

TO BE SOLD
premises, to the highest bidder, on the
of April, the lots and houses whereon
Jordan resided, in the city of An-
ey will be sold separately, or together,
the purchasers; two years credit will be
giving bond with security, to
WILLIAM BERNARD

March 2, 1774
d a likely young country born negro
aged twenty-six years, has had the small
pox, he has always been very healthy;
a want, may depend he is well quali-
fied for plantation work; for further
apply to Mr. Allen Quin in Annapolis.

LET ON CHARTER TO EUROPE,
440 hogheads of tobacco burden, now in
country. Also a ship of 550 hogheads, ex-
March. For terms apply to Mr. Collins
Annapolis.

ay from the subscriber's plantation, near
Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel
Irish convict servant, named Lawrence,
about eighteen years old, swarthy com-
m. made, speaks much in that dialect
took with him, a blue coat and waist-
breasted, white shirt, worked stockings,
and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever
the said servant, and delivers him to
ter, overseer or said plantation, or the
living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a
ty shillings if taken twenty miles from
ty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings
ty, and three pounds if out of the pro-
duces what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774
ed, from LONDON, and to be sold by the
subscriber,

d of healthy indentured servants, among
are some valuable tradesmen, consisting of
cabinet-makers, lawyers, shoe-makers,
tailors, smiths, bricklayers, hatters,
barbers, labourers, and a few servant wo-
men, a quantity of the best powder blue, wig
and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

to be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday
April next, a quantity of elegant mahe-
trures, consisting of Tall Boys, Desk Tables,
and Bedsteads, by
W. W.

gentleman, who is qualified to teach the
Arithmetic, by applying to the visitors of King
School, in the city of Annapolis, will be
with on the following terms. His annual
be £. 55 sterling certain, and £. 5 cur-
rent paid by each scholar in the latin schools
men, who shall be capable of discharging the
master, will be given £. 30 sterling per
annum, and £. 2 : 10 currency paid by each
abovementioned; to a scribe who can teach
writing, and arithmetic, will be given
certain per annum, with every advan-
tage from the scholars he instructs, and li-
cense to make his own bargain with their parents.
The very good apartments in the house, be-
ing appropriated for the use of the scholars,
kitchen and cellar: these being entire-
ly at the use of the master, will render it a very
convenient place of residence. Any engagements
enter into, cannot take place till the 3d
of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is
desired that no persons will make application
not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned
positions.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, register.

INOCLINATION,
FORMED in the most safe and approved
method, practised in Great-Britain and Ireland,
Robert Lemmon, lately arrived from the
Dublin, who after several years practice in
general, and inoculation, in particular, in
and America; as well as repeated oppor-
tunities of consulting the most able practitioners,
to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near
town, Saint Mary's county, where he has
tried a set through the small pox by inocula-
tion where suitable attendance is provided, at
the expense of two moidores, including
and attendance. Encouraged by his former
success, he doubts not but
patients in general, as usual, shall pass through
a dreaded disorder, with little or no more
inconvenience to bed than in health, without any
exposure to the most delicate constitution, or leaving
any violent remains, which too frequently hap-
pens to the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor
determined to remain long in this country, he
wishes it to all who desire to pass over the dis-
tance safely, speedily to apply to him at Mrs.
Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost
care, by their humble servant,

ROBERT LEMMON.

GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1491.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1774

LONDON, January 13.

It is said that the ensuing sessions will be a warm one, and that lord Chatham, lord Temple, and lord Camden, intend to renew the old constitutional questions, and to set the treatment received by the East-India company in its true light, that the people of England may see, against the next general election, who deserve their future confidence, and be convinced how necessary it is, at this time, to make choice of men who are not likely, by their desperate fortunes, or profligate principles, to betray their trust, and devote themselves to the will of a despotic minister.

