

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1774.

COPENHAGEN, April 30.

HIS majesty has resolved, and already given proper orders to unite the Baltic with the German ocean, by navigable rivers through his new possessions in the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein. He has likewise appointed a committee to execute that plan, consisting of the ablest ministers; and prince Charles of Hesse Cassel as the president of that committee, is invested with full authority to adopt the best measures concerning this grand affair, a plan which will be of uncommon benefit to the commerce of Great-Britain, France, and Holland; and will enrich the inhabitants of those two duchies, but will of course lessen his majesty's revenues upon the sound, and must become greatly detrimental to his subjects there.

Since the 16th instant, three Russian frigates of war, and four English transport ships, destined for the Mediterranean, passed our road from Revel.

PARIS, May 18. The following is a copy of a letter which his majesty sent lately to the count de Murens: "Amidst the just sorrow which overwhelms me in common with the whole kingdom, I have some important duties to discharge. I am a king; this name comprises many obligations; but I am only twenty years of age, and do not yet possess the knowledge which is necessary for me. I cannot confer with the ministers who attended the late king during his illness. The certainty which I have of your probity, and of your knowledge in public affairs, engages me to request that you will give me your counsel. Come then to me as soon as possible."

May 20. His majesty signalizes the beginning of his reign by his prudence, wisdom, and benignity; and his accession to the throne is conspicuous by the love of his people. In passing through the city, the people added him with blessings. "Now," (said they) vice will disappear, behold the pattern of virtue."

May 27. We discover every day new qualities in our new sovereign; these are so many subjects of consolation for the loss which we have of late sustained; he appears to have abandoned, for a time, all the exercises becoming his age and health, entirely to devote himself to the happiness of his subjects; he will take cognizance of every thing, receive every subject matter of complaint, and render his access easy to all who are under a necessity to have recourse to his justice; a resource formerly denied to innocence and equity, and allowed only to the interest and power of despotic ministers, who had seized on the authority of their late royal master.

The finances have been one of the first objects debated in three successive councils; the resources are immense, yet the coffers are empty; pensions partly suppressed and ill-paid, the credit of both natives and foreigners lost, the nation greatly in debt, commerce languid, and famine at the eve of overthrowing a people who owe their downfall and decline to the avarice and avarice of those who have governed them 15 or 16 years.

The duke of Choiseul, who flattered himself with being in favour again, and commanding as much under Louis the 16th, as he did before under Louis the 15th, was the object of the first labour and examination. He entered into the ministry with about 60,000 livres income of his own fortune; in eighteen months, his places of governor of different provinces, of superintendent of the ports of captain-lieutenant of Suisses, of Grifons, and of minister both of foreign and war affairs, have brought him an additional yearly produce of 1,000,000 livres during a war of ten years; no less unfortunate than dishonourable for the memory of his master, beaten by sea and by land, repulsed and chased every where, raising every year new taxes on the nation; he used to spend yearly, as well in buildings as embellishments and acquisitions, about four millions of livres; at his seat of Chanteloup. In expenses for his hotel at Paris and at court, his equipages for hunting, and his tables, absorbed 17 or 18,000,000 livres more. He purchased a peace, which cost his master or his subjects, 40 millions of livres; at the most serene time of peace, instead of suppressing the taxes occasioned by the war, he augmented them, to conquer a miserable, defenceless island, (Corsica) the conquest whereof was sold him by an adventurer for 100,000 livres, and which he, though not yet entirely subdued, cost the king 10 millions of livres, and 10,000 souls sacrificed; and that in order to continue to increase augmenting his fortune and his extravagant expenses, and having obliged his master, after his exile, to capitulate with him for 1,200,000 livres yearly; a pension for life of 10,000 for himself, and 50,000 for his duchess, in order to resign his post of captain-lieutenant of Suisses and Grifons, for supplying the emergencies of the keeping of the house of count de Provence, without being compelled to overload the nation to that end; at length, after twelve years service, in having employed 14 millions in buildings, &c. and making sure for himself of 1,400,000 livres a year. Then a detail was passed on all his creatures, who enriched themselves in proportion; afterwards they passed on in considering the authority he should have used to his master's prejudice, had it not been repressed; the whole has been digested and left to the care and custody of Mr. L'Abbe de Bretruil, and it is referred to the next council to examine into the conduct of the other members of administration.

LONDON, May 18.

A foolish Scotch courtier said yesterday, that the French king had been poisoned by some emissaries from Boston; and that lord Chatham was in the secret.

May 23. It was reported yesterday in the city, that intelligence has been received by the East-India company from abroad, which will render them much more agreeable in the eyes of government than they ever were.

The advices from Crimea are very favourable, for Dewlet Guerai Khan has informed his highness, that the Russians have evacuated Keretich, and that he took possession of that place with the Ottoman troops. We cannot tell whether the retreat of the Russians ought to be attributed to the weak condition of their army in the Crimea, which is not sufficient to garrison all the posts they occupy; or whether these troops, joined to those that are coming from the Ukraine, are to be employed at the siege of Otzakov.

May 17. Lord Sandwich, during the debate upon the American affairs in the house of lords, in vindicating the hard measures dealt out to the Americans, by destroying their democracy, wished to have as efficacious measures applied to the septennial tyranny of the people here (as his lordship courtly phrased it) in their choice of representatives.

May 19. We hear that the independent freeholders of several counties in Ireland have formed themselves into separate societies, at the meetings of which the parliamentary conduct of their several representatives have been taken into consideration, and resolves made, that no candidate should have their interest at the next general election, who either neglected his duty to his constituents this session, by not attending the business of the nation, or who by his attendance gave an assent to have the kingdom burthened, without any real cause, by a most heavy destructive tax, which obstructed the channel of justice, damped the spirit of literature, and attempted to destroy the liberty of the press.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, March 2.

"The Lynx sloop of war, by whom I convey these few lines to you, is dispatched from hence with letters of importance from his excellency Sir Ralph Payne and admiral Parry, to the ministers of state, touching a claim which the governor of Porto Rico has lately made of Crab island, which most indubitably belongs to the crown of Great Britain, and constitutes a part of his excellency's government. This claim, it is presumed, has been made in consequence of the captain general and admiral's having visited this island fourteen days ago, as under their command, attended by the whole squadron upon this station: It is a fine island, but as yet unsettled."

The duke of Leinster's attendance on his duty in parliament here, in preference to that of Ireland, does that young nobleman the highest honour; as it proves that the object which most materially affects the general liberties of Britain; is his pursuit, independent of any local or partial attachments.

May 21. From the express which is dispatched by government to Boston, the friends of the constitution hope that the olive branch will be extended (conditionally) to our brethren on the other side the Atlantic, which, it is hoped, will be productive of such conciliating measures, as naturally should subsist between Great-Britain and her colonies.

Some dispatches have been, it is said, lately received from the court of Berlin, which have a good deal engaged the attention of the ministry. The Prussian monarch, it is believed, is uneasy left an union of sentiments should take place between the houses of Austria and Bourbon.

It is reported in the neighbourhood of St. James's that lord Howe will shortly be appointed to a very important command on actual service.

May 24. Two more regiments of infantry are, it is reported, ordered to hold themselves ready to embark for New-York on a short notice.

It is now generally understood that immediate orders will be issued for augmenting considerably the garrisons of Port Mahon and Gibraltar.

Lord Bute, it is reported, intends setting off for Paris in a few days, but whether his business is of a public or private nature we do not know.

Notwithstanding the premier may think to amuse the nation into a supine lethargy, by crying peace, peace, yet there are letters in town, of indubitable authority; the purport of which wears a very different aspect. An unpopular minister has many private reasons to wish a continuation of peace, none of the least important of which is, his consciousness that nobody will lend him a shilling; a lottery subscription is out of the question.

May 28. The bishop of Cracow complaining to the emperor, that by the disturbances in Poland, his losses amounted to more than twelve millions of florins; the emperor answered, he was concerned for his loss, but comfort yourself my good lord bishop, all the twelve apostles never had so much to lose.

The canvass is already begun in the city for sheriff against midsummer-day next. The society of the bill o' rights, the constitutional club, and the ministry, will each start two persons.

The protest of the lords against the Boston bill, it is said, has chagrined the premier very much, as he is apprehensive it will be the means of spurring the Americans up to resist government; as the generality of the people there will be weak enough to think this protest to be the fence of the greatest part of Great-Britain.

May 31. The Quebec bill is, of all others, the most infamous and despotic; it makes G—s III. ten thousand times more arbitrary than Louis XV. was, when he ruled that kingdom with a rod of iron; and what is still more contemptuous, all these negotiations were conducted in bad French, the very speeches were made in that language, and the king's assent thereto. Quare, is it the custom and the law of this constitution, for the king of England to give his assent to the public bills in the French language?

A noble lord, who has systematically supported the measures of government, asking a member in the minority, the other day, at the Smyrna (rather sneeringly) what day a noble duke was robbed nigh Kensington? the other immediately replied, "the evening of that day, my lord, you were concerned in robbing the Americans of their liberties."

Our readers will doubtless be pleased with a relation of the ceremonies performed at the death of the late French king. As soon as his christian majesty was given over, the four heralds of arms were ordered to wait in the antichamber next to his majesty's bed-room; just as he was expiring, they were introduced, and placed one at each corner of the bed, and after the physicians attending had declared he was dead; the two heralds on the right side of the bed immediately proclaimed aloud, three distinct times, *le roi est mort*. But as the king is supposed to be never dead in France, the two others on the left proclaimed in the same manner, *vive le roi Louis seizieme*; then the body remained exposed for the inspection of every one; twenty-four hours after the death, the body was opened, the heart and bowels extracted, and washed in aromatic waters; after being embalmed, they were put into a box for that purpose, and buried in a tomb, at the *Valle de Grace*; the body was carried to the Louvre in Paris, exposed in state, remained there till all the parish priests, monks, friars, &c. had been in procession, and said prayers. It was then sent with funeral pomp to St. Denis, and placed under a mausoleum erected in the choir of the church, where it is to remain forty days. During that time, all the household will be waiting as if the king was alive; a table is served twice a day; and when the dinner is ready, *le grand maitre d'hotel* will take the viands, and then proceed to the choir of the church, and announce to his majesty that the table is served; the first gentleman of the chamber in waiting will answer, that his majesty has dined; the same ceremony is to be gone through at night for the supper. At the expiration of the forty days the ceremony of the burial will be performed, and a funeral speech pronounced: the tomb is then to be open, and six *guards du corps* will take the body of Lewis XIV. who lays upon the first steps, and carry him down into the vault, and put the body of Lewis XV. in his place. The entrance is then shut up, and upon it erected a new wooden mausoleum, covered with a black velvet pall on the right hand of the altar.

They write from Vienna, that Monf. Bynn, who was sent from court to meet the Turkish minister at Semlin, has sent a courier to court, enquiring for some instructions how to behave with the Turkish minister, who absolutely refuses to perform quarantine; and insists on having a retinue of two hundred of his own sophies to convey him to Vienna; to which the emperor sent word, that he should give the Musselman to understand, "that his business was to obey, not to command; and in case he did not obey the commands of the gentleman sent from the emperor to conduct him to Vienna, he might return to Constantinople." The Musselman, after receiving that answer, determined immediately to return homewards; but the commanding bassa of Belgrade (who seems to be the greater politician) advised him to proceed on his journey.

June 1. Great preparations are making by many illustrious personages in this kingdom to be present at the approaching coronation of the king of France, at Rheims. The duke and duchess of Northumberland, it is said, are preparing to set off for Paris, to be present at the coronation. Lord North, it is now publicly talked of, last week received some intelligence from lord Stormont, our ambassador at Paris, which has greatly lessened his opinion of the pacific intentions of the young king of France. A scheme is in agitation to grant the India company a bounty on the importation of low-priced teas, in order to prevent their being smuggled here from France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Calais, dated May 20.

By what I can learn, the death of Louis the 15th will give a strange turn to the affairs of Europe; but no nation is likely to be affected by it so much as England. The good old king, I really believe, entertained much friendship for the English, and made it his principal study to avoid a war with them. The young one, I am afraid, means to pursue a different conduct: I am credibly informed, and I have no reason to doubt the information, that he has just sent a very pressing invitation to the pretender to visit Versailles, on purpose to provoke the court of London to question him about it; which I suppose will be the

case, and then a war follows in course. This I think, and so do most people here, is a poor earnest of his regard to his already distressed country."

His MAJESTY'S most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Wednesday, June 22, 1774.
My lords, and gentlemen,

I HAVE observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public service, during the course of this very interesting session of parliament.

The necessity of providing some effectual remedy for the great and manifold mischiefs, both public and private, arising from the impaired state of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the session, to recommend that important object to your consideration: in the several measures you have taken for the redress of those evils, you have sufficiently manifested, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial interests, of the kingdom, as to the immediate ease and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumstances of embarrassment in which the province of *Quebec* was involved, had rendered the proper adjustment, and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no small difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpose, and to which I have now given my assent, is founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the best effects in quieting the minds, and promoting the happiness, of my *Canadian* subjects.

I have long seen, with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*. It proceeded, at length, to such an extremity, as to render your immediate interposition indispensably necessary; and you have, accordingly, made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper, and firmness, with which you have conducted yourselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted, and supported, cannot fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which have been the result of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me shall be wanting, to render them effectual. It is my most anxious desire to see my deluded subjects, in that part of the world, returning to a sense of their duty, acquiescing in that just subordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial interests, of this country; which must ever be inseparably connected with their own real prosperity, and advantage.

Nothing material has happened, since your meeting, with respect to the war between *Russia* and the *Porte*; and it is with pleasure I can inform you, that the very friendly assurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the strongest reason to believe, that they have the same good dispositions as myself, to preserve the tranquillity of the rest of *Europe*.

Gentlemen of the house of commons;

I thank you for the supplies, which you have so cheerfully given; and I see, with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the ample grants you have made for the several establishments, and the compensation which has been so properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin; you have been able to make a further progress in the reduction of the national debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but, that you would carry, into your respective counties, the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, and the same zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have distinguished all your proceedings in this session of parliament.

His MAJESTY'S speech being ended, the lord chancellor, having received directions from his majesty, says:

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the fourth day of August next.

BOSTON, August 3.

Notwithstanding the arrival of the acts of parliament for altering the government, the heads of the popular cause declare, that the new constitution shall not take place; they propose to hold their town-meetings, and accordingly one is to be assembled to-morrow.

By the *Scarborough* we are informed, that lord Chatham in his speech to the upper house, on the change of our government, took occasion to declare, that the Americans had carried things to great lengths, and as it had been represented to him, they were encouraged to their late behaviour by his memorable speech to the upper house on the repeal of the stamp-act, which he found had been misanderstood, for that Great-Britain has ever had, and must continue to have an inherent right to tax the colonies, though the mode of doing this requires great judgment and delicacy; the requisitions of government ought to be made in the customary way, through the king's representative to the several assemblies; and all internal taxation whatever should cease. He advised the dissolving all the *New-England* charters and proprietary governments, and the giving each of them one regular system of kingly government; indeed he was well informed there existed in several of the northern provinces, a violent disposition to republicanism, which, if not counteracted, and that speedily too, would become troublesome to Great-Britain. He on the whole approved of the Boston port bill, but expressed his wishes that it had not passed through the two houses with so much precipitation, and that the inhabitants of that town might have been indulged with a choice to repair the damages done to the East-India company by disguised and disorderly people, before they suffered the mortifying alternative of having their port shut up. In short, he thought it necessary to prevent future violence, that Great-Britain should

now support her dignity, and, by coercive measures, exert her authority over the delinquents in the province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1.

We are authorized to inform the public, that the September provincial court will be adjourned to the tenth day of October next—all sheriffs, jurymen, &c. are desired to take notice and attend on that day accordingly.

By letters from London we are informed of the late arrival of his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; our governor—he was only twenty-two days on his passage from land to land, and reached London on the morning of the twenty-sixth day from the capes.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

TO DR. WILLIAM A. DASHIELL.

SIR, *Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1774.*

IN the gazette of the 4th instant, I observed myself called on by you, for an information respecting Mr. William Coale's case, and thereupon mentioned the same to Dr. Howard; who admitted, that Mr. Coale had *syncope* and *convulsive twitchings* after the second bleeding; also that he had considered the swelling of the knee as cedematous, and the softness to be from relaxation; and, therefore, had applied astringents and repellents, and that he had ever denied real matter to be contained in the knee, till he proved it by opening in July 1773; and added, that he was desirous of dropping the dispute. I therefore judge a circumstantial detail unnecessary. I am also to inform you, that from Dr. Howard's desire of discontinuing the dispute, Dr. Sappington defers saying any thing relative thereto.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner *Nancy*, James Tibbitt, from Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship *Chance*, Robert Campbell, for Falmouth.

Brig *Duchess* of Lienter, Alexander Cathrew, for Dublin.

Ship *Kitty* and *Nelly*, James Belt, for London.

Sloop *Betty*, John Hague, for Virginia.

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

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the *Conollaway* creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of *Patomack* river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 25th of October next, or longer if necessary, to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

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

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

W 6 **WILLIAM RUSSELL.**

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

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

W **JOSIAS BEALI.**

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

Strayed or stolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria, A LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hinder hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them as she walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

Grafton Dulany

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Norris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having any claim against the said estate are desired to bring in their respective accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

W 3 **SARAH NORRIS, administratrix.**

Prince-George's county, August 29, 1774.

THE creditors of William Barker, William Barker, and Nicholas Nicholson, who intend to be benefited by the dividend of their estates, under an assignment to me under the late act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, are desired to deliver an account of their claims on or before the last day of September next, or they will be excluded from the said dividend. And a meeting of William Barker's creditors is requested at the coffee-house in Annapolis, on Thursday the 10th day of September, to consider of proper measures to be taken for the recovery of some part of the said Barker's estate. *W 3* **RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.**

P O R T E E SURGEON-DENTIST.

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

Annapolis, September 1, 1774.

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

Annapolis, August 19, 1774.

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

JORDAN STEIGER.

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

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, to Mr. William Denkins, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 20 shillings reward. *W 6* **BAB. BOOTH.**

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways, Mary Seedhouse, who says she is a servant to Anthony Cummings.—Negro Jack, the property of Mr. Daniel Charles Heath of Cecil county.—Robert Bell, a slave belonging to the Minerva, Capt. Robinson, being in the Ferry branch, Patuxent river.—Michael Conner, a servant to Patrick Murray of Alexandria.—Nicholas Peter-coffer, a servant to Thomas Tilbury, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia.—Thomas Parks, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, brown hair, full faced, and much pitted with the small-pox; has no other clothing but a pair of breeches.—Thomas Perry, a slim fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, pale complexion, and has no clothing except a blanket.—Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Sheriff of Baltimore county.

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HERE is at the plantation of Henry Lowe, near Broad-Creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small white mare, branded on the near hind with the letter S, about 12 hands and a half high, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Jasper West, in Prince-George's county, near Bladenburg, taken up as a stray, a lightish coloured gray mare not broke, about 12 hands and a half high, 3 years old last spring, branded on the left buttock CD. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Philippina Moorme, living in the South Mountain, near one of the head branches of Big Hunting Creek, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 3 or 10 years old, branded on the near buttock B, his hind feet white, has a small ear and snip and some saddle spots, and is a natural scur. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Published, and to be sold at the Printing-office;

NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

LAST SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold by William Aikman, bookeller and Stationer, Annapolis,

QUINCY'S observations on the Boston post bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, price 1s. 8d. Likewise,

JULIET GRANVILLE, of the history of the human heart, 2 vol. by Mr. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with sentiments of the most refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the best quality to be sold at W. A.'s shop, at 3s. per dozen cash; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large assortment of books lately imported.

August 17, 1774. To be sold, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, at Broad-Creek ferry, Kent Island,

ALL the estate of the late Samuel Tull, of which he there died seized, consisting of household furniture, several negroes, two servant men and one servant woman, several horses, some black cattle, and a few sheep, with many other things too tedious to insert here. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to Mr. James Hutchings, jun. who is empowered to receive the debts due to the estate. Those persons having claims against the above estate, are requested to have them sent in, legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

MARY TULL, executrix.

Annapolis, August 17, 1774.

MARKING instruments, by which either initials, names, or length, or a verse, are impressed on silk, muslin, linen, woollen, leather, paper, or vellum, much more neat and expeditious than can possibly be done either with the pen or needle; the impression of which, when perfectly dry, is as durable as the materials whereon it is affixed; has already been experienced by many hundred families. Complete sets, in neat mahogany cases with locks, from ten shillings to one guinea, to be sold by William Aikman, Stationer in Church-street.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the vestry room near the church in All-Saints parish in Calvert county, on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person or persons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner complete and finish a new parish church, near the ground where the old church now stands. If the weather should prove rainy on the day above-mentioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, EDWARD GANTT, THOMAS REYNOLDS, CHARLES GRAHAME, WILLIAM IRELAND.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLE from Brinkley's Island, in Kent county on Delaware, a bright bay horse, 13 or 14 hands high, trimmed, with a standing mane, a white streak in his face, and his left hind foot white, a natural trotter, three years old last June, and likely to run well; the person who rode him had on a lightish coloured cloth coat, black buff jacket, black velvet breeches torn at the knee with a buckle, a tan hat with a ribbon for a band and silver buckle before, wears his own black hair generally curled, a dark complexion, a down look, and likes liquor very well. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the owner may recover him, shall be entitled to the above reward, per me.

