

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1773.

South-river, July 14, 1773. by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on the 24th of August next, on the premises, not, the next fair day, 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anundel county, situated on South-river, on-town. The soil is good; on it is a house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, barn, stable, and several other convenient or terms apply to H BREWER, } Executors of Joseph Brewer, EL GEIS, } deceased.

Whetstone, goldsmith and e elle, at his shop in Well-street, has for sale, LARGE quantity of silver work ready made, such as silver coffee-pots, tea pots, waiters, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-baskets, cream-pots and cows, buttered and plain, pepper castors, salts chafed, soup-ladles and spoons, table, desert, and tea-spoons, sugar tongs, joint and fer spurs, plated ditto, whistles, punch lastrainers, morocco pocket-books, silver nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of on silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and rakes, palle, marquise, and garnet combs, ears of all sorts, and beautiful paste neck-lace-rings to match them in cases; new day hooks, settings for miniature pictures celets set round with garnets, diamond, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings; sets set round with garnets, silver ditto set th marquises, with plain gold ones of dif-fices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of kinds, garnet broaches set in gold and plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold, great variety of others set in silver and pinch-pins of all sorts, mocoa sleeve-buttons set white and brown chrif als in ditto, with every kind of locket but-sons, all which he on very reasonable terms; and as he has the part of them manufactur'd at his own shop, depend on the goodness of the work, he age if any person should buy any jewellery on him, and that any of the stones should drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he carries on the clock and watch making busi-ness, and has for sale some extreme good any an' twenty-four hour clocks, with a great of watches of different prices, both in gold, and fishkin cases, which he will engage are as can be imported for the same price, and encou-agement of such gentlemen and ladies, please to deal with him, he will engage any he sells with his own name, that he will them in repair for three shillings and six-pence provided they don't get ill usage, and such men or ladies that chuse to commit their to his care to be repaired if he do not make answer their expectations he will return them ney they paid him; he also covers cases with on or fishkin, and makes them look as well as d at first.

B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this and will keep them in good order, and find once a week to examine them and wind them fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest for old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

July 13, 1773. sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th October next, at the late dwelling-house of uel Wickham, of Frederick county, deceas- viz.

TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, another tract containing one hundred acres, ing the other, both lying on Monockacy whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, a fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good ay grafs; also one other tract, containing one ed acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the coun- prefaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, out houses, about forty acres of cleared land, several acres of timothy grafs: there is on the said a convenient place for building a grist-mill. all persons indebted to the estate of the above- Wickham, are d fired to make immediate pay- and those who have any just claims against state, are requested to bring in their accounts arly proved, that they may be adjusted, by JOSEPH WOOD, junr. executor.

Fredricksburg, Virginia, June 28, 1773. THE subscriber has for sale the following tracts of land in Fairfax county: one on Pohick run t 5 miles from Colcheer, and the same distance Pohick warehouse, containing 957 acres, the r on Four Mile Run, about 4 mile from Alexan- containing 1225 acres; the soil of both is stiff and suited to wheat, the last tract is very level; have a sufficiency of exceeding good meadow and unimproved, and very valuable mill seats. being very inconvenient for me to attend at such tance, Col. George Mason of Gunston in Fair- has the plats and title papers, and is so obliging to accept a power of settling the terms with any on inclinable to purchase. JAMES MERCER.

GREEN and SON.

P A R I S, May 7.

UR ministry have not suspended the equipment of the Toulon fleet, as reported; But they continue pressing at Marseilles so warmly that no French vessel is allowed to sail out of that port. Two hundred bakers are employed night and day at the arsenal in making of biscuit for the fleet: the last letters from Genoa also bring advice that they had pressed and embarked there for Toulon all the French sailors in that port; and that the republick of Genoa had likewise permitted all such of her subjects as are mariners to enter into the service of France. No one can guess at the destination of this fleet; but the king has refused the duke de Chartres, one of the princes of the blood, his permission to serve on board it, on account of its destination, as the duchess is pregnant. HAMBURG, May 7. Our letters from Poland are filled with complaints of the cruelties and exactions of the king of Prussia. Since his troops entered the Polish territories, they have carried off 12,000 families, which are set down on the barren heaths of Brandenburgh, there to till the ground in the most abject slavery. On the 29th of October, 1771, he published an edict, commanding every person in the Polish districts, under the severest penalties, and even corporal punishment, to take in payment for forage, provision, corn, hoes, &c. the money offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was worth exactly one third of its nominal value. With this money he bought up corn, &c. not only to supply his army two whole years; but to stock magazines in the country itself, where the inhabitants are now forced to come and repurchase corn for their daily subsistence, at an advanced price; and with good money, his commissaries refusing to take the same money they have paid. At the lowest calculation he will gain by this honest and matterly manoeuvre seven millions of rixdollars, which, at 3/6d. each, is 3,225,000l. Having stripped the country of money and provisions, he thought it an act of humanity to thin it still more of inhabitants. He hit upon a new contribution; every Polish town or village where his troops came, was obliged to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls, the parents to give as a portion a feather-bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. [A ducat is 9s. 4d.] The little town of K-rutzy in Poshania was forced to furnish general Belling fifty marriageable girls, each with this portion; and a merchant who was lately at Stargard, a town belonging to the king of Prussia, says, he saw several waggons filled with this new kind of recruits pass through that town.

