

TS EMPLOYMENT,
JNG man of an unexceptionable cha-
r, who writes a good hand, and is well
book-keeping and the management of a
r further particulars enquire of the Prin-
tf

December 3, 1773.
d, now in good repair, and entered on
ctly, in Anne Arundel county, near Her-
, and about five miles from Lower Marl-

EE hundred and twenty-five acres of land,
ereon are a compleat new dwelling house
brick chimnies, kitchen, smoke house,
e, quarter, corn house, stable, and two
uses, with a new paled garden and yard.
is very level and extremely valuable for
n, wheat, rye, or tobacco; there are a-
eres of meadow ground now cleared, and
able quantity more may be cleared fit for
o apple orchards, one of which is very
roduces as fine fruit as any in this province:
ufficient quantity of board and rail tim-
port the said plantation for many ages
ere is on the said land a new storehouse,
well situated on the public road for sell-
dry or wet goods; also eleven buhels of
7 of rye now on the ground, six months
be given to the purchaser with security if
Any person inclinable to purchase the
ay for further particulars apply to Mr.
Contee merchant at Nottingham, or to the
on the premises.

JAMES STONE.

be HIREd by the month, or year,
REE SLAVES, together, or separate;
e a carpenter and cooper, another a black-
e third a collier, and understands some
ke carpenters business.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER.

CHARD BURLAND,
TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

LONDON,

E foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, de-
fied, takes this method to acquaint the
hat he has opened shop at the house where
Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the
ouffe.

akes this opportunity to assure those ladies
lemen who may please to favour him with
om, that he will make it his constant en-
oy punctuality, and a strict attention to
to merit their lasting approbation.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.
persons who have any demands against the
estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, de-
are desired to bring their accounts in legal-
d, that they may be adjusted, and all those
to the said estate, are desired to make im-
payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.
The times of several valuable Tailors to
be of.

Prince-George's county, Nov. 21, 1773.
MITTED to my custody as a runaway
ertain Jacob Tharp, as he says a Jerseyman
and has been a soldier in Amherst's regiment,
39 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high,
well made, and appears to have had a small
his left eye: has on a red lappelled outside
with leather buttons, a striped lincsey under
a check shirt and a white one under it, of-
trousers, worsted hose and a pair of pretty
oes. His master, if he has one, is desired to
rges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.
YSE and PARKER,
and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,
KE this method to acquaint the public,
that they have just furnished themselves with
quantity of the best materials for the coach-
business, which they now carry on, in all
ous branches, at their shop just without the
gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter
ves they can give as great satisfaction to those
and gentlemen who please to favour them
their commands as any of the trade, as they
nd many years experience in the most eminent
proved of shops in London. All orders shall
rually executed on the shortest notice and on
t reasonable terms.

Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-
business as usual, and hopes, from his con-
deavours to oblige, for a continuance of em-
ment from the public.

GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1478.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 6, 1774.

W A R S A W, September 23.

THE following are some of the cardinal laws, concerning which, the three courts will not suffer any kind of contradiction:
ARTICLE I. "The crown of Poland shall be for ever elective, and never otherwise; and the succession to the throne for ever abolished; so that whoever shall be guilty of any attempt to render it hereditary shall be ipso facto an enemy of his country, and punished as such.

II. "Foreign candidates to the throne having been the chief and most common occasion of troubles and divisions among the citizens, it is enacted, that for the future no person shall be elected king of Poland and great duke of Lithuania, but a Pole of noble parentage, native of Poland, and having estates therein; and that all foreign princes shall be for ever excluded.

"The sons or grandsons of a king cannot be elected immediately after the death of their father or grandfather, but there must be an interval of at least two reigns before they can be eligible.

III. "The government of Poland shall be for ever republican, free, and independent. The true principle of this government consisting in the strict execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the balance of the powers of the three orders, viz. of the king, the senate, and the equestrian order. A permanent council shall be established, which shall be vested with the fullest executive powers, and to which the equestrian order, hitherto excluded from all state employments during the intervals of the diets, shall be admitted, as will be more fully explained in the arrangements hereafter to be made in concert with the three ministers.