JAMES HATFIELD.

HERE are at the plantation of Philip Hammond son of Philip, a bay dark bay mare and a bright bay colt; the mare is about 12 hands high, branded on the near shoulder something like the letters TB, marked with sundry saddle spots on both sides of her back, and appears to be about 15 or 16 years old; the colt is neither cut nor broke, is 3 years old next grass, has a small star on his forehead, and is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of William Pool, a bay gelding, about 12 hands and a half high; a natural scur, has a star on his forehead, his hind feet white, is branded on the near shoulder IW, on the near buttock ET, appears to be about 6 or 7 years old, and has a bell on marked IW on one side. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

At the last meeting of the jockey club the race at this place in October next were fixed, and as follows, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of hundred guineas will be run for, free for men and the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 12 st. 4 years old 7 st. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 st. 3 lb. 6 years old 9 st. 6 lb. aged 10 st. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. heats four miles each, weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; heats four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock.

GEORGE WEBBON, secy.

To be sold at public vendue, according to the last will and testament of John Ducker, deceased, on the 14th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Joshua Watts.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 192 acres, situated where there is a fine range for stock, within 8 miles of Elk-Ridge landing, 2 miles above Douglass's on the Elk-Ridge road, and within 8 miles of Indian landing; the soil is quick, suitable for farming and making tobacco, it lays exceeding level, with good water, it is also well timbered and convenient to a good saw-mill; there are about 26 acres cleared and under a good fence, with a crop of corn and tobacco on it, which may make a person a better judge of the soil; the title is indisputable, and any person inclined to purchase may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Joshua Watts, living adjoining thereto.

There are also to be sold the same day, three valuable country born negroes, one a negro woman, 20 years of age, suitable to work in the house or on a plantation; one mulatto girl, 16 years of age, used to work in the house; there is also one negro boy, 10 years of age. The terms of sale will be given on the day of sale, which is to begin at eleven o'clock.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, administratrix.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1774.

To be sold, on Monday the 14th day of September next, at public vendue,

ALL the medicines, shop furniture and utensils, belonging to the estate of Dr. John Shaw, lately deceased.

RUTH SHAW, executrix.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts.

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

THE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall is earnestly desired.

Signed by order, HENRY THURMAN, clk.

To be sold, or let on ground rent, FORTY-THREE lots of ground in the late addition to Baltimore town. For terms and title apply to the subscribers in said town.

JACOB MYERS, OWEN ALLEN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Saturday last, between Mr. Thomas Tavern, Head of Severn, and Lower Patapisco ferry, a pair of saddle-bags, containing a pocket-book, sundry papers of value to anyone but the owner, some linen, &c. Whoever returns the bags to Mr. Tatchell on the printer hereof shall receive the above reward of four dollars.

Notified, April 17, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 3000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in fish work, and desirous to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Royall and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the light-house, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat-bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, CLK.

TO BE SOLD.

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

TWENTY DOLLAR'S REWARD.

AN away last night from the subscribers living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, a convict servant man named Stephen Stewart, lately arrived in the ship Aaron Hall, capt. Parker, from London; a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, middling slender made, fair complexion, short black or sandy coloured hair, freckled face, speaks good English, and pretends to understand farming; he had a black mark with him, a new dressing shirt, new white coat, linen trousers, new felt hat, an old light coloured fall'd country cloth coat without cuffs, the fore parts and sleeves much patched, and is considerably too long for him, a pair of old shoes lately soled, and iron buckles without tongues, which he fastens on with nails. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home 20 shillings, if 20 miles 3 pounds, if 50 miles 5 pounds, and if out of the province the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HOOD.

P. S. I understand he has since stolen a sandy wig, a spotted swanikin jacket, a check shirt, and a pair of pumps.

HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sim Lee, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, about 7 years old, 13 hands and an half high, a small star on her forehead, and a snip on her nose, has a fistula on her shoulder for which it appears she has been rowelled, her hind feet white, spots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

June 30, 1774.

To be sold, by public vendue, on Thursday the first day of September next, on the premises,

A PARCEL of land, containing 266 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Nottingham and about three from Magruder's warehouse; on which are a new dwelling house, 24 by 16, nearly finished, three tobacco houses, a corn house, and several other out-houses; a good many apple and peach trees, and a plenty of timber to support the land. The buildings and fencing are, in good repair, the soil is esteemed very good, and the title indisputable.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the 19th of June last, a considerable sum in half Johannes of nine penny weight, so he delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended, he is gone off with the money; He is a native of England, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark hair, eyes and parted with the front, at a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in New-Castle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain John F. Pridem, for Albany, and took with him a blue cassimere, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloathing. Whoever secures the said Joseph Thorp in any of his majesty's jails on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of fifty pounds when convicted. Apply to Curzon and Seton of New-York, Joseph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Christie of Baltimore, James Gibbon and so, Virginia, John Bondfield of Quebec, Melancthon Bourne, or John Rowe of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the route he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

Alexandria, August 4, 1774.

FEW modern LAW BOOKS.

A catalogue of them may be seen at the printing office. They are in good order and will be sold on good terms for the purchaser.

W. RAMSAY.

FREIGHT will be accepted for a ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander...
He has for sale West-India rum, Irish beef, try pork, a few plain silver watches; Jamaica Barbadoes, also a small hauler half worn, would be a good bay craft.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 25 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his clothing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY.
S I RAYED on Monday, the 10th of June, from the plantation of Thomas Richardson, a white horse, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has no brand on his nose, has a ridge main, his feet is trimmed close, some spots on the neck and shoulders, he is about nine or ten years old. Whoever takes up the said horse, and gives notice to Thomas Richardson, or the subscriber near Bladenburg, shall have the reward of fifty shillings, paid by

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

Common dipped candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound, mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto, by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Candles of tallow and myrtle wax.

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

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

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
LONDON-TOWN, April the 13th, 1774. This is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished myself with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

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

MARY'S COUNTY, June 12, 1774.
To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree, on Patuxent, for cash or wheat.

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a silky with harness, about one hundred and fifty fathom of lean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones, very good, with trone, and in a frame.

Also to be sold by the subscriber at his above-mentioned plantation, two indented servants, who have about three years and a half to serve; the one a blacksmith, and the other a joiner, cabinet maker, and plain house painter; both perfect masters of their several trades, and not sold for any fault, but because they have not constant employment at their particular trades. With the blacksmith will be sold a set of blacksmiths tools very reasonable.

JOHN LUCAS.

SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladenburgh.

BARBARA BENCE.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.
BEAUME DE VIE,

A most Excellent and Efficacious Family Medicine. The public have so long been imposed upon by a multitude of infallible nostrums, that persons of better may well be discouraged from offering any calculated for its service; it is presumed, however, that the world will easily distinguish betwixt the instances of illiterate quacks, and the undenied qualifications of people of the first rank, whose names could never be prostituted to serve a dishonest purpose.

This distinction the proprietors of the Beaume de Vie claim from the candor and discernment of the judicious public, whose astonishment at its efficacy, removing distempers entirely different in their symptoms, will cease by carefully considering the principles upon which the effects of this medicine are to be accounted for, viz. that all internal disorders take their rise from the stomach; when that is depraved and out of order, we become a prey to a variety of maladies. Our aliments are corrupted and make a bad ferment, which of course causes ill digestion; from hence results a bad chyle; and this last forms a fizy and viscid blood, deprived in part of its spirituous and balsamic principles.

The Beaume de Vie evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours; restores the stomach to its proper tone; reanimates nature without the least violence, quickens the circulation of the blood, absorbs the acid and acrimonious particles, introduces balsamic ones, and restores the whole system to its natural functions. And as a further proof of the efficacy of this excellent medicine, its use is become so general in England that scarce a family is without it.

In all complaints of the stomach it is a sovereign remedy and it may be depended on as such, that there is no one instance wherein the bark in its most extensive use, can be of service, where the Beaume de Vie is not still more powerful, as well in all gangrenes and mortifications, as agues and intermittents; consequently a medicine cannot be better calculated to prevent and remove the diseases incident to this climate.

It is sold with full directions by Thomas Brooke Hodgkin, at his store on the front of the dock, at the moderate price of one dollar each bottle. And those who wish to be more acquainted with the good effects of this medicine, may there see a pamphlet of cases well attested by persons of veracity.

WANTED.
For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL.

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of a usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £100 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified.

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.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just begun baking all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, where those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Matters of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladenburgh.

WILLIAM MURDOCH.
N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested to pay the several sums by them subscribed to the trustees thereof.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
Greenberry's Point, August 2, 1774.

A BSCONDED from the subscriber about the last of June, a negro woman named Sue, about forty years of age; she carried with her sundry calico and cotton gowns, a red callimanco petticoat, several calico jackets, a lawn apron, &c. She is supposed to be harboured by some of her relations in and near Annapolis, or secreted by a free negro named Mark Stubble, who had her as a wife, and was concerned with her in stealing a piece of Irish linen, which the may probably have some of with her. Any person who will deliver the above negro to me shall have the above reward, and if taken out of this county three pounds.

DAVID KERR.

Just imported, in the snow Norfolk, Capt. Grindall, from Walthaven, and to be sold at a low advance for cash, bills of exchange, or crop tobacco, the whole together or in single packages.
SUNDRY European goods, in value 15000, to be sold at a low advance for cash or crop tobacco, the whole together or in single packages. There are for one article upwards of 500 pieces of Kendal cottons, with coarse and fine woollens, printed cottons and linens, checks, sheeting, mens and womens shoes, mens fine and coarse hats, saddles and saddlery ware, hard and cutlery ware, broad and narrow hoes, a large quantity of nails from 4d. to 10d. iron pots and camp ovens, and a small quantity of British osiabrags. The cottons are in packages of 25 pieces, which are convenient for gentlemen who have many slaves to cloath, or for merchants who may want such goods in their stores.

JOHN BAYNE.
N. B. The said snow to be chartered either for London, Bristol, or Liverpool, burden 300 hhd. of tobacco.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen Anne's parish in Prince-George's county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable the justices of the county aforesaid to levy on the taxables of said parish a certain quantity of tobacco, to furnish and complete the building of the church, and to build a new vestry-house in said parish.

SAMUEL TYLER, reg.
THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Gault, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a Gray, a black gelding, 12 hands high, a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his near shoulder, no perceptible brand, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
St. Leonard's, August 2, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber some time last April, two negro men, viz. Eusey, a likely well made fellow, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has remarkable full eyes; had on when he went away, a blue searought jacket, osiabrags shirt and white country cloth breeches; he has been used in going in a flat, and has a wife at or near Nottingham, where he has been seen lately. Charles, a stout fellow, 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, down look when spoken to; had on when he went away, a white country cloth coat with small black horn buttons, a striped under jacket without sleeves or buttons, osiabrags shirt, and breeches the same with his coat. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or 10 pounds for either of them, paid by

WALTER SMITH.

WENT away from the subscriber, in Dumfries, Virginia, some time in May last, a servant man who appears to be both deaf and dumb, but is suspected to hear a little; convicted under the name of Thomas Jones, and transported in the Justitia, Capt. Gray, last spring. He is a genteel tall fellow, about six feet high, with dark hair hanging down a little inclinable to curl, and has dark piercing eyes. He had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and vest, with leather breeches and good stockings and shoes; his natural misfortunes render a more particular description unnecessary. I will give six dollars for apprehending and securing him, and all reasonable expences for bringing him either to Mr. James Stewart at Alexandria, or to me in Dumfries.

ANDREW LEITCH.

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

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;
At which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books; at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.
THE partnership of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the first of this instant (June) of which all persons are desired to take notice--those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled.

THOMAS EWING.

THERE is at the plantation of John Matherly, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a Gray, two geldings, the one a farrel, upwards of 14 hands high, is black all round, his hind feet are white, has a star in his forehead, is a natural trotter, very old, and has lost one eye--the other a gray, about 13 and a half hands high, paces and trots, is branded on the near shoulder and both buttocks. The owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 8, 1774.

PHOCION'S LETTER to the K—.

WHEN a subject from your majesty's once happy American dominions, shall dare to advance to your throne, much has he to encounter: the prejudices in your royal breast will divert your attention, and cast an unpropitious bias on the natural honesty of your mind. A prince surrounded by adulating courtiers, and flattering favourites, may be expected to receive with ungracious mien, the humble application of obscurity; but I mean nevertheless, to attempt the passage, and force an entry to your royal ear. You have been bred up under the courtly influence of that ill-framed sentiment, *that the king can do no wrong*; and when the measures of your government have been odious to your people, their modesty of opinion and reverence of royalty, have taught them to veil at your majesty, through the heart of your minister: the virulence of *faction*, as courtiers are pleased to term it, has ever spent its force on your servants, and kept a respectful distance from your royal person; but the times, may it please your majesty, call for more explicititude of sentiment; and ungrateful as the address may prove, to an English monarch, a subject will now boldly introduce himself to your royal presence, and tell you truths, which, though they may be unpleasant to hear, are necessary for you to know. Your ministry I shall release, and charge on your majesty alone, the execution of measures, which promise to disgrace your government, and disturb your throne.

Know, royal fire, that your station at the head of a mighty empire, is an appointment under heaven, for the happiness of the people, and that whenever you consent to the exercise of a power that will distress your subjects, *that how* you pervert the end and intention of your government, and weaken the supports of royalty. Your subjects, royal fire, have a title to happiness, equal with their sovereign, and will dare to tell you so, whenever you attempt to deprive them of it.

It is your majesty's singular fortune to be placed at the head of an empire, which, for splendour and extent, will probably exceed all the nations of the globe; but by the strange fatality of your genius, I fear you are about to reduce a set of loyal, generous subjects to the dread alternative, of opposition to your parliament, or disgraceful slavery. What glowing honours can your majesty wish to derive from ruling a nation of slaves? or what mighty achievements do you expect to perform against a people above three thousand miles distant, who are nearly half the number of your subjects in Britain: distress them I confess you may, but conquer their opinions you can't, though all the choicest flower of your youth, and the stern vigour of age, should embark in the unjust and unnatural cause: why, then, will your majesty persist in an attempt which will involve ruin on innocent thousands abroad, and so weaken your government at home, that your majesty and your royal line may mourn too late at this event; an event which your inveterate enemies will avail themselves of with joy.

Your parliament, it is true, give a seeming sanction to the nation for your conduct, but as sole head, and ultimate decisive finisher of their proceedings, to you we look for protection—you are our sovereign and ruler, and not our fellow-subjects in parliament: if they unjustly tempted you with the property of others, the virtue of *royalty* ought to have rejected the proposal with disdain. Their designs seem to have been to wrest your effects into their own hands, in order, thereby, ultimately to preserve their own, and the more effectually to induce your majesty to join in the robbery, they have offered you a part of the spoil. It was in your majesty's power to have rejected it, a power which, by every tie of honour and interest, you ought to have exercised. You are not only the formal but accountable head of government; if your ministers recommend wrong measures, it is all they can do; it is from your majesty alone that they are to receive their essence, and to you, royal fire, and not to them, we look for redress.—It is impossible for us to rest satisfied with censuring a minister of state, the mere tool of a day: our duty to ourselves, our discernment as men, demand of us a closer investigation of the cause of our grievances: we trace them up to the throne, from whence, though they might not originate, they have ultimately issued, nor could they have affected us without your approbation. Your prerogative, as king, invested you with power to suppress the unjustifiable invasions of our fellow-subjects the parliament, and we claim it as our unalienable right to step forth with firmness, and present our complaints.

The offensive causes of our present uneasiness, such as the revenue acts, extension of the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, &c. &c. and the just abhorrence which they have excited in every American breast, long since have reached your royal ear, as they have been echoed from one end to the other of your extensive American dominions, and re-echoed through the British isles. I mean not to animadvert on those acts but to confine my observations, royal fire, to the later proceedings of your government.

When the news of the unjustifiable outrage in Boston upon the property of the East-India company arrived at your court, would it not have been consistent with

every idea of natural justice, and consonant to the strict principles of the English constitution, to have cited the offenders to answer the charge. If individuals were not to be found, why was not a demand of restitution made to the town. Had France or pain insulted your kingdom would you immediately have made reprisals without the formality of a complaint?—no—we know you would not. Your conduct to the Spaniards when they dispossessed you of Falkland Islands and degraded your British flag, at a time when the nation raged at the affront, convince us that you preferred the enjoyment of a prudent peace, to the uncertain issue of a bloody war. Why then are your own subjects to be treated with less justice, with less humanity?

Let us examine the late American edicts, perhaps we may there develop the cause. Your first act called the *Boston port bill*, after depriving the town of its trade and thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, winds up with a clause empowering your majesty virtually to repeal the said act by proclamation, with the reservation to your majesty, your heirs and successors, of the right "to assign and appoint the EXTENT, BOUNDS and LIMITS of the port or harbour of Boston," and also to appoint "SUCH AND SO MANY open places, quays and wharfs within the said harbour, creeks, bays and islands for the landing, discharging, lading and shipping of goods" as you or they "shall judge necessary and expedient."

Here the most incautious observer must discover that the parliament have vested your majesty with the absolute possession of the estates of that extensive harbour, with power to bestow them on whom you please, for you are not to be informed that the value of landed estates in a trading town arises purely from their situation. Those of Boston have been created and established at an immense expence, but by the late port bill rest now in your majesty's breast to affix their value, by determining where and on whose land the trade of the port shall be carried on; and further, the said act empowers your majesty to remove the trade FOR EVER from the said town, and to establish the same in such other parts of the said harbour as your majesty shall think proper, whereby any of your favourites, by purchasing before hand, at a low rate, such tracts within the said bay as you shall determine to assign for the "landing, discharging, lading and shipping of goods," may become great and mighty landlords to the distress and ruin of the present landed interest of the said town. A clause so big with power to your majesty, must certainly alarm the subject: Your favourites, or princes of the blood if you please, may have vested in them for a trifling consideration the whole lands of a town whose trade must be equal to the town of Boston, unless from a retrospective view of broken charters and forfeited royal faith, the wretched inhabitants should seek a surer sustenance in other climes.

As the law was designed to punish past crimes, and the conditions of pardon were therein enacted; when those conditions are once complied with, in what place of justice are we to seek for the reasons of this cruel reserve? is it the more effectually to rob you of your people's love, or to render you more absolute by so vast an acquisition of power. When a judge is to reap benefit from the decision of a cause, the laws of the land require him to descend from the bench; but as the nature of your station, royal fire, denies such a descent to your majesty, ought you not so far to have amended the act in question as to remove every doubt and scruple of your being interested in the event; as it now stands, you have possessed yourself by a cruel edict of the actual property of your innocent subject, for so long as you deprive an innocent citizen of the right of using his estate, so long you keep an unjustifiable possession of it, a possession which in any man, less than a king, would be deemed a robbery and a fraud; though there may be harsh terms to a princely ear, and terms which monarchs but seldom meet with, yet when kings descend to act the unfatherly part of distressing their subjects by affixing the imperial signate to cruel decrees, it will extort the voice of murmur from the mildest breast.

We beseech you, royal fire, to look round your dominions at home, and give one instance of similar exertions of power: similar offences we can find many. Your militia act was opposed with open force. Your turn-pike laws have been condemned, and toll-bars broken down. Your metropolis has been distracted with mobs, and tumults, and your royal person insulted, yet when have you shewn such a keenness of resentment, and such an attack upon the property of innocent individuals?—blush, royal fire, for so unkingly a partiality. We are all equally your subjects, and if preference is due to any it is to your Americans, men who have never revolted against your family, as your subjects in Britain have done, but are warmly and religiously attached to your interests; and were you, royal fire, to visit your western dominions, you would find amongst them more true reverence and dutiful allegiance to your person and family than in the land which boasts you for their native king. Your guards might be cast off, for every man would vie in protecting you. I will not presume to trespass too long at my first interview: but beseeching you to ponder on the probable event and effect of such a law, I shall beg leave to retire from your royal presence, asking permission to renew my visit at a future day.

L O N D O N, June 5.

THE whigs, from the year 1714 to 1756, proscribed the Tories; the Tories in town, from the year 1763 to 1774, have proscribed the whigs.

The Quebec bill, says a correspondent, is only a well concerted scheme to give a check to the rest of our colonies, and to keep them in awe. A difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a strong animosity; and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can possibly be afforded to these licensed slaves, these children of popery, supported by a protestant court, will be given, in order to subdue those headstrong colonists who pretend to be governed by English laws.

Since the parliament broke up, orders have been sent to all the manufacturing counties to postpone the completion of the commissions which were executing for American exportation.

A treaty is now negotiating between the courts of Versailles and Madrid, by which the latter guarantee to France the country of Louisiana, New Orleans, and all other territories on the American continent. The Portuguese were invited to accede to this treaty, but refused which is the only reason that can be given for the appearance of the Spanish forces on the frontiers of that kingdom.

Orders are sent over to Hanover to keep the troops under constant discipline, and to complete every regiment in the electorate with all possible expedition.

June 7. The following is a sketch of a popular nobleman's speech on American affairs.