Extract of a letter from Inverness, Dec. 30

"The emigration of the inhabitants of this part of Scotland is very alarming; but considering the situation of things in this country, it is not to be wondered at. The following reasons are assigned for it:

"The tyrannical, oppressive, and impolitic conduct of the landholders in this country, hath at last driven the labouring poor to despair. Nothing is now seen among that class of men but beggary and ruin. These many years past provisions have been so dear, that even when work was got, the labourer could scarce earn bread for his family. What can he do now, when manufactures are so low, but fly from a country where want and misery are his only portion? He hath no alternative, but to starve, or emigrate.

"The following are the motives given for emigration to North America by a body of Highlanders, who embarked last summer for that part of the British empire:

"1. The price of lands is so low in some of the British colonies, that forty or fifty pounds will purchase as much ground there, as one thousand in this country.

"2. There are few or no taxes at present in the colonies, most of their public debts being paid off since the last peace.

"3. The climate in general is very healthy, and provisions of all kinds are extraordinary good, and so cheap, that a shilling will go as far in America, as four shillings in Scotland.

"4. The price of labour, (from the scarcity of hands, and great plenty of land) is high in the colonies: a day labourer can gain there thrice the wages he can earn in this country.

"5. There are no beggars in North America, the poor, when any appear, are amply provided for.

"Lastly, there are no titled proud lords, to tyrannize over the lower sort of people, men being there upon a level, and more valued, in proportion to their abilities, than they are in Scotland."

Jan. 20. The house of commons yesterday broke up at half past three o'clock, having agreed to the report of the resolution of Monday last, for granting a supply to his majesty, and ordering it to be called over on the 15th of February; and the speaker to write circular letters to all the members, to acquaint them therewith; informing them, that those that did not attend, otherwise than by leave of the house, should be taken into the custody of the house. This order for calling over the house, was on the motion of alderman Sawbridge, on which day he will make a motion for shortening the duration of parliaments.

Letters from Vienna, Dec. 25, say, "a declaration of the empress queen's has appeared here lately, by which she grants 12 florins per annum, as a gratification to any one who will bring up a soldier's child from its birth, till it attains the age of 18 years, and two florins a year more for clothing the said child. The inconvenience of preventing soldiers from marrying has been felt for some time, therefore they are hereby permitted to marry; and as the number of children resulting from the said permission increases daily, her imperial majesty was willing to facilitate to the parents the bringing up of their children."

Saturday a widow woman in Oxford road, left two children locked up in her lodging while she went to market; the one a girl about six years of age, the other a boy about three; the girl having often heard her mother threaten her brother if he cried she would cut his off; and the boy happening to cry during the mother's absence; his sister, having, it is supposed, endeavoured in vain to quiet him, dismembered him with a pair of scissors. The mother on coming home, and finding her son in this unhappy situation, was so affected and enraged, that she unfortunately gave her daughter an unlucky blow with a poker, which killed her on the spot.

Jan. 21. Yesterday the house of commons received several accounts from the commissioners of the customs, relative to the exportation of grain to the West-India colonies; the titles of which were read, and ordered to be on the table.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Jan. 17.

"We have a twelve oar'd barge building in our dock-yard, very elegantly carved, and the inside entirely gilt, and is thought to be the finest boat that ever was seen here. It is intended to be made a present by the Russian admiral to the empress of Russia's son, and is to be conveyed over by a Russian frigate, which is to stay till the Russians who are in the hospital are a little recovered, and then they will be conveyed home."

Jan. 22. We hear that a petition has lately been presented to the admiralty board, by the African company, for a greater naval force to be kept on that coast, for the better protection of their trade.