"The said permanent council, uniting in the three orders of the state all authority, shall, under the presidency of the king, have the distribution of all employments and graces."

NAPLES, Sept. 28. Their Sicilian majesties returned from the island of Procita on Saturday last in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their majesties return to this city, an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been discontented at the high price of provisions, (some essential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ships with cheese for Naples, which produced a great scarcity of that necessary article at Palermo: these ships, however, were stopped just without the harbour, and their cargoes sold at the market price, to the people, by order of the praetor, Prince Cassaro, who was soon after seized with the strangury, and died the 20th instant. This nobleman having been attended during his illness by the viceroy's (the marquis de Fogliani's) surgeon, a suspicion arose amongst the rioters, that the viceroy wished his death; whereupon they proceeded to the number of about thirty thousand, to the viceroy's palace, where the prince Pietra Persia, son of the prince of Butera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the viceroy. This young nobleman seeing them enter the apartment, resolutely asked what they would have? and upon being answered, the life of the viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they should forbear, saying, spare the life of this innocent old man, or first take mine. This spirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to spare the viceroy's life on his account, but insisted that he should instantly quit the kingdom; upon which the prince attended him to the water-side, where a Genoese vessel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters, having detected one of their number secreting some of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life lost during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the archbishop for their viceroy.

L O N D O N, October 9.

A gentleman, in an address to Lord North, says: "Not one of those ships established in the New-York trade will receive the tea on board, ordered to be sent to North America on the East India company's account. Only the friends of Hutchinson and Oliver choose to carry it to Boston, and it is under cover of an armament they even hope to land it there."

The same gentleman concludes his address thus: "A storm is now gathering in America which will either ruin the friends and dependents of my Lord Bute in this country, or separate the colonies for ever from its dominions."

Oct. 16. The expectations of the friends to liberty are strongly revived at the report of the death of Col. Luttrell, who, it is said, died a few days since, in his tour to the continent, whither he had accompanied his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

If the report of the death of Col. Luttrell should prove true, it will occasion no small embarrassment to the ministry, as the sheriff, it is thought, will dis-

claim all obedience to the speaker's warrant, for the election of another member for Middlesex.

Extract of a letter from Lagos, in the province of Algarve, in Portugal, to a merchant at Rotterdam, dated August 23, 1773.

"The inhabitants of this province have been lately much terrified by several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for near two days. On the 27th of last month, about eight o'clock in the morning, the first shock was felt at Castro Mazin, a little frontier town on the west side of the mouth of the river Guadiana: It lasted for the space of half a minute, in which time a religious house, belonging to the Dominican friars, was thrown down, as were several other houses, the falling of which killed many people. The river Guadiana swelled much above its banks, and deluged out a great quantity of water, which overflowed the country a long way, and did considerable damage, sweeping away cattle, corn, fruits, and every thing in its way. Many of the vessels in the bay lost their anchors, and were thrown on shore; a great number of fishing boats were thrown on the land, and several men perished. The rocks on the banks of the Guadiana were moved in several places, and several large pieces fell, which, by their size, the height they fell from, and the undulating motion from the earth beneath, either buried themselves in the ground, or in the bed of the river. The same shock was felt, and nearly about the same time, at all the towns along the coast, from the Guadiana to Cape St. Vincent's, being about 27 leagues, especially here and at Faro, where the hospital was thrown down, the house of mercy, and some other houses much damaged, and several small vessels and fishing boats were thrown on shore, but happily no lives were lost, as have yet been heard of. What is remarkable, the swell of the sea was very perceptible, nearly at the same time, along the whole coast, and so palpable, that the people in the vessels felt the risings, and one in Faro harbour was pulled under water by her anchors holding fast, but happily no people were on board. The fishermen here have suffered pretty much in their boats, &c. but no other damage was done, though the shock was felt very sensibly; smaller shocks were felt at uncertain periods till the 19th at night, when they happily subsided, without any more dangerous consequences."