"My lords, want of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my sentiments on the several bills which have come under your consideration with respect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the present matter of the day. I shall endeavour to speak with tenderness and caution; I know your lordships can't bear much; I will be, if possible, void of offence. Was I in Boston I would say they were wrong, to destroy the property of the India company: I say here, you have been the original aggressors; a law is past which may seal my lips, but were I to speak what I think, and what I know to be constitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakness written a dead letter—you have set up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at: I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much less the life, of a fellow subject in America; he submits himself to the necessity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce; because he sees the necessity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be measured by the tailor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he says they are his own; he says, you shall not have his coat, because he is no longer sure of his waistcoat and breeches.

"My lords, you have lived upon the support and industry of America these forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you used to have them from other countries, but you pay for those materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every shilling they have. This is the great, the solid, the supporting, the salutary contribution which America pays, and which saves this venerable fabric from falling into dust. They will either laugh at, or resent your present measures with equal success: if they have coolness they will make you sensible of what you lose; if they have recourse to arms, you must be the first, perhaps the only sufferers; you must be undone; they may work out their salvation. I am an old man in public business, my advice arises from experience; it may be worth something; recal your scanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own interest and your own safety; you will want her affection when her sword is turned against you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal general, and a body of disciplined troops, to save this country; half a million of brave and desperate men nursed to arms must eventually prevail. I have one word for that rev. bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of christianity, to spill the blood of America like water."

June 16. It is reported, that some of the ablest in the ministry were against bringing on the business of the Quebec bill at this time, as it will throw a great weight in the popular scale at the next general election, and will cost many of the present majority their seats in parliament.

June 18. Yesterday the duke of Gloucester was present in the house of lords at the debate on the Quebec government bill. Lord Mansfield attended likewise at the determination of an appeal from the court of exchequer in Ireland, but went away as soon as the order of the day was read.

The North-American ships which cannot procure a freight home, propose taking in emigrants from a sister kingdom.

June 20. On Saturday afternoon his serene highness prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to her majesty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a visit to their Majesties.

The Prussian monarch, we hear, has greatly lowered in his demands and altered his tone since the demise of Louis XV. He now begins to fear that Great-Britain will be at least neutral, while France and the other powers join to confine him within the limits he possessed at the breaking out of the general war in 1743.

By the most authentic accounts from Boston we learn, that the method the Bostonians mean to defeat the late acts passed by the British legislature, is not by absolute resistance, but by a deep-laid system of combination with the other colonies, to break off all commercial intercourse with their mother country.

Orders were sent off to Ireland in the course of the last week for four regiments more to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston upon a short notice.

June 21. Capt. Hubbs, in the Sally, arrived at Bristol on Saturday from Jamaica; on the 11th of May, seven leagues S. W. of Cape Maize, took up a boat with six people in her. They were the crew of the sloop Jenny, Andrew Grove, master, belonging to Falmouth in New-England, and were bound from Tobago to Portugal, which they missed, and in their passage to America were, on the 22d April, cast away on a little island.

An universal *Te Deum* was yesterday, we are told, sung in all the Romish churches in and about this metropolis, on the fair prospects of establishing that true and holy religion both in America and Great-Britain.

A correspondent recommends to the consideration of every member of either house of parliament who voted for the Quebec bill, a serious reflection on the oath of supremacy taken by him, and which concludes thus: "and I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm; so be it God."

The Quebec act is the only statute which has been passed these two hundred years to establish popery and arbitrary power in the British dominions.

The bishop of London was so thoroughly convinced by the earl of Chatham's arguments against giving popery and arbitrary power a legal establishment in any of the British dominions, that he retired, and would not vote in support of the bill.

June 23. The plausible pretext for the Quebec bill is, that at the time of the peace the inhabitants of Canada were assured that they should enjoy their religion and their ancient laws; they have rested satisfied under these assurances ever since to the present time; and whence, says a correspondent, the forwardness of the present ministry to establish popery by act of parliament in the dominions of a protestant prince? The people of Canada took the king's word, and were satisfied with the toleration and what but torism would gratify the Canadians with the Romish religion and the French laws? Where were my lords the bishops? Where were all those who have denied upon oath the many damnable doctrines and positions of the see of Rome, when the consciences of the Canadians were assigned over to the dominions of the pope?

From the unpopularity of a certain great personage, no state task is laid to be more grievous than his occasional visitations to a certain great house at the west end of the town.

A very handsome pension on the British establishment, we hear, is to be settled on a certain governor in America, as a reward for his faithful services.

Great numbers of artificers have been lately discharged at Hestfield and Birmingham, on account of the stop put to the orders for America.

June 25. It is pretty remarkable, that out of 558 members, of which the British house of commons is composed, that throughout the discussion of so very important a matter as the Quebec bill, the highest division was only 89 and 48, and the lowest 56 and 20, so that in the fullest house not entirely a fourth attended, and in the thinnest not much more than an eighth.

June 28. Some instructions for the North-American governors were on Saturday sent by a special messenger to the lord chancellor, which passed the great seal on Sunday, and were returned to town that night.

It is said, upon a certain bill having passed both houses, the Chevalier de St. George quitted Paris in high spirits, and is gone to carry the news in person to his holiness the Pope.

The Lord Dunlase, Cheeter, from Maryland; and the Nordelka, Lumberg, from Gottenburgh, which last was deemed a missing ship, are both safe arrived at Cork.

June 29. We are assured that the naval preparations at the different sea ports have been ordered to be expedited ever since the arrival of the intelligence from Boston.

Extract of a letter from Derry, in Ireland, June 14.

"You cannot conceive the ferment the Presbyterians are in on account of the late act. Multitudes are daily arriving here to go to America. There are five large ships in this port ready to sail, each of which will take at least 500 passengers which will amount to 2500 souls of the most industrious people in the kingdom."

June 30. His majesty has been pleased to appoint lieutenant Edward Abbott, of the royal regiment of artillery, to be lieutenant governor of Fort Detroit in North-America.

July 2. Yesterday Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late governor of Massachusetts bay, attended the levee at St. James's, was graciously received, and had the honour of a conference with his majesty.

July 5. This day a common hall was held at Guild-hall, when the numbers of the poll for sheriffs were reported, and the majority being greatly in favour of alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart, they were declared duly elected.

Alderman Plomer thanked the livery in a concise and pertinent speech. Mr. Hart likewise returned his thanks to the livery, but was so much intimidated that he with great difficulty could proceed so as to be understood. The speeches of messrs. Greive and Williams on the same occasion were well delivered, and received with great applause.

July 7. Some of the populace behaved very rudely when his majesty was passing from St. James's to the house of peers, by hissing and crying out, "no popery, no French government," &c.

B O S T O N, August 28.

Province of Massachusetts-bay.

By the GOVERNOR,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been posted in sundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders and other inhabitants of said town to meet at the town-house chamber on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to consider of, and determine upon measures for opposing the execution of divers late acts of parliament.

And whereas by a late act of parliament, all town meetings called without the consent of the governor (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby strictly prohibit all persons from attending the aforesaid, or any other meetings not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill consequences that may follow thereon, and answer them at their utmost peril.

Given at Salem the 23d day of August, 1774.

By his excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE.

THOS. FLUCKER, secretary.

God save the king.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of Salem, held yesterday at the court-house in that place, the Hon. Richard Derby, Esq; Mr. John Pickering, jun. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Capt. Timothy Pickering, Capt. Jonathan Gardner, jun. and Capt. Richard Manning, were chosen deputies from the several towns in the county of Essex, to be held at Ipswich on the 6th of September.

His excellency the governor early in the morning of the same day, issued a proclamation, forbidding the above or any town-meeting—sent for the committee of correspondence, and demanded of them, if they were the authors of the hand-bills, issued for calling said meeting, to which they answered, they and some others were.

His excellency desired they would immediately require the people assembled to disperse, or he should send the high sheriff, and if there was any opposition, he was determined to support him.

We hear that a new assembly is to be called to meet at Salem, the 26th of October next.

The following is taken from the Massachusetts Spy.

We this moment learn from Salem, that the governor sent for the committee of correspondence, while the people were in meeting, and questioned them, whether they were concerned in issuing the notification for the meeting; to which they answered in the affirmative.—It is further said, the governor has since sent his warrants and taken up the said committee of correspondence of Salem.

—Quere, what will become of this?

N E W - Y O R K, August 25.

On the 17th instant, a boy about 14 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Benjamin Knap, of Danbury, having occasion to go down into a well, only 12 feet in depth, was so affected by the damp, that he immediately became motionless, and lay at the bottom of the well; Mr. Knap, seeing the boy in this situation, attempted to go to his relief, but was seized immediately in the same manner, as were also a third and fourth person who went to his assistance, a fifth person, who had a rope tied round him, after being let down only four feet from the surface, fainted away and was obliged to be drawn up immediately; the people assembled then procured large hooks, and dragged them up, to appearance quite dead; but by rubbing, administering volatiles, and bleeding freely, the two first that were drawn out, came to themselves so far as to be able to speak in about ten minutes; but Mr. Knap continued lifeless for about half an hour, but by constant friction with salt and brandy, he also recovered in about two hours: the boy, notwithstanding every possible means, could never be restored to the least appearance of life or motion; the others are like to do well, although they yet complain of feeling very great pressure at their breasts.

Sept. 1. We are informed, that government has paid the hon. the East-India company for the tea, shipped, destroyed, stored in, or sent back from North-America.

The act imposing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed is to take place on the first day of May 1775.

General Carleton, governor of Quebec, had kissed hands and taken leave of his majesty, and was to sail for that city five days after the departure of Capt. Wigmore, with his lady, sister of the earl of Effingham.

Extract of a letter (by the above vessel) from London.

"The province of New-York, since the destruction of Chambers's tea, has almost lost that character of prudent and well-ordered, which, till now, recommended it to administration. A writer in Mr. Rivington's papers in defence of the measure, is likely to do the province much injury. No man who attempted to ruin his country, could have taken more effectual steps than BRUTUS."

Extract of a letter from Great Barrington.

"At the late opening of the courts at Great Barrington, in Massachusetts government, a body of 1500 assembled, on an apprehension, that the judges were to proceed to act under the new regulations appointed by the parliament of Great Britain, and although they were informed that the acts of parliament for that purpose were not arrived, and, consequently, the business of the court would be conducted the usual way, still they would not allow the judges to proceed, giving them to understand, it was required they quitted the town immediately, which was complied with. There were 1200 persons of the Massachusetts, and about 300 from Litchfield, and its vicinities, in Connecticut go-

vernment; a number of the latter were taken into custody by the sheriff, and brought before the hon. Philip Let Dyer, Esq; who, with great solemnity and severity, reprehended the delinquents; he obliged them also to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next court, which measures have happily restored order and due deference to the laws in those parts of the two provinces."

All the delegates from the eastward have passed this city on their way to the general congress.

This day James Duane, Isaac Low, Philip Livingston, John Allop, and John Jay, Esqrs. set out for Philadelphia, to meet the delegates of the other colonies in the general congress.

On Monday evening last, the committee of correspondence met according to adjournment; and as this was the last time of their assembling before the departure of our delegates, the business of the evening congress was discussed with a manly firmness, and a becoming freedom of sentiment. Three of the delegates were present, and paid great attention to the opinions of the fellow citizens; declaring themselves happy to receive information on those important points, that were shortly to come before them; the whole scope, extension, and consequences of which, they were unable as yet to comprehend. The points mostly insisted upon in these debates, were, that if it was recommended to the Bostonians to pay for the tea, as an act of justice, their port would soon be opened, and then we should stand upon our former ground, of importing no goods liable to a duty.—That nothing but "dire necessity," according to our own resolves, should induce us to break off our connections with the parent country; and that whenever we should be reduced to the last, sad alternative of entering into a non importation agreement, it ought not to be a partial one, like the last, when some men made fortunes by the ruin of others; but that it should include and suspend the importation of every European commodity, from all parts of the world.

A N N A P O L I S, September 8.

By Mr. Mackie, who left London the 17th of July, and came passenger in Capt. Ingis to Philadelphia, we have certain advice, that his excellency our governor, with his lady and family, intended to embark on board the Annapolis, on their return for this province, about the 25th of August.

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

E N T E R E A D.

Brig Betsey, John Fosley, from Galway.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, from London.
Schooner Tryton, Richard Palmes from Barbados.
Schooner Hannah, Theophilus Russell, from Barbados.
Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Johnon Balden, &c. Christopher's.
Ship Worthington, Jacob Walters, from Lisbon.

C L E A R E D.

Ship Friendship, William Frost, for London.
Brig Devonshire, William Fisher, for Youghall.
Ship Thornton, John Kid, for London.
Brig Mary Carroll, Peter Symmons, for Lisbon.
Schooner Peggy, John Igges, for Virginia.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, for London.
Snow Adventure, Charles Bonzell, for London.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

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

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

To be sold to the best bidder, at the house of M. Gibbon in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 6th day of October next, precisely at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE free-school land in Prince-George's county. The tract contains 215 acres, is exceeding level, and excellent in quality.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the 12th day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceased, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river.

A PARCEL of likely slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; cattle, horses, and household furniture, for cash only.

VACHEL WORTHINGTON, For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.

Upper Marlborough, September 6, 1774.

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

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

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

HENRIETTA M. HEPBURN, executrix, SAMUEL CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

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Imported, in the Vigilant, captain Williamfon, OUT seven hundred pounds cost of goods, consisting of Irish linsens and sheeting, Kendal cottons of superfine cloth, shoes, nails, felt and hats, which I will sell at a moderate advance in bills, or tobacco.

D. STEPHENSON.

THE ship Alton Hall, John Parker commander, bound to London, now lying at Baltimore, having her cargo engaged, takes in upon liberty, tobacco or any other produce. For terms apply to Mr. Lopes Fernandes of Baltimore, or the master on board.

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Aug. 22, 1774. THE subscriber, being just arrived from Great Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls; thinking himself fully qualified for such an undertaking, agreeable to his proposals before his emigration to Europe, he is desirous to have a meeting of his principal subscribers and others interested in the necessary work: and considering it most convenient to all concerned to have the same at Georgetown in Maryland, he proposes that it shall be there Monday the 26th day of September next. At that time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and estimate of the expence; also an act of the Virginia assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Virginia, now residing in England, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking.

Wm. MacCubbin, in Ballentine.

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

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Piscataway, August 24, 1774. TO be let in this neighbourhood, a small piece of land with a dwelling-house, smith's shop, and coal wood; it is a very good place for a blacksmith, where one that understands his business, and is diligent, will be greatly encouraged, and find it his interest to settle. The place will be let with, or without the dwelling-house.

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

JOSIAS BEALL.

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Annapolis, August 29, 1774.

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

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

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

P O R E E,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

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

Annapolis, August 19, 1774.

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

JORDAN STEIGER.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways: Mary Seedhouse, who says she is a servant to Anthony Cummings.—Negro Jack, the property of Mr. Daniel Charles Heath of Cecil county.—Robert Bell, a sailor belonging to the Minerva, Capt. Robinson, lying in the Ferry branch, Patapsco river.—Michael Conner, a servant to Patrick Murray of Alexandria.—Nicholas Petercoffer, a servant to Thomas Tilbury, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia.—Thomas Parks, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, brown hair, full faced, and much marked with the small-pox: has no other clothing but a pair of breeches.—Thomas Perry, a slim fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, pale complexion, and has no clothing except a blanket.—Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Sheriff of Baltimore county.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Lowe, near Broad-Creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small white mare; branded on the near thigh with the letter S, about 12 hands and a half high, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Jasper Weit, in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a lightish coloured gray mare not broke, about 13 hands and a half high, 3 years old last spring, branded on the left buttock CD. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, September 1, 1774. D. R. BAKER, surgeon dentist, from Williamsburg, Virginia, is just arrived in this city in his way to Baltimore, and intends returning the beginning of October next; that those who are disposed to apply to him may not be disappointed, he will be at the coffee-house, where they may consult him in all disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas; suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature; and in this way not only the gums are destroyed but also the teeth. Those persons who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have teeth transplanted, and natural teeth grafted on the old stumps; also artificial teeth from a single tooth to a complete set, so that they may eat, drink, and sleep with them as natural ones. His antiseptic dentifrice for preserving the teeth and gums, is quite free from any corrosive preparation, and is a certain cure for all disorders of the teeth, gums, and foul breath. Its superior efficacy over any thing yet offered to the public will be evinced in once using: it concocts the vitiated juices, and renders a juvenile fragrance to the breath beyond description, which no nauseous tincture, or cloying odours of perfumed essence can give; it also makes the teeth white and beautiful, causes the gums to grow firm to the teeth, makes the saliva pure and balsamic, is perfectly innocent, will eradicate the scurvy, and restore the gums to their pristine state, if the teeth and gums have been thoroughly cleaned by some skilful dentist: its efficacy is well known to the principal nobility, gentry and others of Great-Britain, France, Ireland, Holland, and other principal places in Europe, also to some thousands in America. The dentifrice may be had with proper directions at Mrs. Howard's coffee-house, and at his house in Williamsburg, where all merchants, shop-keepers, masters of vessels, may be supplied with any quantity to send to foreign parts, with proper directions in any language. Each pot is sealed with his coat of arms, as in the margin of the directions to prevent fraud.—Inventor D. R. BAKER.

St. John's Church, from George-Town, in Maryland.

A RED COW, with a white star on her forehead and a little white on the tail, has been stolen, and had a bell on, with a broad good horn, and with a string, the buckle being broken and lost.

Whoever will give information of the said cow, so that she may be had again, to Mr. William Deakin, merchant in George-Town, shall receive 10 shillings reward.

BA. BOOTH.

THERE is at the plantation of P. M. B. a head branch of Big Hunting Creek, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a red horse, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near buttock B, his hind feet white, has a small star and snip and some saddle spots, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold by William Arkmin, bookseller and Stationer, Annapolis.

QUINCY's observations on the British constitution, with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, price 1s 8d. Like life.

JULIET GRANVILLE, or the history of the human heart, a vol. by M. B. Booke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with sentiments of the most refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the best quality to be sold at W. A. Shaw's, at 35s. per dozen casks; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large assortment of books lately imported.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the vestry room near the church in All-Saints parish in Calvert county, on Friday the fourth day of October next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person or persons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner complete and finish a new parish church, near the ground where the old church now stands. If the weather should prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT,
EDWARD GANTT,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
CHARLES GRAHAME,
WILLIAM IRELAND.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1774.

To be sold, on Monday the 12th day of September next, at public vendue,

ALL the medicines, shop furniture and utensils, belonging to the estate of D. John Shaw, lately deceased.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts.

THERE is at the plantation of William Pool, a stray bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, has a star on his forehead, two hind feet white, is branded on the near shoulder IW, on the near buttock EF, appears to be about 6 or 7 years old, and has a bell on marked IW on one side. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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48 **T**O be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot ad-
joining the dock, in the city of Annapolis,
lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now
possessed by Captain Pitts: under the house are four
warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being
so near the dock; the conveniences above are well
known, and need no describing; time will be given
for payment, on giving bond and security if required.
For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or
JOHN SWAN.

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

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the ferry
opposite Alexandria in Prince-George's county
Maryland, on Wednesday night the 27th inst, an
Irish indentured servant man named Thomas Braton,
about 23 years of age 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high,
much pitted with the small-pox, short sandy coloured
hair, thin visage, down look, ruddy complexion, and
has a rupture in his bowels; had on and took with
him, a light coloured Wilton coat, blue broad cloth
jacket, striped country ditto, of nabrig shirt, Irish linen
ditto, a pair of of nabrig trousers, striped do. and ditto,
buckskin breeches, country made pumps, plated buck-
les, and felt hat; as he can write a tolerable good
hand, it is possible he may forge a pass. Whoever
takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his
master may get him again, shall receive three pounds
including what the law allows, and reasonable charges
paid if brought home, by
JOHN CLIFFORD.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict
servant man named Joseph Barker, an English-
man, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fel-
low, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches
high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured
mixed broad cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white
annel short jackets bound with red; two pair of nan-
keen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair
of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old
shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied
behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with
some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two
horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large for-
rel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other
a chestnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces,
 trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and
has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before.
The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb
bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of
the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said
servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall
have, if taken 30 miles from home, 20 dollars, and 5
pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so
in proportion for a greater distance for the servant
and horses, paid by
RICHARD CRABB.

