in every
respect (except his height and the great coat) the
description given of Joseph Anderson, by Thomas
Ennals the 3d. Bell is very near if not quite six
feet high: has on, a new dark coloured knap fur-
tout coat, a jeans coat without lining, and buttons
covered with the same; a clouded knap pattern
jacket, buttons covered with the same; country
dressed leather breeches, yarn hose, very good shoes,
with scooped Pinchbeck buckles; a very good
castor hat almost new, London made, and cocked
fashionably; two old white shirts, a new check
ditto; his hair is naturally black, but is now about
half mixed with gray, and he wears it loose, though
it appears just long enough to tie. His master is
desired to pay charges and take him from.

2w

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

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

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.
ALL persons having claims against John Morton
Jordan, deceased, late of the city of Annapo-
lis, are desired once more to bring in their accounts
legally proved immediately, that payment may be
made. Sundry persons have at different times told
me that they have claims against the estate, for to-
bacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if
they have any such legal claims) to bring them in;
this is to give them notice, that the administrator is
paying over the balance of the money come to his
hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will
into execution, and looks upon it that after this
public notice given, that those who neglect to bring
in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the
administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased
that may hereafter come against him. Those who
are indebted to said estate are desired to make im-
mediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought
against them to the next court, without exception.

8w

REUBEN MERRIWETHER, ad-
ministrator with the will annex-
ed, of J. M. J. with respect to
his effects in this province only.

December 22, 1773.
T O B E S O L D,
TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis,
the property of the late Capt. James Reith,
whereon are a neat brick dwelling house, a good
stone kitchen, and sundry other valuable improve-
ments. For terms apply to

5w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the
said James Reith, are desired to make payment by
the last of January next, otherwise they may de-
pend on being sued to March court. J. W. Ad.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Edelen,
son of Thomas, a small stray black stallion,
with a hanging mane and twitch tail, no perceiva-
ble brand, about four years old.
The owner may have him again, proving pro-
perty and paying charges. w3

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack,
December 13, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC,
ALL gentlemen and ladies that pass from
Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may
depend on the best usage and good accommodations
for horses,
By the public's most humble servant,
ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

January 19, 1774.
T O B E S O L D,
 A Very good new three story brick house, kitchen and stable, situate in Gay-street, Baltimore-town, about half way between the market-house and the river. The house is in very good order and remarkably well built, with a good cellar under it, 27 feet front, by 36 feet back, two rooms, with a large hall in the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it stands is in fee simple. Time will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. Application to be made to William Weitbay, living on the premises. w3

January 19, 1774.
T O B E S O L D,
 A New three story brick house, situate in Market-street, Baltimore-town, opposite the house of Dr John Stevenson, the house is 20 feet front, by 35 feet back, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under it. The lot on which it stands is in fee simple, and runs 100 feet from the street to an alley which is 24 feet wide; 'tis in the best part of the town for a store, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving bond with security if required. For further particulars enquire of Robert Walth living on the premises.

John Owen, who came from England, in the ship Diana, Capt. William Montgomery, master, in the month of October or November, 1770, be now living, and will apply to his Brother Hugh Owen, shoe-maker, successor to Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 8, Grace Church street, London, ne will hear of something greatly to his advantage. w3

January 12, 1774.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to
 3w **SAMUEL HANCE, executor.**

January 15, 1774.
THE land on Rhode-river, advertised some time ago by Nathaniel Waters to be sold at public sale, will be sold on Monday the fourteenth of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known by
 3w **NATHANIEL WATERS.**
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
 of **HENRY RIDGELY.**
RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

L O N D O N,
LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened shop at the house where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the market-house.

He takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. w3

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
AYOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well versed in book-keeping and the management of a store. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. tf

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

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

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.

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 above mentioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, register.

tf **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, Administratrix,

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

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

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

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

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

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

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

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

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

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,

or

DANIEL DULANY, junior.

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

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

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773

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

tf **CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.**

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

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

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

ts **GEORGE F. HAWKINS.**

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774

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

tf **ROBERT READ.**

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

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

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

W WORTHINGTON.

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773

THE subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was sheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua; and the said negro being still in his possession, desires his master to take him away.

tf **DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.**

W A N T E D,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREBY,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON

(XXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(N^o. 1483.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 10, 1774.

H A M B U R G H, O c t o b e r 12.

HIS excellency baron Saldern has resided these eight days at Arensbuigh, near this city, (an estate belonging to baron Schimmelmann;) our magistrates gave him an invitation to a route, which he declined. It appears as if the change between the courts of Petersburg and Copenhagen concerning the duchy of Holstein meets with several difficulties, not only from the courts of Stockholm but several neighbouring courts.

Authentic advices from Vienna mention, that the merchants there are employed in finishing with the utmost expedition several arms and other things necessary for the Prussian troops.

A letter from Warlaw, from good authority, says, that his Polish majesty has declared to the ministers of the three united powers, that he is immovably resolved to lay down his crown, and live retired from state affairs, rather than sit on a throne and see his beloved subjects enslaved by foreign powers.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 20.

In the late review of the royal regiment of artillery several experiments were made on grape shot, one of which was of a most extraordinary nature, from a gun invented by general Desaguliers, which was fired against a long target of wood; it kept a constant fire whilst the regiment marched 150 yards, in which time it put 800 shot through the target at the distance of 400 yards, having fired 24 times in a minute. This is justly looked upon as the greatest improvement ever made on cannon since their first invention; but it is most earnestly wished it may be kept from the knowledge of other nations.

We are assured that the duke of Richmond has of late gained over several members of importance to the minority, in each of the houses.

We are informed that a bill will be brought in the next sessions of parliament for naturalizing general Paoli.

The earl of Chatham has already signified to the patriotic peers, that he intends attending his duty in parliament very closely the ensuing session, on which account a house is taken for him in St. James's Square, and is already furnishing for his winter residence.

The king has made such rapid improvements in architecture, that there is hardly any thing of consequence built for him that he does not previously plan himself. The improvements making in the park, the lodge at Richmond, and the deputy ranger's little lodge in the Green Park, are all of his designing; the last of which is particularly allowed by connoisseurs to possess great lightness and elegance.

Oct. 25. Great-Britain, during her dispute with the colonies, suffers a loss of two hundred thousand pounds per annum to her revenue, by the article of tea only.

The king of Prussia, notwithstanding he has augmented his army so considerably, has no intention of commencing hostilities with any nation. He is apprehensive of being called to account for his late ravages, and therefore keeps up his prodigious army to answer questions.

We are told that the Prussian language is now infinitely more hated at St. James's than the French.

The long dormant title of duke of Ormond is talked of to be revived in the person of one of that family, named Butler, in the kingdom of Ireland, who, though at present but a private gentleman, possesses an estate of no less than 50,000l. per annum.

The duke of Grafton and marquis of Rockingham have lately commenced a very strict intimacy; the latter has spent a great part of the summer at the duke's seat in Suffolk.

It is confidently said that the earl of Chatham is much against the tedious form of demanding the restitution of the timber and other stores seized by the king of Prussia; his lordship, as they have first commenced hostilities, being of opinion that some important blow should be struck on our part.

It appears, from an account calculated with great exactness, that no more than 1524 sailors and marines were killed last war in their different and glorious engagements against the enemy, and the amazing number of those dead of diseases amount to 123,701, half at least, without exaggeration, died of the scurvy, by living on salt provisions; a most alarming circumstance, that 65,340 more should die by the scurvy than all the united efforts of our enemies could destroy during a long war; and certainly it merits the most serious consideration of those in power, to think of some expedient to preserve the lives of our brave sailors, who are a terror to the enemies of Great-Britain.

Tuesday night a publican at Wapping, notorious for his profanity, entered a swearing match with another of that stamp, for a wager of half a guinea, and he that uttered the most blasphemous imprecations and oaths was to be the winner. In the midst of their impious contention the publican's lower jaw was suddenly turned on one side, and he continued in that condition speechless till the next morning, when he died.

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

The new bread, proposed to be made, is not a mixture of American wheat flour and English wheat, but of Indian corn flour and English flour, of both equal parts. The bread made of it is really very good, and has the peculiar quality of moisture belonging to it much beyond the English; but as it can neither be called wheaten or household, it is a matter of doubt among the bakers whether they must not have an especial act of parliament made for it.

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

It is asserted, at the west end of the town, that the marquis of Rockingham will, before the meeting of the parliament, through the interest of the duke of Grafton, be appointed to some important and lucrative post under the government.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 2.

"Though a peaceable correspondence between our court and England still subsists, yet that does not hinder us from taking effectual means to prevent their subjects forming any new settlements in the West-Indies or America, and especially to hinder their trading with the Spanish islands; every vessel suspected of trafficking with his Catholic majesty's subjects being seized by our guarda costas, without making any complaints as used to be done formerly. This is a shorter way of settling the differences."

Oct. 31. General Desaguliers, we hear, will be appointed to teach the prince of Wales the art of gunnery.

We are happy to hear that the present Lord Lyttelton is discarding his own acquaintance, and engaging those of his late worthy father.

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

The court of Great Britain, we hear, intend sending envoys, instead of ambassadors, to every court in Europe. Other plans of economy are already made, and will speedily be put in execution.

Yesterday the earl Ferrers arrived at Deptford, in his yacht, from a cruise of about three weeks, which he took in order to make a trial of his new method of constructing ships; and we are informed, by a person who has conversed with the officers belonging to her, that nothing was ever built to answer all purposes so well; as they say, she is not only a surprising fast sailer, but also carries her sails remarkably well, and has every other good quality that a vessel can possibly have, in the utmost perfection, and more particularly in a large head sea. What is very extraordinary in this vessel is, that in turning up to the windward from the Downs to Blackwall (where she arrived on Sunday evening) she beat every vessel between three and four miles an hour, right in the wind's eye, though there were at least 100 sail of vessels, of different sorts, coming up the river at the same time; and, what is still more extraordinary, though the wind all this time blew very fresh, and right down the river, yet, on Saturday evening, she turned up, from about two miles to the westward of the Isle of Sheppey, to the mouth of the river Thames, within four hours, against the ebb tide, (though at the height of the springs) which, it is imagined, was never done before, nor can be done by any other vessel.

It is said that count de Guignes is accused on a capital offence respecting his embassy while in England.

There is now living in one of the huts at the bottom of Marsh street, Walthamstow, a woman 112 years of age; she has kept her bed twelve years, and is nursed by her daughter, who is upwards of 80, who maintains her mother and herself by taking in washing. The old woman sleeps 16 hours, and is 16 hours awake, during which time she is continually calling for victuals and drink.

A few days since a married man in Clerkenwell ran off with a young lady of 500l. per annum to France, by the consent of his wife, who is preparing to follow him.

There is, we are assured, at length some foundation for expecting a great, though unfortunate visitant (the queen of Denmark) in this country; a circumstance not a little in favour of those who maintain that a war is not far distant.

Lord chief justice de Grey publicly treats the decisions of lord Mansfield with severity, when they evidently contradict the known maxims of the common law. During the last term, mention was made of a decision given contrary to the principles of the purest law, when judge de Grey took occasion to observe, that such proceedings might do in the King's Bench, but they would not do in the court of Common Pleas.

Some very singular, as well as important reasons, are now assigned for the non-reconciliation of the royal brothers (the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland) with the king, and which, we are told, will soon transpire, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

It is a little remarkable, but we are assured it is a truth, that the prince of Wales is not to be permitted to have a levee until he is one and twenty.

Instead of our merchants soliciting and doing every thing in their power to renew their trade with the Portuguese, we are pretty well informed that no stone is left unturned by the king and merchants of Portugal to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of old England again; but their ingratitude is too strongly impressed in the minds of Englishmen to give them credit for what they say.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Sept. 15.

"An ambassador from the court of Isfahan has just arrived, with a numerous and grand retinue, and a great number of magnificent presents for her imperial majesty, and his highness the grand duke. The arrival of this ambassador is publicly known to be on the account of a treaty negotiating between the empress and the sophi of Persia, respecting the present war between the Russians and Turks, in which the Persians have already begun to take some part, and will soon bear a more considerable one."

