

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
G.S. and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers, and ladies habit-makers, take this method to the public, that they have just imported a large quantity of the best materials for the stay-making business, and are moved into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lived. All orders from their customers in either of the above branches of business be thankfully received, and speedily executed.

Ladies and gentlemen from the country to send the cash for such goods as they please to order.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.
away last Sunday night from the subscriber, William Queich, an old, tall, slim made man, who when he went away a whitish coarse jacket, old leather breeches, osenabergite stockings, old shoes new soled, and a hat. He stole and carried away with him a check ditto, a pair of new shoes, four stockings, a vest with the fore-parts made of flag, a small silver watch, maker's name Perrets, London, No. 7677, a pair of hand-buckles carved, a set stock-buckle marked a set broach, a silver collar that has been cut to be cut in two and not done, with other things not known what, and several other tedious to mention. He served the latter this time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk. Whoever will take up said fellow and send, so that he may be brought to justice, give three pounds reward, paid by
ISAAC M' HARD.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
subscriber having furnished himself with materials for carrying on the staymaking business for the encouragement from ladies and for their orders for stays, which they may have executed in the best and newest fashion, and on the shortest notice. Orders being carried on under the direction of Littlemore, who carried on business for Charles Wallace in Annapolis for several years and these last seven years for Mr. Alexander, and of late for his widow in London.

CHARLES LANSDALE.
I still continue to ride as a by-post from Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, may be left at the following places, viz. Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wicomico; Newport; Allen's-Fresh; Port-Tobacco; Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladen-George-Town; at the Printing-Office; with Mr. Levi Groome, post-riding to Frederickburg to Annapolis; and at the subscriber's house, Piscataway; at which places the will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

away from the subscriber's plantation, near Upper Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, speaks much in that dialect, and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat, white shirt, worsted stockings, shoes, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever will find the said servant, and delivers him to Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the person living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive a twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if more, and three pounds if out of the province what the law allows.
JOHN DORSEY.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.
old to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third day in March next, agreeable to an act of the Assembly.

The following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjacent to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 13; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the containing 390½ acres of good well timbered wood orchards of peaches and apples, and considerable improvements; likewise 16 land in the said town of Piscataway, being a tract of land called Hazard and Nerer with considerable improvements on it. And fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel called John and Priscilla, containing 100 acres. I shall attend two days preceding each sale, on the said lands, in order to show them to purchasers. Six months credit will be given half the purchase money, upon giving bond of unquestionable security, to
GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

JOHN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1487.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1774.

ALEPPO, August 31.

THE Turks say that they have not for 86 years past experienced the calamity of the plague to that degree they have lately at Bassora and Bagdad. On the 19th of January last, the plague broke out in the suburbs of the last mentioned place, and began to spread into the city; and in the month of February, March, and April, its progress was so rapid, that out of 400,000 inhabitants, there remained but about a fourth part. The inhabitants of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Hussein, and Iman Mussa, all proved the victims of the contagion. The pilgrims who came to those places in April, as usual, to pay their devotions, found nothing but dead carcases and empty habitations. The pilgrims from Iman Aly, and the Jewish families who had escaped from Bagdad, went to Bassora, and carried the contagion there, towards the end of March. The Christians and Francks took the necessary precautions to escape the infection; but the Mussulmen felt the effects of it most dreadfully. Eight thousand Turks, in one quarter of the town only, died between the 15th and 25th of April; and out of 500 domestics belonging to the governor, he had but one slave left alive, who was employed in fetching rice for the subsistence of his master. There were 100,000 inhabitants in that city, out of which 80,000 died, 5000 escaped to the Persian Gulph, 5000 others recovered from the distemper, and 10,000 were so happy as to escape the infection. The hot weather in May put a stop to the distemper at Bagdad, and by the 10th of June Bassora was free from it. An Armenian Roman Catholic priest, 80 years of age, who practised as a physician, entirely escaped the infection, though exposed to it daily in relieving others. The tribes of Arabs, encamped between Bassora and Bagdad, suffered prodigiously. Kerim Khan, regent of Persia, by drawing a line of troops along the frontiers of his kingdom, preserved it from contagion. The chief of the English factory at Bassora retired to his country house, but the plague pursuing him, he found means to escape to Mascat on-board a small English vessel. The merchants, and other English there, endeavouring to follow his example, embarked on board another vessel, but had the misfortune to be taken by the pirates of the island of Karek, and carried to Benderik, a port in Persia, where they are treated but indifferently. The sick that were left behind in the hospital all died. The bishop of Babylon shut himself up, in hopes to escape the infection by that means; but having lost all his domestics, he was forced to go out to procure subsistence, and being seized with the plague, died of it.