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

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

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on
Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in
Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men,
viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30
years old, round shouldered, short frant brownish
hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair com-
plexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Pa-
trick Ennis, a chunky well set fellow, about 25
years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes,
down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes,
fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they
had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat,
with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped but-
tons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has
been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to
the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth
jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one
ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of
old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue
cloth, one pair of of nabrig trousers, one pair ditto
striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one
of nabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of pated
buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a calico hat, one
ditto of felt, round round the edge with worsted bind-
ing; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a
pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants,
and brings them to their master, shall have if taken
30 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten
pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles
twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or
in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing
them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by
RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

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

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

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

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two
carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful wag-
goner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be
fatted for slaughter.
Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit
for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the
subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOR.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested
to pay the several sums by them subscribed to
the trustees thereof.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Fred-
rick counties, containing 18,076 acres; it lies
seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quan-
tity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground
is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remark-
ably good, and the conveniences attending it great.
There are two plentiful streams of water running
through marshes three miles in length, some of which
are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very
small expence, might soon be reduced to the like
state. On each side of the stream, mills might be
erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime,
iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have al-
ready erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of
the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a
pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn;
besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub
mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw
mill. There are five settled and improved plantations
on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high
with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all
other convenient out-houses; on another plantation
where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house
and at the other plantation there are overseers houses,
negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c.
The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots
of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser.
Belonging to this estate there are 225 negroes, to be
disposed of, together with all the flocks of cattle, equal
to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, &c. &c.
like-wise all the necessary implements for the planter or
farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase
are desired to make their proposals to me at Roanoke
on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the
overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will
show the land. In November I shall be on the pre-
mises, and may then be personally treated with. Part
of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my
eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof,
and will confirm any engagement I enter into on this
part.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following
servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged
about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade
a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears
his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark
grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new
shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indentured servant man, imported
in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a
bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a
swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in
England, and has been many years on board a man
of war; had on and took with him, a brown leather
coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn
stockings, country made shoes and calico hat. The
property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indentured
servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt.
Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks
much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about
5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his
fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain,
though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit
of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine
hat, an old brown cloth coat; black velvet waistcoat,
leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of
English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white
shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him.
The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends
the said servants, and delivers them to their masters,
or secures them in any jail, so that they may get
them again, shall receive for each man five pounds
reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the sub-
scribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

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

THOMAS COCKEY.

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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 15, 1774.

In all for making more effectual provisions for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America.

WHEREAS his majesty, by his royal proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of October, in the third year of his reign, thought fit to declare the provisions which had been made in respect to certain countries, territories and islands in America, ceded to his majesty by the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris, on the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three: and whereas, by the arrangements made by the said royal proclamation, a very large extent of country, within which there were several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the said treaty, was left, without any provision being made for the administration of civil government therein; and certain parts of the territory of Canada, where sedentary fisheries had been established and carried on by the subjects of France, inhabitants of the said province of Canada, under grants and concessions from the government thereof, were annexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to regulations inconsistent with the nature of such fisheries: may it therefore please your most excellent majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all the territories, islands, and countries in North-America, belonging to the crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line from the bay of Chaluets, along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut, keeping the same latitude directly west, through the lake Champlain, until, in the same latitude, it meets the river St. Lawrence; from thence up the eastern bank of the said river to the lake Ontario, thence through the lake Ontario, and the river commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the eastern and south eastern bank of lake Erie, following the said bank, until the same shall be intersected by the northern boundary, granted by the charter of the province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said northern and western boundaries of the said province, until the said western boundaries strike the Ohio: but in case the said bank of the said lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said bank until it shall arrive at that point of the said bank which shall be nearest to the north western angle of the said province of Pennsylvania, and thence, by a right line, to the said north western angle of the said province; and thence along the western boundary of the said province, until it strike the river Ohio: and along the bank of the said river, westward, to the banks of the Mississippi, and northward to the southern boundary on the territory granted to the merchants adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's bay; and also all such territories, islands, and countries, which have, since the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his majesty's pleasure, annexed to, and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec, as created and established by the said royal proclamation of the seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained, relative to the boundary of the province of Quebec, shall in any wise affect the boundaries of any other colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any right, title, or possession, derived under any grant, conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of or to any lands within the said province, or the provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in force, and have effect, as if this act had never been made.

And whereas the provisions, made by the said proclamation, in respect to the civil government of the said province of Quebec, and the powers and authorities given to the governor and other civil officers of the said province, by the grants and commissions issued in consequence thereof, have been found, upon experience, to be inapplicable to the state and circumstances of the said province, the inhabitants whereof amounted at the conquest, to above sixty-five thousand persons professing the religion of the church of Rome, and enjoying an established form of constitution and system of laws, by which their persons and property had been protected, governed, and ordered for a long series of years, from the first establishment of the said province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said province of Quebec and the commission under the authority whereof the government of the said province is at present administered, and all and every the ordinance and ordinances made by the governor and council of Quebec for the time being, relative to the civil government and administration of justice in the said province, and all commissions to judges and other officers thereof, be, and

the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

And for the more perfect security and ease of the minds of the inhabitants of the said province, it is hereby declared, that his Majesty's subjects, professing the religion of the church of Rome of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, subject to the King's supremacy, declared and established by an act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the dominions and countries which then did, or thereafter should belong to the imperial crown of this realm; and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion.

Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to make such provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a protestant clergy within the said province, as he or they shall, from time to time think necessary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person professing the religion of the church of Rome, and residing in the said province, shall be obliged to take the oath required by the said statute passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other oaths substituted by any other act in the place thereof, but that every such person, who, by the said statute, is required to take the oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following oath before the governor, or such other person in such court of record as his Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies, and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, and dignity; and I will do the utmost of my endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and all this I swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations, from any power or person whomsoever to the contrary.—So help me GOD.

And every such person, who shall neglect or refuse to take said oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, and incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the oath required by the said statute passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all his Majesty's Canadian subjects, within the province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their property and possessions, together with all customs and usages relative thereto, and all other their civil rights, in as large ample, and beneficial manner, as if the said proclamation, commissions, ordinances, and other acts and instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their allegiance to his Majesty, and subjection to the crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that in all matters of controversy, relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the decision of the same; and all causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the courts of justice, to be appointed within and for the said province by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, with respect to such property and rights, be determined agreeably to the said laws and customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances that shall, from time to time be passed in the said province by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the same, to be appointed in manner hereafter mentioned.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to any lands that have been granted by his Majesty, his heirs and successors to be holden in free and common socage.

Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for every person that is owner of any lands, goods, or credits, in the said province, and that has a right to alienate the said lands, goods, or credits, in his or her lifetime, by deed of sale, gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same at his or her death, by his or her last will and testament; any law, usage, or custom heretofore or now prevailing in the province, to the contrary hereof, in any-wise notwithstanding; such will being executed, either according to the laws of Canada, or according to the forms prescribed by the laws of England.

And whereas the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and the benefits and advantages resulting from the use of it, have been sensibly felt by the inhabitants, from an experience of more than nine years, during which it has been uniformly administered; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same shall be administered, and shall be observed as law in the province of Quebec, as well in the description and quality of the offence as in the method of prosecution and trial; and the punishments and forfeitures thereby inflicted to the exclusion of every other

rule of criminal law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said province before the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such alterations and amendments as the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the said province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from time to time, cause to be made therein, in manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many regulations for the future welfare and good government of the province of Quebec, the occasions of which cannot now be foreseen; nor without much delay and inconvenience, be provided for, without intruding that authority, for a certain time, and under proper restrictions, to persons resident there; and whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an assembly; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his or their signet or sign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, to constitute and appoint a council for the affairs of the province of Quebec, to consist of such persons resident there, not exceeding twenty-three, nor less than seventeen, as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and, upon the death, removal, or absence of any of the members of the said council, in like manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other person or persons as shall be necessary to supply the vacancy or vacancies; which council, so appointed and nominated, or the major part thereof, shall have full power and authority to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government, of the said province, with the consent of his Majesty's governor, or, in his absence, of the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize or empower the said legislative council to lay any taxes or duties within the said province, such rates and taxes only excepted as the inhabitants of any town or district within the said province may be authorized by the said council to assess, levy, and apply, within the said town or district, for the purpose of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the local convenience and economy of said town or district.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every ordinance to be made, shall, within six months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the lieutenant-governor or commander in chief for the time being, and laid before his Majesty for his royal approbation; and if his Majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the time that his Majesty's order in council thereupon shall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided also, That no ordinance touching religion, or by which any punishment may be inflicted greater than fine or imprisonment for three months, shall be of any force or effect, until the same shall have received his Majesty's approbation.

Provided also, That no ordinance shall be passed at any meeting of the council where less than a majority of the whole council is present, or at any time except between the first of January and the first day of May, unless upon some urgent occasion, in which case every member thereof resident at Quebec, or within fifty miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the governor, or, in his absence, by the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, to attend the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by his or their letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such courts of criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within and for the said province of Quebec and appointing, from time to time, the judges and officers thereof, as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall think necessary and proper for the circumstances of the said province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, within the said province of Quebec, any act or acts of the parliament of Great Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, restraining or regulating, the trade or commerce of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America; but that all and every the said acts, and also all acts of parliament, heretofore made concerning or respecting the said colonies and plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be in force, within the said province of Quebec, and every part thereof.

PETERSBURGH, June 17.

ADAMIRAL KNOWLES, who had entered into the service of Russia, has asked and obtained his dismissal. This officer is returning to England, but he is to retain the half of his appointment.

WARSAW, June 29. It is confidently asserted that a great misunderstanding has of late taken place between the emperor and the king of Prussia, occasioned by some pretensions made by the elector of Saxony to the republic of Poland, and some claims made by prince

Charles of Saxony to the duchy of Courland, in which they are supported by the court of Vienna; and we hear that these pretensions are to be brought before the diet by the Austrian minister.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of several places in Great Poland, and his troops have lately possessed the cities of Gnesen and Zain. What is most surprising, they make the Polish garrisons prisoners of war.

They write from Dantzic, that a Russian fleet of six ships of the line and four frigates is ordered into the Baltic, in order to oppose any maritime power that shall endeavour to support the Dantzickers against the claims of the King of Russia.

PAVIA, 24th. The king has actually recalled the count de Melio from his exile, and has granted him permission to return to court.

HAMBURG, 24th. It is said here, that the court of London has acknowledged the territorial right of the king of Prussia to the city of Dantzic, and that the latter has been informed, that his Britannic majesty will not meddle in the affair.

L O N D O N, June 16.

The act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and also for the relief of bankrupts in certain cases, which was yesterday agreed to by the house of Lords, and waits only for the royal assent, was moved for and read by Mr. Richard Whitworth, member for Stafford, and not by Mr. Charles Whitworth. This motion was seconded by the honourable Mr. Howard, and it was intirely owing to Mr. Whitworth that the bill was this year obtained, which we hear will be more extensive in its operation, than any former bill of the kind. We are also glad to hear that the laws relative to imprisonment for debt are likely to undergo a very great alteration, by the late parliament, to a considerable degree to prevent the imprisonment for debt, in future, as being inconsistent with a free constitution, and incompatible with a trading country, and that a more extensive line of credit ought to be established.

It is asserted, by good authority, that out of all the sums raised in America in the year 1775, when the expenses were deducted, which the natives would have discharged themselves, the neat revenue paid into the treasury, to go in aid of the sinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public services parliament shall think fit, was only £31, which was the whole equivalent we received for the hatred and mischief, and the infinite losses this kingdom suffered, during that year, in her disputes with America.

The king of France we are told is bent on establishing a monarchy in his kingdom, and it is asserted that they are to be turned off immediately. If this be the case, and the nobles in France turn off a considerable number, we shall probably have as many French emigrants as French soldiers in England.

Our custom house laws will, it is said, undergo a revision, in order to receive certain amendments essential to our commercial convenience.

At the end of the town, that the Bostonian and Quebec bills turn out the ministry before Michaelmas day next; and five to one war or no war, that they are ended before the first of January, 1775.

They write from Valiz, that advice is received there of the loss of two Spanish frigates in the river of Plata, in south-America, and all their crews perished.

There are now at the different dock-yards of this kingdom above thirty new ships of war which have never been at sea, among which are one of 110, six of 100, and 11 of 74 guns.

The Quebec bill, says a correspondent, is a well concerted scheme to give a check to the rest of our colonies, and to keep them in awe. A difference in religious laws, and dependency, will keep up a strong animosity, and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can possibly be afforded to these licensed slaves the children of poverty, supported by a protegent court, will be given in order to subvert these headstrong colonies, who pretend to be governed by English laws.

The parliament broke up, orders have been sent to all the manufacturing counties to postpone the completion of the commissions which were executing for American exportation.

Lied. at Old-houfe, the right hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, son of Okeley in Wilts, cler. of the peace in Great Britain, and also for the lives of his two sons. He is succeeded in time and estate by his eldest son Stephen Fox Esq; now Lord Holland, which vacates his seat in parliament for Salisbury.

Also died, Zachariah Pearce, bishop of Rochester, aged 84.

The most intelligent merchants in the Port of London are of opinion that if the port of Boston is shut up six months, the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no suffering the act to take place under a three months excision from trade; so that they have a third wish part to act.

It is said that the names of those who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almost every city and borough in England and Scotland; and the next general election will determine whether the Port of Boston or the voice of the people is to chuse a British parliament.

We are assured the naval preparations at the different sea-ports have been ordered to be expedited ever since the arrival of the intelligence from Boston.

This day a cabinet-council will be held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the subject matter has as yet transpired.

A certain gallant admiral and commissioner, we hear, threatens to resign, on account of some slight thrown upon him by the noble lord who presides at that board.

It is now whispered that the emperor of Germany was *incog.* at Versailles at the time of the death of the French king, and that it was he that suggested to his brother-in-law, Louis XVI. those measures which have acquired that monarch his present high reputation.

Wednesday night it was reported, at the west end of the town, that orders were that day sent from the admiralty for four sail of men of war of the line and two frigates to be fitted out immediately for the West-Indies.

Some letters from Petersburg advise, that great commotions were in the cabinet, in consequence of the late losses, and that several of the counsellors are strongly inclined to accept the Turkish offers for a peace, as the rebellions in the provinces, far from being quelled, are stronger than before. It is said Count Panin is desired to resume his functions, who some time since desired leave to resign, as he then strongly opposed carrying on the war against the Turks, as it would, in the end, he thought, be greatly prejudicial to Russia.

They write from the Hague, that a very small loan of 50,000 ducats was attempted to be raised, there for the use of his Polish Majesty, but was immediately ordered to be dropped by authority of the states.

Orders are issued from the war office for an exact survey of all the military stores in Great Britain to be given in by the 4th of October, in order to lay the same before the parliament.

July 16. The imports from Lisbon which used formerly to bring in upwards of 700,000l. annually to the King's revenue, now scarcely produce half that money; and from Oporto the imports are considerably less: not half the number of vessels are employed that were 20 years ago, and many of them return half empty; for which reason the merchants in that trade are daily varying their connections, and shifting them from Portugal into the Madeira and Straights trade.

When the last packet left Amsterdam, there was a report that the Dutch admiral Van Ruyter, in the East Indies had taken two French sloops of war and carried them into Batavia, for assaulting and firing on the crew of the Prince of Orange, a Dutch East Indiaman, at the mouth of the Bengal river in September last: that complaint was made to the French commanding officer, but he delaying to give satisfaction, the Dutch officer went after and took them, till ample recompence is obtained.

It is believed, that as soon as the King of France emerges from his present confinement, he will prepare himself for some enterprizes which must infallibly shake the present tranquillity of his neighbours.

B O S T O N, August 22.

G—G—made great parade in his endeavours to prevent the meeting at Salem yesterday; a proclamation was posted up, forbidding the same; a deputy-sheriff was stationed at the court-house in order to give notice to the governor when the people proceeded to business; and, to crown all, two companies of the 59th regiment were on their march for the court-house, to aid the sheriff in dispersing the meeting. The people however met at the time appointed, chose their deputies, and then returned to their respective businesses.

We hear from Portsmouth, that vast numbers of people assembled to attend the last session of the county-court in Great-Barrington, and unarmed filled the court-house and avenues to the seat of justice so full, that no passage could be found for the justices to their places. The sheriff commanded them to make way for the court, but they gave him to understand that they knew no court on other establishment than the ancient laws and usages of their country, and to none other would submit or give way, on any terms.

August 25. A correspondent has sent us the following, viz. "We hear from Plymouth, that such was the indignation of the people against their new made councillor, George Watson, Esq; that on the last Lord's day (which was the first time he was seen there since he took the oath) a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town left the meeting-house, where they used to worship, immediately upon his entering it; being determined not to worship in fellowship with one, who was sworn to support that change of our constitution, which not only professedly establishes despotism among us, but which they think tends rapidly, and is ultimately intended to introduce the Popish religion into this country."

August 29. We learn from Worcester, that on Saturday morning last there assembled on the common, in that town, 1500 people, and made choice of five of their number as a committee, viz. Messieurs Joseph Gilbert, John Goulding, Edward Rawson, Thomas Dennie, and Joshua Biglow, to wait on the hon. Timothy Paine, Esq; lately appointed councillor by mandamus from his majesty, to demand of him satisfaction on the people for having qualified himself for said office; and having waited on Mr. Paine accordingly, he asked them what satisfaction they wanted? they answered, a total resignation of his office, and desired him to write it, upon which he withdrew, and in a few minutes returned to them with what he had written, which was a total resignation of his office, and a promise never to sit again as councillor, unless agreeable to charter; he then asked if that was satisfactory? they replied he must wait on the people, which he thought unreasonable, after he had complied with their demand; but they said it was in vain, unless he made his personal appearance, the people would not be satisfied; and after their promising to protect him from insult, he waited on them to the body of the people, where Mr. Dennie read his resignation, with which numbers were dissatisfied, requiring that Mr. Paine should read it himself, and that with his hat off; he then told the committee, that he had complied with all they required, on their promising him protection, and that he then called on them for it; but they gave him to understand the people would not be satisfied till he complied with their demand, which he did, and was then conducted near to his own house by the committee, and dismissed. The people then drew off, those of each town forming a company, and marched for Rutland, the town in which the hon. John Murray, Esq; (another new councillor) resides. Our informant could give us no farther information how they proceeded.

We hear from Salem, that last week the hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; waited upon his excellency the governor, with a resignation of his seat at the council-board.

A correspondent says, the province will never rest while one man who has accepted any office under the sanction of the new acts of parliament is possessed of any post of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them by great penitence obtain forgiveness, and leave America, and until all your addressors to Hutchinson have, by humbling themselves, regained the good will of the country, and the city of Boston in particular—or else be removed off from the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country, is proposed that an estimate should be formed by indifferent people, of the value of all the real estates in Boston, that so if the estates in it should be sunk in their value by the port bill's continuing to be enforced, or should otherwise be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a judgment of the retribution that should be made to the sufferers.—This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

We hear from Dartmouth, that when brigadier Ruggles passed through that town last week, he was waited upon at colonel Joby's, where he put up, by a number of people, who desired him forthwith to depart, which he promised he would do; but before he departed they left marks of resentment upon his horse, whose mane and tail they cut off, and painted him in a curious manner.

S A L E M, August 26.

On the 20th of this instant printed notifications were posted up in this town, desiring the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, to meet at the town-house chamber last Wednesday at nine o'clock in the morning, to appoint deputies to meet at Ipswich on the 6th of September next, with the deputies of the other towns in the county, to consider of and determine on such measures as the late act of parliament and our other grievances render necessary and expedient. These notifications purported, that it was the desire of the committee of correspondence that the inhabitants should thus assemble.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, the governor sent a request to the committee, that they would meet him at nine o'clock, telling them he had something of importance to communicate to them.—They waited upon him accordingly, and were asked by him if they avowed those notifications? Being answered that it was known they were posted by order of the committee, he then desired them to disperse the inhabitants, who being assembled by them, they must abide all the consequences. It was answered, that the inhabitants being met together, would do what they thought fit, and that the committee could not oblige them to disperse. His Excellency declared it was an unlawful seditious meeting; it was replied, neither the committee nor the inhabitants supposed the meeting was contrary to the act of parliament, much less to the laws of the province. The governor returned, I am not going into conversation on the matter; I came to execute the laws, not to dispute them, and I am determined to execute them. If the people do not disperse, the sheriff will go first; if he is disobeyed and needs support, I will support him.—The governor had ordered troops to be in readiness: They prepared accordingly as if for battle, left their encampment, and marched to the entrance of the town, there halted and loaded and then about eighty advanced within an eighth of a mile from the town-house: But before this movement of the troops was known to the inhabitants and while the committee were in conference with the governor, the whole business of the meeting was transacted, being merely to chuse delegates for the county meeting. After the meeting was over, news came that the troops were on the march; but they were now ordered to return to the camp.—Yesterday Peter Frye, Esq; (by express orders from the governor, as he declared to the committee) issued a warrant for arresting the committee of correspondence, for unlawfully and seditiously causing the people to assemble by that notification, without leave from the governor, in open contempt of the laws, against the peace, and the statute in that case made and provided. Two of the committee who were first arrested, recognized, each in one hundred pounds, without sureties, to appear at the next superior court at Salem, to answer to the above-mentioned charge. The rest of the committee, who were arrested some time after, have refused to recognize.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

Extra of a letter from London, July 8, 1774.

"The Fox Indiaman, bound to New England, has on board 30 chests of tea shipped on the 6th day of July by Anthony Bacon, Esq; of London. This tea is generally supposed to be a speculation of the minister."

Extra of a letter from Boston, August 20, 1774.

"I letters by Capt. Scott have this moment arrived: He brings intelligence that the people in England are rubbing up their eyes and begin to awake. Governor Tr—n is said not a little to contribute to this: He told the Lords of council, that it would not do to treat the Yorkers as he did the Regulators; they were very different kind of men; he said all the force he had could not have fared the tea, therefore he sent it back. He was asked what he thought of the present measures adopted towards the Americans? He answered, they would undoubtedly produce a congress: And what would be the result of that? He replied, he could not take upon him to say; perhaps the loss of all North America."

The gentlemen appointed by the different provinces to attend the general congress are arrived here.

