

Annapolis, June 21, 1773. The excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late Secretary, within this province—Notice is given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not complied with the terms of sale; that if they return certificates and make immediate payment may depend that no indulgence can be shown as the trustees are determined to close the land and make a final settlement without loss of

Signed per order,
JOHN CLAPHAM,

June 16, 1773. COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Peter, and says he belongs to John Hunter, 5 miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia, a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with black buttons, an old jacket of the same back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge breeches and a pair of osnabrig trousers over an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto and an old calico hat. The owner of said negro desired to take him away and pay charges

WILLIAM HANSON, Deputy Sheriff.

July 5, 1773. Runaway from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men servants. William Walke, alias Smith, a convict, was in, in 1771, in the Scarfdale, Capt. Reid, a gardener; he is a slim made man, five feet ten inches high, brown complexion, blue blackish hair, has a remarkable swing in his coarse voice and a cough; he had with him, and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check, and blue shirts; he likes drink, and has been whipped before a magistrate: this is the third time he has run away; as he had failed cloaths with him, he will attempt to pass for a sailor. Thomas Ailen, an indentured servant, (who came in last April, 1772, Capt. Raison) a truncky well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his round face, hazle eyes, speaks quick, a by trade, understands gardening and farming; been fourteen months on board a man of war; has a butcher's steel and knife, and wears quins in his left eye; he had with him, a brown cloth coat, second hand jacket, black breeches, white, check, and blue shirts, and so no money; he will attempt to pass for a sailor and if they intend to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Who ever apprehend the above named, and secures them in a jail, so that I get shall receive a reward of five pounds Virginia for each of them.

RICHARD LEE.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773. THE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been induced by an act of assembly of this province, to dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time before the date hereof and the 29th day of September ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of sale will then be made known by

WILLIAM BERNARD.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. JOHN BLEN, on the night of the 10th ult. out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Christiana, a bright bay horse, 14 hands high, with a changing black mane and switch tail, six years old (but appears to be older) has two colts' teeth in his lower jaw, commonly called fistfuls, paces, and hand-gallops, and when riding is apt to up his nose; had but 1 shoe, and that on his fore foot: he is supposed to be stolen by a certain Stephen Ratcliff, a miller by trade, a pale looking man, has black eyes and innocent look, about 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair of a bluish colour; had on, a light coloured half coat, striped damascus waistcoat, and black breeches; he also stole a half worn saddle, brass staple buttons before and behind, the stirrups jointed in the sides with two rims above, a narrow leather girth. Whoever takes up said horse and saddle, so that the owner may have him, shall receive the above reward; and for the horse and saddle only, thirty shillings, and reasonable charges.

THOMAS SCULLY.

It is supposed he is gone towards Reddocks settlement, as he has a brother and several relations.

GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

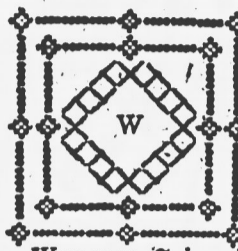
T H E

(N^o. 1464.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 30, 1773.

Banks of the VISTULA, July 6.



We learn that the town of Dantzic will very soon exchange the protection of the king of Poland for that of his Prussian majesty, who will possess in this town the same prerogative as the Polish crown had, for a tax of 300,000 crowns the town of Dantzic are to pay to his Prussian majesty.

WARSAW, July 7. We are assured that the Russian grand army had passed the Danube.

HAMBURG, July 16. Private letters of good credit received from Berlin advise, that an accommodation between the king of Prussia and the town of Dantzic is on the point of being concluded.

L O N D O N,

July 10. An express was sent off on Thursday night to lord North, at Oxford, requiring his immediate attendance in town, on affairs of the greatest consequence.

Advices (said to be upon a very important subject) were a few days since received at St. James's from the court of Madrid, answers to which are now preparing, which are to be dispatched by an extraordinary messenger.

July 15. By letters from Paris we learn, that little else than murmurings and complaints were heard; that the king is detested, the dauphin despised, different factions established, and the whole kingdom a scene of confusion.

Yesterday at one o'clock came on before the recorder, at Guildhall, the cause between the common serjeant of the city of London, plaintiff, and Mr. Alderman Plumbe, defendant. The action was brought upon an *ex officio* information, filed by the common serjeant against Mr. Plumbe, as warden of the goldsmiths company, for wilful disobedience of the late Mr. Beckford's precept, issued during his mayoralty.

Mr. Plumbe admitted receiving the precept, but pleaded in excuse for disobeying it, that the goldsmiths company was an ancient one, governed by by-laws of its own framing, which rendered it totally independent and exempt of the lord mayor's controul. In consequence of which he denied the mayor's authority to issue precepts to that company; but admitting his authority to be well founded, yet the business for which the jury were to be summoned was of a nature that rendered their attendance highly improper.

Mr. Ailen opened the pleadings, by stating the defendant's supposed criminality and plea in extenuation.