When his Prussian majesty took possession of Prague, he was surveying one of the principal cathedrals, attended by one of the most dignified ecclesiastics; and perceiving the twelve apostles in rich gold habits, he asked the priest what was the value of the gilding? "Fire" (replied the priest) they are solid gold. "Gold?" (answered his majesty) then the Apostles are put to a wrong use; for it was intended by their master that they should travel all over the face of the earth for public good, and behold in your church they are all confined. Therefore, to fulfil their master's orders, I will have them immediately made into ducats, that they may travel over the face of the earth.

So Alexander said of the beard of Esculapius, that it was cruel to suffer his godship to have one of gold in the winter, when wool was so much warmer.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 12.

"Monsieur de Broglio, brother to the famous marshal Duc de Broglio, is disgraced, and will it is much feared, fall a victim to the resentment of his brothers enemies. This is the more deplored, as de Broglio is a man of eminent abilities, of consummate military skill, having served with great éclat under his brother in several campaigns during the last war. What his enemies can have laid to his charge we are yet at a loss to conceive, but the manner of his being disgraced was as follows. The king, having appointed him to conduct the king of Sardinia's daughter, (he destined bride of the Duc d'Artois, third son of his majesty) to Paris, ordered de Broglio to repair for the purpose to the frontiers. His Sardinian majesty, being informed of the appointment of de Broglio to the office, politely invited him to his own court, from thence to attend his daughter through the whole of the journey. Broglio, upon receiving the invitation, instantly made the Duc d'Aiguillon acquainted with it, and pressed the ministry to obtain his majesty's permission that he might accept the invitation, as he had put himself to considerable expence in preparing for the journey. D'Aiguillon at first refused to apply for the king's consent, but on being reiteratedly solicited by de Broglio, he at length consented, when his majesty, owing to whatever reason, so far altered his tone as to write to de Broglio nearly in the following terms:

"So far from going to the court of Turin, you are hereby interdicted from going even to the confines of France as at first intended. You are ordered to repair without delay to your villa, there to remain until my commands are further notified."

In consequence of this injunction de Bréglia is now at his seat at a small distance from Versailles.

The French ambassador in Holland is said to be labouring with great assiduity to borrow a large sum of money in his master's name; but according to some private letters, there are little hopes of his succeeding.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Sept. 17.

"The following ceremony was lately performed in the church of Solum, in the bailiwick of Bratsberg, which deserves the notice of every well-policed state in Europe. There lived in the above village a countryman, named Andre Reugtved, who by his knowledge and industry has brought to great perfection the culture of grain, and had the generosity to communicate his method of cultivation to his neighbours. By a benevolence still more uncommon, during the late dearth of provisions, he refused to dispose of what he had in his magazines, though offered a very advanced price, but sold it to his neighbours at only such a profit as to enable him to carry on his business. The king hearing of it, and willing to recompence such disinterestedness, sent to the bailiff of the place a letter written by the hand of prince Frederick, which he ordered to be publicly read; which order the bailiff obeyed; and accordingly the inhabitants being assembled as above on the 1st ult. the letter was read, and the farmer was decorated with a medal, which his majesty farther honoured him with. After this the bailiff made a speech, in which he expatiated on the benevolence of this virtuous citizen, and exhorted his hearers to imitate his example."

However lord Sandwich may be vilified and aspersed in the public papers, and his most trifling faults magnified into mountains of iniquity, to serve the most base and mercenary purposes, the attention and close application he gives to the duties of his office, merit the warmest approbation both from his king and country.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, Sept. 16.

"We have just received the following advices here by the Maurice, Christopher Drecktorp, master; a Dutch ship belonging to Rotterdam, but last from Tunis, which place she left on the 6th instant. The Moors in Tunis and Tripoli have for many years past been increasing, and always have manifested a particular hatred to the Turkish government: to free themselves from such a restraint, they have often formed parties, and have sometimes broke out into open rebellion; but the number of Janissaries and other soldiers constantly kept there by the Turks, has effectually (till lately) hindered them from becoming any ways formidable. The present bashaw, who is a Turk, has been, during the whole time of his government, a professed enemy to the Moors and native Tunisians, by laying on heavy taxes, and forcing contributions almost above their ability, with many other violent acts of the most cruel and unbounded arbitrary power. Those unhappy people have repeatedly endeavoured, by the most submissive and humble representation of their miseries to the sublime porte, to gain some relief, but in vain; they have, after such solicitations, been treated with an aggravated degree of cruelty: roused at last by such usage, they were resolved to do themselves justice, and for that purpose associated themselves privately at the town of Byleria, where one of the principal ringleaders, Cara Mustapha Ali, aga of the city of Tunis, chiefly resided. Here they laid the plan for the execution of their design, which was to possess themselves of Goletta and Tunis, and entirely extirpate the Turks. To compass this scheme, it was necessary to have a good understanding with some of the soldiers in the castles of Goletta, which was easily obtained by the interest of the aga, Cara Mustapha, and some dissensions amongst them on account of not receiving their pay duly. This point settled, it was agreed four frigates, and a ship of forty guns, which lay in the harbour of Goletta, should attack the castles; and at the same time the malcontent army, which was ready prepared, should march to the attack of the city of Tunis. This plan was well concerted, and had the opposition been unexpected, it would certainly in every respect have been carried into execution. The vessels at Goletta, which were previously prepared for the purpose, made their attack, but met a more obstinate resistance than was expected: however, the castles and the whole island were at last taken; but still they were deceived in their main expectation, which was, that the bashaw would send down a great force from Tunis to defend Goletta; but he was apprized of their intention, and kept all his forces within the city, so that when Cara Mustapha made his attack upon the city, he was repulsed with great loss, and obliged to retire to some forts which he had thrown up near the lake. This repulse gave the inhabitants time to recollect themselves; and though the major part of them would have assisted the malcontents, they were restrained by the Turkish soldiers. Soon after, the bashaw marched out of the city, at the head of about 13,000 men, in order to attack the army of Mustapha, which did not amount to more than 6000 men. They defended themselves for a long time in their forts with much bravery killing above 2000 of the Turks; and at last made a retreat towards Byleria, in spite of all their enemies endeavours, who remained possessed of the forts, but with great loss. The brave defence of Mustapha's army in the forts was in a great measure owing to some European engineers whom he had with him. In the mean time, Goletta, with its castles, remained in the hands of the malcontents, who found means to gain considerably, and held out against all the Turkish force in many repeated attacks. This induced the bashaw to make some proposals for a pa-

cification, as all trade was at a stand. And Goletta being the port to Turin, the malcontents would not suffer any thing to be sent from thence to the city, and seized upon all the galleys, corbairs, &c. which were in the harbour. The proposals made by the bashaw were so highly advantageous, especially as a general pardon was allowed, and Cara Mustapha was to be continued in his office of aga, that they were soon entered upon, and the redelivery of Goletta took place on the day the Dutch ship left Goletta."

A labouring man near Uxbridge brewed a barrel of ale against his wife's groaning, who last week was taken in labour; her female friends were assembled, and the barrel was tapped on the occasion, which they drank so plentifully of in order to keep up their spirits, that when the husband came home at night he found his barrel empty, his gossips drunk, and his wife dead.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the East Indies, to his friend at Edinburgh, dated Patna, March 9, 1773.

"Very few occurrences, which can immediately affect the company's affairs, have happened since I wrote you last; however, there is one which deserves attention; and that is, the growing power of the Mahrattas, seeming to tend towards a desire of establishing universal dominion and superiority in Asia. Shaw Allam (the great mogul who had, in a manner, lived at Allahabad for many years, under the protection and observation of the English, was about two years ago, influenced by the persuasions and fair promises of a large Mahrattas army, then not far from Delhi, promising that they would, for a certain stipulated sum, undertake to drive his son (then on the throne) from thence, and put him in possession of the crown; and in consequence struck a bargain with the Mahrattas, who proceeded to his capital, where they performed, in some degree, their promises; however, more with a view of enriching themselves than to serve him; for, till very lately, he was little better than a prisoner, forced to comply with whatever they demanded; and all this time they had him in their army, they were, under the cloak of redressing his grievances, oppressing the inferior princes of the country, by extorting heavy tribute, deposing such as would not comply, and erecting others in their room; and, whatever was obtained by these means, they always kept to themselves, pretending it was all too little for the expense of their army."

"Last year they had the boldness, in the king's name, to demand tribute of Sujah Dowlah, and to march their forces towards his frontiers; but, as he was our ally, and it being by no means safe for us to suffer them to come nearer our possession, or to subject him, a part of our army was ordered to join his, and to take the field; which they did, and awed them so effectually, that they never once came near enough to give battle; but towards the beginning of the rains, in the month of June, afraid of being prevented from returning to their own country, by the swelling of the river Ganges, they retreated, and our army came down the country to their cantonment; however the Mahrattas, unwilling entirely to lose the design of their coming, besieged the capital of the Rchillahs, a very warlike people, and in a few months brought them to their terms."

"Soon after this, they took the chief of this people into favour and protection, inasmuch as to insist on Shaw Allam's making him his buckshy, or paymaster-general. A compliance with this the grand Mogul absolutely refused, and did all he was able to defend his prerogative and country, but it was to little purpose; for the Mahrattas soon defeated his army in the field, laid siege to Delhi, and took it, and at the same time compelled him to assign over to them the whole province of Allahabad, which, in fact, he had made over to Sujah Dowlah before he went last to Delhi. They, however, determined to make the most of their power, and insisted on Sujah's paying the revenue of this province to them; but here meeting with a refusal, they marched a large army, and a brigade of the English army are waiting to intercept them at this very time. Whether they will be bold enough to persist in their demands, and to hazard a battle, is at present very uncertain, though the two armies are not above twenty-five miles distant from each other. For my own part, I wish something decisive may be effected, as their hovering about in the manner they have done for these two years past, has done much injury to the trade of the country in general."

Cambridge, Oct. 29. A few days ago three reputable tradesmen at Coventry, made a proposal to continue a drinking match at a public house, till one of their wives should appear to fetch one of them home. They kept it up for three days, when one of the women luckily came in quest of her husband, who by her appearance dissolved the contract, and her husband was brought in to pay the reckoning.

B O S T O N , January 11.

The price of undutied tea, we hear, is in a few days to be fixed at 2s. 10d. per the chest, and 3s. 4d. by the retailers, by the single pound. This president it must be said, is much to the honour of the importers of that article. And these two great purposes will be answered—to prevent the other governments throwing it upon us—and the country towns complain that the late high price took its rise from a few monopolisers—be that as it may, such practices will be effectually prevented in future.

A N N A P O L I S , FEBRUARY 10.

C U S T O M - H O U S E .

E N T E R E D .

Sloop Lively, Timothy Wadham, from new Providence.

Brig Friendly Trader, Edward Weeks, from Cork.
Schooner Adventure, Benjamin Jones, from Barbados.

C L E A R E D ,

Brig Charming Molly, Samuel Waugh, for Belfast.
Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, for Rhode Island.
Ship Rebecca, Laton Albro, for Cadiz.
Ship Dulany, Thomas Jarrold, for Port Mahon.

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD by WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, Annapolis,
THE American Register and Calendar for 1774.
Likewise, Father Abraham's and Poor Will's Pocket Almanacks for the present Year.

To be sold at W. A.'s shop a few grofs of **OLD PORT WINE** of the best quality, newly imported.

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

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1774.
Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, **PARCEL** of healthy indentured servants, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, butchers, and sundry farmers and labourers.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.
N. B. He has also for sale a quantity of the best new feathers and a few caggs of pickled salmon.

It was never designed for man to live alone.

W A N T E D ,
A YOUNG WOMAN who is between 15 and 22, who can take care of a single man's linen and otherwise attend him, in case of indisposition, to make tea and occasionally amuse him with a tete a tete. As a very genteel salary will be given, 'tis expected that the lady will be likely as to person, and cheerful in her temper; such an one will not be offended at this manner of address.

The advertiser is serious and in earnest. He hopes an idle curiosity will not lead any one to be impertinent.

A letter directed to D. M. I. to be left at the printing office, will be duly attended to.

The utmost honour and secrecy may be depended on.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG MAN of good character, an ingenious penman, well versed in arithmetic, is capable of being clerk, writer, &c. has been a teacher, would willingly open a school in any populous neighbourhood in the country. Please to direct a line for N. L. at the printing-office, and shall be waited on. Was bred a vintner and understands the bar and cellar business well.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 10, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS have from time to time been published, requiring all persons indebted to Mess. John Stewart and Campbell of London, merchants, to make payment thereof, notwithstanding which many people have neglected settling their accounts: the death of Mr. John Stewart making it now absolutely necessary that all balances due the partnership should be settled without delay, those who neglect doing so may depend on being sued without farther notice.

