THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have Claims against him are desired to bring them in, and those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment.

WILLIAM NEVIN.

Annapolis, January 2, 177[illegible]

THE Subscriber intending to *London* in *March* next, earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to call and discharge their Balances by the first Day of *March* next; those whose Accounts are of but short Standing, will be pleased to settle, as I much wish and intend to settle every Account before I go.

I have still left on Hand about £. 300 First Cost Goods, which I will sell at a very low Advance for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or on short Credit. (tf.) JOSHUA JOHNSON

Maryland, September 10, 1770

TO BE SOLD,

ONE undivided third Part of the *Northampton* Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership thereto belonging, Consisting of Land, Servants, Teams, &c. &c. The said Furnace, Casting-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distance from *Baltimore-Town, Baltimore* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound with Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Qualities, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for Flux, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few Days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much *Indian* Corn as may suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. The said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good Repair. The Purchaser shall be put into Possession immediately, and such Time given for Payment of the Purchase Money, that may make it very easy to the Purchaser, his giving Bond upon Interest, with Security if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase, will be pleased to apply to the Subscriber near *Baltimore-Town*, in said Province.

(tf) JOHN RIDGELY.

Kent-Island, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, on the 19th of *June* last, a lavish Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLLS, born in the West of *England*, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trousers of the same, an old black and white striped Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some very large Scars on one of his Legs, and stoops in his Walking. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

(tf) WILLIAM HORN.

Annapolis, November 16, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that about Three or Four Months past, the Mill-Dam of *George Pusey*, lying in *Frederick* County, near *Little Winchester*, was pulled down and destroyed in such a Manner as entirely prevented the Conveyance of any Water to the Mill, by some malicious and ill disposed Persons, unknown, to the great Damage of him the said *George Pusey*: His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to publick Justice, the Person or Persons, who, against his Lordship's Peace, pulled down and destroyed the said Mill-Dam, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon, for such Offence, to any One of them, (the Principal and Principals only excepted) who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Col.

*** And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber, living in *Baltimore* County, doth promise a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above-mentioned Offence, so that he, she, or they may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

WILLIAM COX

R E E N, at the PRINTING-
. 6*s.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS
Week's Continuance. Long Ones
y Printed, most kinds of BLANKS,
Sorts, with their proper BONDS
of PRINTING-WORK performed

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1771.

VENICE, *October* 19.

ACCORDING to some Advices sent by Moldavangi Pacha, to the grand Signior, the Castles of the Dardanelles are in the best State of Defence possible, and that the N. Winds, which had set in, had driven the Russian Squadron from before that Streight.

WARSAW, *October* 31. A Courier is just arrived here from the Army of the Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, with the News of the taking of Bialogorod by General Igelstroom, who had only 6000 Men under his Command.—This Town, situated on the Black Sea, at the Mouth of the Nieister, surrendered by Capitulation: The Garrison, consisting of 2800 Men, passed the Danube on the 4th Instant.

LONDON, *November* 17.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 16.

"The Dutch Man of War, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, with Money for the Merchants in London, brings an Account, that Two Days before she left Cadiz, there were then in the Bay, the Alarm Frigate, Captain Jarvis, and the Pearl Frigate, Captain Bower, who were waiting to bring home the above Money; that the Night before she left that Place, the said Frigates slipp'd their Cables, and went directly to Sea, expecting to have been stopped, if they staid until the next Morning, and that in Consequence the Merchants sent their Money by the Dutch Man of War."

Nov. 16. They write from Gibraltar, that the Garrison is supplied with a great Quantity of Provisions in Case of a Siege, which, from the Disposition of the Spaniards on the Land Side, seems actually meditating.

Yesterday at One o'Clock, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Esq. Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stephenson, Townsend, and Oliver, the Two Sheriffs, and about a Hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the City Remonstrance, &c. They arrived about Two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majesty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk (the Recorder not attending.) His Majesty was pleased to give them an Answer to the following Purport: "That he had communicated his Sentiments to them on the same Subject before, and could by no Means comply with the Prayer of their Petition."

Nov. 14. A Correspondent asserts, that the French and Spaniards have Eighty Ships of the Line manned, and ready for sailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiseul's Proposal had not been over ruled in the last French Council at Versailles, our Ports of Plymouth and Portsmouth would have had a joint Naval Visit from the Courts of Spain and France one Day this Week; and remarks, what a delightful State of Security have our wise Ministers brought us into, when we depend upon a Negative Voice in the French Councils, not to have our Two Capital Ports destroyed, and all our Shipping in them!

