

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
The gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the papers will be returned to the intended subscribers in a few days, in order that he may at the number subscribed for. Subscriptions may be made by the printers hereof.
The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number 1. to be ornamented with two copper-plate prints) will be published on the 1st of January next.

August 18, 1773.
away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge, the 8th inst. an English convict named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, fair complexion, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands forward than the others: had on when he was taken up, an osuabiig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and new shoes: he pretends to know the name of a sailor, may have changed his name, and otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass. Who takes up and secures said servant, to that he had again, shall have if 30 miles from the place, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON,
PRINTS EMPLOYMENT;
A young man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well book-keeping, and the management of a printing office. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

CHARLES BURLAND,
TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,
FROM
LONDON,

foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint that he has opened shop at the house where Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the house.
takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands, that he will make it his constant endeavour by punctuality, and a strict attention to merit their lasting approbation.

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

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

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.
and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London, take this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a quantity of the best materials for the coach business, which they now carry on, in all its branches, at their shop just without the gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, as any of the trade, as they have many years experience in the most eminent kind of shops in London. All orders shall be usually executed on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness business as usual, and hopes, from his endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of command from the public.

DOLLARS REWARD.
November 27, 1773.
away from the subscriber in Dorchester County, an Irish servant-man, about five feet ten inches high, named Joseph Anderson, after, but 'tis like he may change his name, in visage, about thirty years of age, wears his hair tied behind, but short, gray headed, when he went away, old fur coat, a thin hat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered with black leather breeches, a pair of ribbed stockings, a pair of English shoes, pinkish buckles, English hat cut in the fashion, check black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis supposed he has taken with him about eighteen or twenty pounds in cash that was stolen. Whoever finds said servant, so that his master may get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS ENNALLS, Jr.
GREEN and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1774.

SMYRNA, September 3.

THE 16th of last month the Russian fleet appeared before Bodroun, bombarded that town and castle, half of which they destroyed, and burnt a ship and galley in the port, which were just finished and ready to sail. This expedition cost the Greeks dear, for the Turks, after the departure of the Russian ships, murdered almost every one of them in revenge.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4. The defeat of the Russians in the island of Stanchio is confirmed by the arrival of an express, which hath brought here four sacks filled with the scalps of the Russians who were killed in that enterprize.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 28. Mr. Pallas, one of the learned who were travelling in this vast empire to make discoveries in natural history, has found, near the river Jeni, a mass of iron naturally soft and pliant, and weighing 152 Russian pounds, which he has sent to the imperial academy in this city. This mass, which in its form greatly resembles a sponge, is perforated throughout with small holes, filled with little particles of a beautiful polish and an amber colour. It bends easily without the help of fire; requires but very little heat to work it, and all sorts of utensils may be made of it; but when put in a large fire, to purify a great piece at once, it becomes granulated and brittle, and ceases to be easily pliable. This iron was found on the top of a mountain covered with wood, at a small distance from mount Renuer.

VENICE, Oct. 9. We are informed by letters from Constantinople, that the grand Signior hath made magnificent presents to the commanders and officers of his army, and sent to the subalterns and soldiers two thousand purses, equal to three millions of French money: which hath so animated the Turkish troops; that it is said there is not one amongst them who is not ambitious to shed his blood for the service of so generous a sovereign.

VIENNA, Oct. 12. The disciplined troops which compose the Ottoman army abandoning themselves often to excess, the imperial court has thought proper, in the present circumstances, to take new precautions for securing its frontiers from insult. In consequence thereof the Austrian line has been reinforced from one end to the other. General Preiss has had orders to advance with the troops under his command, from the river Alita, along the frontier of Transylvania, as far as the Bannat of Temeswar. Engineers have been charged to visit all the fortresses of Transylvania, and to give directions for the necessary reparations. New redoubts have been built in the defiles, by which people may pass from Wallachia into the grand principality. Orders have at the same time been sent to general Nudafdy to fortify Kaslanowitz on the frontiers of Servia, as well as the isle formed by the river Una near the said town. [Notwithstanding the gloom here put upon this intelligence by the French, it looks very much as if the court of Vienna were going to break with the Turks.]