He was succeeded by Mr. Dunning, who quoted instances almost innumerable, as cases in point, to prove the authority exercised by different lord mayors since the time of Edward the third, over not only the goldsmiths, but every other company. In some of which instances entered in the referatory book, the lord mayor was expressly styled the "master of all companies."

Mr. Dunning was answered by serjeant Burland, who placed his client's cause in the most favourable point of view, urging every thing which ingenuity could suggest in extenuation of the supposed offence; he remarked upon the instances produced by Mr. Dunning, and called them "few" in number.

When Mr. Dunning made his final reply, he took notice of this, and said, "that as to the paucity of instances the gentleman had no right to complain. Quevedo, says he, when in the romance, he is made to visit hell, saw several kings there, and expressing his surprize that he saw no more, his guide told him, there were all that had ever reigned."

About eleven at night the pleadings finished, when the recorder summed up the evidence, and at twelve o'clock the jury withdrew for about three quarters of an hour, when they returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 4.

"I have the great pleasure to acquaint you, that it is the general opinion of people here, that we shall soon be made happy, by having our most gracious queen restored to the love and favour of her royal consort. The king has discovered the frauds and impositions practised to induce him to drive her into exile; and it is not doubted but the authors of her misfortunes will, at a proper opportunity, be brought to receive that punishment they most justly deserve. I have had the honour of waiting on her majesty at Zell with letters from some of her sincere friends here, who have laboured daily to bring about a reconciliation, by convincing his majesty how much he has been deceived. He received me very cordially, and in a few hours returned by me answers to them; soon after which some of the grandest apartments in the royal palace were ordered to be fitted up.

"The queen-dowager daily declines in her health, and prince Frederick is forbid troubling himself with state affairs, both which have given great pleasure to the people. I hope in my next that I shall have an opportunity of acquainting you of the queen's safe arrival here, for I am to-morrow morning to set out for

Zell again, with a packet of letters for her majesty, and therefore have not time to write any more, than that I am, dear Sir, your most obedient, &c."

July 20. A letter from Constantinople, dated June 9, says, "Daguffangi Ali Pacha having received advice that a body of Russian troops were passing the Danube, two leagues above Giurgewo, upon a bridge of boats, marched in great haste towards the Russians, and attacked them with so much impetuosity, that the whole corps was entirely defeated, and endeavoured to re-embark after a considerable loss, having 600 taken prisoners, among whom was the brother of prince Repnin. Several of the Russian boats were sunk; and it is likewise assured that the Turkish artillery did great execution among some other Russian troops, who were plaited to protect the retreat of their own people. The grand vizier was very lavish in recompensing the conquerors."

A letter from New-York, dated June 1, says, "We have had an instance of female heroism not to be equalled by either ancient or modern history. Mr. H—, who paid his addresses to Miss T— for a considerable time, suddenly withdrew himself, and took several indecent liberties with that lady's character. A third person (enemy to both parties) counterfeited the gentleman's hand, and sent her an obscene and scurrilous letter. The injured and enraged fair, fully satisfied that her apostate lover was the author, sent for him; and on his coming took him into her dressing room, and locked the door: "I have sent for you, Sir, (said Miss T—) to punish your insolence and cruelty; the world, no doubt, will censure me, and call my conduct madness: you will be acquitted; I shall be condemned; but you, Sir, have wantonly robbed me of my reputation, and I hold life without it insupportable." Upon which she presented him with the letter, and opening a drawer took out a brace of pistols, and insisted on his taking one. In vain Mr. H— protested his innocence; he swore he was an entire stranger to the letter till that very moment, and wished to discover the author. All this was considered as hypocrisy, as cowardice added to the blackest villainy, and she continued in her resolution; accordingly he accepted of a pistol, and retired to the opposite corner; she fired and missed him, and he discharged his pistol through the ceiling. He again protested his innocence: "Hold, Sir!" said she, and immediately produced another brace, and, as before, insisted upon his taking one: it was in vain to refuse, and once more they retreated. She fired and shot him through the elbow, and he again discharged his pistol in the ceiling. "Now, Sir, (says she) you are at liberty to retire; I have redeemed my character only in part; I seriously advise you never to injure the reputation of a woman; for the loss of it must, if she has any sense of shame, be followed with a loss of life." Upon which she retired and shot herself."

July 22. A letter from Paris says, "It is whispered that the island of Corfica, with all its domains, is going to be delivered over to the prince of Monaco, who is lately arrived here, it is said, for that purpose. All his highness's lands on the continent are on this occasion to be transferred to France."

Letters received here from Carthagena, in the Spanish West Indies, relate, that the revolution of the natives of Chili, and the southern provinces of Peru, was entirely completed in the month of December last; that the Spaniards were totally driven out of the country, and a descendant of the ancient Incas placed on the throne of those extensive territories.

Advice is received, that the French consul at Goa, in the Indies, with his wife, family and servants, have been massacred by the inhabitants. The English and Dutch settlements on the same coast are under very great apprehensions of a visit from them, on which account the strictest military discipline is observed.

