

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1774.

L O N D O N . September 21.

BY express arrived at Warlaw it appears, that the rebels in Russia are entirely defeated, and their chief, Pugatchew, is taken prisoner by the treachery of his friend, who, being offered 100,000 roubles, decoyed Pugatchew to a place where there were a number of coffaces, then putting a pistol to his breast, instantly delivered him over to the Coffacks, who took him into captivity.

By authentic letters from Vienna we learn, that some noblemen complained to the emperor, that the public walks were too much crowded with inferior people, they therefore expressed a wish that his imperial majesty would henceforth permit the Prater (a particular walk) to be open only to them. The emperor, with a spirit of true greatness, replied to their request thus: "Was I determined to see my equals only, I must confine myself to the vaults of the Canuchians, where the ashes of my ancestors lie deposited; but I like to see the different ranks of men; I would view human nature in her unadorned state. Wherefore should we pride ourselves on the casual accident of birth? Those are truly noble who act nobly; I prefer the sons of virtue to the sons of princes."

The ships in the harbour at Gosport are fitting out in a greater hurry than usual, the event of which cannot yet be determined.

On Monday some dispatches were brought to Lord Dartmouth's office from Sir Esaii Keith governor of Jamaica, which, it is said, are to be laid before the privy council this day.

Sept. 22. The court have offered the command of the troops in America to Sir William Draper, in consequence of his connections in New-York; but it is not determined whether he will be invested with the command or not; but all are now discontented with the conduct of General Gage.

To such paltry and contemptible shifts are government now reduced, that they have sent over pro-bodils of advantageous contracts to some of the principal merchants in New-York, and hope to fever them from their attachments to the congress, to produce discontents and faction in the people.

Letters from Bengal by the Harcourt East-Indiaman, Capt. Paul, give a dismal account of the great scarcity of all kinds of provisions in that Kingdom; that the rice and other things being engrossed by the opulent people, the lower sort are in a starving condition, insomuch that many hundreds have died by the heat of the weather, and the want of the common necessities of life; and that trade in that part of the world is almost lost, for the want of hands to carry on their manufactures.

Sept. 24. Private letters from the Hague by yesterday's mail advise, that the king of Denmark is very dangerously ill.

Sept. 26. It is a certain fact, confirmed by accounts from most of the neighbouring nations, that the French have actually begun to commit hostilities against the English in more than one quarter of the world, and that within this month, having, it is said, got Spanish commissions for that purpose. This it is thought our ministry are apprized of, as some particular orders have been lately sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Sept. 27. The ministry are in the utmost state of anxiety to know whether the Philadelphia congress was held, and what measures General Gage has taken, and what has ensued.

Extra of a letter from Cadix, August 21.

"A Dutch man of war has just put in here from Algiers, the captain of which informs us that, besides a great number of xebecs, the Algerines have two frigates, three sixty, and nine fifty gun ships in the harbour, all rigged and ready for sea. A very formidable power, I assure you, and capable of striking terror into all the trade in the Mediterranean, who are not upon terms with those insidels."

Sept. 28. They write from the Hague, that the Spanish ambassador there has just received very sudden letters of recal.

It is confidently said, at the west end of the town, that the emperor of Germany is here at present incog.

By the last accounts from Boston we hear, that the grand mole and docks constructing there are in great forwardness, and that, when finished, they will not only be the most capacious, but by much the most complete in Europe.

The same letters add, that there are at present eighteen ships of the line in that port fit for sea, and eleven building or undergoing a repair.

Petitions from all quarters are expected by parliament at its approaching meeting, respecting the affairs of America.

Lord Howe, it is reported, will shortly be appointed to a fleet of observation; but whether it be destined for the Baltic or Mediterranean has not yet transpired.

Several colonies, &c. are expected to send instructions to their respective representatives, to move for a repeal of the Canada and Boston port bills.

Sept. 29. On Monday evening a special messenger was sent to Lord Sandwich, at Southampton, to desire his lordship's attendance immediately in town, where he arrived yesterday at eleven o'clock, and attended the inquiry at St. James's, and afterwards Lords North, Sandwich, Dartmouth, and Barrington, held a long conference together.

The French king has lately issued strict orders to have the national militia mustered, and exact returns made of the numbers fit for actual service. This by no

means indicates a continuance of the public tranquillity.

It is now whispered, that our conduct in respect to the war between Russia and the Porte has purchased for us most signal advantages in the way of commerce with the former, the whole of which is to be laid before Parliament the ensuing sessions.

The ministry, it is reported, have resolved to send Sir George Macartney to the court of Peterburgh, with the character of ambassador extraordinary.

It is a prevailing opinion that general Conway will shortly be appointed to a very considerable employment under the present administration, while others positively assert that he has repeatedly refused it, on account of the measures pursued in respect to the Americans.

Extra of a letter from Capt. Jenkins, of the Turkey Frigate, dated Lisbon, Sept. 8.

"I have to inform you, that every body in this place, particularly the trading people, are in the greatest consternation and apprehension on an account being brought here by Capt. Mabrey, in the James frigate, from Gibraltar, of the English and Algerines being at war together. It proves of great hurt to trade from this place to several parts; the frigate has made a signal to all merchant ships bound to England to take them under her convoy, fearing that any of the Algerine corsairs should be out to the westward: she left Gibraltar on the 29th ult."

October 3. It is currently reported, that Lord North has resigned, and that Lord Chatham has been applied to to take the management of affairs at this critical juncture.

The resignation of three secretaries of state is a matter spoke of as it finally determined on.

A private letter from Bolton, says, General Gage pays his tradesmen in ready money, and that he is in daily expectation of his being recalled, having sent home to England for that purpose.