A N N A P O L I S, September 15.

On Tuesday morning died, deservedly lamented, at the seat of Mr. Clement Hill, in Prince George's county, Mr. William Stewart, register of the land office; and yesterday his remains were brought to this city, attended by a number of his intimate friends, and decently interred.

The following extra of a letter from a gentleman then at New-York, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 7, 1774; clears up our doubts respecting any engagement at Boston.

"Two days ago we were alarmed here by the arrival of an express from a col. Putnam of Connecticut, to the committee of this city, with intelligence that a certain person was just come to his house from Boston, to acquaint him, that an affray had happened between the people and the troops, in which six of the former were killed; and that when said person left Boston, the artillery from the common, and men of war had been firing upon the town all the night of the 2d of September.—Col. Putnam upon this advice, alarmed the whole country, and requiring them to arm themselves and take the road to Boston, which they actually did, inasmuch that the post says the roads were covered with people. How

er I have the satisfaction of infaming imposition to bring immediate people. The real truth was Cambridge (seven miles) governor that the neighbourhood, at the King's there, a party of 250 men, and were conducting it, unarmed, assembled, now the cause of seizing put right on this head and the country to acquiesce prevent their taking steps have been taken that is called the necessity last advice left Boston.

From the New-York gaz.

MR. RIVINGTON. As much has been for American papers, respecting how far that palladium will you find room either.

Observe with the great August 18, that how evil and ill-informed the press in America are who are incessantly moving the unhappy quarrels and the parent's inability of the sacredness; are determined to communicate the sentiment to enter into a declaration of the greatest importance, under whatever name this declaration gave me, it is intimated in Du y 25, that Administration in the colonies, as to their plan of America is to be watchful over it.

I considered this part of the constitution, as naturally that any man who thus debate freely on public opposite to those at present, by Lord North, risk of being torn to pieces into a paroxysm of some unprincipled despot, it is to loosen all the their holdings, that he roar and confusion.

Rule in the cabinet.

And if this idea were probable, that any private eno gh to publish victim to the rage of a trial and summary method to give the accused the forms of evidence and ordinary courts, and who are not to be given up.

I have often heard of cunning and a all popular convulsion intriguing and diabolical; but that, in fact, the people, always springing my humble opinion, the history of mankind, cult talk to shew, that threaten a printer's party, if not of his cruelly injured an impartial public, when their redress and charged with these calling proverbially in the outrage with peccation, could not have happened when the private and personal a fortiori, is undeniable.

Here, however, I to reflect upon Mr. tantaining paper I a festive paragraph was I am persuaded, to enter into some of the freedom of the expression, I would by jury, it would be and the members who body, could not fail transmit their name.

I have thought, spirit, dressed up in to remove that and some whole sensibility alarm.

RESOLVED, first public tyranny and medium, reason and fusing their glorious globe, and bid fair entertained with their characters, to cism, that blacked every fabric of d time and cemented flight, who would taken shelter in his on every moral ob case, is awed by frantic with fear, which it is his into

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I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that all was
infamous imposition to hasten matters, and conse-
quently bring immediate destruction on a number of
people. The real truth was only this, that General Brattle
Cambridge (seven miles from Boston) having wrote
governor that the militia of Medford, a place in
at neighbourhood, had taken away their powder out
the magazine there, and that only some of what be-
longed to the King was now remaining, the governor
at a party of 250 men, who took the King's powder
and were conducting it to Boston, when upwards of 3000
men, unarmed, assembled on Cambridge common to
show the cause of seizing their powder; they were easi-
ly put right on this head, and dispersed, sending persons
and the country to acquaint the people with the truth,
and prevent their taking arms. In consequence of this
steps have been taken at Boston besides reinforcing
that is, called the neck guard. On Monday when
these last advices left Boston, all was quiet."

From the New-York gazetteer, of September 2, 1774.

MR. RIVINGTON.

As much has been said both in the English and A-
merican papers, respecting the freedom of the press, and
how far that palladium of liberty ought to extend, I ex-
pect you will find room for the following in your ga-
zetteer.

Observe with the greatest pleasure in your paper of
August 18, that however it may have been suggested
by evil and ill-informed spirits beyond the Atlantic, that
the press in America is open only to those writers
who are incessantly moving heaven and earth to exalte
the unhappy quarrel now subsisting between the co-
lonies and the parent state; there are printers, who, duly
sensible of the sacredness of their office in a land of free-
dom; are determined without favour or affection, to
communicate the sentiments of every writer who shall in-
cline to enter into a decent discussion of a question of
the greatest importance perhaps that has ever been agi-
tated, under whatever banners he may insinuate himself;
his declaration gave me peculiar satisfaction, as I had
seen it intimated in Dunlap's General Advertiser of Ju-
ly 25, that Administration had been tampering with such
men in the colonies, as could give them the most effectual sup-
port in their plan of American dissipation, and that it behooved
us to be watchful over our printers.

I considered this paragraph as fraught with the dead-
liest poison, as naturally tending to inspire a suspicion,
that any man who thinking it his inalienable right to
debate freely on public topics, should utter sentiments
opposite to those at present in vogue, must certainly be
slandered by Lord North by which means he might run a
risk of being torn to pieces by the mob, when worked
up into a paroxysm of patriotic zeal, by the infusions of
some unprincipled desperate incendiary, whose interest
it is to loosen all the dependencies of government from
their holdings, that he himself may, in the general up-
roar and confusion,

Rule in the subordination, and direct the storm!

And if this idea were once to prevail, it is more than
probable, that any printer, who should be bold and hon-
est enough to publish these sentiments, would fall a
victim to the rage of the deluded vulgar, whose subanti-
al and summary methods of doing justice, are not wont
to give the accused time to intrench themselves in those
forms of evidence and verbiage which are adopted by or-
dinary courts, and which every true American contends
are not to be given up, even in the last dyke.

I have often heard it asserted, that it is the fatal
practice of cunning and ambitious ministers to accuse
for all popular convulsions, by laying them at the doors of
intriguing and disappointed candidates for court favour;
but that, in fact, the complaints and discontents of the
people, always spring from their own feelings; this, in
my humble opinion, is said without much attention to
the history of mankind. I think it by no means a diffi-
cult task to shew, that mobs have even been incited to
threaten a printer with the total destruction of his prop-
erty, if not of his life, for presuming to offer to the
crucially injured an opportunity of appealing to the im-
partial public, when he was lately cut off from every
other redress and consolation; and that the ambassador
charged with these menaces was the most infamous of a
calling proverbially infamous, and who, in order to point
the outrage with peculiar circumstances of Gothic ag-
gravation, could neither read nor write; and this has
happened when the subject of the appeal was purely of a
private and personal nature. The conclusion, I think,
a fortiori, is undeniable.

Here, however, I would by no means be understood
to reflect upon Mr. Dunlap, to whose impartial and en-
tertaining paper I am a subscriber, as doubtless the of-
fensive paragraph was inserted without thought.

I am persuaded, that if the congress could be induced
to enter into some noble and spirited resolves to fortify
the freedom of the press; which, if I were allowed the
expression, I would call the younger sister to the trial
by jury, it would be productive of the happiest effects,
and the members who are to compose that honourable
body, could not fail upon an expedient more likely to
transmit their names with lustre to posterity.

I have thought, that a few resolves, in the following
spirit, dressed up in suitable language, might contribute
to remove that uneasiness which has been excited in
some whole sensibility on this subject is apt to take
alarm.

RESOLVED, first. That the press is the scourge of
public tyranny and private profligacy, as through its
medium, reason and philosophy have been for ages dis-
fusing their glorious light over a vast portion of the
globe, and bid fair, if left free in their exertions, and
entertained with the veneration due to the dignity of
their characters, to chase away every gloom of fanati-
cism, that blackest tyrant of the soul, and to dissolve
every fabric of despotism, however strengthened by
time and cemented by human blood. The daring pro-
fligate, who would seduce the innocence which has
taken shelter in his bosom, insult the weak and trample
on every moral obligation, without one pang of con-
science, is awed by the terrors of the press; he becomes
frantic with fear, lest the small remains of character
which it is his interest to retain, should be torn from

him, and he is thereby often restrained from snatching
those graces of villainy, which would give a roundness
and perfection to his actions.

RESOLVED, secondly. That it is by means of the
press alone, that we can become acquainted with the
true state and spirit of the parent-country, and distin-
guish the rage of an enslaving minister and venal parlia-
ment from the resentment of a great united nation,
roused to vengeance by the apprehension of an injury
coupled with disgrace. That we can detect the execrable
politics of those secret correspondents, who, on the
one hand, arrogating a knowledge of the counsels of
those in power, and on the other, of the real bent of the
people at large are employing every engine, either to
lull the colonies into too profound a security, or to pre-
cipitate them upon measures profitable only to such as
are as desperate and worthless as themselves.

RESOLVED, thirdly. That whoever, as an instru-
ment of tyranny, or the leader of a mob, shall go about,
either by threats, or any other methods to violate the
liberty of the press, is an enemy to every thing for which
a man of sense would think it worth his while to live,
or would dare to die.

New Jersey, Aug. 24.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.
ENTERED.

Schooner Nancy, Silas Burgess, from Cork.
Brig Friendship, William Jones, from Liverpool.
Snow Mary, Matthew Malone, from Limerick,
Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, from Barcelona.

CLEARERD.

Schooner John, Simon Alderson, for North-Carolina.
Brig Mary, John Catherick, for Barbados.

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

September 7, 1774.
THE sloop Fanny, Capt. Johnson, and the
schooner Half-Moon Planter, Capt. Balder, are
just arrived from St. Kitts, with a parcel of very good
high proof rum, which is to be sold on the most rea-
sonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store in
Baltimore-town.
WILLIAM LUX and BOWLEY.

WHEREAS, on or about the 7th day of May last,
I the subscriber did give my bond to Mark Bailey
of St. Mary's county in the province of Maryland, con-
ditioned for the payment of the sum of sixty-three
pounds, for a tract of land sold me, situate and lying in
the province and county aforesaid, said to contain 72
acres, and for which the said Bailey gave me a general
warrantee, forty pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence
of which sum hath been already paid, and the remain-
ing sum of twenty-two pounds six shillings and sixpence
appearing still due. And whereas, the said Mark Bailey
hath not been able to make me a good and sufficient
title to more than 50 acres of the above said quantity of
land, and is since removed out of this province. Now
this is to forewarn any person or persons whatever from
taking any assignment of the obligation aforesaid for
the remaining sum of twenty-two pounds six shillings
and sixpence, as I am determined not to pay the same
or any part thereof except the sum of three pounds one
shilling and sixpence remaining still due upon the 50
acres aforesaid.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Calvert county, September 3, 1774.

THE land I advertised to be sold the 2d inst.
for the benefit of Mr. James Mackall's creditors,
not being then sold, I hereby give notice, that the
said land will be exposed to public sale at Hunting-
town, on Saturday the 11th of October next, for ready
cash, or approved bills of exchange; it will be sold
altogether, or in separate lots, as may best suit the
purchasers—the title to the said land being doubtful
to some, I have therefore got the opinion of two gen-
tlemen eminent in the law, who say it is good, which
opinion, and further particulars of the sale, will be
made known at the day thereof, or before, by apply-
ing to
WILLIAM ALLEN.

September the 6th, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th
day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's ta-
vern on Elk-Ridge,
ABOUT six hundred acres of good land, lying
about eight miles from Elk Ridge landing;
there is two plantations on the premises, and a large
quantity of good meadow may be easily made; any
person inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr.
Spurrier the day before the sale; for title and terms of
sale, apply to
HENRY GRIFFITH.

N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the said
land.

September 10, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 12th of Oc-
tober next, for cash, good bills of exchange, or
short credit, on giving bond with security,
PART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's
county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-
Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two
hundred and twenty-six acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards
of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the
province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down
in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make
150 barrels of corn—the remainder is entirely wood
land, and remarkable for good timber of all sorts: as
for improvements, there are a good dwelling-house 26
by 20, a cow-house 80 feet long, and another out-
house 16 feet square. I will either sell the whole with
the stock and crop on it, or separate, as it may best
suit the purchaser.
JOHN GANTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pears,
near Banbridges mill, taken up as a stray, a
brown mare, about fourteen hands high, and about
eight years old; branded on the near shoulder thus
SS, has a small star. The owner may have her
again, on proving property, and paying charges.
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Alexandria, 27th July, 1774.
RAN away, on Saturday evening last, an Irish ser-
vant boy, named Daniel Kennedy, about 16 years
old, fresh complexion, light brown hair, inclining to
curl, small of his age; had on, and took with him,
one wilton and one brown holland coat, one n knee,
one striped holland, and one brown holland waistcoat,
two pair of nankin, and one pair of drab breeches,
a blue duffel great-coat, silver shoe, knee and hit
buckles, (nearly all new) beaver hat, with this s,
stockings, trowsers, &c. It is supposed he went away
with his uncle, who lives on or near Cheptank, on the
eastern shore, who is master of a small b y-craft. As
the boy has been very ungrateful in going away, and
the uncle very wrong in assisting him, I do promise
the uncle, if he brings home the boy in a reasonable
time, not to take that advantage the law has given me
over him; and if he does not, I will give a reward of
five pounds to any person that will secure the boy, that
I may get him, and give such information that will be
sufficient to bring the uncle to justice; or three pounds
for the boy only.
JAMES HENDRICKS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

July 30, 1774.
RAN away from the subscriber, (living in Dor-
chester county, in Maryland) an indentured Irish
servant man, named Simon Trayner, about 26 or 28
years of age, is about five feet ten or eleven inches
high, much burned with the sun in the face, and on
his shoulders, has light blue eyes, and a very timide
look when in liquor, which he will always be if he
can get it: he is a ditcher and flux-dresser by trade,
but very handy at many other things; he had on
when he went away, a deep blue broad cloth coat
and waistcoat, with white raised metal buttons, a pair
of brown hair plush breeches, an old-bag shirt, a
pair of thread stockings, and half worn shoes. Who-
ever secures the said servant, that I may get him again,
shall have the above reward, and by
THOMAS HILL ARRY.

Harford county, Joppa, August 15, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, an English
servant man named Thomas Parter, about 30
years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a sandy
complexion, very sh hair a good deal on the reddish
curl; it is thought he took a light colored wig with
him, which in all probability he will wear; hath fore-
lips, his hands very much freckled, thorns in his sh ul-
ders, his legs a good deal swelled owing (as he says)
to his being confined on board ship, and is battle-
ham'd; had on and took with him, a light coloured
cloth coat, with a velvet cape much worn, a black cloth
jacket without sleeves, buckskin breeches, and a cas-
sien ditto, very greasy, Irish linen shirt, a waist-
coat, grey ribbed worsted stockings, gait shoes and
plated buckles, rather half worn. Who ever takes
up and brings home the said servant, shall have, if five miles
or under, from home twenty shillings; if ten miles
thirty shillings; if twenty miles forty shillings; if thirty
miles fifty shillings; and if fifty miles the above reward
paid by
ALEXANDER COWAN.

THERE is at the plantation of H R Z-r, in
Prince George's county, a bay roan mare, ap-
pears to be eight or nine years old, about 13 hands
high, has two white feet, and is branded on the near
bustock H R. The owner may have her again, on
proving property, and paying charges.
ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

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

To be sold to the best bidder, at the house of M. S.
Gibson in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the
6th day of October next, precisely at two o'clock in
the afternoon,
THE free-school land in Prince-George's county.
The tract contains 215 acres, is exceeding level,
and excellent in quality.

Upper Marlborough, September 6, 1774.
To be sold at public vendue (pursuant to the will of
Mr. John Hepburn, jun. deceased) at Mrs. Gibson's
in Upper Marlborough, on Saturday the 8th day of
October next, for sterling money or good bills of
exchange,
A TRACT of land lying within two miles of the
said town, containing 124 acres and an half.
There are several good improvements on the land, viz.
a dwelling house 36 feet by 32, three rooms on the
lower floor with fire places in each, and two rooms a-
bove, a cellar under part of the house, a kitchen,
milk-house, meat-house, corn-house, quarter, stable,
and two tobacco-houses, a very good timothy mea-
dow, and with very little trouble several acres more
may be added to it. Any person inclinable to pur-
chase, will be shown the land, by applying to Samuel
Crew Hepburn in Upper Marlborough. Possession
will be given the first day of January next. The title
is indisputable.

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

MARKING instruments, by which either initials, names at length, or a verse, are impressed on silk, mullin, linen, woollen, leather, paper, or vellum, much more neat and expeditious than can possibly be done either with the pen or needle; the impression of which, when perfectly dry, is as durable as the materials whereon it is affixed, as has already been experienced by many hundred families. Compleat sets, in neat mahogany cases with locks, from ten shillings to one guinea, to be sold by William Aikman, stationer in Church-street.

THREE are at the plantation of Philip Hammond son of Philip, a gray dark bay mare and a bright bay colt; the mare is about 12 hands high, branded on the near shoulder something like the letters TB, marked with suadry saddle-spots on both sides of her back, and appears to be about 15 or 16 years old; the colt is neither cut nor broke, is 3 years old next grass, has a small star on his forehead, and is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

AT the last meeting of the jockey club the races at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 5 st. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 st. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 st. 8 lb. 6 years old 9 st. 6 lb. aged 10 st. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. heats four miles each, weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; heats four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock.

GEORGE WEEDON, secr.

To be let to the lowest bidder; at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next,

THE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall is earnestly desired.

Signed by order, **HENRY TUBMAN**, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

TO BE SOLD,

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

WILLIAM BERNARD.

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

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

THE partnership of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the first of this instant (June) of which all persons are desired to take notice--those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled.

THOMAS EWING.

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

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

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

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sulky with harness, about one hundred and fifty fathom of lean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame.

Also to be sold by the subscriber at his abovementioned plantation, two indented servants, who have about three years and a half to serve; the one a blacksmith, and the other a joiner, cabinet maker, and plain house painter; both perfect masters of their several trades, and not sold for any fault, but because they have not constant employment at their particular trades. With the blacksmith will be sold a set of blacksmiths tools very reasonable.

JOHN LUCAS.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just begun baking all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, where those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Masters of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladensburg.

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time last April, two negro men, viz. Leven, a likely well made fellow, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has remarkable full eyes; had on when he went away, a blue farnought jacket, of nabrig shirt and white country cloth breeches; he has been used to going in a flat, and has a wife at or near Nottingham, where he has been seen lately. Charles, a stout fellow, 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, down look when spoken to; had on when he went away, a white country cloth coat with small black horn buttons, a striped under jacket without sleeves or buttons, of nabrig shirt, and breeches the same with his coat. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or 5 pounds for either of them, paid by

WALTER SMITH.

WENT away from the subscriber, in Dumfries, Virginia, some time in May last, a servant man who appears to be both deaf and dumb, but is suspected to hear a little; convicted under the name of Thomas Jones, and transported in the Justitia, capt. Gray, last spring. He is a genteel tall fellow, about six feet high, with dark hair hanging down a little inclinable to curl, and has dark piercing eyes; he had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and vest, with leather breeches and good stockings and shoes; his natural misfortunes render a more particular description unnecessary. I will give six dollars for apprehending and securing him, and all reasonable expences for bringing him either to Mr. James Stewart at Alexandria, or to me in Dumfries.

ANDREW LEITCH.

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.

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

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE.
At which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH

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

JOHN SWAN.

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

JAMES DUNN.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

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

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RICHARD CRABB.

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

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

FRANCIS WILLIS.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD.

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

JOHN WELSH.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short frait brownish hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunky well set fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to their master, shall have if taken 50 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by

sw 7 RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

Virginia, June, 1774.

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

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

Also 6500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river: there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2600 barrels and 5000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next; if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at West's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

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

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

JOHN TAYLOR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

St. Mary's county, July 18, 1774.

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested to pay the several sums by them subscribed to the trustees thereof.

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

A valuable sale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing 25,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 2000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosagill, on Rappahannaock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. (sw) 4

RALPH WORMELY.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indentured servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow; of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age; born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indentured servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Norris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having any claim against the said estate are desired to bring in their respective accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

sw 3 X SARAH NORRIS, administratrix.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 10, 1774.

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

THOMAS COCKEY.

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

3.

Prince-George's county, August 29, 1774.

THE creditors of William Barker, William Beck, and Nicholas Nicholson, who intend to be benefited by the dividend of their estates, under an assignment to me under the late act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, are desired to deliver an account of their claims on or before the last day of September next, or they will be excluded from the said dividend. And a meeting of William Barker's creditors is requested at the coffee-house in Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of September, to consider of proper measures to be taken for the recovery of some part of the said Barker's estate. 3 RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

August 29, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the Falls of Gunpowder, two convict servant men, lately imported to Baltimore, in the ship Aston Hall, John Parker, master. Mark Coe, an Englishman, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a middling full face, straight bony fellow, with short brown hair had on and took with him, when he went away, a hat cut small in the brim and tarred or oiled, two white linen shirts, one red cloth jacket with sleeves, a light coloured ditto without sleeves, one pair of crocus trousers, one pair of leather breeches, a pair of gray yarn or worsted stockings ribbed, and a pair of old shoes nailed round the heels. John Paxman, an Englishman, a weaver by trade but has been used to going by water, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well set fellow, dark eyes, has short hair, quick spoken, has lost part of one of his little fingers and has lately had a cut over one of his eyes, is a little knock-kneed and his toes turn very much out: had on and took with him, when he went away, a hat much as the above described, osnabrig shirt, old brown cloth coat with tar on it, crocus trousers, black ribbed stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as the owner may get them again, if 20 miles from home shall have 40 shillings for each; if 40 miles 4 pounds each, and if 80 miles the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

NICHOLAS MERRYMAN.