It was said to a Minister, the other Day, "My Lord, your Enemies will certainly never cease, till they have forced you headlong out of Power;" and it was replied, "and that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, till they have forced me headlong to the Tower."—"I suppose your Lordship means by Impeachment." "Your Grace may be assured I do not mean by Remonstrance."—The Conversation is a Fact; it was before Half a Score Witnesses.

There is not the least Doubt but the French are making every Preparation to strike a formidable Blow in the East Indies, with a large Fleet, and 6000 Troops. And Thanks to the Supineness of our Ministry, we have at present but Three Frigates in that Part of the World.

Nov. 27. It was Yesterday reported that Lord B——n was shot in a Duel.

Another Account says, a Duel was (Sunday) intended to be fought between Lord B—g—n, and General H——d, but was prevented by a Message sent to the Parties expressly from the K—g; the Grounds of the Quarrel arose from a Speech in the House on Wednesday last, when the G——l charged the noble Lord with leaving some very illiberal Reflections on the Military, by declaring there was no Man living capable of executing the Office of Commander in Chief.

Much having been said with Respect to an Assertion thrown out by a distinguished Gentlemen, in a respectable Assembly, as if we had no one among our List of Officers fit for commanding our Armies at this Time, when they seem to be wanting; the following is given as nearest the Truth, of any that has appeared:

"The Hon. Member, says he, Col. B. lamenting the Loss of our late Commander in Chief, I join in his Lamentation; for I always esteemed and loved that great Man, and I have the best Reason to believe that he had the same Attachment to me. However much divided in our political Sentiments, we preserved private Friendship inviolable: A Circumstance, which I think no small Honour to myself.—But, exclaims the honourable Gentleman, "where shall we find his like again!" I protest I do not know. If any one can point out a worthy Successor, I will do all in my Power to have him appointed. For though the Business may be tolerably managed without such an Officer, yet it will be better and more easily managed with him, at least the S——y at War will find his Account in the Nomination. Judging this Step, therefore, eligible, I call upon any Gentleman that is in the Secret, to point out a proper Commander in Chief. However industriously the last Speaker thrust himself forward, I cannot persuade myself that he is the Man. I have got a good enough Opinion of his Abilities. Accordingly I will not give my Advice that he should be appointed Successor to Granby."

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived in Town from Bath.

Letters from the North, Yesterday, give most disagreeable Accounts of the Floods; they mention, that the Corpse of the late Duke of Argyll was driven down by the Strength of the Current, and the Coachman, Horses, and several Persons attending the Corpse were drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, November 24.

"Last Sunday Norwich was quite deluged, the People were obliged to be carried in Boats through the Streets at a Penny a Head; the Water reached the First Floors, and there appeared no Difference between the River and the Fields, all being One continued Piece of Water; Two Boats were lost here the same Day, and Fourteen Men perished. The Loss to the Farmers, by having all Sorts of Cattle drowned, is almost incredible."

In a certain Place, on Tuesday last, Lord H——x and the Duke of R—m—d, had very hot Words, in Consequence of an Assertion of the latter respecting the former; no less than the Lye Indirect passed between them: However, the Affair was adjusted before they left the Room, by the Interposition of some Friends.

It is said Notice is given to the Merchants trading to the West-Indies, not to proceed thither without a Convoy, which will be ready to sail the latter End of next Month.

We are assured, that a noble Duke, of independent Spirit and Fortune, has positively declared, that he will have nothing to do with the present weak Administration.

Yesterday War was declared against Spain,——by the Heralds in Change-Alley.

Dec. 1. Mr. Edmund Burke, in his Speech in the Robinhood Society, the other Day, says, "To me he seems to tread close in the Foot-Steps of his Fellow-Labourers in the Ministerial Vineyard, and to crow over us with the same Reason, that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured Colonists have begun to import, they conclude that their Point is gained, and they cry out Victory! But what Ground have they for this Exultation? The Colonists have all along continued true to their grand original Principle. As the Ministers were not satisfied with the declaratory Act, but reduced to practice a Right which should have been deemed only speculative; as they imposed Taxes upon certain Articles of Commerce, the Colonists discontinued the Importation of these Articles. As the Ministers, in their great Wisdom, chose to repeal every new Tax but that on Tea, the Colonists chose to keep Pace with them in their Scheme of Reconciliation, and to commence the Importation of the Articles which were again freed of Taxes. But as the Ministers thought proper, for the Sake of preserving the Right of Taxation, to continue the Duty on Tea, the Colonists, in order to deny this Right, thought proper to continue their Associations for the Non-importation of Tea. In short, they have invariably regulated their Conduct by that of the Ministers. As Administration rose in its Pretensions, America rose. As Administration relaxed, America relaxed. Nor has yet any Advantage been gained over them. Though the Loss of their Trade, the Loss of their Affections and Allegiance, has been hazarded, the Quarrel is as far as ever from a Determination. They have in some Measure copied the Prudence of the King of Prussia, One of the most politic Princes in Europe. When any Foreign State lays a Tax upon any Goods exported out of his Territories, what does he do? He immediately lays an equivalent Tax upon some Commodity out of their Country. The Americans could not directly take this Step, but they did what was tantamount; they entered into solemn Agreement, to import no taxed Goods.