Attendance is given at Baltimore-Town to settle for dealings with David Ross, Alexander Stewart, Stewart and Lux, William Lux, William Russell, Russell and Ridley, with Matthew Ridley, or on accounts current, and it is hoped none who wish to avoid trouble will delay settling.

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Those who have settled their bonds and not taken them up are desired to call for them immediately.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Dec. 19, 1773.

RAN away last night from the subscriber living on Snowdens manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man named Timothy Corker, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, thin yellow hair, talks fast and in the Irish dialect: had on and took with him a felt hat, a light brown kersey jacket with sleeves, a pair of breeches of the same cloth, an Irish linen shirt, a check ditto, a pair of white country yarn stockings, a pair of country made shoes, and his hands are hard occasioned by chopping with the ax; it is probable some evil minded person has furnished him with other cloaths and a pass. Whoever apprehends the said servant and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid by

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JEREMIAH DUCKER.

Charles County, January 27, 1774.

THE creditors of the Rev. John Macpherson, are desired to meet at Port Tobacco the 15th of February next; to receive their dividend of what money (belonging to said Macpherson) may then be in the hands of

JOSIAS HAWKINS.

GEORGE DENT.

SAMUEL LOVE.

} trustees.

THERE is at the plantation of Paul Hoy, living in Frederick county, a stray bright bay mare, 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white spot in her forehead. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

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

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

Frederick county, Jan. 19, 1774.

On Monday the 21st of February next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be let to the lowest bidder, by the vestry of Prince-George's parish,

THE building a church in the said parish, at or near where the old one now stands, being within four miles of George-Town, where plank, shells and shingles may be had on reasonable terms; the size 50 feet square in the clear, the pitch 24 feet, the walls of brick 22 and a half inches thick the first story, and eighteen inches the second story, the foundation up to the water table to be of stone three feet thick, and the water table to be three feet from the surface, the roof to be covered with cypress shingles: the wood for burning the bricks and the framing timber may be got on the church land; part of the money will be paid down to the undertakers, they giving bond with security for the true performance of their contract.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, register.

THERE is at the plantation of John Thompson, junr. of Poplar-Hill, St. Mary's county, a black gelding, about eight years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, trots and gallops, branded on the near buttock P, his off hind foot white, and a star in his forehead.

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

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Baltimore-Town, January 18, 1774.

WILLIAM HICKS, esq; merchant in Whitehaven, having appointed the subscriber, his attorney in fact, to transact and settle all his affairs in North America, all persons indebted to him, on bills, bonds, notes, or accounts, for goods shipped them, dealings with Basil Biscoe deceased, Mr. Robert Watts, or Vernon Hebb esq; late attorneys in fact for him (or otherwise) are desired to make immediate payment, or be prepared to do it by March court next; and for the convenience of those indebted in Saint Mary's county, I will attend at Leonard Town, on Wednesday and Thursday in the said court week, in order to receive and settle the same. All persons that neglect to comply with this request, will be dealt with in the strictest manner the law will admit of, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons.

To be sold at private, if not at public sale, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in St. Mary's county, and as conveniently situated as any in those parts for commerce and trade, and once the metropolis of Maryland, and flourishing city of St. Mary's, which land lye adjoining to each other, and have almost every convenience man can ask for, being on a fine navigable river, and shipping may lye safe and close to their store or granary's doors, and plenty of fish and oysters. The lands are good and contain as follows: Saint Mary's freehold, 7 acres. Governor's field, 200. Squires purchase, 37. Part of St. Peters, 100. The old chapel land, 27 1/2. In the whole 371 1/2 acres: on which are the following improvements, a good dwelling house, 54 by 20 with 4 rooms below and 3 above, with a brick chimney and two fire places; kitchen, meat, and milk-houses. Store house 20 by 16, counting house, granary, barn 40 feet square, two quarters for negroes, and all other convenient houses and fine springs of water, one of which is sufficient for a water mill, and has had one erected on it many years, and ground for most of the neighbourhood, but gone to decay within these few years; (the mill house and stones are still on the spot,) and may be rebuilt at a small expence. There is also adjoining the same, a peice of lease land containing 378 acres, with good improvements thereon. It is impossible to describe all the conveniences belonging to these lands, any person wanting to purchase, may see the same by applying to Vernon Hebb Esq; or Mr. Massey Leigh, living near the premises and will shew them. Likewise part of another tract of land lying within one mile of the others, called the Church Hill lands, containing about 500 acres, being wood land and plenty of timber thereon; the quit rent of those lands are trifling, being under old rents and part thereof pays only 20lb wheat per hundred acres.

Also to be sold several valuable slaves, being all country born, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst which is a tanner and shoemaker, a cook and washerwoman; the others have all been bred up to plantation business, also all the stock of horses, hogs, &c. and all other things on the plantation. The whole or any part of the lands, negroes, &c. may be purchased at private sale from the subscriber, and attendance will be given on the spot, from the 20th of February, to the first of March next for that purpose, and if not sold by then, the same will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday, the third day of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, and continue until the whole is sold by

WILLIAM AISQUITH,

Attorney in fact for William Hicks, Esq.

Pr. George's county (near Piscataway), Jan. 20, 1774. To be sold on the premises, for ready money only, at public vendue, on Thursday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and to continue till sold,

PART of a tract of land called Nick'd him of Deer Range and Meadows, containing 264 acres; the soil is well adapted for tobacco or grain of any kind; there is likewise plenty of timber both for building and fencing. On said land is a commodious dwelling house lately finished 30 feet by 20, with 4 rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and 2 chimnies at each end; likewise a very convenient kitchen, meat house, milk house, meal house, corn house, still house, a large tobacco house and plenty of stables, all in good repair; an apple orchard containing about 800 or 1000 trees, from which may be made yearly 4 or 5000 gallons of cider; also a good peach orchard. There may be got on the land 20 acres of good meadow ground, 8 of which are cut down, and about 2 or 3 in good order and sowed with timothy seed; about 100 acres of the land are cleared and advantageously fenced in, with about 5 or 6000 pannels. Likewise to be sold household furniture of various kinds, cider, brandy, a still; stock, consisting of cattle, hogs and sheep. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to

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JOSEPH NOBLE.

THE inhabitants of All Saints parish intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for money to build a church in said parish, where the old one now stands, near the mouth of Monocacy.

wa

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

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

ISAAC M'HARD.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a red cow, 8 or 9 years old, her left ear cropp'd, a little bit out of her right ear which is slit. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of William Mac-cubbin, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay horse colt, about 2 years and a half old, 12 hands high, trots and gallops, is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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 STONER,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

December 14, 1773.

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

Queen-Anne's county, Jan. 14, 1774.

WAS found by my servant, near Queen's-Town, in August last a piece of silk; whoever has lost it may have it again, on proving property and paying costs, it claimed in four weeks from this date, otherwise it will be disposed of.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

TAKEN away by mistake last Wednesday evening from the ball-room, a remarkable heavy cane, with a gilt head, and a small cypher below, intelligible only to the owner. Whoever has it, is requested to return it immediately to Mr. Denton Jacques at the dock.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting gun or dog within my inclosures; if they do, they may depend that the law will be put in force against them by
JOSEPH HOWARD.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Maberly Esq; coach and herald painter, and varnisher to their majesties and the royal family; proposeth (under the direction of Joseph Horatio Anderson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varnishing and gilding; as well plain as in the most decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, cire-obsure, decorated ceilings for halls, vestibules, and saloons, either in festoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, gilding and burnishing in the neatest manner. As well house-painting, in distemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his speedy execution: which he flatters himself will soon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

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

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

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

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.
ALL persons having claims against John Morton Jordan, deceased, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired once more to bring in their accounts legally proved immediately, that payment may be made. Sundry persons have at different times told me that they have claims against the estate, for tobacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any such legal claims) to bring them in; this is to give them notice, that the administrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that those who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased that may hereafter come against him. Those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought against them to the next court, without exception.
R. W. **REUBEN MERRIWETHER,** administrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with respect to his effects in this province only.

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.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Edelen, son of Thomas, a small stray black stallion, with a hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, about four years old.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.
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St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.
THE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

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

Signed by order,
JOHN DUCKETT, register.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.
P R Y S E and **P A R K E R,**

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

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

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,
THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,

or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

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

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

JOHN DORSEY.

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

if **CHARLES CARROLL** of Carrollton.

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

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 45 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priscilla, containing 62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to the purchasers: Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond and unquestionable security, to

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.
THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

if **ROBERT READ.**

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

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

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

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

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

W A N T E D,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, October 12.

On Sunday last, the day appointed for the celebration of the nuptials of their imperial highnesses, the four first classes of the nobility assembled in the Casan church, and the streets were lined by the guards, and some regiments of foot; and about noon, upon a signal being given, the procession set out from the Winter-palace in the following order, viz.

A troop of horse-guards—an equerry—the master of the ceremonies, in a coach and six—the second master of the horse with two attendants—the principal gentlemen late of the great duke's household, and two coaches and six—the veneur and the master of the household, in a coach and six—the grand veneur, great master of the household, great cup-bearer, and the members of the privy council, in five coaches and six. His excellency privy counsellor Betskoy—their serene highnesses, the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and the two princes of Holstein Gottorp—kettle drums, and trumpets—sixteen serjeants of the guards on horseback, the marshal of the court—the grand marshal of the court—the quarter master of the court on horseback with eight running footmen, twelve court laquais, and twenty-four footmen—the master of the pages, twelve pages, and twelve pages of the chamber, on horseback—the chamberlains, and gentleman of the chamber, on horseback—an equerry—her imperial majesty, and their imperial highnesses, in a state coach, the master of the horse riding on the right side of it, and an adjutant general on the left—the chevalier's guards, at the head of whom was prince Orlov, and in their rear count Alexis Orlov—their serene highnesses the Landgravine and the princesses of Hesse Darmstadt—the ladies and maids of honour in different coaches.

The procession was closed by a troop of horse-guards.

In the centre of the church, which was richly decorated for the occasion, was placed a throne for the empress, on the right hand of which was a gallery for their imperial highnesses the great duke and duchess, their serene highnesses the Landgravine and the princesses her daughters; and on the left a gallery for the foreign ministers; the rest of the church being filled with the four first classes of the nobility—the archbishop of Petersburg performed the marriage ceremony, during great part of which the eldest prince of Holstein held a crown over the head of the great duke, as did the hereditary prince of Hesse Darmstadt over the great duchess.

After the ceremony a sermon was preached by the archbishop, and the conclusion of the whole was announced by a running fire of the musquetry, when the procession returned in the same order in which they came. The weather was remarkably fine, which added much to the splendid appearance of the equipages and dresses, the magnificence of which nothing could exceed.

On the empress's return to the palace, her imperial majesty received compliments of congratulation from the nobility and foreign ministers, and afterwards dined in public on the throne with their imperial highnesses, the Landgravine, the princesses, the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and the two princes of Holstein. Tables were spread in the adjoining apartments for the four first classes of the nobility. A ball in the evening concluded the first day's festivity.

The next morning their imperial highnesses received the compliments of the nobility and foreign ministers, and in the evening there was a ball and supper at court.

This day at noon two roasted oxen, and a great quantity of provisions of all sorts, were placed on pyramids before the palace, and were, on a signal made, given to the populace, of which the whole court were spectators; at the same time fountains of red and white wine played till fifty hogheads were emptied.

The empress has made very magnificent presents to the Landgravine, and the two princesses her daughters.

LONDON, November 5.

A correspondent informs us, that the single liveryman who opposed the election of Mr. alderman Bull, on Wednesday evening last, at the half moon, in Cheapside, on being asked why he held up his hand against such a great majority, answered, Sir, I am a glazier by trade, and if there is no opposition how do you think the windows will get broke?

Nov. 7. As some workmen were employed in clearing away the rubbish at the west church in Edinburgh, they discovered a leaden coffin, which contained some bones and a leaden urn. Upon opening the urn, a most fragrant smell issued out; on inspecting the cause of it, they found a human heart finely embalmed, and in the highest state of preservation. No inscription was upon the coffin by which the date could be traced, but it must have been there for some centuries. It is conjectured, that the heart belonged to some person who, in the time of the Crusades, had gone to the Holy-Land, and been there killed, and the heart, as

was customary in those times, embalmed and sent home to be interred with some of the family.