HAGUE, Oct. 24. Prince Gallitzin, envoy extraordinary from the court of Russia, has received the following letter from count Romanzow:

"The seraskier Numan Pacha having re-assembled the remains of his corps after his defeat near Budgiac Kainardgi, and having also received a reinforcement from Silistria, detached from Carafow the Pacha Dgiasser, with 10,000 men, mostly infantry, with artillery, to seize upon Hirsowa; and, in order to cover the enterprize, ordered the Pachas Czerkes and Arnaut to make a movement on the side of lieutenant general Ungern, posted at Bahadagh. The 14th of September Dgiasser appeared under the castle of Hirsowa, and attacked the corps under general Suwarow, who kept him in play till he was joined by a brigade from an island on the Danube, on the arrival of which they both fell on the enemy, who finding himself enveloped on both sides, was forced to retire in great disorder. He was pursued 30 miles, and had 1200 men killed, and 200 made prisoners, above half of whom are dangerously wounded. Six cannon and one mortar, with a great quantity of provisions and ammunition, have by this action fallen into our hands."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29. The circumstantial account of what happened between the Russians and the inhabitants of the isle of Stanchio, being the most shocking affair ever heard of; even in the most barbarous times, we have just received by some of our ships arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of August last it was discovered to the Russian admiral at the isle of Paros, that three Turkish men of war were near, and that they might be easily taken. Upon this information eight Russian men of war, and three frigates, with about seventy transports, were dispatched, under the command of admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkish ships were informed of their design, and made their escape. One of the ships, called the Geillia, took shelter under the guns of the fortresses of Bodorum, in the island of Stanchio; but the Russians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any resistance could be made by the garrison, and made off. In the mean time about 800

Russians landed upon the island, opposite the fortresses; where a brisk skirmish happened between them and the garrison; but no sooner was the news spread that the Russians had burnt a Turkish man of war on the other side of the fortresses, but the whole inhabitants assembled in a body, and furiously fell upon the Russians, who finding themselves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ships, when about 800 who could not get on board, laid down their arms; and surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithstanding they had surrendered, inhumanly killed every one of them. As soon as this affair was made known to the Russian commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the island, sword in hand, and kill every male, without distinction of nation, age or station, which order was cruelly executed, a few only escaped into the woods, and were saved. It is said that admiral Spiritow is recalled, to answer for his conduct in this affair before the empress.

The war between Russia and the Porte is become more vigorous than ever; and orders have of late been issued at Petersburg to raise one man out of every hundred of all her imperial majesty's subjects, which will turn out 100,000 recruits; a large fleet is ordered for the Mediterranean, and another is ordered to join the naval force in the Archipelago.

LONDON, October 16.

The Portuguese minister, in answer to a remonstrance of a particular consul, replied, that luxury, gaming, and dissipation, would complain of the most reasonable duties, as a hardship.

Oct. 19. A correspondent informs us, that the pines and firs in the wilds of North America yield, when wounded, a thick sap, which oozes out, and is caught in little wooden pans, wherein it concretes into a solid mass, and is, without any other preparation, one of the most admirable balsamic pectorals in nature.

Oct. 25. Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards have obliged the emperor of Morocco to a peace, and to withdraw his forces from Ceuta, owing, it is said, to the great number of Spanish men of war now in the Mediterranean, who hinder the Algerines from coming out with their piratical barques, either to the relief of Ceuta, or to plunder, which is their chief support.

Oct. 29. After the breaking up of the admiralty board yesterday morning, orders were sent to the commissioners of Plymouth dock-yard to fit out four frigates of war for his majesty's service immediately.

A private letter from the Hague says, that the general opinion there is, that there will be a war throughout Europe before the month of April 1774.

We hear a lieutenant-general and six major-generals are to be appointed in the new command in Ireland.

By a courier just arrived from the continent, we are informed that a revolution has happened in Denmark, and that the dowager queen is in possession of the crown. The king is said to be deposed; this business has been brought about entirely by his Prussian majesty.

It must convey a secret satisfaction to every honest heart, and friend to liberty, to hear that Lord Camden is looked upon at St. James's with a very favourable eye; and farther, that whenever a change happens in the law department, which it is thought will be in a short time, his lordship will have every honourable deference paid him.

Oct. 30. An account is said to be received from Spain, that the city of Quito, in the South Seas, was swallowed up by an earthquake, the 20th of April last; but as the earth was in agitation five days before, the lives of most of the inhabitants were saved.

It was yesterday confidently reported, that our court had sent over a very strong and spirited remonstrance to the king of Prussia, for his late conduct in seizing the timber belonging to our merchants.