N. B. It is supposed that both the above servants have forged passes. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways: Mary Seedhouse, who says she is a servant to Anthony Cummings.—Negro Jack, the property of Mr. Daniel Charles Heach of Cecil county.—Robert Bell, a sailor belonging to the Minerva; Capt. Robinson, lying in the Ferry branch, Patapsco river.—Michael Conner, a servant to Patrick Murray of Alexandria.—Nicholas Petercoffer, a servant to Thomas Tilbury, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia.—Thomas Parks, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, brown hair, full faced, and much pitted with the small-pox: has no other cloathing but a pair of breeches.—Thomas Perry, a slim fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, pale complexion, and has no cloathing except a blanket.—Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.
Sheriff of Baltimore county.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1774.

L O N D O N, July 14.

A LETTER from Warlaw, dated June 26, says "The reports from the seat of the war, which are current here, are very alarming: according to which the Russian troops, commanded by Gen. Suwaroff, and who crossed the Danube the latter end of April, are entirely defeated by the Turks, who made themselves masters of the whole camp and artillery and took several officers of distinction prisoners of war; among whom is General Borke, an Austrian officer, who had entered as a volunteer. We hear the Bashaw of Widdin has received the palice and sword from Constantinople, on his being appointed commander in chief of the Turkish army in the room of the Grand Vizir. The Turkish army were preparing to cross the Danube to attack the Russians on this side."

Extra of a letter from Hanover, dated July 7.

"This day arrived here General Conway from London, and after having a long conference with the lords of the regency, he proceeded on his journey for the court of Vienna by the way of Berlin. This extraordinary message from the court of Vienna has occasioned different conjectures among our politicians; but the general opinion is, that it is relative to the present affairs of Poland and Dantzic, which are come to such a height that it absolutely must draw on a quarrel between the most powerful states of Europe after it, in which Great Britain will possibly be involved."

Notwithstanding the reports of a non-importation association being entered into by the several provinces on the continent of America, seventeen ships have been cleared at the custom-house in the course of a fortnight; and though Boston is not one among the list, there are several for New England, and about a dozen more are now up at the coffee-house for other ports of America.

Extra of a letter from Dantzic, July 1.

"A deputation of the inhabitants have just returned from waiting on the King of Prussia at Marienberg, with some further proposals respecting the retaining of the liberties and privileges of this city, but without success. The deputies were admitted to a conference with his Majesty, who personally informed them, that to the last he would insist on his territorial right to this city, and that most of the potentates of Europe had recognized that right, and any further application for relief from the inhabitants to these potentates would be entirely needless."

B O S T O N, September 1.

Last Tuesday being the day the superior court was to be holden here, the chief justice, Peter Oliver Esq; and the other justices of said court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the high and deputy sheriffs walked in procession from the state house to the court-house in Queen-street. When the court were seated and the usual proclamation made, a list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve as grand jurors, was presented to them, and the court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock foreman, but he refusing to be sworn, and the question being put to them all severally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refused; and being asked whether they had any reasons to offer for their thus refusing, they answered they had, and they were committed to writing; the court requested to see them, but the jurors refused giving the court the original paper unless they were first permitted to read it in court, or after reading, the court would promise to return it to them again.

The petit jurors were then called for, and a list of their names being handed to the court, they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, foreman of the first jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the second. Mr. Kneeland had the oath proposed to him, which he declined taking, and being asked for what reasons, referred to a paper which he said was drawn up with their unanimous consent, and begged leave to read to the court. The court refused to hear the paper read, and the oath was proposed to each juror in order, and declined as by the foreman. Their reasons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to the turn of Mr. Thomas Chase, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the chief justice that he might give his own reasons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and said that one of his reasons was that Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice of that court stood impeached by the late hon. house of representatives of this province, in their own name and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and misdemeanours. Being asked by the chief justice if he gave that as a reason for his refusing to be sworn, he answered, 'yes, that is one reason.' The court then called upon another of the petit jurors to be sworn, but he refused, and referred to the paper for his reasons, as aforesaid. The chief justice then desired the court might peruse the paper, which should be returned to the jurors again; which was agreed to, read, and returned. The court then proposed the same condition to the grand jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered.

The reasons of the petit jurors were as follow.

"Boston, Aug. 30, 1774.

"SUFFOLK, ff.

"To the honourable the justices of the superior court of judicature, court of assize, &c.

"May it please your honours,

"We the subscribers, returned by this county to serve as petit jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as the honourable Peter Oliver, Esq; stands impeached by the late hon. house of commons of this province, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and misdemeanours; which impeachment, with the reasons therefore, as they are public, would be needless for to repeat.

"We would also beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as by a late act of the British parliament, the continuance of the judges of the superior court, is since the first of July last, made to depend upon said act, which, it is apprehended places their dependance entirely upon the crown, and which is esteemed a great infringement of the charter rights of this province.

"Taking the above premises in our most serious consideration, we beg leave to acquaint your honours, that we cannot in our consciences, from a sense of that duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, act against the united voice of this people:—I therefore we beg your honours will excuse us when we say, we decline serving as petit jurors for this court."

After the court had read the papers, the clerk of the court, by order of the chief justice, asked them *seriatim*, if they would be sworn, and every one refused. The court said they would consider of their reasons, and the juries withdrew. The court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met, exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpressible grief of their fellow citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted without juries.

Sept. 5. On Thursday morning half after four, 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the Long-wharf, and proceeded up to Mytic river, to Temple's farm, where they landed, and went to the powder-house on Quarry-hill, in Charlestown bounds, whence they took 222 half barrels of powder, the whole store there, and conveyed it to Castle-William. A detachment from this corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field pieces which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this curious expedition caused much speculation, as some who were near the governor gave out, that he had sworn the committee of Salem should recognize or be imprisoned; nay, some said put on board the Scarborough and sent to England forthwith. The committee of Boston sent off an express after ten on Wednesday evening, to advise their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming against them, who received their message with great politeness, and returned an answer, purporting their readiness to receive any attack they might be exposed to for acting in pursuance to the laws and interest of their country, as became men and christians. From these several hostile appearances the county of Middlesex took the alarm, and Thursday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, provisions and ammunition, determining by some means to give a check to a power which so openly threatened their destruction, and in such a clandestine manner robbed them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning some thousands of them had advanced as far as Cambridge armed only with sticks as they had left their fire arms at some distance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thursday evening and surrounded the attorney-general's house, who is also judge of the admiralty on the new plan for Nova Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a pistol from a window, they broke some glass, but did little more mischief. The company however concerned in this were mostly boys and negroes, who soon dispersed. On perceiving the concourse on Friday morning, the committee of Cambridge sent express to Charlestown, who communicated the intelligence to Boston, and their respective committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay.

When the first of the Boston committee came up, they found some thousands of people assembled round the court house steps, and judge Danforth standing before them, speaking to the body, declaring in substance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and spent the greater part in the service of the public, it was great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him so disagreeable to his country, in which, he conscientiously had meant to serve them, but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the council board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned said office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office, inconsistent with the charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of said declaration, he delivered the following certificate, drawn up by himself, and signed with his own hand, viz.

"Although I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourse of people who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resigned my seat at the council board, yet for the further satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that such resignation has actually been made, and that it is my full purpose not to be any way concerned as a member of the council at any time hereafter.

S. DANFORTH.

Judge Lee was also on the court-house steps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms similar to those used by judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration also drawn up and signed by him, viz.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

"A great numbers of the inhabitants of the county are come into town, since my satisfying those who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the governor, at my resignation, and being desirous to give the whole country and province full satisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my resignation of a seat in the new constituted council, and my determination to give no further attendance."

JOS. LEE.

Upon this a vote was called for to see if the body was satisfied with the declarations and resignations aforesaid, and passed in the affirmative, nem con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would signify their abhorrence of mobs, riots, and the destruction of private property, and passed in the affirmative, nem con.

Col. Phips, the high sheriff of the county, then came before the committee of the body and complained that he had been hardly spoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charlestown magazine to the soldiery; which, the committee candidly considered and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the high sheriff was excusable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips also delivered the following declaration by him subscribed, viz.

Colonel Phips's answer to the honourable body now in meeting upon the common, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that shall be sent me under the new acts of parliament for altering the constitution of the province of the Massachusetts-bay, and that I will call in the venires that I have sent out under the new establishment.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

DAVID PHIPS.

Which was accepted as satisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his honour lieut. governor Oliver set off from Cambridge to Boston, and informed governor Gage of the true state of matters, and the business of the people; which, as his honour told the admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promising to return in two hours and confer further with them on his own circumstances, as president of the council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the committee and signified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz.

That as the commissions of lieut. governor and president of the council, seemed tacked together, he should undoubtedly incur his majesty's displeasure if he resigned the former; and pretended to hold the latter; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held constitutionally, he begged he might not be pressed to incur the displeasure at the instance of a single county, while any other councillor held on the new establishment. Assuring them however, that in case the mind of the whole province collected in congress or otherwise appeared for his resignation, he would by no means act in opposition to it. This seemed satisfactory to the committee, and they preparing to deliver it to the body, when Mr. commissioner Hollowell came through the town on his way to Boston. The sight of this person so enraged the people that in a few minutes above an hundred horsemen were drawn up and proceeding in full gallop. Capt. Gardner of Cambridge first began a parley with one of the foremost, which caused them to halt till he delivered his mind very fully in disavowal of the pursuit, and was seconded by Mr. Deavens, of Charlestown, and Dr. Young, of Boston. They generally observed that the object of the body's attention that seemed to be the resignation of unconstitutional councillors, and that it might introduce confusion into the proceedings of the day if any thing else was brought upon the carpet till that important business was finished: and in a little time the gentlemen dismounted their horses and returned to the body.

But Mr. Hollowell did not entirely escape, as one gentleman, of a small stature, pushed on before the general body, and followed Mr. Hollowell, who made the best of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. Bradshaw overtook and stopped him in his chaise; Mr. Hollowell snapped his pistols at him, but could not disengage himself from him till he quitted the chaise, and mounted his servant's horse, on which he drove into Boston with all the speed he could make; till the horse falling within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he spread consternation, telling them he was pursued by some thousands, who would be in town at his heels, and destroy all friends of government before them.

A gentleman in Boston, observing the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the town communicated the alarm to Dr. Roberts, then at Charlestown ferry, who having a very fleet horse, brought the news in a very few minutes to the committee, then at dinner. The intelligence was instantly diffused, and the people whose arms were nearest sent persons to bring them; light horsemen were dispatched both ways to gain more certain advice of the true state of the soldiery. A greater fervour and resolution probably never appeared among troops. The dispatches soon returning and

54 **54** assuring the body that the soldiers still remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they resumed their business with spirit, and resolved to leave no unconstitutional officer, within their reach, in possession of his place. On this the committee assembled again, and drew up the paper, of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the body delivered it to lieutenant governor Oliver to sign, with which he complied, after obtaining their consent to add the latter clause implying the source by which he was compelled to do it. Mr. Mason clerk of the county of Middlesex, also engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of parliament impairing our charter.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his majesty to a seat at the council board, upon and in conformity to the late act of parliament, entitled, an act for the better regulation of the province of Massachusetts-bay, which being a manifest infringement of the charter rights and privileges of this people; I do hereby, in conformity to the commands of the body of this county now convened, most solemnly renounce and resign my seat at said unconstitutional board, and hereby firmly promise and engage, as a man of honour and a christian, that I never will hereafter upon any terms whatsoever accept a seat at said board on the present naval and oppressive plan of government.

My house at Cambridge being surrounded by about four thousand people, in compliance with their commands, I sign my name. **THOMAS OLIVER.**

The gentlemen from Boston, Charlestown and Cambridge having provided some refreshment for their greatly fatigued brethren, they cheerfully accepted it, took leave and departed in high good humour and well satisfied.

We are able to assure the public, from good authority, that Isaac Winslow, Esq; one of the late appointed counsellors, waited on governor Gage last Monday, when he made an absolute and full resignation of his place at the board; since which he has not appeared in council, but given the strongest assurances that he never will act in that station: several of the most respectable gentlemen who have appeared foremost in the cause of their country's liberties have paid their compliments to him on account of his resignation.

Yesterday the Scarborough man of war sailed for England.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to issue his Majesty's writs for convening a general assembly to meet at Salem, on the 5th of October next.

On Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of Roxbury, held a meeting in that town, and chose their delegates for a county meeting: since which we have collected the following particulars, viz. that when they arrived at Rutland, they were joined by about two thousand men, from towns above, proceeding as they did at Worcester, in choosing a committee, who went to the house, and being admitted, enquired for Colonel Murray; his sons informed them he was not at home, but had set out for Boston the preceding evening; the committee made report to the company, which did not give satisfaction, they insisted upon searching the house, which was done, as also the barns, out-houses and stables, after which the committee wrote a letter to Col. Murray, informing him, that unless he resigned his office by the 10th of this month, and published such resignation in the Boston papers, he would be waited upon again on his return home; and then dispersed.

The spirit of the people was never known to be so great since the first settlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country, for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determined to die or be free.

Sept 8. Last Monday the select men of this town waited on his Excellency governor Gage, to acquaint him that the inhabitants were much alarmed to find that he had ordered the breaking up the ground near the fortification on the neck; and requested of his excellency that he would explain to them his design in that extraordinary movement, that they might thereby have it in their power to quiet the minds of the people; when his excellency replied to the following purpose: That he had no intention of stopping up the avenue to the town, or of obstructing the inhabitants or any of the country people, coming in or going out of the town as usual; that he had taken his measures, and that he was to protect his Majesty's subjects and his Majesty's troops in this town; and that he had no intention of any thing hostile against the inhabitants.

Tuesday arrived at Salem, Capt. Charles Flea, from London, by whom we have papers to the 15th of July; they contain nothing material respecting American affairs; the plan for establishing an American post office, as some months ago proposed, we find published at large, with some remarks thereon; also a number of articles by way of *hum*, on town meetings, fairs, general Gage's reception, &c. &c. Thirty chests of tea, we hear, have come in the above ship, for this place; but how it will be disposed of, we presume not to know.

We hear that a vessel failed from England for Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, with capt. Tate, having on board 200 chests of the accursed East India tea.

Treasurer Gray, we are credibly informed, has not resigned his office as counsellor.

Notwithstanding the report of resignations, there are still a sufficient number of counsellors duly qualified to support his Majesty's government in this province.

Yesterday general Gage, accompanied by Lord Percy, the admiral, and other officers, critically surveyed the mill-creek which divides the town.

By letters from Connecticut, and by several credible gentlemen arrived from thence, we are informed, that there were not less than 40,000 men in motion, and under arms, on their way to Boston, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, having heard a false report that the troops had fired upon Boston, and killed several of the inhabitants.

On Saturday afternoon four large field pieces were dragged by the soldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city. Since which several more have been placed there.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

On Monday the 5th inst. five transports sailed from Boston for Quebec, to receive on board the 10th and 54th regiments; and the same day three other transports sailed from this port to take on board the 47th, and five companies of the royal regiment of Ireland, now on their march hither from Philadelphia; these troops are to join the others encamped at Boston under general Gage's command.

Last week twelve tons of gun powder were shipped for the use of the provincial troops in New England, by way of Rhode island.

By a gentleman just arrived from Boston we are told that the inhabitants in all the towns in that, and most part of Connecticut government, are daily under arms, resolving to defend themselves against any measures that may be concerted to enforce the operation of the several acts of the British parliament for altering their charter, &c.

The inhabitants of Northampton county, in Virginia, have sent those of Boston 1500 bushels of Indian corn by the Lucretia, capt. Breton.

A letter in town intimates, that there are ninety pieces of cannon now lying at the town of Worcester: they all belong to the province of Massachusetts bay.

On Saturday last the Mary, with 360 passengers from Londonderry, in Ireland, arrived in the Delaware, on her way to Philadelphia, but some of them wanting to be put ashore at Newcastle, about thirty, together with their luggage, were stowed on board the ship's yawl; to great a number crowding in at one time, greatly incommoded the sailors, who, using some of their rough sea language, they all hurried precipitately to one side of the boat, which immediately overfet: by this untappy accident 25 persons were drowned.

ANNAPOLIS, September 15.

The honourable the judges of the land-office have appointed Mr. David Steuart, register of said office, in the room of Mr. William Steuart, deceased.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Redstone.

"On the 16th of July, our troops, to the amount of 400 men in eight companies, commanded by Major McDonald, met at the mouth of Fish Creek on the Ohio, about 120 miles below Fort Pitt; a counsel of war being held, it was unanimously determined to cross the Ohio and proceed to destroy the Shawanoe town called Wapatomoka, situated on the river Muckingham, about 90 miles from the said creek. On the Sunday following, our advanced party discovered three Indians coming towards them on horseback, who, observing our party, rode off on our people firing one shot at them: on Tuesday our advanced party met three Indians, supposed to be spies from a large body, which we afterwards found had laid about half a mile from our army, on our men firing on them, they ran, giving the war hoop, which our people hearing, immediately formed in three columns, expecting to be attacked; in this order we advanced about half a mile, when we were fired upon by the Indians who lay in ambush, a battle ensued, in which we killed four Indians and wounded many more, we had two men killed and five wounded; we drove the Indians before us about a mile and a half, they firing upon us from every rising ground, when at last they ran. Our men being much scattered in the woods, Major McDonald collected them, and leaving a party with the wounded, marched about five miles; on our coming to the river opposite their town, we observed the Indians posted on the bank, intending to dispute our passage, each party endeavouring to conceal themselves behind trees, logs, &c. watching an opportunity to fire on each other, here our men killed one Indian; at a council held here, it was agreed to cross lower down the river with a party in the night, to amuse the Indians: one of our interpreters called to them across the river, when a Delaware spoke in his language, asking who he was, and what he wanted? The interpreter telling his name, invited him over, with an assurance that no injury should be done him: the Indian knew him and came across the river, and informed our commander of the good disposition of the Delawares towards the white people, but that John Gibson and one Wilson, Indian traders, had been sent from Pittsburgh to acquaint them that a party of Virginians had marched against some of their towns, but they did not know which. Major McDonald told him he had particular instructions from the governor of Virginia not to molest any Indians at peace with us, and particularly the Delawares, who had on many occasions behaved friendly to the white people, not only delivering several out of the hands of the Shawanoes and Mingoes, but had taken great pains to dissuade them from striking the whites. The Delaware expressed great satisfaction that they were respected by the Virginians, who had been represented to them by the Pennsylvania traders as a cruel barbarous people that would spare none of the Indians, which had left the Delawares in great suspense what course to take. After this conversation, he requested us to stay until he brought one Winganum a chief of the Delawares; we gave him part of such as we had: soon after his departure he overtook two others of his nation on their way to Winganum's, and returned with them, bringing a Mingoe who had that day been fighting against us. The Delawares were exceedingly pleased with meeting with so friendly a reception in that bloody path, (as they expressed it) where the Shawanoes and Mingoes had passed to murder to many of our people, especially as they had received from the traders, terrible accounts of the Virginians intending to cut them off for the sake of their lands. But (said they) from our present experience, we find you a good people, or as we are but three among so many warriors you would now cut us in pieces, but you treat us as friends, which will make the hearts of our great men and nation glad when we tell them this good news; we have called our people from among the Shawanoes and Mingoes and frequently advised the Shawanoes not to strike the white people, but they refused to listen to our counsel, when we told them we should give them up to be cut off by whites, which would be the case, as they were only a handful; after this, we parted in the most friendly man-

ner. To prevent our destroying the Shawanoes town, it was proposed that the Mingoes should bring over two of their young warriors next morning as hostages, until their great men and ours could talk together, and we left us for that purpose. The commander ordered capt. Michael Cresap and capt. Houghland to cross the river before day, and secure the banks to cover the landing of our men, which they did: here we waited the return of the Mingoes, but not coming as he promised, we proceeded towards their upper town, when we met him within two miles of the said town, coming (as he said) to inform us that the other Indians would not agree to deliver up any hostages, on which we advanced, but had not gone above 100 yards before we discovered a party in ambush under a bank; on our endeavouring to surround them, they ran off, about thirty of our men pursued them close, and a battle ensued, in which capt. Michael Cresap tomahawked and scalped one Indian, and from the quantity of blood on the woods, many must have been wounded; the Indians running we set fire to the town and destroyed every thing of value: as the Mingoes knew of the ambush, and not informing us, we secured him, but as he had placed some confidence in us, we did not scalp him but brought him prisoner; from this town we proceeded to the rest, five in number, all of which we burnt, together with about 500 bushels of old corn, and every other thing they had, we also cut down and destroyed about 70 acres of standing corn. No Indians appearing, and provision falling short, we returned to Wheelin: on our march we passed through a Delaware town which the inhabitants had deserted; as they were friends we did not touch the least trifle except a little old corn, which we were then in great want of: since the above, we have been waiting for provisions, which are carrying out daily to Wheelin. In this quarter are now about 700 men waiting for Lord Dunmore who is expected every day, and who will, no doubt, put an end to this Indian war, and convince the Indians that their interest in future will be to live in peace and friendship with the English, and never more put confidence in a few villainous traders, who (as will appear hereafter) have been the cause of the mischief that have happened."