By a letter from Borrowtonness, near Edinburgh, we have the following remarkable instance of somnolency which happened in that place. A man who was employed as a reaper, having eaten some of the seed of the wild poppy, was thrown into a profound sleep, which continued for eight days without the least intermission. Many methods were fallen upon to awaken him, but all to no effect; till at last, by jolting him for some time in a cart, he came to himself; he complained of sickness, and called for a drink, which being accordingly cautiously administered to him, he recovered so well as to be able to walk up to Linlithgow that evening, which is a few miles distant from Borrowtonness.

A correspondent assures us, that one Henry Locke (a descendant of the famous John Locke, esq; who made such a figure in the learned world) has been for several months past at work, in contriving a machine to find out the perpetual motion, which he has now nearly completed. He lives on the lands of Castle-Morris, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, where the curious may have an opportunity of beholding the most ingenious piece of workmanship ever yet made in that kingdom.

Negotiations having failed, and all the art and policy of the court of Berlin proved ineffectual, in seducing us into a war, it is said that the king of Prussia, as the last effort, determined to seize the Dantzic timber, in hopes that the nation would fire at the insult, and insist upon war.

When a certain young nobleman (lord Lyttleton) was informed of the late unexpected death of his father, by a gentleman who went expressly to Paris with the news, he burst out into a flood of tears, and thus remained for some time; at length his grief found vent by his words, when he said, "the whole business of my life shall be to imitate him who was the honour of mankind, as well as the most indulgent of fathers."

Nov. 8. If divisions portend the downfall of an administration, the present is not likely to continue quite so long as the term spent in besieging Troy. The appointment of Dr. Hays to be judge of the admiralty court has given rise to fresh dissensions amongst the ministry. Lord North wished to honour Dr. Burrell with promotion for a most excellent ministerial reason, because there were several votes in the family. Lord Sandwich had pitched on Dr. Marriott as his favourite to supply the vacancy. But the Bedford party, more for the sake of opposing the premier than of rewarding merit, conferred the dignity on Dr. Hays.

From the part taken by the Bedford cabal in the promotion of Dr. Hays, and some other measures recently adopted by that faction, it seems to be their determined resolution to effectuate the political destruction of Lord North the very first favourable opportunity which occurs.

Nov. 10. Mr. Miller, late printer of the London Evening Post, left London yesterday morning.

Mr. Miller's situation is singularly hard; in consequence of his inability to pay the excessive fine of two thousand pounds, he is forced to abandon his country, and with it his friends and relations, and as an aggravation of his misfortune, his wife is very far advanced in her pregnancy, and his young and helpless family, dependent on him for support, left totally unprotected.

Our laws can no longer be admired for their mildness, nor the freedom of the press esteemed sacred and secure, when a printer, for inadvertently inserting a letter, may be prosecuted to destruction.

Nov. 11. Samples of mineral ores have been lately brought over from North-America, which are expected to prove very valuable acquisitions.

The Irish parliament has hitherto proceeded in their transactions with eclat. The friends of the country have carried every thing before them. They find the present lord-lieutenant (who has more virtue, sagacity, and sense than his predecessor, well disposed to assist them in serving their country, but the corrupt system of government to which he is chained in his office will not admit of it. It is said that he has been honest enough to make this confession; he told Sir L. O'B. that he would willingly act among them like an honest man; but that it was impossible he could be an honest man and lord lieutenant at the same time.

Nov. 13. Mr. Townsend on Tuesday was remarkably facetious, he affected to conceal the chagrin he felt at resigning the sword of rigour and the red of justice, by assuming an air of vivacity which ill becomes his cadaverous countenance. On seeing Mr. Wilkes, he said to Sayre, "don't you think Wilkes surprizingly altered? He looks extremely old, and has lost all his hair." "No wonder at it," replied the sheriff, "when the aldermen have repeatedly given him such a scratching."

So very prevalent is the present fashion of duelling, that a few days since two ladies met at Nova-Scotia, near Rotherhithe, to decide their pretensions to a gen-

tleman whom they both equally esteemed. The seconds were friends to the heroines; after several passes (both being alike skilled in the science of the sword) the seconds interposed, and adjusted the affair to their mutual satisfaction.

Nov. 15. Parties run very high at present in a neighbouring kingdom, where the country interest prevails greatly; and we hear the conduct of the late lieutenant governor Lord Townsend will undergo a very close scrutiny.

On Tuesday evening Lord Townsend arrived in town from inspecting the different forts in Scotland. On Friday his lordship attended the levee at St. James's, and laid before his majesty the state of them. Those which were found to stand in need of repair have been ordered by his lordship to be put in a proper state of defence.

Friday orders were given from the ordnance office to prevent the exportation of gunpowder from any of the ports of Great-Britain, except on government account, for three months.

On Thursday night last in a gale of wind the Britannia, Wade, from London to St. Vincent's, the Blessing, Cooper, for France, and the Marquis of Granby, Morar, for America, all lying in the Downs, parted from their anchors and cables, and were driven ashore on the Sandwich flats; it is feared they will be all lost.

His majesty has purchased all the small islands or aites between Brentford and Kew, and they are to be cleared and planted with trees and shrubs next spring by his immediate direction.

The popular party in Ireland are using their utmost power to reduce the standing army of that kingdom to 9000 effective men, instead of consenting to an augmentation.

On Thursday died, in Henrietta street, Cavendish square, lieutenant general Gore, by which a regiment becomes vacant. On Friday died, in Berners street, Peter Manegault, Esq; a gentleman possessed of a large estate in South Carolina, where he was many years speaker of the commons house of assembly. And on Saturday died, at Kensington Gore, William Walton, Esq; late arrived from Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, October 12.

"Died lately at Cloonerk county Mayo, John Jones, aged one hundred and two years; being twenty years of age at the time of the memorable battle of Aughrim. In 1691, when king James's army received the last overthrow in that kingdom, Jones being at them days of an airy disposition, standing near his father's house on Sunday the 12th of August, the memorable day on which the battle was fought, he heard a rumbling noise like that of distant claps of thunder; the report at that time being spread in the country of the two armies being to meet at such a place, Jones imagined, and justly, that the noise which he heard was that of the cannons; he immediately set off, without giving the least notice to his friends of his intention, and arrived at four o'clock the next morning at the field of slaughter, where he was strongly confirmed in his mind that the noise he had heard the preceding day was that of the cannons; after some time viewing the dismal catastrophe of the field, he set off for home, taking with him one of the enemy's horses, which he found in an adjacent field feeding; Jones seeing him ready saddled, set foot in the stirrup and rode off, which horse was afterwards vulgarly called the Dutch war horse. Aughrim is computed to be sixty miles from the place where Jones first heard the noise of the cannons. He retained his senses till a few minutes before his death. He never was known to use spectacles; his eyes preserved the splendid sight of that of a youth of eighteen, and with the same penetrating force as to distinguish his object at as great a distance. He was reckoned the greatest runner in his time in Ireland, and perhaps was the swiftest man the age produced, which exercise he practised all his life, never being known to ride on horseback let his journey be ever so great a distance. He was a perfect master of the gun, which sport he chose to be the companion of his younger and later days; neither frost, snow, or the coldest weather, ever hindered him from pursuing his game. Another most extraordinary fact is related of this brave old man: in December of the year 1771, being pursuing his usual sport, fired at a flock of ducks on a small lough, but missing his water spaniel, who strayed away in pursuit of a hare, he slipped off his cloaths, and swam into the middle of the lough, and carried off the dead game."

The many duels of late having caused much writing and discourse on that subject, the following account of an intended one between the late king George II. and the father of the present king of Prussia (but which was happily prevented) may not be unentertaining to our readers.

A personal animosity had subsisted, from their early youth, between Frederick William and the king of Great-Britain, by which their ministers were frequently embarrassed. This natural antipathy, which is worse than hatred, had once risen so high, that the two monarchs, after the example of Charles V. and

Francis I. had determined to decide it by single combat; the king of England had fixed on Brigadier Sutton for his second; and his Prussian majesty had made choice of Col. Desfcham for his; the territory of Hildesheim was appointed for the rendezvous. His British majesty was then at Hanover, and his Prussian majesty was already arrived at Saltz-dahl, near Brunswick. Baron Von Bork, who had been the Prussian minister at London, and was dismissed from that court in a very ungracious manner, arriving at Saltz-dahl, found the king his master in so violent a rage, that he did not think it advisable directly to oppose his design; but on the contrary, in order to gain time, seemed to approve of the choice of a single combat, and even offered his service to carry the cartel. But entering the king's apartment about an hour after, he took the liberty to say, "Sire, I am convinced that your majesty's quarrel ought not to be decided by a duel, and (if I may be allowed the expression) as between one gentleman and another. But your majesty is scarce recovered from a dangerous illness, and have still remaining all the symptoms of your late disorder. How unfortunate, therefore, would it be, if you should relapse the evening before the combat, or even that very morning! What a triumph would it be for the English king! And what would the world say! What odious suspicion would it cast upon your majesty's courage! Would it not therefore be far better to postpone the affair for a few days, till your majesty's health is re-established?" The King, they say, acquiesced, though with difficulty, in these reasonings; the cartel was not sent; the ministers on both sides gained time; the wrath of the two kings by degrees evaporated, and by the next year they became in a manner reconciled.

B O S T O N, January 27.

Yesterday the great and general court of assembly of this province met here, agreeable to the last prorogation, when his excellency the governor was pleased to make the following speech to both houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the council and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

THE letters which I have received since your last session from the right honourable the earl of Dartmouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, have divers matters in them, which I am now to communicate to you.

The Indians of Martha's Vineyard have, by their agent, made their application to his majesty in council, requesting their return to the island Chobbequidick. A copy of their petition shall be laid before you. No determination has yet been made upon it. They are recommended to my countenance and protection. In the year 1763 their case was brought before the general court and referred to a committee of both houses, by whom, I have reason to think, it was fully and impartially considered; but, by some means or other, no report from that committee was ever laid before the court.—I am to desire you now to take the affair into consideration, and I hope you will prevent all grounds or pretence for any further complaint of the denial or delay of justice.

The settlement of the western line of this province where it is bounded by the eastern line of the province of New York, has been laid before his majesty. I have the satisfaction of being informed, that the part which I took in the settlement of this line is considered as an accountable service to the king, as it tended to bring to an issue a dispute which has been the source of so much mischief to two of his colonies. I have reason to expect his majesty's confirmation as soon as the necessary formalities of office will admit.

I gave the earliest attention to the request of the council and house in their address to me of the 23d of January last. I made the clearest and fullest representation of the case to which it referred, and I am encouraged to hope for such determination and order as shall be satisfactory to you.

The judicial proceedings of the governor and council as the supreme court of probate, and as the court for determining in cases of marriage and divorce, having been impeded in many instances where the opinion of the governor has been different from that of the majority of counsellors present, the governor having always considered his consent as necessary to every judicial act: in the year 1771, I stated the arguments as well against as for the claim of the governor, and his majesty having been pleased to order the case thus stated to be laid before the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, I am now able to inform you that it has been signified to me, to be his majesty's pleasure that I do acquiesce in the determination of the majority of counsellors present, voting as a court for proving wills and administration and deciding controversies concerning marriage and divorce, although I should differ in opinion from that majority. This order more immediately respects the councils; nevertheless, the tender regard which his majesty has shewn for the interest and convenience of his subjects, in a constitution of the charter, different from what had been made by all his governors ever since its first publication, make it proper for me to communicate the order to both houses.

I am required to signify to you his majesty's disapprobation of the appointment of committees of correspondence in various instances, which sit and act during the recess of the general court by prorogation.

These are all the matters which, from my public letters, I am to lay before you at present.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

There never has been a time since the first settlement of the country when the treasury has been in so good a state as it is now. I may congratulate the province upon its being entirely free from debt, the tax of the last year, with the stock in the treasury, being equal to all the securities due from the govern-

ment and to the charges of the current year. It is, at least, worth considering whether it may not be advisable in your present session, by a moderate duty on spirituous liquor, by an additional impost or by such other ways and means as you may think more fit, to provide for the charges of another year. This will prevent the necessity which the assembly at the session in May next will otherwise be under of contracting a new public debt.

Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

There are certain parts of the public business of the province which have usually been omitted in the session which by charter must annually be held in May, in expectation of another session at this season of the year, and I need not particularly point them out to you. I may not neglect earnestly recommending to you to employ the powers with which you are entrusted in promoting the tranquility and good order of the government. You have no reason to doubt of the content of the chair to every bill or vote which shall have that tendency.

Council Chamber,
Jan. 26, 1774.

T. HUTCHINSON.

One John Malcom, an inferior custom-house officer, a fellow of great insolence, and a vile character, who had made himself very obnoxious to the people, was, on last Tuesday evening severely disciplined, stripped, tarred and feathered, and carted through the streets.

N E W - Y O R K, February 3.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Hartford, in Connecticut, we are informed that the lower house of assembly of that colony had passed a bill for erecting a new county, and named it Trumbull county, in honour of the governor. This county is said to include the lands upon Sulquehannah, which are at present the subject of a dispute between the hon. the proprietary of Pennsylvania and the colony of Connecticut, whose claim has been lately examined in a three shilling pamphlet, just published by the Rev. Dr. Smith, at Philadelphia. The bill passed by a majority of twelve members, and was sent to the upper house for their concurrence, who, it was expected, would send it back with some amendments. The inhabitants of the eastern part of the province are said to be strong advocates for, and those of the western are opposed to, this interesting measure.

Feb. 7. His excellency the governor was, the 28th ultimo, seized with a violent attack from a bilious disorder, which for some time threatened his life; but his excellency is now much better. And we have the pleasure to inform that Mrs. Tryon is also on the recovery.

Capt. Offat, in 34 days from Pensacola, the 20th of January, lat. 35, 15, lon. 74, spoke with a snow from Glasgow for Virginia; and the 24th of the same month, with a ship from Glasgow for North-Carolina, 14 weeks out, all well on board both vessels.

We hear from Brattleborough, in the county of Cumberland, that 22 couple were married in that new settlement, and 16 children born, in the short space of 6 weeks.

Capt. John Lawrence, from the West Indies, the 18th ult. in lon. 66, 20, lat. 34 spoke with a brig from Barbados for Virginia, 40 days out, that had met with very bad weather, the master of which informed him, that Capt. Hynshaw of and for this port, was to sail from Dominica much about the time he left Barbados. The 29th following Capt. Lawrence also spoke with Capt. McCullough, in lat. 38, bound for Philadelphia, from Jamaica, ten weeks out, and in great distress for the want of provisions.

Capt. Daniel Moore, from the West Indies, informs us, that the schooner Polly, Capt. Sandeman, and the schooner Polly, Capt. Aliwell, both from Connecticut, for Jamaica, were cast away on the 19th of December last, near Cape-Francois, vessels and cargoes entirely lost; and that on the 25th of the same month, Capt. James Creighton, in a ship, from this port, was cast away on a reef going into Cape Francois; vessel lost, and greatest part of the cargo, but the crew saved.

The 19th of December, lat. 27, capt. Moore spoke with the brig Polly, capt. Shields, from Jamaica, for Philadelphia, 80 days out; had been in 17 fathom water, but being in want of provisions, intended for Cape Nicholas.

A N N A P O L I S, FEBRUARY 17.

On Monday last came to this city from New York, the right honourable the counts of Dunmore with her eldest son lord Fincastle, and the younger branches of the family; as a so captain Foy and his lady—the earl of Dunmore is hourly expected to meet them here, but should any unforeseen business of his government, the severe frost, or contrary winds, prevent his lordship's arrival, within a few days 'tis said they will proceed down to York river by water, should the weather become more mild.

C U S T O M - H O U S E.

E N T E R E D.

None.

C L E A R E D,

Brig Rogers, James Philips, for Lisbon.

Snow Betsey, Francis Richardson, for Leghorn.

* * * Crop and transfer notes, books and manifests, are ready to be delivered to the several inspectors, on application, at the printing office.

ERRATA in the latter part of Dr. Howard's piece, No. 1481.

Page 1, col. 2, l. 10, for timor read tumor, l. 6, from the bottom, after the word breathing, add "or."
Page 2, col. 2, l. 56, after the word any, add one.

W A N T E D,

A PERSON that can write a good strong hand, and otherwise qualified to act as a clerk in the commissary's office; apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

Cæcil County, January 4, 1774.

THIS is to give notice, that the vestry of St. Mary Ann's parish, intend to petition the honourable assembly to pass an act to confirm the right of the glebe land, being part of a tract of land called Poplar Neck, alias Clay Fall.

SAMUEL THOMSON, clerk

Cæcil County, January 4, 1774.

THE inhabitants of St. Mary Ann's parish, intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for money to build a chapel in said parish, at or near where the old one stood.

By order of the vestry, at their vestry-room in Cæcil county.

SAMUEL TROMSON, clerk.

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

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.

FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackson master, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton, consigned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requested to have their tobacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

February 8, 1774.

Will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the fifteenth of March next

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

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

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

An Arundel County, Feb. 10, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue on the premises, the 10th day of March next, part of a tract of land called Howard's Patapsco range. Containing 162 acres lying near Stony Run, and about three miles from Elk-Ridge landing, where there is a constant and ready market for the sale of almost every kind of country produce.

THE situation is convenient to fishing and fowling, affords a very good and extensive range for stock of all kinds, and is remarkably healthy and pleasant. The soil is kind and good, being equally suitable for a farm or plantation; very well wooded and watered; having two excellent and never failing springs of water running through it: there are about 50 acres of this part of land cleared, and inclosed under good and sufficient fencing; 5 or 6 acres sown down in good Timothy meadow, and between 20 and 30 acres, that may be easily reduced to the like state. It has on it a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, barn, tobacco-house, and some other convenient out-houses; also a good garden now paled in, with a good young thriving orchard of about 200 trees of excellent fruit, and which yielded last season, between 5 and 6 hds. of cider, and will soon with care, afford much more. About 7 bushels of wheat are sowed on the premises, and a convenient spot of ground reserved for a field of oats. The land being very kind to the produce of each of these. Also will be sold at the same time on the above premises, stock of sundry sorts, and other particulars of husbandry and convenience: the title which is indisputable, and terms of sale, may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

N. B. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.
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WANTED for Charles county free school, a master capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, such a one by applying to the vestry, will meet with encouragement.

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD by WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, Annapolis,
THE American Register and Calendar for 1774.
Likewise, Father Abraham's and Poor Will's Pocket Almanacks for the present Year.
To be sold at W. A.'s shop a few grofs of OLD PORT WINE of the best quality, newly imported.

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

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DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1774.
Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber,
A PARCEL of healthy indentured servants, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, butchers, and sundry farmers and labourers.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. He has also for sale a quantity of the best new feathers and a few caggs of pickled salmon.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 10, 1774.
ADVERTISEMENTS have from time to time been published, requiring all persons indebted to Messrs. John Stewart and Campbell of London, merchants, to make payment thereof, notwithstanding which many people have neglected settling their accounts: the death of Mr. John Stewart making it now absolutely necessary that all balances due the partnership should be settled without delay, those who neglect doing so may depend on being sued without farther notice.

Attendance is given at Baltimore-Town to settle for dealings with David Ross, Alexander Stewart, Stewart and Lux, William Lux, William Russell, Russell and Ridley, with Matthew Ridley, or on accounts current, and it is hoped none who wish to avoid trouble will delay settling.

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MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Those who have settled their bonds and not taken them up are desired to call for them immediately.

THERE is at the plantation of Paul Hoy, living in Frederick county, a gray bright bay mare, 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white spot in her forehead. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Thompson, junr. of Poplar-Hill, St. Mary's county, a black gelding, about eight years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, trots and gallops, branded on the near buttock P, his off hind foot white, and a star in his forehead.

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

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Dec. 19, 1773.
RAN away last night from the subscriber living on Snowdens manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man named Timothy Corker, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, thin yellow hair, talks fast and in the Irish dialect: had on and took with him a felt hat, a light brown kersey jacket with sleeves, a pair of breeches of the same cloth, an Irish linen shirt, a check ditto, a pair of white country yarn stockings, a pair of country made shoes, and his hands are hard occasioned by chopping with the ax; it is probable some evil minded person has furnished him with other cloaths and a pass. Whoever apprehends the said servant and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid by

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JEREMIAH DUCKER.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

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

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

Baltimore Town, January 18, 1774.
WILLIAM HICKS, esq; merchant in Whitehaven, having appointed the subscriber, his attorney in fact, to transact and settle all his affairs in North America, all persons indebted to him, on bills, bonds, notes, or accounts, for goods shipped them, dealings with Basil Biscoe deceased, Mr. Robert Watts, or Vernon Hebb esq; late attorneys in fact for him (or otherwise) are desired to make immediate payment, or be prepared to do it by March court next; and for the convenience of those indebted in Saint Mary's county, I will attend at Leonard Town, on Wednesday and Thursday in the said court week, in order to receive and settle the same. All persons that neglect to comply with this request, will be dealt with in the strictest manner the law will admit of, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons. To be sold at private, if not at public sale, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in St. Mary's county, and as conveniently situated as any in those parts for commerce and trade, and once the metropolis of Maryland, and flourishing city of St. Mary's, which land lye adjoining to each other, and have almost every convenience man can ask for, being on a fine navigable river, and shipping may lye safe and close to their store or granary's doors, and plenty of fish and oysters. The lands are good and contain as follows: Saint Mary's freehold, 7 acres. Governor's field, 200. Squires purchase, 37. Part of St. Peters, 100. The old chapel land, 27 1/2. In the whole 371 1/2 acres: on which are the following improvements, a good dwelling house, 54 by 20 with 4 rooms below and 3 above, with a brick chimney and two fire places; kitchen, meat, and milk-houses. Store house 20 by 16, counting house, granary, barn 40 feet square, two quarters for negroes, and all other convenient houses and fine springs of water, one of which is sufficient for a water-mill, and has had one erected on it many years, and ground for most of the neighbourhood, but gone to decay within these few years; (the mill house and stones are still on the spot,) and may be rebuilt at a small expence. There is also adjoining the same, a piece of lease land containing 373 acres, with good improvements thereon. It is impossible to describe all the conveniences belonging to these lands, any person wanting to purchase, may see the same by applying to Vernon Hebb Esq; or Mr. Masley Leigh, living near the premises and will shew them. Likewise part of another tract of land lying within one mile of the others, called the Church Hill lands, containing about 500 acres, being wood land and plenty of timber thereon; the quit rent of those lands are trifling, being under old rents and part thereof pays only 20lb wheat per hundred acres.

Also to be sold several valuable slaves, being all country born, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst which is a tanner and shoemaker, a cook and washerwoman; the others have all been bred up to plantation business, also all the stock of horses, hogs, &c. and all other things on the plantation. The whole or any part of the lands, negroes, &c. may be purchased at private sale from the subscriber, and attendance will be given on the spot, from the 20th of February to the first of March next for that purpose, and if not sold by then, the same will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday, the third day of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, and continue until the whole is sold by

WILLIAM AISQUITH,
Attorney in fact for William Hicks, Esq.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

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

ISAAC M' HARD.

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 PENDALL.

December 14, 1773.

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Frederick county, Jan. 19, 1774.

On Monday the 21st of February next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be let to the lowest bidder, by the vestry of Prince-George's parish,

THE building a church in the said parish, at or near where the old one now stands, being within four miles of George-Town, where plank, shells and shingles may be had on reasonable terms; the size 50 feet square in the clear, the pitch 24 feet, the walls of brick 22 and a half inches thick the first story, and eighteen inches the second story, the foundation up to the water table to be of stone three feet thick, and the water table to be three feet from the surface, the roof to be covered with cypress shingles: the wood for burning the bricks and the framing timber may be got on the church land; part of the money will be paid down to the undertakers, they giving bond with security for the true performance of their contract.

Signed per order,

SIMON NICHOLLS, register.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a red cow, 8 or 9 years old, her left ear cropp'd, a little bit out of her right ear which is slit. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH HOWARD.

CAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Ma-

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773

JOHN CAMPBELL

8 w REUBEN MERRIWETHER, a

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brin

[illegible]

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about

made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations: on one of them

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY

Signed by order,

F R I S E and F A R K E R,

Said Pryfe carries on the saddlers and harne-

December 7, 1977

1 of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

N. B. If not leafed between this and April -

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JOHN DORSEY

tf **CHARLES CARROLL** of Carrollton

Piscataway 1

GEORGE F. HAWKINS

rf **ROBERT REAL**

Annapolis: January 5, 1777

R O B T E D

London, and to be sold, by the subscribers,
 in store on the dock, in Apponolis; on y

NEAT and general assortment of European
and East India goods.

W A N T E D.

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1774.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A most curious epistle was published in a late paper of yours, directed to Dr. Whiesenthall, the contents thereof being of such a nature, that no answer can reasonably be expected from the doctor; yet some persons may desire to see this matter cleared up; I, as his pupil, with his permission, request through the channel of your useful paper, to offer with all due deference, the following remarks, as an answer to Dr. Howard.

I am,
Yours, &c.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DASHIELL.

Baltimore-Town, February 7, 1774.

To DOCTOR EPHRAIM HOWARD.

S I R,

AS a young student of physic, eager to improve himself at every opportunity, I waited with great impatience to peruse that performance of yours, of which, from common report, I had but an imperfect idea; my expectations of finding for my improvement, a discussion of knotty points in physic, treated in an able manner, with the dignity becoming a gentleman of the faculty, were greatly disappointed, when I found a torrent of quotations merely to prove the necessity of bleeding in inflammations; a doctrine so thoroughly allowed, and so well known, that even a common attendant, or illiterate nurse, is acquainted with it.

You are pleased to charge Dr. Whiesenthall with a contrary opinion, and consequently repugnant (as you term it) to facts, reason and authority; but sir, it is a mystery to me, why you assert so boldly, that the doctor should have said, "that if Mr. Coale had not been bled, &c." for this is your position, from which you draw all your inferences, and attempt to prove them by numberless quotations; which being misapplied, must fall to the ground, when the facts are better known.

You cannot plead ignorance or misinformation, because Mrs. Ridgely being the person to whom the doctor had spoke, did herself inform you publicly at Mr. Coale's, of the very words with which the doctor had expressed himself to her, and which are widely different from those charged by you, as I shall soon make appear; but your heart was preoccupied with unfavourable, though false notions, which with that peculiar talkative disposition so natural to you, would not admit of a generous discussion of the matter, in a manner becoming a man of good breeding.

It is at all times deemed a piece of low behaviour, for any person entering in dispute to keep the talk entirely to himself; which becomes more disagreeable when mixed with vanity and self conceit; but is intolerable, if blended with malice and rancour, arising from low jealousy; with such a composition did you attack the doctor who would have readily permitted you to enjoy your own hypothesis, and without any interruption let you have had the pleasure of hearing yourself talk; if you had confined yourself to a medical dispute only; but when you divested yourself of the gentleman, treating him with indignity, and charging him with a sinister behaviour against you, it could not fail of raising his indignation; a specimen of your moderation we have in your letter expressing in the most striking manner, not only that you are apparently guilty of that very low and mean behaviour, which you would willingly fix on Dr. Whiesenthall, by misrepresenting his words, &c. but you treat him in such a manner as would make it contemptible in him to take any notice of it; I therefore will for once presume to enter upon a disquisition of your argument, with that decency becoming a gentleman, and then refer it to the impartial reader; for this purpose will I insert an extract from our journal, which when compared with your state of Mr. Coale's case, will enable me to make the necessary observations.

Extract from the Journal.

May 27th. I am just returned from a visit to Mr. Coale on Elk-Ridge, who for near a week, had been extremely ill with a pain in his right breast, shoulder, and shoulder blade, and supposed to labour under a pleurisy, for which he had been twice largely bled; at the second bleeding the family was alarmed on account of his being convulsed, and having *tytic spasms*, the family likewise informed that endeavours had been made to raise a sweat, but all attempts to that purpose were fruitless; I found the pulse sufficiently strong, to admit of bleeding, which I was informed might be owing to the medicine and blister.

Mrs. Ridgely, the mother in law of Mr. Coale, acquainted me of a *redness* on his breast, and compared it to St. Anthony's fire, with a swelling near the shoulder, I examined the patient, and found the remains of a tumour with some inflammation downwards,

both which she said had been considerably larger; I was of opinion that the patient's disorder was originally a *rheumatic fever*, tending to an abscess, which was the more to be apprehended, as he not long before had been ill of the *measles*, which at times are followed by apostemations. The situation of the tumour and its inflammation being such; that the breathing subjected it to continual motion, and by that means to a further enlargement of the inflammation, so that not only the pectoral muscle, but perhaps the intercostals did partake thereof.

When I considered the present circumstances of the patient, not only that this acrimonious matter forming an abscess, was now brought to a resolution, and by reentering the circulation, bringing on a fresh irritation, his skin dry and parched, a pungent heat to the touch by feeling his pulse, I imagined that his present state did approach to be putrid, which I signified to Dr. Howard, and recommended camphorated medicines, which he informed me had been given, but occasioned an intolerable burning at his stomach; upon which I recommended a solution of emetic tartar; which he took accordingly, the effect was, that he, after a few hours began to perspire, which continued the whole night, and I left him this morning still perspiring and somewhat easier.

June 9th. I was yesterday again requested to visit Mr. Coale, and understood that immediately after I had left him, the tumour and inflammation had entirely subsided, but instead thereof, he had a most acute pain in his left knee; probably from a translation of the matter from the breast—the pain was so great that he could not bear the least motion, his pulse was very low and quick; I found that Dr. Howard had adhibited the bark largely and claret—I could not help concurring with him in sentiment, with this caution only, that if possible the claret might be had genuine, because as it was for a medical purpose, the claret if adulterated, might prove rather prejudicial than salutary, a caution (in my opinion) extremely necessary whenever wine is proper, but particular in claret—Mr. Coale expressed a sensation of coldness in his foot and leg, though upon feeling, they had their natural warmth equal with the other parts.

July 3d. It is now just a month since I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's case, except that of the fever and pain in the knee, and an oedematous swelling had appeared in the leg and foot; but this day, I received a letter from Dr. Howard, informing me of Mr. Coale's having a violent diarrhoea, which he thought colliquative—Mrs. Ridgely who had but a few days before left the patient, and was now at Mrs. Goodwin's near town, hearing of this complaint, sent for me to ask my opinion concerning his present situation; when I informed her of the most imminent danger in his present low condition, in case the stools were truly colliquative, but that I was in hopes, it might be a translation of matter to the bowels; Mrs. Ridgely seemed to be extremely agitated, and asked in the most pathetic manner (which she is so much mistress of) viz. good God doctor, what can be the reason that this poor soul lays so long, and suffers so much; being now seven weeks since he was taken? I communicated to her my thoughts, that I imagined Mr. Coale had been bled rather too copiously, by which means not only the inflammation, but the whole abscess was taken into the circulation again; but I added that this was no reflection on Dr. Howard, since the indications for bleeding were so strong, and the symptoms so urgent; nay the pulse had been such at the time when I first saw him, that I should have ordered bleeding, if I had not known he had been twice copiously bled; and had seen the tumour and inflammation decreased; Mrs. Ridgely desired me to visit him again.

July 6. I this day visited Mr. Coale according to promise, and found his diarrhoea considerably abated; his fever, which during the lax was rather lessened; was now more moderate, and he had at times a little appetite to eat: I examined the knee, and discovered a fluctuation of matter below the *patella* or knee-pan: I signified my opinion to Dr. Howard, who was present, observing to him, that this having been all along the cause of the fever, it would after letting out the matter subside. Dr. Howard was pleased to dissent from me, denying any matter to be there; but that this fluctuation was merely from relaxation; and the same thing with the oedematous swelling. This hypothesis he maintained with warmth, and alleged that the knee had been treated accordingly with astringents and repellents. I now did not wonder any more that this case had been protracted to such a length; the dispersing the tumour at first did originally prolong the time, but (as it happened) no longer than the next formation; but this treatment did protract it most, and had I known how it had been treated, probably I should not have laid much stress on the bleeding.

Thus far the journal.

It has been your will and pleasure to palm upon Dr. Whiesenthall an opinion, that bleeding is hurtful in inflammations, in order to fix on him the stigma of ignorance, which you have so modestly bestowed; you

have given us for that purpose a long string of quotations from the best authors, to prove that the greater the inflammatory fever and subsequent inflammation is, the more necessary the bleeding; you then compare Mr. Coale's case with the recited authors, and represent it as highly inflammatory; from hence you justify your bleeding to ever so great an extent; and in your conclusion think yourself entitled to be so lavish with opprobrious epithets.

But, sir, I apprehend you have been too partial on your own side of the question, by exaggerating some and mutilating other parts, in order to suit them to your explanations; I will mention but two instances; in the first you represent the doctor to have said, "if Mr. Coale had not been bled," instead of which he said it was his opinion he had been bled too largely; still positively allowing the necessity of bleeding; 2d. You represent Mr. Coale's case to have been highly inflammatory, which the doctor supposes only in a considerable less degree, and how far that was, I shall soon make appear when we have once fixed upon his true disorder.

Mr. Coale in his certificate (which is truly a curious one) says, that you (even you yourself) told him from his first being taken, of the ill consequences that would ensue an apostemation; which certainly infers, that there were signs of an apostemation: Dr. Whiesenthall saw the tumour and some inflammation still seven days after his first being taken, though greatly abated; nay you mention in your letter this very tumefaction on the shoulder, with this difference only, that you would have it to be in consequence of an inflammatory fever; but when I consider that he had this pain before the 19th of May, because it then increased and became much feverer on the 20th; and that during both these days he had no fever; I presume it will be granted that originally an abscess was the first of his complaint, the progress of which brought on both pain and fever.

If it happens that an abscess arises on any part, it first begins with an inflammation, more or less, in case the same is situated on a place subject to continual motion in the manner Mr. Coale's was; it is reasonable to suppose that this motion would increase the inflammation and extend the same to the neighbouring muscles, which suffering a distension from every inflation of air, must create pains; similar to pleuritic pains; still the origin thereof is the abscess and not that violent inflammatory disposition; for instance had this abscess been formed on any other part, not subject as this was to continual motion; would Mr. Coale have then had the pleurisy? I suppose not; his knee is a proof of it, unless you would please to call it the pleurisy in the knee, being a continuation of the same disorder, and liable from the least motion to the most exquisite pain, which would have equally brought on a difficulty of breathing, if he could have breathed with his knee.

Fever attending apostemations are more or less, according to the parts affected, and though they are symptomatic, and cease soon after the matter is discharged, they are still aggravated from circumstances; this appears plain in Mr. Coale's case, where the abscess began to form for two days before he had any perceptible fever; but no sooner did it begin to extend itself by its progress to the muscles and their membranous sheathing, the tension thereof created such pain and difficulty of breathing, which heightened the fever; such a degree as to demand bleeding, to take off the tension; thus far the doctor approved of bleeding, as is evident from his expression to Mrs. Ridgely, when he said that his pulse even then, viz. seven days after being taken, would have admitted bleeding, if he had not been already twice bled and the symptoms abated: You will let nothing escape that may seem to you to strengthen your argument of bleeding, when you describe Mr. Coale to have said, "I am sensible of the great and speedy relief I felt;" however; sir, as the question at present is of too copious bleeding, I presume if 10 or 12 ounces of blood more or less would have been sufficient to take off the tension, 20 or 24 more or less taken, would have afforded, to his feeling, equal relief, he therefore could be no judge; but what quantity you did in reality take, is best known to yourself.

