

June 17, 1772.  
The Subscriber, and the 15th  
and Servant Man, named John  
Fellow, about 5 Feet high,  
much pitted with the Small  
pox very red: Had on, an  
Officers, Country made Shoes, an  
Cotton Jacket; is supposed to  
a brown Cloth Jacket with  
professes to be a Scilicet  
er takes up the above Servant,  
as his Master may have him,  
and of One Pistole, and all  
by

(XXVII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(N<sup>o</sup>. 1404)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 6, 1772.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, June 10, 1772.  
The Land-Office having represent-  
ed to the Governor, that there  
of Certificates in their Office  
of them are returned by virtue of  
ed more than Two Years ago,  
Two Years are near expiring;  
ing desirous that those who pur-  
the Lifetime of the late Lord Pro-  
the Benefit of such Warrants,  
give publick Notice, that Pa-  
s usual, and that Applications  
the Proclamation will be receiv-  
s issue to the first Discoverer, in  
er Person, whenever the Office

M STEUART, Cl. Ld. Ofc

Annapolis, June 4, 1772.

IMPORTED,

Capt. Nicholson, from London,  
the most reasonable Terms, by the  
Store on the Front of the Dock is  
Wholesale or Retail, for Cash,  
or on short Credit,

general Assortment of European  
Goods, suitable for the Sea-  
ch is a great Variety of the gen-  
erality, embroidered Silk Shapes,  
higher Quality Goods, best London Por-  
celain refined Sugars of different  
Kinds, Jewellery, best Barbados Mus-

E. DAVIDSON & JOHNSON,

June 22, 1772.

The Subscriber, living on El-  
Arundel County and Province  
Convict Servant named Law-  
to be about 16 or 17 Year  
e, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high,  
n, thin Visage, dark brown Hair,  
lean. Whoever secures the said  
s him Home, shall have a Re-  
gs if taken within 20 Miles, 30  
les, and if a greater Distance 50  
what the Law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

May 4, 1772.

From the Ship Molly, William My-  
nder, then lying at Benedict, Two  
Men; the one named Rossar  
ade a Barber and Peruke maker,  
nches high, wears his own Hair  
tied behind: Had on when he  
rown Coat and Buckskin Breeches,  
with Oilskin. The other named  
by Trade a House Carpenter and  
same Height as the former, wears  
ir, and is pitted with the Small-  
pox. Whoever takes up the above Ser-  
them in any Jail within this Pro-  
Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty  
er, besides what the Law allows;  
of the Province Five Pounds for  
ortion, and reasonable Charges if  
d.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

to be sold by the Subscriber, at his  
the Church in Annapolis,

Assortment of European and East-India  
table to the Season, amongst which  
eenteel Silks, and fashionable Super-

COLIN CAMPBELL.

the Plantation of Thomas Gault, in  
e's County, taken up as a Stay, 2  
Mare, 13 Hands high, branded on  
W, a switch Tail and hanging  
er may have her again on paying  
ng Charges.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

N, at the PRINTING-

ar; ADVERTISEMENTS;

ontinuanee. Long One

most kinds of BLANK

with their proper BONDS

TING-WORK performed

From the FRONTIERS of TURKEY, April 2.



ARSHAL Romanzow, after re-  
ceiving instructions from his  
Court, relative to the manner  
in which he was to conclude  
the preliminaries of peace,  
sent a person of consequence  
to the Ottoman camp, accom-  
panied by 40 Lords, escorted  
by 200 horse grenadiers. On  
their way they were met by a  
numerous body of Janissaries, with their music, and  
were saluted by the discharge of the artillery. The  
principal Turkish officers came to meet him, and  
the principal Russian Plenipotentiary between them,  
they conducted him to the Grand Vizir's tent, who re-  
ceived him with great ceremony and distinction, treated  
him magnificently for three days, according to the Ot-  
toman custom, and made him rich presents. There  
was a conference in the night, which lasted a long  
time. After having executed his commission, this  
Lord took leave of the Grand Vizir and returned to  
Moldavia, but left one of the officers of his suit, who  
was sent to Constantinople the next day with four  
Turkish officers. As soon as he arrived he went to the  
Caimacan, to whom he notified that he came from the  
Ottoman camp. He staid three hours in the capital,  
and was sent back to the Vizir with other dispatches;  
from whence he is to go to Moldavia, to give account  
of his commission to Count Romanzow. It is not yet  
known what has passed in this negociation, but it is  
hoped we shall soon be informed of it.