DANTZICK, Nov. 20. We had hitherto some hopes to remain a free and independent commercial town, by the aid and assistance of our antient protector, the king of Poland, and the diet; but now finding that is lost, and that our city will absolutely be enslaved by the king of Prussia, the greatest part of the inhabitants have already left this place, and several are about removing, with their families and stock in trade, to different commercial towns; so that the greatest part of the finest houses, which formerly were crowded with tenants are now shut up.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12. The day before yesterday the king arrived here from the castle at Gripsholm. His majesty being informed that the inhabitants of this capital were preparing to celebrate his return with marks of joy, gave the magistrates to understand that he was highly satisfied with their offered marks of affection, but that he should receive greater satisfaction if they would employ what they intended to expend in shewing their respect to him in applying it to the relief of the poor. In consequence of the above notice a considerable sum was distributed among a great number of necessitous families. Next day, after the king's arrival, there was a grand circle at the castle, and on this occasion, the Sieur. Winblad had the honour to be presented to his majesty. What renders the above gentleman remarkable is, that having served among the confederates in Poland, he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and exiled to Siberia, whence he had the good luck to escape, under the conduct of the famous baron Benelski, a native of Hungary, with whom, after having suffered almost unheard of dangers, he arrived at Canton in China, from whence he sailed to Europe, and at length regained his native country.

LONDON, November 29.

A gentleman at Easingwold in Yorkshire, has this year 1100 bushels of potatoes from 2 acres, 3 rods, 7 perches of land, which extraordinary produce he disposed of to the poor at a moderate price, immediately upon being taken up.

Lord Chatham, though in perfect health, still remains at his seat in Somersetshire, where it is thought he will continue the whole winter, as no house is yet taken for his town residence.

It may be depended upon, that whenever lord Mansfield retires from the king's bench, he will not advance to any other place under government.

We are assured, from indisputable authority, that the paragraph in the paper of last week, asserting that lord Clive had caused all his dependents at Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, to be made freemen of New Radnor, in Wales, is entirely false and groundless. It very fortunately happens, that by the constitutional charter of New Radnor, none but inhabitants and residents in that borough can be elected freemen thereof.

Thursday morning about eleven o'clock, Richard Channel, parish clerk of St. Michael's, in Southampton, went to the sexton, and told him there was a woman to be church'd at twelve; some little time afterwards, being in the church together, Channel told the sexton he need not wait, for he would stay till the clergyman and woman came. In about half an hour the sexton went to the church again, and found Channel hanging from a post of the gallery stairs: having no knife, he ran out to call assistance, and when they cut him down he was hardly dead, but it was too late for his recovery. The cause of this rash action is not easily accounted for, as he always appeared a cheerful, happy man.

Extract of a letter from George's Key, Honduras, dated September 6.

"The city of Guatimala, one of the largest in New Spain, and situate not far from us, was a few days ago destroyed by an earthquake, and entirely sunk under water, and many thousands of the inhabitants perished; those that escaped with their lives are in the greatest distress. The Spanish gentleman that is now here to adjust the affairs of the Thetis proposes to set out to-morrow for Guatimala, as it is reported that the directors of the great factory are all perished, among which are his uncle and brother."

Extract of a letter from Worcester, November 25.

"This day will probably see the close of one of the most spirited contests which has ever happened in this country. The friends of freedom and the constitution enlisted under the banners of liberty, and ranged under sir Wainkin Lewis; those under ministerial and corrupt corporate influence were headed by Thomas Bates Rous, esquire. The contest was equal for a whole week; it excited the admiration of every person who had the least spark of virtue remaining in his breast, to see the poor fellows throw down the gold upon the table which they had received as bribes to vote for Mr. Rous, declaring they would not sell their freedom, their birthrights; but alas! the influence of power, and the treasures of the East, seem likely finally to subdue the virtue of the electors. I mean the majority of one of the first and most opulent cities in this kingdom. Mr. Rous, must have spent near 20,000l. in attempting to procure a seat in parliament for only a few months, as he hath acquired no natural interest in the city of Worcester. Sir Wainkin Lewis having made use of no such undue influence, will certainly petition the house, and will as certainly succeed in his application. It is thought that this contest will spread an universal alarm over the whole kingdom, so as to be of the greatest use at the next general election, thereby causing an emulation of the glorious example set by the numerous, worthy, and independent, part of the freemen of Worcester."