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Jenny, Benjamin Hulme, from Liverpool.
Ship Newbury, John Curry, from Dublin.

CLEARED.

Schooner Fanny, Purnell Johnson, for Antigua.
Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, for Virginia.
Brig Jenny, Benjamin Hulme, for Virginia.
Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, for Antigua.
Ship Baltimore, James Henrick, for London.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES

WILL BEGIN ON

TUESDAY the 15th of NOVEMBER next.

PARTICULARS of each days sport will be speedily inserted in this gazette.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting warehouses on a more convenient spot at Elk Ridge landing, than where the old ones now stand. *Map Bridge* 4W

Prince George's county, September 19, 1774.
Just imported in the ship Russia Merchant, Capt. Joseph Street, from London,

A QUANTITY of healthy indentured servants, consisting of blacksmiths, whitesmiths, gunsmiths, tailors, carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, wheel-wrights, gardeners, plasterers, bricklayers, shoemakers, barbers, glaziers and painters, millers, bakers, watch-makers, bookbinders and printers; and a number of husbandmen brought up in the country—which will be sold on board said vessel lying at Lower Marlborough, in Patuxent river, on Wednesday the 28th instant.

1 p 3/4 DANIEL STEPHENSON.
N. B. All those under 21 years of age, are indentured for five and six years, those above for four.

Baltimore, September 15, 1774.

JONATHAN HUDSON,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season, which he will dispose of, for reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at his store, in Gay-street, near the Market-house;

Among which are the following articles.

SUPERFINE, seconds, and low priced broad-clothes, Yorkshire plains, farnoughts, penystones, half thicks, kerseys, Welsh and Kendal cottons, flannels, bearskins, frizes, duffels, bath coating, rose and striped blankets, worsted and yarn stockings, mens and womens leather shoes, womens calimanco ditto, shalloons, tamies, calimancoes, camblets, fluffs, mens and boys castor and felt hats, a good assortment of hard ware, ironmongery and cutlery, printed and stamped cottons, calicoes, chintzes, Ramped linens, cotton and linen checks, striped cottons, Irish linens and sheetings, dowlas, Russia drabs, osnabrigs, brown rolls, cases containing twelve half gallon squares of sorted pickles, wainscot chests containing a good assortment of carpenters tools, best London porter in casks of six dozen each, double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, English single and double refined loaf sugar, mens and womens saddles, and other saddlery, stationary, powder and shot, sheet and bar lead, Guns, pewter, tin and copper ware, a good assortment of lawns and cambricks, needle-work aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. silk and linen handkerchiefs, huckabacks, diapers, table-clothes, groceries, window glass, mens and womens worsted and leather gloves, a good assortment of millinery, pins and needles, looking-glasses, cotton and wool cards, pipes, iron pots, silver watches, and many other articles too tedious to insert. X

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September 20, 1774.
ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.
HEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

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

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

THOMAS HYDE.

September 20, 1774.
By virtue of a writ of fire facias to me directed, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of ground lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71; on which is a good brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £25 sterling.

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

September 6, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duval, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

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

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

September 20, 1774.
TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

A LOT in George-town, on Potomack river; wherein is a brick-house forty four feet long, and thirty-two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two stables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine plank; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds cost of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco.—Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pig-point, Nottingham, Magruder's warehouse, and Hunting town on Patuxent river, wholesale or retail. w 4

THOMAS CONTEE.

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

CHARLES PEALE.

MR. CHARLES WILSON PEALE, ALIAS CHARLES PEALE—YES, YOU SHALL BE PAID; BUT NOT BEFORE YOU HAVE LEARNED TO BE LESS INSOLENT.

ELIE VALLETTE.

September 9, 1774.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from his bail, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, a servant man named Edwin Bean, about twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, well set, full faced down look, dark hair tied behind; had on a brown fur coat with gilt buttons and claret coloured binding, a light coloured brown cloth coat and a pair of thickset breeches, he is a tailor by trade; he took with him a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, paces very well, and had some white saddle spots on her back. Whoever takes up the said runaway, or mare, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive twenty dollars reward, or five pounds for either of them, and if brought home, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

JAMES CONNEY.

RAN away from the ship Patty, laying at Lower Marlborough, two servants, the one a hair dresser and barber, of low stature, with his own short straight hair; had on a remarkable short coat and sailors blue drawers, white stockings, his shoes out at the toes, and wants a tooth in the front of his mouth, his hat is cut round, named John Willson. The other a cabinet maker, middle stature, with his own curled flaxen hair, fresh coloured; had on a blue coat with metal buttons, black waistcoat and breeches, speaks Scotch, aged about 22 years, named John Smith. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them, so as they may be received again by the said master, shall receive a reward of 20 shillings each, over and above what the law allows, with all charges.

THOMAS AYRE, at Lower Marlborough.

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

JOHN SWAN.

September 19, 1774.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound; a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, of nabrigs ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again; shall have if 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone; paid by

JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

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

SAAC SHORT.

September 12, 1774.
STRAYED away from Mr. Johnson's in Annapolis, a dark brown plough horse, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and is marked with the geers. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive two dollars reward.

DENTON JACQUES.

Mount Clare, Baltimore county, Sept. 9, 1774.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's pasture, at his plantation called the Caves, in this county, a black half-blooded mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, paces a little, trots and gallops well, she has both hind feet white, a small star on her forehead, and a white mark just behind her ears, occasioned by the rubbing of the halter, a small white spot on her off thigh, branded on the near buttock thus DC. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward; or whoever takes up the said mare alone, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have a reward of twenty shillings if she be found within the county, and three pounds if out of the county, by

CHARLES CARROLL.

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

September 7, 1774.

THE sloop Fanny, Capt. Johnson, and the schooner Half-Moon Planter, Capt. Baiden, are just arrived from St. Kitts, with a parcel of very good high proof rum, which is to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store in Baltimore-town.

WILLIAM LUX and BOWLEY.

September 10, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 12th of October next, for cash, good bills of exchange, or short credit, on giving bond with security,

PART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two hundred and twenty-six acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make 150 barrels of corn—the remainder is entirely wood land, and remarkable for good timber of all sorts; as for improvements, there are a good dwelling-house 26 by 20, a cow-house 80 feet long, and another out-house 16 feet square. I will either sell the whole with the stock and crop on it, or separate, as it may best suit the purchaser.

JOHN GANTT.

THERE is at the plantation of H. Rozer, in Prince George's county, a stray roan mare, appears to be eight or nine years old, about 13 hands high, has two white feet, and is branded on the near buttock H Y. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, June 13, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,
BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of lean rope; an indentured servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame.

Also to be sold by the subscriber at his abovementioned plantation, two indentured servants, who have about three years and a half to serve; the one a blacksmith, and the other a joiner, cabinet maker, and plain house painter; both perfect masters of their several trades, and not sold for any fault, but because they have not constant employment at their particular trades. With the blacksmith will be sold a set of blacksmiths tools very reasonable.

JOHN LUCAS.

August 1, 1774.
TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises.

JAMES DUNN.

June 8, 1774.
TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladenburgh.

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

September the 6th, 1774.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern on Elk-Ridge;

ABOUT six hundred acres of good land, lying about eight miles from Elk-Ridge landing; there is two plantations on the premises, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made; any person inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr. Spurrier the day before the sale; for title and terms of sale, apply to

HENRY GRIFFITH.

N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the said land.

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

A TRACT of land lying within two miles of the said town, containing 120 acres and an half. There are several good improvements on the land, viz. a dwelling house 36 feet by 32, three rooms on the lower floor with fire places in each, and two rooms above; a cellar under part of the house, a kitchen, milk-house, meat-house, corn-house, quarter, stable, and two tobacco-houses, a very good timothy meadow, and with very little trouble several acres more may be added to it. Any person inclinable to purchase, will be shewn the land, by applying to Samuel Chew Hepburn in Upper Marlborough. Possession will be given the first day of January next. The title is indisputable.

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

HENRIETTA M. HEPBURN, executrix, SAMUEL CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

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

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

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

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Tems, near Banbridges mill, taken up as a stray, a brown mare, about fourteen hands high, and about eight years old; branded on the near shoulder thus J O, has a small star. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the vestry room near the church in All-Saints parish in Calvert county, on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person or persons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner complete and finish a new parish church, near the ground where the old church now stands. If the weather should prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT,
EDWARD GANTT,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
CHARLES GRAHAME,
WILLIAM IRELAND.

th. 4

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

QUINCY's observations on the Boston port-bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, price 1s. 3d. Likewise,

JULIET GRANVILLE, or the history of the human heart, a vol. by Mr. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with sentiments of the most refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the best quality to be sold at W. A.'s shop, at 3s. per dozen cash; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large assortment of books lately imported.

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

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

THERE is at the plantation of Philippina Moarner, living in the South Mountain, near one of the head branches of Big Hunting Creek, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock B, his hind feet white, has a small star and snip and some saddle spots, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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

P O R T E E, SURGEON-DENTIST,

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

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

JORDAN STEIGER.

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

A LIKELY roan mare, 3 or 4 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hinder hoofs somewhat worn by dragging them as she walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, shall receive one guinea; if stolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

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

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

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

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

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

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

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

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

JOSIAS BEALL.

WHEREAS there are sundry lands in Frederick county, on which considerable sums of money are due for quit-rents; this serves to acquaint those persons who possess the lands, that unless the quit-rents are paid by the 20th of September, compulsory means will be taken immediately after.

GEORGE SCOTT, farmer of Fred. county.

THE subscriber, being just arrived from Great Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls; and thinking himself fully qualified for such an undertaking, agreeable to his proposals before his embarkation or Europe, he is desirous to have a meeting of his principal subscribers and others interested in this necessary work; and considering it most convenient to all concerned to have the same at George-Town in Maryland, he proposes that it shall be there on Monday the 16th day of September next. At which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and estimate of the expence; also an act of the Virginia assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Virginia, now residing in England, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

A BOUT seven hundred pounds cost of goods, consisting of Irish linens and sheeting, Kendal cottons, suits of superfine cloth, shoes, nails, felt and castor hats, which I will sell at a moderate advance for cash, bills, or tobacco.

D. STEPHENSON.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on the 21st day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceased, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river,

A PARCEL of likely slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; cattle, horses, and household furniture, for cash on

VACHEL WORTHINGTON,
For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Lowe, near Broad-Creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small white mare, branded on the thigh with the letter S, about 12 hands and a half high, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 17 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 18 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

JOHN WELSH.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short frait brown hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunky well set fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to their master, shall have if taken 50 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 150 miles fifteen pounds, if 200 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by

RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN TAYLOR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE creditors of William Barker, William Beck, and Nicholas Nicholson, who intend to be benefited by the dividend of their estates, under an assignment to me under the late act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, are desired to deliver an account of their claims on or before the last day of September next, or they will be excluded from the said dividend. And a meeting of William Barker's creditors is requested at the coffee-house in Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of September, to consider of proper measures to be taken for the recovery of some part of the said Barker's estate.

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1774.

The following Piece, wrote by the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SHIPLEY, late bishop of St. Asaph, was intended to have been spoken on the bill for altering the charter of the colony of the Massachusetts-bay; and is now exhibited to the public for their perusal: It is the whole of the pamphlet, save an advertisement that preceded the work, which we thought needless to insert.

It is of such great importance to compose or even to moderate the dissension, which subsist at present between our unhappy country and her colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint prospect I have of contributing something to so good an end, to overcome the inexpressible reluctance I feel at uttering my thoughts before the most respectable of all audiences.

The true object of all our deliberations on this occasion, which I hope we shall never lose sight of, is a full and cordial reconciliation with North America. Now I own, my lords, I have many doubts whether the errors and punishments we hang out to them at present are the surest means of producing this reconciliation. Let us at least do this justice to the people of North America to own, that we can all remember a time when they were much better friends than at present to their mother country. They are neither our natural nor our determined enemies. Before the stamp-act, we considered them in the light of as good subjects as the natives of any county in England.

It is worth while to enquire by what steps we first gained their affection, and preserved it so long; and by what conduct we have lately lost it. Such an enquiry may point out the means of restoring peace, and make the use of force unnecessary against a people, whom I cannot yet forbear to consider as our brethren.

It has always been a most arduous task to govern distant provinces, with even a tolerable appearance of justice. The viceroys and governors of other nations are usually temporary tyrants, who think themselves obliged to make the most of their time; who not only plunder the people, but carry away their spoils, and dry up all the sources of commerce and industry. Taxation in their hands, is an unlimited power of oppression: but in whatever hands the power of taxation is lodged, it implies and includes all other powers. Arbitrary taxation is plunder authorised by law: it is the support and the essence of tyranny; and has done more mischief to mankind, than those other three scourges from heaven, famine, pestilence and the sword. I need not carry your lordships out of your own knowledge, or out of your own dominions, to make you conceive what misery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government. We need only recollect that our countrymen in India have, in the space of five or six years, in virtue of this right, destroyed, starved, and driven away more inhabitants from Bengal, than are to be found at present in all our American colonies; more than all those formidable numbers which we have been nursing up for the space of two hundred years, with so much care and success, to the astonishment of all Europe. This is no exaggeration, my lords, but plain matter of fact, collected from the accounts sent over by Mr. Hastings, whose name I mention with honour and veneration. And, I must own, such accounts have very much lessened the pleasure I used to feel in thinking myself an Englishman. We ought surely not to hold our colonies totally inexcusable for wishing to exempt themselves from a grievance, which has caused such unexampled devastation; and, my lords, it would be too disgraceful to ourselves, to try so cruel an experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before these innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our ancestors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourselves. It was a happy idea, that made us first consider them rather as instruments of commerce than as objects of government. It was wise and generous to give them the form and the spirit of our own constitution; an assembly in which a greater equality of representation has been preserved than at home; and councils and governors, such as were adapted to their situation, though they must be acknowledged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this house, and the majesty of the crown.

But what is far more valuable than all the rest, we gave them liberty. We allowed them to use their own judgment in the management of their own interest. The idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary they have experienced our liberality on many public occasions: we have given them bounties to encourage their industry, and have demanded no return but what every state exacts from its colonies, the advantages of an exclusive commerce, and the regulations that are necessary to secure it. We made requisition to them on great occasions, in the same manner as our princes formerly asked benevolence of their subjects; and as nothing was asked but what was visibly for the public good, it was always granted; and they sometimes did more than we expected. The matter of right was neither disputed, nor even considered. And let us not forget that the people of New England were themselves, during the last war, the most forward of all in the national cause; that every year we voted them a considerable sum, in acknowledgment of their zeal and their services; that in the preceding war, they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by furnishing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that in times of peace, they alone have taken from us six times as much of our woollen manufactures as the

whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony, my lords, not only from the justice, but from the gratitude we owe them, have a right to be heard in their defence; and, if their crimes are not of the most inexcusable kind, I could almost say, they have a right to be forgiven.

But in the times we speak of, our public intercourse was carried on with ease and satisfaction. We regarded them as our friends and fellow-citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They saw our power with pleasure; for they considered it only as their protection. They inherited our laws, our language, and our customs; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our fashions with a partiality that secured our exclusive trade with them more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the custom-house. Had we suffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themselves, their men of fortune, like the West-Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country the place of their education and resort. For they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friends and ancestors. They esteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land ofanaan.

Now, my lords, consider with yourselves what were the chains and ties that united this people to their mother-country with so much warmth and affection, at so amazing a distance. The colonies of other nations have been discontented with their treatment, and not without sufficient cause; always murmuring at their grievances, and sometimes breaking out into acts of rebellion. Our subjects at home, with all their reasons for satisfaction, have never been entirely satisfied. Since the beginning of this century we have had two rebellions, several plots and conspiracies; and we ourselves have been witnesses to the most dangerous excesses of sedition. But the provinces in North America have engaged in no party, have excited no opposition; they have been utter strangers even to the name of whig and tory. In all changes, in all revolutions, they have quietly followed the fortunes and submitted to the government of England.

Now let me appeal to your lordships as to men of enlarged and liberal minds, who have been led by your office and rank to the study of history. Can you find in the long succession of ages, in the whole extent of human affairs, a single instance, where distant provinces have been preserved in so flourishing a state, and kept at the same time in such due subjection to their mother country? My lords, there is no instance; the case never existed before. It is perhaps the most singular phenomenon in all civil history; and the cause of it well deserves your serious consideration. The true cause is, that a mother country never existed before, who placed her natives and her colonies on the same equal footing; and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common interest.

You ought to consider this, my lords, not as a mere historical fact, but as a most important and invaluable discovery. It enlarges our ideas of the power and energy of good government beyond all former examples; and shews that it can act like gravitation at the greatest distances. It proves to a demonstration that you may have good subjects in the remotest corners of the earth, if you will but treat them with kindness and equity. If you have any doubts of the truth of this kind of reasoning, the experience we have had of a different kind will entirely remove them.

The good genius of our country had led us to the simple and happy method of governing freemen, which I have endeavoured to describe. Our ministers received it from their predecessors, and for some time continued to observe it; but without knowing its value. At length, presuming on their own wisdom, and the quiet dispositions of the Americans, they flattered themselves that we might reap great advantages from their prosperity by destroying the cause of it. They chose in an unlucky hour to treat them as other nations have thought fit to treat their colonies; they threatened and they taxed them.

I do not now enquire whether taxation is matter of right; I only consider it as matter of experiment: for surely the art of government itself is founded on experience. I need not suggest what were the consequences of this change of measures. The evils produced by it were such as we will remember and feel. We suffered more by our loss of trade with them, than the wealth flowing in from India was able to recompense. The bankruptcy of the East India company may be sufficiently accounted for by the rapine abroad and the knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed some years, had we continued our commerce with them in the single article of tea. But that and many other branches of trade have been diverted into other channels, and may probably never return into their own old course. But what is worst of all, we have lost their confidence and friendship; we have ignorantly undermined the most solid foundation of our own power.

In order to observe the strictest impartiality, it is but just for us to enquire what we have gained by these taxes as well as what we have lost. I am assured that out of all the sums raised in America the last year but one, if the expences are deducted, which the natives would else have discharged themselves, the net revenue paid into the treasury to go in aid of the sinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public services parliament shall think fit, is eighty-five pounds. Eighty-five pounds, my lords, is the whole equivalent, we have received for all the hatred and mischief, and all the infinite losses this kingdom has suffered during that year in her disputes

with North America. Money that is earned so dearly as this, ought to be expended with great wisdom and economy. My Lords, were you to take up but one thousand pounds more from North America upon the same terms, the nation itself would be a bankrupt. But the most amazing and most alarming circumstances are still behind. It is that our case is so incurable, that all this experience has made no impression upon us. And yet, my Lords, if you could but keep these facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few moments in your minds, (supposing your right of taxation to be never so clear) yet I think you must necessarily perceive that it cannot be exercised in any manner that can be advantageous to ourselves or them. We have not always the wisdom to tax ourselves with propriety; and I am confident we could never tax a people at that distance, without infinite blunders, and infinite oppression. And to own the truth, my lords, we are not honest enough to trust ourselves with the power of shifting our own burdens upon them. Allow me therefore to conclude, I think unanswerably, that the inconvenience and distress we have felt in this change of our conduct, no less than the ease and tranquillity we formerly found in the pursuit of it, will force us, if we have any sense left, to return to the good old path we trode in so long, and found it the way of pleasantness.

I desire to have it understood, that I am opposing no rights legislature may think proper to claim: I am only comparing two different methods of government. By your old rational and generous administration, by treating the Americans as your friends and fellow-citizens, you made them the happiest of human kind; and at the same time drew from them, by commerce, more clear profit than Spain has drawn from all its mines; and their growing numbers were a daily increase and addition to your strength. There was no room for improvement or alteration in so noble a system of policy as this. It was sanctified by time, by experience, by public utility. I will venture to use a bold language my lords; I will assert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable administration in all our distant provinces as far as circumstances would admit, it would have placed this country for ages, at the head of human affairs in every quarter of the world. My lords, this is no visionary or chimerical doctrine. The idea of governing provinces and colonies by force is visionary and chimerical. The experiment has often been tried and it never has succeeded. It ends infallibly in the ruin of the one country or the other, or in the last degree of wretchedness.

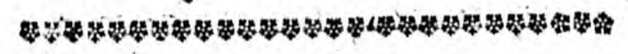
If there is any truth, my lords, in what I have said, and I most firmly believe it all to be true; let me recommend to you to resume that generous and benevolent spirit in the discussion of our differences, which used to be the source of our union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them: when the stamp-act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other taxes, which tended only to keep alive a claim, that was mischievous, impracticable and useless. We acted contrary to our own principles of liberty, and to the generous sentiments of our sovereign, when we desired to have their judges dependent on the crown for their stipends as well as their continuance. It was equally unwise to wish to make the governors independent of the people for their salaries. We ought to consider the governors, not as spies intrusted with the management of our interest, but as the servants of the people, recommended to them by us. Our ears ought to be open to every complaint against the governors; but we ought not to suffer the governors to complain of the people. We have taken a different method, to which no small part of our difficulties are owing. Our ears have been open to the governors and shut to the people. This must necessarily lead us to countenance the jobs of interested men, under the pretence of defending the rights of the crown. But the people are certainly the best judges whether they are well governed; and the crown can have no rights inconsistent with the happiness of the people.