It was resolved by many electors of Westminster, at the standard on Friday night, Mr. Wilkes in the chair, to recommend the worthy vice president of the standard society, Lord Mountmorres, to represent that city in parliament. And also Lord Vilkount Alton.

We are authorized to assure the public, that Lord Mountmorres will be supported by the Duke of Devonshire and Portland, and the baroness of Suckingham if a celebrated orator should decline standing for Westminster.

We hear that William Baker, Esq; who served the office of Sheriff to Mr. Martin in 1771, intends to offer himself a candidate for this city.

The Parliament is dissolved at a time when it was least expected, and without calling a meeting, which is a circumstance never hitherto known. If the troubles on the continent occasioned it, there is some excuse; but if it prove (as is most likely) to be done merely to take the freeholders at a disadvantage, that those tools or power may come in again, it is a stretch of arbitrary prerogative, which, as Englishmen, we ought never to forgive.

Oct. 5. The Dey of Algiers has been given to understand that no presents will be sent him from the court of London till he has received the English consul in due form, and reinstated him in his former dignities.

They write from Ferrol, that twenty ships of the line, which were lately unrigged and laid up in that port, are ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Extra of a letter from Parisjourn, Oct. 4.

"Since the Scarborough man of war has arrived from Bolton, not one of the men have suffered to come on shore, neither are their friends permitted to go on board. The ship is anchored at some distance from any other, and so careful are the officers to keep every thing secret, that when any provision is sent on board, they stand on the side of the ship to prevent any conversation passing between the people that carry it and the crew. The men in the yard are ordered to work double tides, to get some ships ready for sea as soon as possible; it is said they are to relieve the guard-ships, which are to come into dock to be cleared and victualled for a long voyage."

A captain in one of our marching regiments is said to have thrown up his commission with this remark, That he had engaged only to fight against the enemies, not the friends of his country.

A N N A P O I S , December 15.

December 13, 1774.

By the committee for Anne-Arundel county and city of Annapolis.

THE schooner Polly, Reuben Hawes, master, having arrived in this province since the 1st instant, with twenty-three pipes of Maderia wine, the property of Messrs James Diec and Anthony Stewart, and one other pipe the property of Dr. George Stewart, shipped the 5th day of October last; and Mr. Stewart requesting that the said wines should be sold under the directions of the committee, according to the tenth article of the association; the same wines were sold after due notice, at the coffee-house, under the direction of the committee.

The prime cost and charges of the 24 pipes of

wine, 840 9 7 1/2

Sold for 842 0 8 1/2

Profit for Bolton, £ 1 11 1/2

JOHN DUCKETT, clerk of committee.

At a meeting of the deputies appointed by the several counties of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, by adjournment, on the 8th day of December, 1774, and continued till the 12th day of the same month, were present, eighty-five members.

Mr. JOHN HALL in the chair.

And Mr. JOHN DUCKETT, clerk.

THE proceedings of the Continental Congress were read, considered, and unanimously approved. RESOLVED, That every member of this convention will, and every person in the province ought, strictly and inviolably to observe and carry into execution the association agreed on by the said Continental Congress.

On motion, unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given by the Chairman, to the gentlemen who represented this province as Deputies in the late Continental Congress, for their faithful discharge of that important trust: And the same was done accordingly.

To increase our flocks of sheep, and thereby promote the woollen manufacture in this province,--RESOLVED, That no person ought to kill any lamb, drop; before the first day of May yearly, or other sheep, after the first day of January next, under four years of age.

To increase the manufacture of linen and cotton,--RESOLVED, That every Planter and Farmer ought to raise as much flax, hemp, and cotton, as he conveniently can; and the cultivation thereof is particularly recommended to such inhabitants of this province, whose lands are best adapted to that purpose.--And Resolved, That no flax-seed, of the growth of the present year, ought to be purchased for exportation, after the twelfth day of this month.

It being represented to this Convention, that many merchants and traders of this province, from a scarcity of cash to make their remittances, and other causes, had sold their goods, within twelve months next before the twentieth day of October last, at, and sometimes even below, the prime cost; and that, in many different parts of this province, merchants had vended their goods at a very different advance on the prime cost; and it appearing to this Convention to be unjust to compel such merchants to sell their goods at prime cost, and that one general rule, allowing a reasonable profit to the trader, and preventing him from taking advantage of the scarcity of goods which may be occasioned by the non-importation, would give great satisfaction to the merchants and people of this province, RESOLVED, unanimously, That no merchant ought to sell his goods, at wholesale, for more than 112 one-half per cent.--at retail, for cash, for more than 130 per cent.--on credit, for more than 150 per cent. advance on the prime cost; and that no merchant, or other person, ought to engross any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever.--And in case any question should arise, respecting the prime cost of goods, every merchant or factor possessing or owning such goods, ought to ascertain the same on oath, if requested to do it by the Committee.

As a further regulation to enforce an observance of the late Continental Association,--RESOLVED unanimously, That in all cases, where breaches of the Continental Association, or the Resolves of this Convention, shall happen and be declared such by any committee of a county, no gentleman of the law ought to bring or prosecute any suit whatever for such offender: And if any factor shall commit any breach of the said Association or Resolves, that no gentleman of the law ought to bring or prosecute any suit for any debt due to the store of which the said factor has the management, after notice as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That it is earnestly recommended, by this Convention, to the people of this province, that the determinations of the several county committees be observed and acquiesced in: That no persons, except members of the committees, undertake to meddle with or determine any question respecting the construction of the association entered into by the Continental Congress: And that the peace and good order be inviolably maintained throughout this province.