"Thus it appears from this Deduction, that the Ministers have no Reason to plume themselves upon the Termination of the Quarrels, which they have revived in America, or upon any Assistance which they are likely to derive from that Quarter. Before the Americans can heartily concur in any Measure, which it may be necessary for Britain to embrace at this Juncture, their Grievances must be redressed. The same irrefragable Arguments which were applied by my honourable Friend to Britain, are equally applicable to them, and to the Irish. Their Support must be purchased by the Removal of every Cause of Discontent. This is the only Magic, the only Charm, which can draw their Affection, which can cement and unite the different Members of the Empire, and make it act as if inspired by one Soul. Instead, therefore, of charging the Americans with very unwarrantable Practices, and thus threatening them with coercive Measures, the Minister ought immediately to have proposed the Repeal of the Tea Act, and to have adopted every other Scheme of Reconciliation. Thus formed by mutual Confidence and Attachment into One firm and compact Body, we then look our Enemies in the Face.... He who gives any other Advice, can hardly be an honest Man, much less a wise Counsellor; and the Minister, who could not see and embrace this Truth, is not by his Abilities entitled to the Station which he occupies. For, if the Bourbon Confederacy be an Object of Terror, it is certainly no just Object of Contempt. He, therefore, who will not strive to exert himself against it, the whole undivided Strength of our Empire, must either be a Foe or a Driveller."

Dec. 6. We hear that on Monday next 3 more Men of War and Sloops were put in Commission.

It is said that some new Regulations, no less salutary for the Colonies than satisfactory to the Mother Country, are now agitating; the Hint of which was suggested by a Nobleman, who has on several Occasions distinguished himself in a great Assembly.

We hear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will soon be required to attend the House of Peers on very important Business.

A Marriage is talked of between Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Empress of all the Russias.

It is said that an universal Change will shortly take Place in his Majesty's several Governments in America, and the West-Indies.

The last Time L—— C——h went to the Upper Room of the Robin-Hood Society, a Person put a Paper into his Hand, with a Request, that he should speak upon the Contents immediately in the Room. His L——p repeated the Circumstances, with observing, the writing was very familiar to him, having received in the Course of last War many of his Intelligences in the same Hand. He further observed, that it intimated, that the very French Engineer, who had planned the taking of St. Philips, had given a Second Plan for the taking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to by the Courts of France and Spain; and according to the immediate Preparations made in Consequence of this Scheme, he did not doubt that the Garrison of that Fortress was already besieged.——Lord N——th, it is said, has openly declared himself in C——l for War.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Friday Night from France we have undoubted Intelligence, that the French have 26 Men of War manned, and ready to sail, in the Harbour of Brest; and also that the French Soldiery were marching in great Numbers towards the Sea-Coast.

A Courier is expected from Spain, we hear, the latter End of this Week.

It is said that the House of Lords will adjourn for the Holidays on Thursday; and the Commons on the Day following.

It is a certain Piece of Information, that the joint Efforts of the Courts of France and Spain have not been able to procure as yet a sufficient Number of Sailors to Man Half the Number of Ships that we have now ready for Service.

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 8. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Dunmore, now Governor of New-York, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. William Tryon, Esq; now Governor of North-Carolina, to be Governor of New York, in the Room of the Earl of Dunmore: And Henry Martin, Esq; to be Governor of North-Carolina, in the Room of Mr. Tryon.

SPEECH of Lord C——mM.

THE Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of last Month moved that an Address might be presented to the King, that his Majesty might give Orders for laying before the House, all Letters and Papers received by the Ministry, between the 13th of September 1769, and the 22d of September 1770, and this being opposed by the Ministry, upon the Ground of the Impropriety of it, while the Matter in Question was the Subject of a Negociation with the Spanish Ambassador; and that infinite Regard and Tenderness ought to be shewn to the Delicacy of the Spanish Honour, and the Punctilios of that Court. And Lord Hil——gh having spoken in a very exalted Tone on this Occasion, the Earl of Ch——n rose up and spoke as follows:

MY LORDS,

I rise to give my hearty Assent to the Motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's Favour, I have been permitted to see it before it was offered to the House. I have fully considered the Necessity of ob-