Now, my lords, we ought to do what I have suggested, and many things more, out of prudence and justice to win their affection, and to do them public service.

If we have a right to govern them, let us exert it for the true ends of government. But, my Lords, what we ought to do, from motives of reason and justice, is much more than is sufficient to bring them to a reasonable accommodation. For thus, as I apprehend, stands the case. They petition for the repeal of an act of parliament, which they complain of as unjust and oppressive. And there is not a man amongst us, not the warmest friend of administration, who does not sincerely wish that act had never been made. In fact, they only ask for what we wish to be rid of. Under such a disposition of mind, one would imagine there could be no occasion for fleets and armies to bring men to a good understanding. But, my lords, our difficulty lies in the point of honour. We must not let down the dignity of the mother country; but preserve her sovereignty over all the parts of the British empire. This language has something in it that sounds pleasant to the ears of Englishmen, but is otherwise of little weight. For sure, my lords, there are methods of making reasonable concessions, and yet without injuring our dignity. Ministers are generally fruitful in expedients to reconcile difficulties of this kind, to escape the embarrassments of forms, the competitions of dignity and precedence; and to let clashing rights sleep, while they transact their business. Now, my lords, on this occasion can they find no excuse, no pretence, no invention, no happy turn of language, not one colourable argument for doing the greatest service, they can ever render to their country? It must be something more than incapacity that makes men barren of expedients at such a season as this. Do, but for once

remove this impracticable stateline and dignity, and treat the matter with a little common sense and a little good humour, and our reconciliation would not be the work of an hour. But after all, my lords, if there is any thing mortifying in undoing the errors of our ministers, it is a mortification we ought to submit to. If it was unjust to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their sakes; if it was unwise to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A matter so trivial in itself as the threepenny duty upon tea, but which has given cause to so much national hatred and reproach, ought not to be suffered to subsist an unnecessary day. Must the interest, the commerce, and the union of this country and her colonies, be all of them sacrificed to save the credit of one imprudent measure of administration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any dignity either in being in the wrong, or in persisting in it. I have known friendship preserved, and affection gained, but I never knew dignity lost, by the candid acknowledgement of an error. And, my lords, let me appeal to your own experience of a few years backward (I would not mention particulars, because I would pass no censures and revive no unpleasant recollections) but I think every candid minister must own, that administration has suffered in more instance than one, both in interest and credit, by not chusing to give up points that could not be defended.

(To be continued.)



W A R S A W, July 9.

ADVICES from Pansic say, that from fifteen to twenty thousand men have taken arms there, resolved to defend their liberty at the price of their blood; and that a number of foreign officers waited only an opportunity of signalizing their bravery for its preservation.

L O N D O N, August 2.

The Spanish and Dutch fleets, it is said, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unless the Dey agrees to reasonable conditions. Great preparations are making by the king of Sardinia for taking possession of Corsica, which is ceded to him by the young king of France, in order to which the duke of Sabaudis is to proceed with fourteen sail of the line preparing at Cagliari, and a number of land-forces.

A general battle is expected between the Russian and Turkish armies in the neighbourhood of Varna, which the former is determined to attack.

Extra of a letter from Seville, July 1.

A large armament is well known to be intended for the West-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known: as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the ships here and the whole fleet will sail as soon as 8000 troops are embarked.

It is said, that a courier arrived with dispatches yesterday from Sir Murray, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, said to be relative to a pacification, now in great forwardness between the Russians and Turks. It is now generally believed that as soon as the present East-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigencies of the state.

Administration are determined to put the exportation of provisions from Ireland to the foreign colonies in the West-Indies under some restrictions. Many people marvel at the silence of Mr. Wilkes upon the American affairs, while the whole world reveres the bishop of St. Asaph for his spirit and orthodox doctrine. A few such bishops might save church and state.

Five thousand people have embarked at Greenock, since the month of March, for America.

Orders are sent to the Tower for forty tons of half-peace and farthings to be struck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

The Hope, Howard, from London, for Maryland, is on shore at Hungens; but it is hoped that her cargo will be saved.

B O S T O N, September 12.

The hon. Mrs. Gage lady of his excellency the governor, arrived in town last evening from New-York.

Extra of a letter from Gov. Hutchinson, dated London, July 8, 1774.

"I let the tea be paid for by, or in behalf of the town, as soon as may be; and I hope you will do as much to promote this as possible. I find myself every where to have more weight than I could expect, and the prospect of your speedy relief to be fairer every day: if finally obtained, I shall think it one of the most happy circumstances of my life."

On Friday last the selectmen of Boston, waited on his Excellency General Gage with the following address:

May it please your Excellency,

THE selectmen of Boston, at the earnest desire of a number of gentlemen of the town and country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that since our late application, the apprehensions of the people, not only of this, but of the neighbouring towns are greatly increased by observing the designs of erecting a fortress at the entrance of the town; and of reducing the metropolis in other respects, to the state of a garrison. This, with complaints lately made of abuse from some of the guards, posted in that quarter, affaunting and forcibly detaining several persons who were peaceably passing in and out of the town, may discourage the market people from coming in with their provisions as usual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miseries which may hurry the province into acts of desperation. We should therefore think ourselves happy if we could satisfy the people that your Excellency would suspend your present design, and not add to the distresses of the inhabitants occasioned by the port bill, that of garrisoning the town.

JOHN SCOLLY, chairman of the committee,

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

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me respecting my ordering some cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a fortress, I fully expressed my sentiments, that I thought you were satisfied the people had nothing to fear from that measure, as no use would be made thereof, unless their hostile proceedings should make it necessary; but as you have this day acquainted me that their fears are rather increased, I have thought proper to assure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egress and regress of any person to and from the town, or reducing it to the state of a garrison, neither shall I suffer any under my command to injure the person or property of any of his majesty's subjects. But as it is my duty, so it shall be my endeavour to preserve the peace, and promote the happiness of every individual. And I earnestly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the same spirit, and I heartily wish they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1774. THOS. GAGE.

To the gentlemen selectmen of the town of Boston.

To his Excellency the Hon. Thomas Gage, captain-general, and commander in chief of his majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion justly alarmed at the formidable appearance of hostility now threatening his majesty's good subjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boston; the loyal and faithful capital of this province; beg leave to address your excellency, and represent that the apprehensions of the people are more especially increased by the dangerous design, now carrying into execution, of repairing and manning the fortifications at the south entrance of the town of Boston, which, when completed, may at any time be improved to aggravate the miseries of that already impoverished and distressed city, by intercepting the wanted and necessary intercourse between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the most ignominious state of humiliation and vassalage, by depriving them of the necessary supplies of provisions for which they are chiefly dependent on that communication: we have been informed that your excellency, in consequence of the application of the selectmen of Boston, has indeed disavowed any intention to injure the town in your present manoeuvres, and expressed your purpose to be for the security of the troops, and his majesty's subjects in the town; we are at a loss to guess, may it please your excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this county could originate; a measure so formidable carried into execution from a pre-conceived, though causeless jealousy of the sincerity of his majesty's troops and subjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful subjects of this county, and affords them a strong motive for this application.

We therefore intreat your excellency to desist from your design, assuring your excellency that the people of this county are by no means disposed to injure his majesty's troops; they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the late acts of parliament, and are resolved, by divine assistance, never to submit to them, but have no inclination to commence a war with his majesty's troops, and beg leave to observe to your excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occasioned by some late transactions, by seizing the powder in the arsenal of Charlestown, by withholding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boston from the legal proprietors, insulting, beating, and abusing passengers to and from the town by the soldiery, in which they have been encouraged by some of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrol into the neighbouring town, and more particularly by the fortifying the sole avenue by land into the town of Boston.

In duty therefore to his majesty, and to your excellency, and for the restoration of order and security to this county, we, the delegates from the several towns in this county, being commissioned for this purpose, beg your excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful address, assuring you that nothing less than an immediate removal of the ordnance, and restoring the entrance into that town to its former state, and an effectual stop of all insults and abuses in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that peace and tranquillity in which every free subject ought to live.

His excellency was waited on to know if he would receive the committee with the above written address, but desiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that so when he received it from the committee he might have an answer prepared for them, he was accordingly furnished with a copy. His excellency then declared that he would receive the committee on Monday at twelve o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1774.

The congress, taking the aforesaid into consideration,

Resolved unanimously,

That this assembly deeply feels the suffering of their countrymen in the Massachusetts-bay, under the operation of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British parliament; that they most thoroughly approve the wisdom and fortitude with which opposition to these wicked ministerial measures has hitherto been conducted, and they earnestly recommend to their brethren a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct as expressed in the resolutions determined upon at a meeting of the delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 6th instant, trusting that the effects of the united efforts of North America in their behalf, will carry such conviction to the British nation of the unwise, unjust, and ruinous policy of the present administration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiser measures.

Resolved unanimously,

That contributions from all the colonies for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston, ought to be continued, in such manner, and so long as their occasions may require.

Sept. 15. The governor's answer to the address of the county of Suffolk.

Gentlemen,

I Hoped the assurances I gave the selectmen of Boston on the subject you now address me, had been satisfactory to every body. I cannot possibly intercept the intercourse between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconsistent with my duty and intent to form the strange scheme you are pleased to suggest of reducing the inhabitants to a state of humiliation and vassalage, by stopping their supplies; nor have I made it easier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the soldiers insulting, beating and abusing passengers as a common thing; an instance perhaps may be given of the bad behaviour of some disorderly soldiers; but I must appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country for their general good behaviour, from their first arrival to this time.

I would ask what occasion there is for such numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country in an hostile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night from the battery at Charlestown?

The refusing submission to the late act of parliament, I find general throughout the province; and I shall lay the same before his majesty.

We have received from Worcester the recantation of John Chandler, Esq; and forty-two others of the protesters against the proceedings of that town, which gave such just cause of offence to the public; as also the acknowledgment of six justices of that county, for having aspersed the people in an address to general Gage.

We hear a large number of people assembled at Concord, on Tuesday last, and prevented the inferior court from sitting in that town.

Last night all the cannon on the North-battery were spiked up; it is said to be done by about 100 men (who came in boats) from the men of war in this harbour.

N E W - Y O R K, September 22.

All the members of his majesty's council, that have not resigned their seats, have retired into Boston; where the board of commissioners have also removed to from Salem.

Great numbers of persons of fortune are continually flocking into the town of Boston, as a place of refuge, from the vehement resentment of the country people, who in most parts of the province, and in very great numbers, are daily under arms.

By a late act of the British parliament, the following duties are to take place at Quebec the 5th of April, 1775.

For every gallon of brandy, or other spirits, of the manufacture of Great Britain, 6d. per gallon.

Rum or spirits from the colonies, 9d. per gallon.

Foreign spirits from Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Rum or spirits, the produce of any colony not under the dominion of Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Molasses imported in ships belonging to Great Britain, or the province of Quebec, 3d.

Molasses in any other ships in which the same may be legally imported, 6d.

Extra of a letter, dated London, July 29, 1774.

"The people of Philadelphia have increased their orders triply this fall; from whence I am persuaded they mean to have a non-importation agreement. I wish that New-York may not be left in the lurch."

A N N A P O L I S, September 29.

On Friday last died at his seat on Patowmack river, greatly lamented, THOMAS ADDISON, Esq; he has left a widow and several small children to deplore the loss of a tender husband and affectionate parent.

Many reflections being thrown out by some prejudiced persons, insinuating that the Quakers are totally inactive in the present struggles for American liberty, it is with real pleasure that we can assure the public, that that truly respectable society have lately resolved in one of their meetings lately held at Philadelphia, neither to drink tea, nor suffer any to be used in their families.

Philadelphia, in congress, Thursday 22d September, 1774.

Resolved,

That the congress request the merchants and others in the several colonies, not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America.

An extract from the minutes, Charles Thomson, secretary.

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

ENTERED.

Ship Betsey Richmond, William Nicoll, from Lewis Town.

Schooner Elizabeth, Litchfield Luce, from Salem.

Schooner Lively, Walter Gwynn, from Virginia.

Sloop Three Brothers, Bani Bradley, from New-York.

C L E A R E D.

Brig Jilting Frigate, Elifha Belt, for London.

Ship Brothers, George Buchanan, for London.

Brig Baltimore, John Bruce, for Barbados.

Sloop Esther, Thomas Waters, for Barbados.

Ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, for London.

Sloop Fanny, Jacob Johnson, for St. Christopher's.

Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Johnson Bafden, ditto.

A N N A P O L I S R A C E S.

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

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

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

WILLIAM EDDIS, secretary.

40. be run for next, a purse of 100 guineas, carrying well underwritten table. On Wednesday the 15th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club. On Thursday the 16th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club. On Friday the 17th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for horses, &c. belonging to the members of the club.

Each person entered must pay 6d to the clerk of the race.

Age and pedigree of the horses to be run for, will be published in the next gazette.

Three pounds each for the first, second and third day's race each.

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Chesler-town, Kent county, Maryland.

TO be run for on Tuesday the 25th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, the three mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age agreeable to the underwritten table.

On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a five and a half mile heat, the same place and the same heats as above, upon the terms they run at Annapolis in the year 1773.

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

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

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

Three reputed running horses to start each day or to race.

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

	7 years old	6 years	5 years	4 years
Full blood	140	133	126	119
1/2	133	126	119	112
3/4	126	119	112	105
4/5	119	112	105	98
5/6	112	105	98	91
6/7	105	98	91	84
7/8	98	91	84	77
8/9	91	84	77	70

TO be run for at Oxford in Talbot county, the fifth day of next October, a purse of twenty pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for blood and age.

N. B. Those persons that do not subscribe one guinea, to pay double entrance money.

	Blooded horses	weights
A full blood aged	154	
1/2 ditto	147	
3/4 ditto	140	
4/5 ditto	133	
5/6 ditto	126	
6/7 ditto	119	
7/8 ditto	112	
country	105	

and for every year younger seven pounds to be deducted.

Horses to be entered the day before the race, with Mr. Edward Bromwell, sen. living in Oxford.

FOR CHARTER,

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

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

ON Thursday last, the 25th of September, was lost at Mr. John Howard's tan-yard, a silver watch, with I. B. in large capitals engraved on the back of it. Whoever has the said watch, and will bring it to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

JOSHUA BELT.

September 25, 1774.

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

THOMAS TILLARD.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange,

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

GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 21st of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange,

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

THOMAS MEDCALF.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold according to the last will and testament of

Thomas Rutland, deceased,

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

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

THE creditors of Francis Hepburn late of the city of Annapolis, are desired to meet at Mr. Cornelius Garretson's, on Monday the third day of October next, with their accounts legally proved.

WILLIAM CONN.

Bladensburg, September 22, 1774.

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

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

WILLIAM CONN.

September 22, 1774.

S A L E O F L A N D S.

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

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

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monocacy, below the upper ford, containing by patent, 100 acres, more or less.

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

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

21, 1774.

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

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

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

JOHN BELT, WILLIAM PILE.

Georgetown, September 20, 1774.

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

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

ADAM STEUART.

South River, September 28, 1774.

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

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

MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.

4w 1

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

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

JOHN BOYD.

At his medicinal store in Baltimore.

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

September 19th, 1774. JOHN BOYD.

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

W 6

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

September 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Baltimore-town, a convict servant man, named John River, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has short brown hair, and brown skin much burnt with the sun; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured cloth coat and jacket, lined with white, a pair of linen twined breeches, of nabrig trousers, of nabrig shirt, white Irish linen ditto, a pair of old grey worsted stockings, a pair of country made black and white coarse yarn ditto, a pair of country made coarse shoes, tied with strings, an old felt hat, some cash, a wallet, and some other trifles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so as I may get him again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home 40 shillings, if 20 miles 3 pounds, if 30 miles 5 pounds, if 40 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

HENRY STEVENSON, son of Edward.

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

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

W 3

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscribers in Annapolis, two indentured servant men, the one named Thomas Salisbury, a coachman, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, short yellow coloured hair, a very impudent fellow, with an indifferent four countenance. Had on, and took with him, a white drilling coat and breeches, with white metal buttons, several white shirts, brown worsted stockings, a pair of new thin pumps, and a gold laced hat. The property of Richard Lee. The other an Englishman, named John Rhodes, born in London, a carpenter by trade, is about 25 years of age, five feet 7 inches high, bow-legged, of a swarthy complexion, and short black hair. Had on a suit of superfine broad mixed coloured cloth that had been lately turned, white metal buttons, two or three white shirts and an old beaver hat. The property of Philip Thomas Lee.

Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any jail within this province, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive six pounds reward, or three pounds for either; and if taken out of the province ten pounds for both, or in proportion, and reasonable charges if brought to Annapolis.

RICHARD LEE, PHILIP THOMAS LEE.

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

September 23, 1774.

ROBERT HARRISON.

September 10, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 12th of October next, for cash, good bills of exchange, or short credit, on giving bond with security,

PART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two hundred and twenty-six acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make 150 barrels of corn--the remainder is entirely wood land, and remarkable for good timber of all sorts: as for improvements, there are a good dwelling-house 26 by 20, a cow-house 30 feet long, and another out-house 16 feet square. I will either sell the whole with the stock and crop on it, or separate, as it may best suit the purchaser.

JOHN GANTT.

September 20, 1774.

By virtue of a writ of fire facias to me directed, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of ground lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71; on which is a good brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £25 sterling.

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

September 6, 1774.

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

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

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

September the 6th, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern on Elk-Ridge,

ABOUT six hundred acres of good land, lying about eight miles from Elk-Ridge landing: there is two plantations on the premises, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made; any person inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr. Spurrier the day before the sale; for title and terms of sale, apply to

HENRY GRIFFITH.

N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the said land.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

W 3

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverley's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemen seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £20 to £25 annual rent for 200 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. t.s. 5 WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be sold to the lowest bidder, at the Court Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next,

THE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charle Hall is earnestly desired. t.s. HENRY TUBMAN, clk.

At the last meeting of the jockey club the races at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 6 lb. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 lb. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 lb. 8 lb. 6 years old 9 lb. 6 lb. aged 10 lb. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. heats four miles each, weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; heats four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock. t.s. 5 GEORGE WEEDON, secr.

A valuable sale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the convenience attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expense, might soon be reduced to the like state. Each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a rubber mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract may be either partitioned off in lots of 2000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. (7w) 10 RALPH WORMELY.

Calvert county, September 3, 1774.

THE land I advertised to be sold the 2d inst. t, for the benefit of Mr. James Mackall's creditors, not being then sold—I hereby give notice, that the said land will be exposed to public sale at Huntingtown, on Saturday the 1st of October next, for ready cash, or approved bills of exchange: it will be sold altogether, or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchasers—the title to the said land being doubtful to some, I have therefore got the opinion of two gentlemen eminent in the law, who say it is good, which opinions, and further particulars of the sale, will be made known at the day thereof, or before, by applying to

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

THE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 100000 of good Shalkehannah or Severn stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774. NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will start from this office every Monday morning at 10 o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mail from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

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

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

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

THOMAS COCKEY.

Harford county, Joppa, August 15, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

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

ALEXANDER COWAN.

Alexandria, 27th July, 1774. RAN away, on Saturday evening last, an Irish servant boy, named Daniel Kennedy, about 16 years old, fresh complexion, light brown hair, inclining to curl, small of his age; had on, and took with him, one wilton and one brown holland coat, one nankeen, one striped hat, and one brown holland waistcoat, two pair of nankeen, and one pair of drinking breeches, a blue duffel great-coat, silver shoe, knee, and hat buckles, (nearly all new) beaver hat, with shirts, stockings, trousers, &c. It is supposed he went away with his uncle, who lives on or near Ch. plank, on the eastern shore, who is master of a small b-y-craft. As the boy has been very ungrateful in going away, and the uncle very wrong in assisting him, I do promise the uncle, if he brings home the boy in a reasonable time, not to take that advantage the law has given me over him; and if he does not, I will give a reward of five pounds to any person that will secure the boy, that I may get him, and give such information that will be sufficient to bring the uncle to justice; or three pounds or the boy only.

JAMES HENDRICKS

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

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

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

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

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of one in Berkely county. 5w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

RICHARD CRABB.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the vestry room near the church in All-Saints parish in Calvert county, on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person or persons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner compleat and finish a new parish church, near the ground where the old church now stands. If the weather should prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, EDWARD GANTT, THOMAS REYNOLDS, CHARLES GRAHAME, WILLIAM IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

QUINCY's observations on the Boston port-bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, price 1s. 8d. Likewise,

JULIET GRANVILLE, or the history of the human heart, 2 vol. by Mr. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with sentiments of the most refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the best quality to be sold at W. A.'s shop, at 3s. per dozen each; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large assortment of books lately imported.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the 14th day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceased, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river.

A PARCEL of likely slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; cattle, horses, and household furniture, for cash only.

VACHEL WORTHINGTON, 3w 3 For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.

Annapolis, August 29, 1774. THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

JORDAN STEIGER.

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

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

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

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

BAR. BOOTH.