Oct. 25. Letters from Rome advise, that the reason for the revolt of the people at Palermo, was on account of the viceroy's granting permission for exporting grain and oil, to the same Genoese, who in 1764, during a great dearth of provisions, had amassed no less a sum than half a million of crowns by his monopolizing the necessaries of life.

Oct. 26. It was yesterday reported at St. James's, that his majesty had sent a congratulatory letter to his holiness the pope, for his spirited conduct in suppressing the Jesuits.

We are assured by a person who pretends to speak from the most authentic information, that nothing has prevented the resignation of lord North, since his difference with the friends of the late duke of Bedford in March last, relative to India affairs; but waiting to fix on a proper person to succeed him. J—n was proposed, but was rejected in the closet.

A snow packet from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with some creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themselves masters of Merida in Mexico.

By several recent dispatches from Paris, we learn that something bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Versailles; and the courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conspiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the king of France instantly to declare war against Great-Britain, or, in case of refusal, to have seized his person. The dispatches actually mention, that the duke de Broglie, count de Guignes, and two other noblemen, had in effect so far got the French king into their possession, that the duke de Broglie absolutely told his majesty, that he would go to Turin as ambassador extraordinary, and that the count de Guignes must and should depart that very instant for the court of Great-Britain. Happily for the king, the duke d'Aguillon, who had previously intimated to his majesty the general outlines of this conspiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before these bold demands upon the king were made by the duke de Broglie; when the king seeing the necessity of seeming to give way to the duke de Broglie, pretended to yield himself up entirely to him. The duke de Broglie, overjoyed with this conquest, was going from the king's apartments; but to his great astonishment was presented with the letter de cachet in less than a minute de par le roy. The denouement of this plot seems to account for lord Stormont's long absence from the court of Versailles; for had it succeeded, and had lord Stormont been there on the spot, it is far from being improbable but his person, or at least his papers, would have been seized."

A letter received last Friday from Bruges, by a gentleman at the west end of the town, assures us, that on

the night preceding the date of the letter at ten o'clock, all the superiors of the English college of Jesuits in that town, were suddenly expelled and turned into the street, to the great surprize and amazement not only of themselves, but of the whole town. The students, or young Jesuits, were suffered to remain—but they resented the inhuman treatment of their superiors so much, that they tore and destroyed almost all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deserted the college, to take their fate along with their superiors.

Oct. 26. The state of the finances of this country was such last year (the eleventh of a profound peace) as not to enable the minister to lessen the national debt; and the sinking fund receiving no aid from a lottery, and there being a falling off of 100,000l. and upwards, in the receipt of the customs, beside considerable deficiencies in other branches of the revenue, it is presumed nothing will be paid off the next. This then being the case, there cannot be a more proper time for applying the produce of the sales of unserviceable ships and stores belonging to the navy to the public use, and thereby, in all probability, prevent the king's subjects from being loaded with fresh taxes in the 12th year of peace.

D U B L I N, November 1.

The Shepherdes, Wright, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-seed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overset in a gale of wind off Ullant, on the French coast, and totally lost the 9th instant. The captain and crew were taken up by a West-Indianman from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantes.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, (South-Carolina) Dec. 6.

Last Wednesday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling, master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India company in London, and consigned to Roge Smith, Esq; and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three-pence sterling a pound, imposed (in the year 1767) by the very same act of parliament of Great Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, pains and glass, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, without our consent, and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expressly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the colonies in all cases whatsoever—which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal power, to raise hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of heaven—and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm for, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships, had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thursday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the great hall over the exchange at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done in the present case?

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday—and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously requested to take the chair, was placed therein.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen-in-trade should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more teas, that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our consent—which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

"We the underwritten, do hereby agree, not to import, either indirectly, any teas that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America."

It was next proposed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the East-India company's tea had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty which they apprehended to be unconstitutionally laid, would be exceedingly disagreeable to their fellow-citizens, and