That the pain was severe, and the symptoms extremely urgent, to demand bleeding, I readily allow, nay I will admit likewise that it would have been a difficult point to manage the bleeding so as to relieve the tumour without bringing the whole abscess to a resolution; Dr. Whiesenthall generously expressed himself to that purpose to Mrs. Ridgely, and rather exculpated you; but you would not avail yourself of this, and would rather make it appear that you had bled him intentionally to resolve the whole tumour; and thus you acknowledge the doctor's opinion at least so far as to the bleeding; to justify this you tell Mr. Coale the ill consequences that would ensue an apostemation (see his certificate) and furnish us with so great a discovery as the structure of a muscle, &c. you have however not made appear that such dangers would certainly ensue in this abscess on Mr. Coale, and I shall take the liberty to differ from you in opinion; because as the tumour was forming for two days without any perceptible fever, it is to be presumed these muscles were not the original seat, and would by no

means have supplicated after the tension had been taken off by bleeding. I have seen a case in this town in essentials entirely similar to Mr. Coale's, the truth thereof may be enquired into by yourself or any body else that doubts it; the case is as follows:

Capt. John Staymaker here, the latter part of this last summer, was taken with a violent pain in his right side, so exquisite that he was heard screaming in the neighbourhood, the fever was severe, the breathing very difficult, he was bled, an abscess was discovered to form itself, so extensive as to reach from the shoulder down to the hip, it was brought speedily to maturation and opened; in less than a month he followed his occupation in perfect health and with all his limbs. Our journal furnishes us with another case, viz. Mrs. Parton, when yet the widow Porter, was taken with similar pleuritic pains to Mr. Coale's, the pain was excruciating, the fever high, the breathing obstructed, a hard tumour was discovered in the pectoral muscle, it was soon brought to maturation, the matter laid deep and required a severe operation; she is a lady very delicate and subject to hysterical complaints; notwithstanding which she was without any danger perfectly restored. From these two cases, being exactly in point, I presume Mr. Coale's case was not so dangerous, but might have been relieved in the like manner. But granting for once that it would have been connected with ill consequences, how did you know that after discharging it, it would not have fallen on some more noble part? At least you put him to the risk to have the matter formed anew in any part of the body, as well as it did in the very articulation of the knee, where it undoubtedly had all consequences as ever it could have had on the breast.

To obviate this you lay hold of the argument at another corner, when you say he ought to have been bled again; nay so positive you are, that you exclaim that this case shall be a warning to you, and resolve that for the future you will not be so sparing with the lancet; I admire your pious resolution, and cannot help congratulating Mr. Coale to a happy escape, since in all probability no matter then would have formed in the knee, but he, ere that, might have been with both his legs in his silent grave.

In reality I cannot conceive under what pretence you would have bled the patient again, since your intentions in bringing the tumour to a resolution were fully answered, and he was easy in his breast, unless on your former notion of inflammation to lessen the quantity of blood and abate the impetus, and so forth; however, sir, as Dr. Whiesenthal's opinion was, that Mr. Coale's complaint had originally been an abscess on the shoulder, so did he conclude that this was a translation from thence to the knee; but as it will throw some light on the whole, I will take the liberty to examine the opinions of both, and will for that purpose take notice of that part of your state of Mr. Coale's case, where you describe this translation as naturally as can be, when you say, "On the 31st of May he felt a sensation of stiffness in his knee; on the 1st of June, pain (in the shoulder) more easy; and of June inflammation and pain decreased." And thus as it did there decrease, by your own account, it gradually increased in the knee; but as you stop short in your narrative, and making long strides, evade several things very material for clearing up this matter, I will take a step to your journal, where it appears, that when the doctor visited Mr. Coale on the 2d of June, he found the pain in the shoulder, &c. subsided, and instead thereof a violent pain fixed in the knee, his pulse being very low and exceeding quick, and taking the bark freely, which you had found necessary to administer; to which method the doctor readily agreed. Why you omitted both these circumstances in your narrative I cannot well say, unless you found them repugnant to your doctrine, which is the more remarkable, since you was all along so particular in counting the strokes of the pulse till this time, though I do not in the least doubt of your having performed this in the same manner as you have mentioned, I still should have been well pleased if you had vouchsafed to inform us whether you had counted the pulse by a watch, glass, or clock; if by the latter, it must have been very inconvenient, since Mr. Coale at that time laid in one room and the clock was in the other; probably however you looked at the clock, and Mr. Coale counted the strokes. What a pity it was you did not provide yourself with a thermometer, in order to ascertain the peculiar degrees of heat at the same time; of this I will nevertheless excuse you, because a man cannot always think of all these physical niceties; this state of the pulse, and the administration of bark in various forms, found necessary by you, previous to the doctor's second visit, will make some parts of your letter with respect to its candour more intelligible.

These recited omissions we must join to your very scanty and superficial account, from the 2d of June to the 6th of July; here I beg leave to make the following digression: It was about this time that Dr. Whiesenthal spoke with Mrs. Ridgely (see the journal) and as he deemed the present state of Mr. Coale to be a translation from the shoulder, he told his sentiments with the cause thereof, which I presume he had an absolute right to do; the more so, as he did it with such a caution, which you are pleased to term an evasion; notwithstanding that you say in another place, that he did not intend this should reach your ears; if so, why should he then prepare himself for an evasion; but, sir, your own heart is such, that it would not admit of a generous construction. As you are totally silent of the doctor's third arrival at Mr. Coale's, on the 6th of July, and to the difference of your opinions previous to the opening of the knee, when the glorious contest on this ever memorable day was ushered in; I will give the following account as concise as possible.

Not many hours before the knee was opened and the matter let out, you disputed with the doctor, and strenuously insisted upon it that the knee contained no

matter; you affirmed in the strongest terms that all was owing to relaxation, nay so positive was you that you offered to lay 50 guineas on your side of the question, and confess that agreeable to this theory you had applied alteratives and repellents; you even have applied mercurials (though this last application you are silent about in your epistle it is no less a fact); the effect of these applications was without any doubt that of hindering the matter to come to a palpable fluctuation, confirming the same to the joint, where during so long a time that it was unnecessarily retained, it corroded the cartilage, the head of the bone, and destroyed the ligaments, which in all probability would have been in a great measure avoided, if a method had been adapted and persevered in to dispose the matter so as to be let out as speedy as possible; and thus fell Mr. Coale a victim to hypothetical theory, who might otherwise have had a chance to escape at least with a stiff knee, still retaining his leg.

What mischiefs can and do arise from theory built upon a wrong hypothesis, is known to every experienced practitioner; it is only the judicious physician that can make a good use of theory to draw just conclusions therefrom, for the good of his patient; the self-conceited and the vain adapt any hypothesis which seems to them plausible, and are extremely fond to make use of it whenever they can; their vanity stimulates them to palm their wisdom upon every one they meet, imagining they would otherwise be obscured, though they never fail of making themselves ridiculous; they are for ever quoting authors in support of their argument, and imagine the more numerous their quotations are, the more learned they appear; always speaking of celebrated characters as if they themselves had seen every experiment made of which they speak. When you communicated to the doctor in a similar manner the discoveries of Dr. Monro, concerning the lymphatic, it could not fail of raising his admiration, and in silence his compassion for you.

I cannot help admiring your dexterity in misrepresenting the doctor's words, artfully to cloak your own mistakes, when you insinuate his having crude notions of the preparation of bile, which notions might have probably been not altogether so crude, if you would have permitted him to explain himself, but no sooner did he mention the entrance of the hemorrhoidal vein into the meseraic, to join the splenic in order to form the vena porta, you was so gentle as to interrupt him before you well knew what he was about to say; you declared that they did not enter into the meseraic, but into the iliac, and quoted Monro, as a proof, whom you said had demonstrated it by injections. It is true that the external hemorrhoids enter the iliac, which merely carried the blood back to the vena cava; but the doctor spoke of hemorrhoidal vessels entering into the meseraic, because the question here was of those vessels which constituted the vena porta; why did you contradict it? that this is a true account will easily appear from your own remarks, if read with attention; where you lay great stress on the external hemorrhoids, saying they bring not a drop of blood to the liver, but speaking of the internal hemorrhoids (the identity of which you have since found) you with an indifference call only a branch of the meseraic—a good come off this—I will take no advantage of another little mistake, such as the internal hemorrhoid, being a branch of the meseraic artery; these are trifles which however if even a mistake would have been deemed highly ignorant in the doctor? from this paragraph I can form an idea of what learned a nature this dispute must have been, and I would have given any thing to have been so happy as to be present, that I might have had the satisfaction to hear great men talk in a manner as we apprentices now and then do—I can remember when the doctor returned from Mr. Coale's, his first question to me was, where the internal hemorrhoid entered, I made answer they entered into the meseraic, upon this he said that they did so formerly, but Dr. Howard said, that Dr. Monro had proved by injections, that they entered the iliac, which brought to my mind, when Scanarel in Moliere's mock doctor was detected of having placed the liver in the left, and the heart in the right side; he had the address to say that it had been so formerly, but was now altered by the college of physicians.

Eager as you are to grasp at any thing which you imagine will any way detract from the medical abilities of the doctor, you are not ashamed of entering among the list his not remembering Sydenham living at the time of the plague in London—Nobody but Dr. Howard would have rated a man's abilities, according as (in the heat of contest) he remembered a chapter on the plague.

However sir, Sydenham is an author the doctor reveres, and he has so strongly recommended him to me, that I his pupil, have read him three or four times over; it is not for the sake of chronology that I read him, but the frequent changes almost every year, which he so accurately observes, and which are so frequent here, is the reason why I so much admire him, and read his reasoning with the greatest attention.

Surely your head is filled with nothing but little trifles, and your thoughts occupied with little mean-nesses; you would otherwise possibly have suspected the doctor to make use of such trifling arts, as the tinging a medicine merely to make people believe it was a new medicine, different from what you had given; sir this is really low; but suppose for once the family should have taken it for a new medicine, I will take upon me to prove that it actually was, not on account of its being more diluted, nor of its being tinged; but on account of its being given simple and unconnected; the patient took no spirit of mindergus, no regenerated tartar, no camphor, nor any thing (either along with it, or between whiles) of what you had given—the doctor indeed did tell you in private, not to mention the medicine the patient took; but for no other reason than, that they very

often have a prejudice against particular medicines, especially the emetic tartar, which when they know, would refuse to take, and thereby hinder a salutary effect; but this prodigious secret you have ungenerously disclosed, and let the cat out of the bag.

Thus have I explained two of your charges against Dr. Whiesenthal, viz. his speaking to Mrs. Ridgely, and then disguising the tartar emetic; both I hope I have done to the satisfaction of the candid reader; but I find you have two more instances of the doctor's low cunning (as you call it) viz. "it was reported in Baltimore, that Dr. Whiesenthal came to Mr. Coale's, altered the medicine, and he was getting better;" the second is of Mr. Coale's recovery being attributed by an alteration being made in his medicine; I confess these are enormities of so heinous a nature as not to be forgiven; but sir, I am positive the doctor never dreamt of any such method of advancing his reputation in so silly a manner, the blame must fall entirely on those inconsiderate persons who have the presumption to think of the doctor being of any service, and speak well of him accordingly; however sir, to prevent for the future any more such hardships, I would humbly propose in order to put a stop to all such extravagance, the following method by way of advertisement, as viz.

Whereas it has been found by dire experience, that some person or persons, have had a most heretical notion, that whenever doctor Whiesenthal was called to a patient in consultation, the recovery of said patient being in consequence of his advice, and altering the medicines; therefore as this is an intolerable burden; notice is hereby given, that henceforth no body shall speak either directly or indirectly in favour of Dr. Whiesenthal, or pretend to say that he is of any service, under no less penalty than to be deemed a heathen and publican, or even to be treated like an illiterate peasant.

Had your heart been capable of making a generous construction, you would have thought proper rather to apologize, for having entertained so low a notion of the doctor; as soon as you had been informed by Mrs. Ridgely of his mode of expression, you would have readily admitted; that though he spoke to that last forty days after, it was because he then asked him, still he delivered himself in a gentleman like manner; you would have plainly understood what he meant by saying, the course of the disorder had induced him to think it wrong, that it was on account of the translation to the knee; you would have easily reconciled why he did not find fault with your bleeding, and at his first visit; because no translation had then happened; nay you would have discerned that on account of his agreeing with you in sentiment, he had the same idea with you of the propriety of attempting a resolution; from this you would have been able to draw the conclusion from the doctor's meaning, to be this; that generally tumours are best and easiest brought to a resolution: still it frequently happens, that after it is actually dispersed it will form again in another place; therefore, since this happened in Mr. Coale, it would have been best it had not been brought to a total resolution; still as this was unforeseen, no blame could therefore derive. I say could your heart have admitted of such like constructions, you would have thought it very idle, to enter into a dispute at Mr. Coale's, no way pertinent to the question.