L O N D O N,

May 15. Wednesday night a board of admiralty was suddenly held, though lord Sandwich was in the country. Several captains of the royal navy received their final orders to go down to their respective ports where their ships lie, though they had been permitted but the day before to go into the country on their own private concerns. It is rumoured that this sudden and unexpected turn of affairs is owing to a courier's arrival from the court of Versailles on Wednesday, with an account that the Spanish ships have set sail. All is bustle, and noise throughout the whole department of the navy. Several messengers were instantly dispatched to lord Sandwich, and to the different ports and dock-yards. The board sat till nine o'clock at night.

The cotton manufactories established at Philadelphia have been so greatly improved, that according to some samples lately received here, it is supposed they will soon, in every respect equal, if not surpass, those produced in any other quarter of the globe.

May 18. A messenger, which had been but a few hours coming from Paris, arrived at the secretary of state's office on Saturday night last; which, it is said, brought from our ambassador a confirmation of the news that has alarmed our ministry in the course of last week; the French, it seems, have actually pursued those measures they first set out upon, notwithstanding their assurances to the contrary; but the Spaniards have exceeded them in insolence, and it is supposed will meet with chastisement in a few days; for on Sunday expresses were sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to enter all men that came, and to give more bounty money than what was offered in the late proclamation. War now, therefore, seems inevitable.

May 21. The French ambassador, it is said, when he departs this kingdom, will go to Spain, in order to give his antagonists an opportunity of receiving satisfaction without meeting with any molestation from the police of his own country.

Extrañ of a letter from Gosport, May 18.

Our fleet here, which consists of 15 sail of the line, four frigates, and three sloops, is equipping with all dispatch, so as to be ready on a moment's notice to sail.

"We hourly expect the ships to join the fleet from Chatham, as admiral Pye has received orders to enter them into the fleet."

May 22. The report of Sir Charles Saunders, having resigned the command of the fleet, is without foundation. Of the same kind are many other reports that appear in the papers, particularly that of a certain lady going mad.

Her majesty's pregnancy has been again announced in form to the privy council.

The Racehorie and Carcass are fitting out for an expedition to the north pole, under the command of the hon. Capt. Phipps. Mr. Lyons is appointed, by the board of longitude, to make observations in astronomy, natural history and philosophy. The principal design of the voyage is to examine the countries and seas near the pole, and to endeavour to find a passage this way to Japan, which is now a voyage of about ten months, whereas, if a passage could be found by the north, it might be performed in seven weeks. A very large collection of instruments are prepared for this expedition, for making observations, and experiments on the state of the atmosphere the frigid zone.

Sir James Lowher, we hear, has left the turf, and is turning his attention to the improvement of his country. He is building a small town on some of his waste land in the north, and is peopling it with such poor people as might probably emigrate to America. He gives to each family a house rent-free, and an acre of land on leasehold. He engages to find the men constant work, and the children will be employed in some manufacture. To each family he also allows a bushel of coals a week; and he keeps a butcher in the town, whom he obliges to sell mutton at 2d half penny a pound.

Yesterday a board of admiralty was held, at which several naval officers attended, and received their commissions; after which some fresh orders were sent to the commissioners of the different dock yards.

A French gentleman at Paris has lately invented an instrument, or machine, with the aid of which (he alleges) a person may trust himself safely in the most agitated waters, and may also walk on smooth waters as upright as on the land.

They write from Madrid, that three of the Catalonian regiments are ordered to be embarked immediately for the West Indies.

It is said that some very interesting intelligence respecting the armament at Toulon was received yesterday at the secretary of state's office.

A survey of all the forts, &c. in the north of England, is now going forward in order to ascertain the repairs necessary.

Last night a messenger was sent off from St. James's with dispatches for the courts of Versailles and Madrid, and another to the court of Vienna.

Extrañ of a letter from Warsaw, April 24.