WARSAW, April 15. Every thing here shews, that  
some affairs of great consequence are upon the carpet,  
and it is thought something new will break out. It is  
however certain, that the Russian forces increase daily  
in this kingdom; that Polish Prussia and Great Poland  
swarm with Prussian troops; and that, according to  
advices from Cracovia, a considerable body of Austrian  
has entered Poland on that side with some heavy  
artillery. These circumstances seem to have spread a  
consternation among the Confederates, who hardly  
know where they are; and it is said, they no longer  
receive their subsidy paid them monthly by a certain  
court. Six new Prussian regiments are arrived, and it  
is reported that the King of Prussia will come in June  
to the camp at Marienwerder. It is thought that the  
presence of the Prussian monarch in Poland will be a  
means of putting an end to our troubles.

PARMA, April 18. In the night of the 10th instant,  
some robbers broke open a door of the church of the  
Annunciation, and stole away the holy cup, in which  
the consecrated waters were kept, which was on the  
altar of our Lady, together with the silver ornaments  
from several other altars; they also attempted to  
force open the tabernacle of St. Francis, in order  
to take from thence the holy cup, &c. which were  
within it, but did not effect their purpose. Several  
persons have been taken up on suspicion, and the tri-  
bunal of justice is taking every method to discover the  
real thieves.

PARIS, May 4. The last advices from St. Domingo  
import, that some misunderstanding has arisen between  
the French and Spaniards relative to their possessions  
in that island. The Spaniards attempted to do them-  
selves justice with respect to some district in dispute,  
where they plundered the habitations of the French,  
who immediately made reprisals; in consequence of  
which the two parties came to blows, and many were  
killed and wounded on both sides; but from the har-  
mony which subsists between the two nations, it is  
hoped this affair will be attended with no ill conse-  
quences.

L O N D O N, April 30.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.

“Our Barbary Consul, Mr. Sampson, arrived here  
some weeks ago, having narrowly escaped the pursuit  
of some Moors, who were supposed to have had an in-  
tention to detain him, upon account of a misunder-  
standing between him and the Emperor. The story is  
long—but upon the whole it appears to us, that he has  
been most shamefully and ignominiously used there by  
the Emperor; and all this owing to ourselves, in not  
having supported him properly, when invested with  
such a character. On every occasion he has been neg-  
lected; presents, when sent from England for the Em-  
peror, were not suffered to go through his hands, as  
they certainly ought, in order to make him of conse-  
quence; but instead of that, the Governors of this  
place have usually sent them themselves by a different  
channel, with what propriety you may judge.”

May 5. It is now confidently said, that nothing but  
the customary supplies will be demanded from the Par-  
liament; and that this advantage is owing to the pru-  
dent administration of Lord North, who, besides avoid-  
ing the imposition of any new burdens upon the sub-  
ject, has paid off 1,200,000 l. of the national debt in  
the course of the past winter.

It is said that the Parliament will not rise till the be-  
ginning of June.

We are informed, that yesterday the bankers en-  
grossed the greatest part of the subscriptions for lottery

tickets, for it is said, that four houses have secured  
40,000 tickets.

The subscription for the lottery was filled in less  
than an hour; and the tickets sold immediately after  
for 2s. 10s. 6d.

Lord North was on Monday asked, if the powers of  
Europe are all as peaceably inclined as he represented,  
where the necessity was of increasing our force? To  
which the statesman replied, The best way of remain-  
ing un molested, is always to be in readiness for an  
enemy.