Saturday came on at Guildhall the election of a representative to serve in parliament for the city, in the room of sir Robert Ladbroke, knight, deceased. The hall was opened at a quarter before twelve, by the common crier, in the usual manner. Mr. alderman Wilkes then came forward and addressed the livery in the following speech:

Gentlemen of the livery,

"We are now proceeding to the exercise of the most important powers with which we are entrusted by the constitution of this free country, and it is our great duty to be particularly careful to whom we delegate our share of the legislative authority, for on the conduct of our representatives in parliament depends, in a considerable degree, our own welfare, and that of our posterity. The gentleman whom I shall have the honour of proposing to my brother liverymen has so lately received such essential marks of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, that I am persuaded the wishes of this common hall have anticipated my nomination of our present worthy chief magistrate the right honourable Frederick Bull. I take the liberty, gentlemen, of recommending to you the lord mayor on the present vacancy, from the fullest conviction of his being a true friend of our country, and this invaluable constitution, a firm and intrepid guardian of our rights and privileges, an enemy to arbitrary power, and a determined assertor of national freedom. He is perfectly well known and esteemed by the livery of London as an upright, unexceptionable character, as an active and able magistrate. He has already given the most satisfactory proofs of a steady attachment to the public cause, and of his being a friend of the people. He has on a former occasion received the unanimous thanks of a very numerous common hall for his conduct in a very

important office. He now offers us his service in the most pure and disinterested manner, for he has expressly abjured all private advantages, all lucrative places, and contracts, all honours to himself, contented with the supreme honour of being approved by you, of representing his fellow citizens, in parliament, of being still more useful to us in the great council of the nation. Happy would this kingdom be were the majority of our representatives men of such noble and disinterested virtue; happy at least I trust will this city be, in holding out to the world such an example of public virtue as the present lord mayor gentlemen, our chief magistrate has declared to us, in the most explicit manner, what his conduct in parliament shall be. I believe there is not a gentleman of the livery but rests fully satisfied with that declaration. If, however, at any future period, his lordship should deviate from that great line of conduct, and those plain, substantial, solid assurances he has given us, if his public virtue should give way, and he should cease to be the friend of the people, which I believe impossible, even in these times of very general corruption and apostasy, I then pledge myself to you, that I will stand forth on these hutings, and move you, not only utterly to reprobate him, but publicly to condemn such treachery. The present parliament by law must soon expire, and no dissolution was ever so earnestly wished by an injured people. Our trust, therefore, in the gentleman who will have the honour of being elected must necessarily be of short duration, but I am persuaded such will be the conduct of our chief magistrate, that whatever opposition he may now meet with, he will have the support of every true Englishman at the general election. Permit me, gentlemen, to add, with respect to myself, that as I know I am by the law of the land one of the legal members of the county of Middlesex, although wickedly deprived of my seat in parliament by an abandoned ministry and venal senate, I have insisted on the secondary's not inserting my name in the list of those aldermen, who, according to the usage of the city, will now be proposed for your choice on the present vacancy."

The sheriffs entered on the business of the election, and the lord mayor, with those aldermen who have no seats in parliament, and John Roberts, esq; were feverally put up in nomination. The show of hands for the lord mayor was very great. The popular aldermen were clapped, the unpopular ones hissed; and a very respectable number of hands appeared for Mr. Roberts.

The Sheriffs declared the election, so have fallen on the right honourable the lord mayor, upon which a pole was demanded by Mr. Roberts against the lord mayor, and the pole declared to begin at half past one, and to close at four in the afternoon.

Dec. 6. Last Thursday the publisher of the Covent Garden magazine was brought up to the court of king's bench, Westminster, to receive sentence for publishing what was judged an indecent print in that magazine for May last; the court fined him 6s. 8d. and committed him to the king's bench prison for one month.

Wednesday general Keppel kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland.

Yesterday Mr. Roberts was so greatly insulted by some of the populace that he could not get out of the hall for some time after the poll was over, and was obliged to be guarded home by a party of constables.

Dec. 11. It is said that lord Sandwich has lessened the expences of the printer of an evening paper, against whom he had obtained a verdict, and has taken off 1000l. of the 2000l. damages.

We have fine hopes of the rising generation, when we consider what glorious struggles the young gentlemen at Eton are now making for liberty, and the free indulgence of such privileges as they think they have an undoubted right to. It seems the master of Eton school has judged it advisable to prohibit these high spirited youngsters from attending horse races; and what is still worse, he will not suffer any of them, though never so well born, to keep a pack of hounds. This has brought on a furious rebellion, and what will be the consequence the politicians of Eton cannot foresee. Seriously speaking, the ills arising from the education of our high born youth are owing to the ill judged indulgence of their parents, who furnish them with so much money that their passions are roused before they know how to moderate them; they are tempted to behave contrary to that sobriety which is necessary to advance their studies, and to act in contradiction to the discipline of the seminary to which they belong. In short, they ought to receive no money but what is given them through the hands of the master and tutors. This would confine them within just bounds, and create a proper reverence and regard for their teachers.

The last letters from Constantinople advise, that an English ship, named the Resolution, was lately wrecked on the coast of the Morea, in a violent gale of wind, and that the captain and crew were murdered by the natives.