"Several of the second dietines, held in consequence of new letters of convocation in those districts where they first had broken up ineffectually, have succeeded; but in many other places the gentlemen, after refusing to assemble, made their protests, notwithstanding the Grods were forbid to receive them; manifestoes have appeared in several palatinates; that for the palatinate of Kiovia is conceived nearly in the following terms:

"As the calamities in which our country is involved are daily augmented, and as no liberty is left for free deliberation, either at the place of election; or for the persons that shall be chosen, the republick being over-run with foreign troops, the citizens assembled for the election of nuncios declined naming any, as they would not expose any gentleman that should be chosen to the hard-task of being forced to accelerate and confirm the ruin of his country. The stability of the entire possessions of the republick is founded on solemn treaties sworn to by the august house of Austria and the kings of Hungary; in which it has been declared, that they would never form any pretensions to any district of the republick of Poland, on treaties with Russia, and on the declaration of her present imperial majesty of Russia, given in 1764, in which she declares, that she never will form any pretensions either on Polish Prussia or Lithuania; on treaties made and renewed with the king of Prussia, in which the respective domains have been invariably determined, on the declaration of the grandfather of the king of Prussia, in 1701, and on that of his present majesty in 1764, in which he assures, that he will never make any claim to Polish Prussia; on these sacred ties we had reason to hope that the above three sovereigns, calling to mind the treaties of their predecessors, and their own declarations, would not undertake any thing against the interest of the republick, nor give its inhabitants cause for complaint. In consequence of the above, as we would not permit the ruin, dismemberment, or any change in our form of government, we formally oppose the nomination of a marshal of the diet, and the elections of nuncios, &c.—Signed by Michael Stecki, territorial judge of Zeiomierz, and by several others."

May 25. They write from Brest, that orders are

constantly arriving there from Paris, and great preparations are still making in the dock yards.

Orders are issued for a number of recruits to be raised in the west of England for augmenting the marines.

It is said that the duchess of Gloucester being with child, and near her time of lying in; this circumstance has occasioned so much alarm and uneasiness; that a commission was directed to inquire into the validity of the marriage. The persons appointed were the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London. They have reported the marriage legal, and that the duke of Cumberland's marriage is so likewise.

Extrañ of a letter from Stockholm, May 12.

"The Swedish minister at the court of France has for some time past been negotiating a loan of three million of livres, which is just arrived here, and very opportunely, as the kingdom of Sweden was never in more real want of it. The late innovations, and the reformed state of the police, military &c. were not completed without a considerable expence. The king feels it and is obliged, though much against his will, to be still under the influence of French politics."

Letters arrived yesterday from Canton in China bring advices of a most dreadful hurricane or tornado, that happened in that river, in the month of July last, by which all the shipping were totally lost, except the London, a ship belonging to the hon. the East India company. This loss is computed at many millions sterling, besides the lives of one hundred thousand inhabitants, which were sacrificed on this dreadful occasion.

On Sunday night advice was received at the East-India house, that the Ofterly East-Indiaman, Capt. Fortescue, from China, is arrived at Portsmouth; and that the Havannah, Capt. White, from do. is arrived at Plymouth. They both failed on their voyage from the Downs the 29th of December, 1772. They bring advice that they left at St. Helena, the London, Web; from Bombay, and the Granby, Johnson, from China, which were to sail next day; so that they are daily expected.

On the 17th of last month the ship Felicité, of Havre de Grace, bound from St. Domingo to that place, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. was driven on one of the islands of Scilly, and lost, together with the greatest part of her cargo; and the master, chief mate, and 16 other people were drowned.

On Saturday last Edmond Hooke, Esq; and Hugh Kelly, Esq; the author of False Delicacy, were sworn barristers at law in the hon. society of the Middle Temple.

G L O U C E S T E R, May 24.

Extrañ of a letter from London, May 22.

"Last night came on in the house of commons, the important question moved against Lord Clive. Gen. Burgoyne's motion was to this purpose, 'That Robert Lord Clive had, in the year 1757, by the influence of his military and civil station, got possession of above twenty lacks of rupees, from the governing powers in Bengal, which this house look upon to be illegally obtained, and productive of bad precedents to the other servants of the East-India company and the crown.' The matter was debated with great warmth and spirit from eight o'clock in the evening until six this morning, in the course of which evening Lord Clive had many excellent defenders; as well among those who had been with him in India, as the first and most independent members of the house; in which number Sir George Saville stood first. Colonel Barre was the most virulent of his attackers; but his invectives were all deprived of their sting in a most elegant manner by Mr. Burke. Lord Clive himself left the house about three o'clock; and at his quitting his seat, he told the house, he left himself in their hands; he hoped they would be tender of his honour; that as to his property, it was to be disposed of as they thought fit. The applause of the members as he went out, gave a pleasing omen of the success of the debate, which, about five o'clock, was reduced to two questions taken from Gen. Burgoyne's motion; the house divided on the first; and Lord North went out at the head of those who voted against Lord Clive; 95 were on this side, and 155 against it. The second motion was then made, 'That the said Robert Lord Clive, in so doing, abused the powers with which he was intrusted, to the evil example of the servants of the publick.' It passed in the negative without a division. After this the solicitor general begged to make another motion; 'That it is the sense of the house, that Robert Lord Clive has rendered most important service to the state; which was carried almost unanimously without a division. Thus his lordship has completed his trial, and stands in the possession of his fortune and his fame on the strongest tenure in this country. Mr. Decker was examined for one three hours in the course of this debate, and came off with much honour."