May 6. Yesterday the bill for the farther relief of  
Protestant Dissenters came on. Sir Harry Houghton  
moved, that the Speaker should quit the chair. Sir  
William Dolbin opposed this motion, saying, that,  
though he had the highest respect, as he ought, and  
as they deserved, for the gentlemen who originally  
moved and seconded this affair, yet he could but give  
it all the opposition in his power, as he thought the  
contents of the bill did not answer its title; that the  
bill professed to give relief to such as dissented from the  
Church of England, according to the original meaning  
of these words, when the 39 articles were framed, that  
is, to such as differed from it in opinion of ceremonies  
and forms, but agreed with it in the grand articles of  
religion; that the first Dissenters admitted the Divinity  
of Christ; that he apprehended many of the present  
Dissenters denied it; that therefore they were now  
going to relieve, not the Dissenters, against whom the  
penal laws so much complained of were framed, but a  
new body of men, whom they, or at least the law,  
knew not of; that such an unlimited toleration, as was  
now contended for, would introduce confusion and  
distruction into the state; that he was as strongly as  
any man for a reasonable toleration, but that this was  
extravagant; that like St. John, who left it as a pre-  
cept, “little children, love one another,” he approved  
of charity; but that, like the same Apostle, who,  
coming to bathe himself, and finding there a heretic  
who denied the Divinity of Christ, returned upon his  
steps, he would have no communication with such a  
heretic; that the Dissenters had complained of no  
grievance, or brought no petition; that they were go-  
ing to redress grievances, of whose existence they had  
no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted  
against any particular articles; that the undefined and  
unlimited toleration, now proposed, would not exclude  
from among the Dissenters such heretics as he had  
mentioned; that he acknowledged the Bible as the  
rule of his faith, and yet denied the Divinity of Christ.

Sir Roger Newdigate seconded this motion, but did  
not enter into the merits of the cause; at least what he  
said did not differ from his speech already publish'd.

Mr. Montague said, that, as the Dissenters did not  
desire any of the emoluments of the Church, it was  
not reasonable to bind them by the same laws, that he  
imagined, that the story of St. John's flying with such  
precipitation from the heretic alluded to was rather  
apocryphal; that Locke's doctrine of toleration, men-  
tioned by Sir Roger Newdigate as that of a speculative  
man who knew little of the world, was such as he  
would much more readily subscribe than any set of ar-  
ticles that he had ever read; that he was glad the Dis-  
senter did not except against any doctrine, but pro-  
ceeded upon the large and comprehensive plan of Mr.  
Locke, of being exempted from acknowledging any  
other rule of faith but the Scriptures. Sir Roger New-  
digate replied, that he entirely approved of Mr. Locke's  
letter on toleration, which he thought the most excel-  
lent piece of reasoning he had ever read; but that he  
thought it too pure a system to suit the depravity of  
man; that the religion of every country bore the col-  
our and complexion of its civil government; that in  
a monarchy it was monarchical, and in a republic a  
republican, and that he was for preserving our present  
establishment, and for preventing the Dissenters from  
giving it any shock, by being indulged with privileges  
superior to those of the Church, especially as they were  
already on a much better footing in several respects,  
particularly in being empowered to elect their own  
Ministers.

Sir Harry Houghton said, in answer to Sir W. Dol-  
bin, that the present bill studiously avoided the men-  
tion of any doctrine, for fear of giving any offence, or  
occasioning disputes.

Sir W. Meredith made several observations on what  
fell from Sir R. Newdigate, and said, that the cruelty  
and inefficacy of the penal laws were alone a sufficient  
argument for passing the bill; that they had on their  
table the case of Mrs. Fennig, who, in pursuance of  
these laws, was in danger of losing all her property;  
that this single case was a sufficient confutation of the  
assertion, that it was not in the heart of man to put  
these penal laws in execution; that he would never  
cease till he procured the same liberty of Conscience to  
the Church as was now to be granted to the Dissenters;  
that it was said it was not just to impose the same re-  
strictions on the Dissenters as on the Churchmen, be-  
cause the former did not enjoy, nor mean to enjoy,  
the emoluments of the Church; that thus they thought  
themselves justified in fettering the consciences of men,  
because they allowed them emoluments; that such  
men as they thus invited into the Church, were the  
very thieves and robbers that were driven out of the

Temple; that he hoped the same liberal spirit, which  
now influenced the House, would operate, in another  
session, to the advantage of the Church.

May 14. Preparations are now making for an in-  
tended tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of  
Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh, round Great Britain,  
under the protection of the Earls of Holderness and  
Huntingdon.

A considerable sum, it is said, has been privately  
remitted to a great lady in the North, to serve her  
present exigencies.