July 23. Some dispatches were received on Wednesday from the court of Madrid, said to be particularly relative to the expected war between the Spaniards and the states of Barbary; and immediately after they had been perused, summonses were issued for a privy council to meet for the purpose of taking them under consideration.

July 24. On Thursday last the privy council adjourned the report of the lords of trade and plantations upon the conduct of an American governor, till Thursday next, at one o'clock in the forenoon. The hearing was attended by a respectable and crowded audience; among them many of the principal gentry from all the American provinces and from the West India islands were present. The counsel on the other side will be heard on Thursday. An appeal upon a report of this nature was never before argued; and it was deemed a very coarse and strange performance by the counsel against it, and otherwise much abused. This being a cause of much public expectation for more than eighteen months past, the lords are detained in town a week longer, and a decision will be concluded upon before the usual summer recess.

Letters by the Fox East Indian bring an account, that the French have got at the Mauritius a very considerable fleet of men of war ready to put to sea; that they are building several strong-forts and batteries, the materials for which they carried with them from

Europe. The letters also bring an account of the death of James Stewart, Esq; of the island of St. Helena.

The following very extraordinary intelligence is copied from the Hague Gazette, arrived this day, and is in that paper dated—London, July 13. "The great mogul having, it is said, resolved to quit the reins of government, has appointed col. Morrison, his ambassador to our court, in order to treat with his Britannic majesty concerning his abdication, and the cession of the whole empire of Indostan to the British crown. This ambassador, who is just arrived here from Delhi, is vested with full powers to transact this important business; and the emperor, his master, has assigned him three lacks of rupees (37,500^l.) to support his embassy with dignity. The success of this negotiation will increase the annual revenue of Britain to twenty millions. This unexpected affair, whether true or false, has already produced the good effect to suspend the act of regulations (for the East India company we suppose they mean) and the departure of a commander in chief will probably be supplied by a viceroy, with a numerous body of civil and military officers; and, in consequence, the East India company will be confirmed in all their rights and privileges in India, in order to induce them to give all the assistance possible to the minister, in the government of so vast an empire. This intelligence has already greatly raised India-stock, and has produced many councils at St. James's, where all the members of the council have been summoned to attend for several days, in order to decide, whether it will be for the good of the nation to embrace this great offer. Col. Morrison received last week, by the way of land, the final instructions from his court for proceeding in this business. It remains only to be added, that our East India company have received from several foreign ministers the most flattering proposals for engaging with them in carrying on the commerce of Asia. We are assured that these offers have been rejected, the company being of opinion, that they will not stand in need of any foreign assistance." Our readers may make what comments they please upon this most extraordinary paragraph—and *he*.

It is said that the place of field marshal of his majesty's forces, vacant by the death of lord Tyrawley, will not be filled up immediately, but continue dormant for some time.

N E W - Y O R K, September 16.

On the 3d instant a further and very strict search was made for printing materials (concealed by Ford, the money maker) in the swamp where the press was found, when, after much diligence exerted, a set of plates for printing the currencies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, with a quantity of types and other utensils for carrying on the counterfeiting bills of each province, were discovered and secured. In the course of his flight he put off some Jersey bills, of his own manufacture, amongst the Indians, who being afterwards apprized that they were counterfeited, very cheerfully joined in the pursuit of this most pernicious artifice.

Positive accounts are received that Ford and King were at Fort Augusta, near Susquehannah, on the 29th of August, he was hovering in a canoe on one of the branches of that river, so he is not very likely to escape.

We are just now informed that Ford and King were on the 5th instant at a village called Annaquauga, and the chafscurs expected to be up with them the next night.

We are assured that Benjamin Franklin, Esq; will embark in one of the early London fall ships, for this city, on his way to Philadelphia. The captains Miller, Lawrence and Chambers were to sail from thence on the first of August.

Sept. 20. Wednesday evening arrived here in 23 days from the Bay, the snow Esher, capt. Dunn, bound to Boston, but put in here being in want of provisions; he reports that there are about 20 of the most desperate of the negroes still in arms; that five who were taken were executed in the following manner, viz. one hang'd, three burnt, and one gibbeted alive.

Their plan (which was laid with such art as to give it a probability of success) was to have murdered every white person and their adherents; but the full execution of it was happily prevented by the confession of one of the conspirators who had been taken—that since the beginning of the insurrection, they had murdered about 20 white people—that a man of war was arrived there from Jamaica, and they had sent for another to protect them—that they were in great want of provisions and none to be had, the trade being entirely at an end. No logwood or mahogany cut this year, and what had been left of what was cut before, washed away with the floods. That in 6 weeks upwards of 40 negroes had gone over to the Spaniards, who protected and refused to deliver them up; and 20 more in one gang went off just before he left the Bay; that most of the white people were preparing to leave it, with their negroes and effects, some of them intending to settle in Georgia, being very apprehensive the Spaniards would come down upon them, and make reprisals for the salvage of the Spanish register ship *Thetis*, which