The lords of the treasury have desired the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general upon the verdict given in favour of Mr. Fabrigas, against general Molyneux, governor of Minorca. Three thousand pounds is a larger sum than government can conveniently part with at this juncture; therefore they are endeavouring, if possible, to evade the payment by moving for a new trial. This is the most important cause, as appears by the trial just published, that ever came before an English jury, even more so than the suppression of general warrants. Mr. Fabrigas, a considerable merchant in the island of Minorca, is taken by a military force from his house; confined several days in a dungeon appropriated to the use of condemned prisoners; and a sentinel placed before the prison, to prevent his wife and children administering to his necessities; or coming within thirty yards of the gate; After he had experienced all the miseries of this dreadful situation, he was hurried on board a ship between three and four o'clock in the morning; and banished to Carthagena for twelve months, without the least proof of guilt, or even the form of a trial. He made his escape from thence, and, by the assistance of a nobleman who is an ornament to his country, brought his case before that palladium of liberty, an English jury; a tribunal

which arbitrary men will ever dread; they have expressed their abhorrence of such acts of cruelty, by finding a verdict for Mr. Fabrigas, with three thousand pounds damages. Serjeant Glyn, who was counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, made a reply to the defence set up by the general, in which he distinguished himself more as an able lawyer, and a friend to liberty, than in any of the causes in behalf of his friend Mr. Wilkes.

Nov. 1. The king of Prussia, though he does not chuse to declare himself openly the enemy of Great-Britain, yet he is taking every method to irritate us to a declaration of war against him. He is barring every avenue of commerce between the two nations; oppressing the English merchants within his dominions, and threatening his own subjects if they offered us any encouragement. This haughty ambitious plunderer is almost ripe for chastisement.

Nov. 2. An express was sent on Sunday to Tottenham, to the lord mayor, to acquaint him of the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, that his lordship may issue out his precepts for holding a wardmote for the election of another alderman.

Sir Joseph Yorke, by his long residence in Holland; it is well known, is well acquainted with the policy of the Dutch, as well as of the neighbouring nations; and we are informed that it is from him that our ministry hear what is going forward in that part of the world. We are likewise informed that he has very lately acquainted them that some business is now in agitation between the prince of Orange and the king of Prussia, and he would advise England to provide against the worst. From that known plotting head of this little great Frederick it is feared something very dangerous to the peace of this nation is now in birth; and unless our ministry are such skilful midwives as to procure an abortion, we shall be surprized with something monstrous.

By letters lately received from Bengal, we are informed that the Seapoys, with some regular troops in the East-India company's service, had been totally defeated in two different engagements, and their commanders killed. The Indians, against whom they fought, are a branch of the Marattos in that province, and an experienced officer is set out at the head of upwards of 2000 regulars.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 20.

Advices are just received here from the Crimea of a very signal victory gained by the Russian troops there, over the combined armies of the rebellious Russians, Cossacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Duels Guey, the successor of Crim Guey. Chan Duels was appointed grand commander of all the forces belonging to the sublime Porte for the re-subduing Crim Tartary to the dominion of the grand signior, and sailed from Constantinople with eighteen ships of the third division, and a great number of galleys and smaller vessels, and about fifteen thousand men on board, a train of artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and stores: Having received intelligence that the rebel army in the Crimea, had retired from thence to Ockzakow at the mouth of the Boristhenes; in Budziac Tartary, the chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies, and protection from the sublime Porte soon gained the rebels to his assistance; thus considerably reinforced; he attacked and took almost all the strong places which the Russians had possessed themselves of, driving them out of the capital city of Bachiferai to the fort of Jernicale; on the Ithmus of Perekop, where they maintained themselves against the united forces till the beginning of the present month, when a reinforcement of 3000 horse and 7000 foot arriving, the Russians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiferai, before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 5000 taken prisoners, with all the cannon, ammunition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmost precipitation towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Russians entered Bachiferai in triumph, which place they are now fortifying in the strongest manner.

Expresses are daily arriving from Sir Joseph Yorke, so that there is something in agitation which makes the motions of a certain power very doubtful with respect to the English.

Six ships of 30 guns, 5 of 40, 12 frigates of 30 and 36 guns, and 20 galleys had orders to fit out from Marseilles, to be well furnished with arms and warlike stores, to take on board 6000 troops, with 4 months provisions; it is thought a design is meditated by France against a certain republic in Italy, which has given offence to that court.

Nov. 6. A merchant just arrived from Norwich says, that the greatest numbers of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for some years; it is in some measure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almost a total stop has been put to that with the port of Dantzic.

Nov. 9. This being lord mayor's day Frederick Bull, Esq; lord mayor elect, accompanied by the late lord