Several capital paintings, curious engravings, and  
fine busts, which were made a present to his Royal  
Highness the Duke of Gloucester by the Pope, were on  
Tuesday landed here from Italy.

A vessel lately arrived at Cadiz, from the Caracoa  
coast in America, has brought advice that the inhabi-  
tants of that country are in open rebellion, and that  
they had armed all the negroes they could possibly get  
together, amounting to 6 or 7000 men, to support  
themselves. The King of Spain, on notice of the  
above, gave orders immediately for a new body of  
troops to be embarked for that country with all expe-  
dition.

Extraß of a letter from Saltash, dated May 9.

“This day came on the election of a Member of  
Parliament for this borough, in the room of Thomas  
Bradshaw, Esq; appointed one of the Lords of the Ad-  
miralty. John Williams, Esq; invited by the inhabi-  
tants, declared himself a candidate, and Mr. Bradshaw  
offered himself again to the borough, flattering himself  
with certainty of re-election; but on this occasion the  
Mayor and Aldermen exerted a most noble spirit of  
independence, and all the seven, together with two  
free burgesses, voted for Mr. Williams, who thereby,  
on casting up the poll, acquired a majority of one vote,  
and the honour of being freely elected by the voice of  
the people, in opposition to all the powerful and united  
forces of the Treasury, Admiralty, and ministerial in-  
fluence. The town echoes with honest applause on  
this important event, and the cringing placeman, with  
his pensioned voters, are gone in fear and trembling  
to London, to communicate to his masters the news of  
this unexpected overthrow. Let the Minister now  
learn, that the love of liberty, that heavenly plant,  
grows deep rooted in this country, and will ever spring  
and shoot forth in proportion against the oppressions of  
tyranny and abuse of power.”

May 15. We hear that if the Court of King's Bench  
should refuse to release Somerset, the Black, that it is  
determined, under the protection of the Duke of Rich-  
mond, and other worthy persons, to appeal to the  
House of Lords, as the principal on which the question  
must be determined concerns the whole British nation.

May 16. Letters by yesterday's Holland mail bring  
the following melancholy account, viz. On Monday  
evening last, just before the beginning of the Flemish  
opera at the theatre in Amsterdam, a small rope be-  
longing to some of the machinery took fire, owing to a  
candle having been by accident placed immediately  
under it, which communicated itself to the boxes with  
such rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole  
house was in flames. The smoke and confusion was so  
great, that, though many escaped out of the house, a  
large number, amounting to near 300 persons, we are  
sorry to inform the publick, perished in the flames;  
among whom were many of the first families in Hol-  
land. Husband and wife, mother and daughter, were  
burnt together. In short, when the mail came away,  
so great was the confusion, owing to the above dread-  
ful calamity, that scarce half the business was conduct-  
ed by the merchants in person. Eight or nine houses  
were likewise burnt down by the said fire.

It is thought the Dissenters bill will occasion a very  
long debate in the Upper House on Tuesday.

The St. Joseph, a Portuguese man of war, of 50  
guns, and 450 men, from Rio del Plata, was lost off  
Ortugal, in April; and all the crew perished.

A different account from what has appeared in print  
is now circulated of the late dreadful fire, which hap-  
pened at the Flemish theatre in Amsterdam. This  
account says, that the fire was not an accidental one,  
but that the house being excessively crowded, great  
numbers who were disappointed of admission fastened  
up all the doors except the stage entrance, and then  
deliberately set the building on flames, through a ma-  
licious desire of compelling those to a disagreeable re-  
treat across the stage who were accommodated with  
places. The incendiaries never considered, that the  
moment the fire was discovered the confusion would be  
universal, and of course prevent numbers from escap-  
ing; this really turned out to be the case, and the mi-  
nisters of justice are now diligently searching after the  
persons concerned in this unexampled act of wanton  
barbarity.

At a late Cabinet Council, a great Law sage, whose  
abilities are universally allowed, however his politics  
may be condemned, concluded a long speech with  
words to this effect: “Above all things let me exhort  
your Lordships not to think of prosecuting the press.  
Its own licentiousness advances the views of Govern-  
ment infinitely better than all the fulminations of your  
power. It is become so gross as to be universally de-