I will here quit the subject and only observe, that I fear scribbling is catching; because I perceive a great impulse in me to become an author; I intend to write an essay on the necessity of legs, I will demonstrate that every man, woman or child, ought to have two legs; I will embellish it with quotations to prove my argument from the best authorities, from Hippocrates on—nor will I omit that Dr. Monro has proved it by injections, this piece I will take the liberty to dedicate to you; and beg you will permit to have it joined to your letter to Dr. Whiesenthal; proving the necessity of bleeding in inflammations, I cannot help anticipating the satisfaction, to find our names in the critical review; for instance we have been favoured with a piece, entitled *opera omnia*, or a letter to Dr. Whiesenthal, wrote by the learned and experienced Dr. Ephraim Howard on Elk-Ridge; in which the author most learnedly proves the necessity of bleeding in inflammatory disorders; his style is easy, elegant, and expressive, his department to Dr. Whiesenthal (touching a controversy) in a gentleman like manner, he has given us some sketches of his chronological genius, and from a geographical argument has proved beyond contradiction, that Hippocrates did not live near the Blue Mountains; in short he writes with great energy, and handles the subject matterly; we would recommend it as a piece worth reading, if the world was not too illiterate. How fine all this will be.

I am sir,
Your very humble servant,
WILLIAM DASHIELL.

P. S. I presume you are in a mistake when you say Dr. Morgan's letter had not been transmitted, and I have authority to say, that Dr. Whiesenthal himself proposed to Mr. Samuel Coale (when he was down at Baltimore, in order to consult the doctor, to send the state of Mr. Coale's case as it then was to Dr. Morgan, he did so, and received an answer; but it happened that Mr. Coale's leg was already cut off, this letter was handed to Mr. Samuel Coale, with the copy of the letter sent to Dr. Morgan; however sir as it will be requisite to obtain first leave from the doctor for the publication of his letter, the same shall as soon as permission is given, be communicated.

W. D.

L O N D O N, October 27.

ABOUT three months ago, a Mr. B. who lived in Poland-street, Soho, hired a maid, as servant

medicines, they know, a salutary re-ungene-bag. rges against is. Ridgely, th I hope I did reader; the doctor's as reported me to Mr. was getting every being n his medi-cinous a na-pulsive the f advancing blame mult ns who have eing of any y; however, th hardships, a stop to all l by way of

erience, that heretical no- was called to f said patient altering the into-erable enceforth no rly in favour that he is of o be deemed reated like an

ng a generous proper rather ow a notion of rmed by Mrs. u would have e to that lad-en asked him, like manner; at he meant d induced him nt of the tran-tilly reconciled leeding, and at ad then hap-pened that on timent, he had upriety of a-ould have been dctor's meaning, best and exist-iently happens, l form again i-ppened in Mr. ot been brought unforeseen, no ould your heart, ns, you would to a dispute at question.

y observe, that I perceive a great intend to write will demonstrate ght to have two ns to prove my om Hippocrates has proved it by erty to dedicate ave it joined to ing the necessity t help anticipa-ns in the critical avoured with a r to Dr. Whiel experienced Dr. which the author bleeding in in-asy, elegant, and efenthall (touch-e manner, he has ological genius, as proved beyond or live near the with great energy, e would recom-e world was not de.

ble servant, AM DASHIELL. ke when you say ransmitted, and I efenthall himself n he was down at dctor, to send the us to Dr. Morgan, but it happened ut off, this letter, with the copy however fir as it from the doctor fams shall as soon ated. W. D.

October 27. r. B. who lived in maid, as servant

to him; but before she had been long in his house she so far insinuated herself into his favour as to pass for his niece; and he, like a good uncle, sent her to a dancing-school, &c. She was no longer maid, but had a servant hired to attend her. However, whether the age (for he was only ninety) or face of her keeper did not please her, or whether she wanted to return to dear Covent-Garden against the winter (in which, it seems, she had been famous) is not yet known; but within these few days she eloped, and not only took all the old man's ready money, but his clothes, after having run him above a hundred pounds in debt. His creditors, judging that his fortune was nearly gone, by this and similar affairs, began to dun him. Whereupon on Friday last he sent for them all, and told them if they would call the next day he would satisfy them all, and soon after took a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear.

Nov. 1. Some time since, two men of fashion had played so long that one had emptied his pocket and pocket-book to the other: he then proposed to bet his chariot and horses at a moderate sum, which losing, he then offered his wife, but the other rating the value too low, it was settled to stake wife against wife; when, after some dispute about age and beauty, the bet was accepted, and determined in favour of the winning gamester, who immediately went with his friend's money, in his friend's chariot, to his friend's wife, to whom he related her husband's ill-fortune, and particularly his imprudence in the last stake. The lady having heard all, said very coolly, she wished his other bets had been as prudently made; for as her consent was necessary to make the last valid, she had the pleasure to inform him that it was void, and wished him a good night.

Nov. 3. It is believed that the prince of Wales will be permitted to desire any particular play he chooses this winter, though it is judged highly unfit for him, as well by his temporal as his spiritual teachers, to entertain even the idea of commanding on this side the age of twenty-one.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 24.

By his excellency Robert Eden, esq; governor and commander in chief in and over the province of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the present general assembly of this province, stands prorogued to Monday the fourth day of April next, and whereas some business for the general utility of the province, requires their meeting before that time, I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the lord proprietary's council of state, to publish and declare, and I do hereby publish and declare, that the said general assembly meet and be held, at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the twenty-first day of March next; and to the intent that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do hereby strictly charge and require the several sheriffs of this province, to make this my proclamation public, in their respective counties, in the usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given at the city of Annapolis, this 24th day of February, in the third year of the dominion of the right honourable Henry Harford, esq; anno domini, 1774.

signed by order,

JAMES BROOKS, Cl. Con.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Pelican, William Tucker, from Salem.
Brig Prince of Wales, William Jones, from Galway.
Schooner Hawke, Philip Tharoh, from Salem.
Ship Betsey Richmond, William Nicoll, from London.
Schooner Hawke, Benjamin West, from Hispaniola.

CLEAR'D.

Schooner Hart, Francis Grandy, for Alicant.
Schooner Horton, John Allen, for Marblehead.
Ship Molly and Betsey, Joseph Hynson, for London.

January 26, 1774.

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

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

ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.

February 14, 1774.

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

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

WILLIAM CARR.

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

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

3W

NATHAN WATERS.

February 12, 1774.

INOCULATION.

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

ROBERT LEMMON.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO EUROPE.

A Ship of 440 hogheads of tobacco burden, now in the country: Also a ship of 550 hogheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

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

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

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

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

W. W.

February 24, 1774.

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

THOMAS HYDE.

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

WILLIAM POTTS.

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

J. PARNHAM.

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

TAKEN up in the bay at Sandy Point, an old 14 feet boat, with an old chain and padlock, by

JOHN DOLLY

February 18, 1774.

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

FRANCIS GORDEN.

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

February 23, 1774.

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

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

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Williamson, living near Seneca bridge, in Frederick county, a dark roan stray gelding, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but with what cannot be perceived, a bob tail, some saddle spots, blind in the left eye, and has a star in his forehead. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

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.

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

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

WANTED,
A PERSON that can write a good strong hand,
and otherwise qualified to act as a clerk in the
commissary's office; apply to
ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

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

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.
FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jack-
son master, will be at Selby's landing on Pa-
tuxent river, by the 1st of March next; ready to
take on board tobacco, at seven pounds per ton,
configned to Wallace, Davidson and Johnson; those
of their friends who incline to take the advantage
of an early market, are requested to have their to-
bacco ready with a view of dispatching her.

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

SIX hundred acres of land lying in Frederick
county on Linganore, within one mile of a mer-
chant and saw mill, and about twelve miles from
Frederick town; there are on said land, about sev-
enty acres of meadow land, not inferior to any in
this province; about thirty or forty acres have been
cleared, ditched, and under good fence; the soil
exceeding fertile and well adapted for planting or
farming: there are on the premises two good to-
bacco houses, a dwelling house 16 by 20, with a
stone chimney planked above and below, and sun-
dry other buildings; a small apple and cherry or-
chard, and is a noted fine place for range, any
person inclinable to purchase at private sale, are de-
sired to apply before the day of sale.

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

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Ann Arundel County, Feb. 10, 1774.
To be sold at public vendue on the premises, the
10th day of March next, part of a tract of land
called Howard's Patapsco range. Containing
162 acres lying near Stony Run, and about three
miles from Elk-Ridge landing, where there is
a constant and ready market for the sale of almost
every kind of country produce.

THE situation is convenient to fishing and
fowling, affords a very good and extensive
range for stock of all kinds, and is remarkably
healthy and pleasant. The soil is kind and good,
being equally suitable for a farm or plantation; is
very well wooded and watered; having two excel-
lent and never failing springs of water running
through it: there are about 50 acres of this parcel
of land cleared, and inclosed under good and suffi-
cient fencing; 5 or 6 acres sown down in good Ti-
mothy meadow, and between 20 and 30 acres,
that may be easily reduced to the like state. It has
on it a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen,
corn house, barn, tobacco-house, and some other
convenient out-houses; also a good garden new
paled in, with a good young thriving orchard of
about 200 trees of excellent fruit, and which yield-
ed last season, between 5 and 6 hhd. of cider, and
will soon with care, afford much more. About 7
bushels of wheat are sowed on the premises, and a
convenient spot of ground reserved for a field of
oats. The land being very kind to the produce of
each of these. Also will be sold at the same time on
the above premises, stock of sundry sorts, and other
particulars of husbandry and convenience: the title
which is indisputable, and terms of sale, may be
known by applying to the subscriber living on the
premises.

N. B. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

YATE PLUMMER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Dec. 19, 1773.
RAN away last night from the subscriber living
on Snowdens manor, Frederick county, Ma-
ryland, an Irish servant man named Timothy Cor-
ker, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 6 inches high,
fair complexion, thin yellow hair, talks fast and in
the Irish dialect: had on and took with him a felt
hat, a light brown kersey jacket with sleeves, a pair
of breeches of the same cloth, an Irish linen shirt, a
check ditto, a pair of white country yarn stockings,
a pair of country made shoes, and his hands are
hard occasioned by chopping with the ax; it is prob-
able some evil minded person has furnished him
with other cloaths and a pass. Whoever apprehends
the said servant and secures him in any jail, so that
I may get him again, shall be intitled to the above
reward, and if brought home reasonable charges
paid by

w3

JEREMIAH DUCKER.

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

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD by WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, Annapolis,

THE American Register and Calendar for 1774.
Likewise, Father Abraham's and Poor Will's
Pocket Almanacks for the present Year.

To be sold at W. A.'s shop a few grofs of
OLD PORT WINE of the best quality, newly im-
ported.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

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

tf

DAVID ROSS.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 10, 1774.
ADVERTISEMENTS have from time to time
been published, requiring all persons indebted
to Mess. John Stewart and Campbell of London,
merchants, to make payment thereof, notwithstanding
which many people have neglected settling their
accounts: the death of Mr. John Stewart making it
now absolutely necessary that all balances due the
partnership should be settled without delay, those
who neglect doing so may depend on being sued
without farther notice.

Attendance is given at Baltimore-Town to settle
for dealings with David Ross, Alexander Stewart,
Stewart and Lux, William Lux, William Russell,
Russell and Ridley, with Matthew Ridley, or on
accounts current, and it is hoped none who wish to
avoid trouble will delay settling.

3w

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Those who have settled their bonds and not taken
them up are desired to call for them immediately.

December 14, 1773

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

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-ma-
kers and ladies habit-makers, take this method
to inform the public, that they have just imported
from London a large quantity of the best materials
for carrying on the stay-making business, and are
now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pink-
ney lately lived. All orders from their customers
and others in either of the above branches of busi-
ness will be thankfully received and speedily exe-
cuted.

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

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

ISAAC M' HARD.

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

CHARLES LANSDALE.

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

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

JOHN DORSEY

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

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying
within a mile or two of the said town, ad-
joining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot,
184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought,
40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the
whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered
land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and
other considerable improvements; likewise 16
acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being
part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never
Fear, with considerable improvements on it. And
on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold
to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter
Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or par-
cel of land called John and Priscilla, containing
62½ acres. I shall attend two days preceding each
day's sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them
to the purchasers. Six months credit will be given
for one half the purchase money, upon giving bond
and unquestionable security, to

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.