The following account appeared in a foreign public paper, which deserves to be remarked:

The Prussian troops have now entirely evacuated the districts of Posen, Kalisz, Plock, and Syradia; they went to the other side of the river Netz. This river divides the territories between the Polish republic and those provinces which are in possession of the king of Prussia; general Lentulus, who had the command in chief of the Prussian troops, left Warsaw, and went to Berlin. This famous general, in his passing the above-mentioned provinces, received compliments and thanks from all the inhabitants, for the good order and strict discipline he kept among the troops, so that no individual whatsoever was injured by them: but the Austrian troops, who formed a line in the districts of Cracow, Lemburg, and Lendimir, have behaved to the inhabitants in the most cruel manner; and besides every thing which the public was to find for the Austrian army, the common soldiers, and the lower officers, robbed and plundered every individual: they carried their cruelty to such a degree, that lieutenant H—, in order to press money out of a country gentleman who would not tell him where he had hidden his cash and best effects, put him in the severest heat of last July, into a well-heated and close bath room, where he left him 48 hours without victuals and drink, till he was obliged to tell him the place where he left his money. Frequent complaints were made by the injured inhabitants to general Haddock, who had the command in chief, as likewise to general R—. These officers used no means of redress, but, on the contrary, acquainted the officers against whom complaint was made; so that to revenge themselves they increased their cruelties towards such complainants, insomuch that the subjects of the countess Cassokowky were lately insupportably oppressed by these cannibals. That lady finding no redress from the above-mentioned generals, resolved to write a letter to the empress queen, acquainting her with all that passed, which was delivered to her majesty by the duchess dowager of Lubomersky, residing at Vienna. That illustrious queen no sooner received the letter, than she wrote an answer with her own hand to the countess, nearly to the following effect: "Your letter has been delivered to me, and I thank you kindly for the knowledge you gave me of the behaviour of my soldiers and head officers, who by their wretched conduct stain the fame of my armies, and deprive me of that worthy title of an apostolic queen; and to convince you, together with the whole world, of my principles, that the intrepidity of a soldier is only so far laudable and deserving the protection of heaven as consists with righteousness; I will therefore discharge general Haddock (notwithstanding the many laurels he has gained in the last war) as likewise general R—, who you will find a few days after receiving these lines. This was actually fulfilled a few days after; both generals were called to Vienna to justify their conduct. All the offenders were put in chains, and ordered to be carried to Vienna to take their trial there. General Priefs was sent to Lemburg in the room of general Haddock; and — Fabric, to Wieliczka, in the place of general R—.

Jan. 24. The two vacancies at the board of trade are filled. Lord Warwick's brother succeeds to one, and Whitfield Keene, Esq; Lord Dartmouth's brother in law, to the other.

There stands charged on the East-India Company's books no less a sum than 40,000 l. disbursed for the repairs of one of their council's country houses in Asia. Another chief, whilst in India, projected and carried on certain public works at several of the company's forts, the expences of which amounted to upwards of 580,000 l. After two such specimens of prodigality, who can wonder that the company's affairs should verge to a state of bankruptcy?

It was reported on Saturday, that six ships of war are ordered for America with all possible expedition.

It is evident, from the present commotions in the political hemisphere, that some very material affairs are on the carpet; which, though carried on with the greatest secrecy, must shortly be made public.

The speech at the opening a session of parliament has been generally called the speech of the minister, though there seems to be some degree of doubt in that matter with respect to the last. In the speech we are told, that other foreign powers, (Russia and the Porte) excepted) continue still to have the same peaceable dispositions with England; but in the debate on Friday, in relation to the state of the navy, the minister said, "that we never had so respectable a fleet as at present; for we had now 70 ships of the line in good repair, and twelve more would be launched in the course of the year, which would make the number 82; a fleet which no other nation could boast of; but perhaps (says he) some gentlemen may say, it was far too great, yet he would venture to affirm, that should a war break out, we should have occasion for our utmost force, as we should have to combat France and Spain."

It is talked that four regiments of foot have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Portsmouth, where they are to embark for America.

Jan. 25. Yesterday Sir Charles Whitworth reported to the house of commons the two resolutions from the

committee of supply of Friday, for employing 20,000 seamen for the year 1774, at 41: per month for each man, which were agreed to. Mr. T. Townshend begged that some of the gentlemen on the Treasury bench might inform the house whether the peace establishment, after the present year, was to stand at 16 or 17,000. Lord North said, that it would be requisite that two frigates should continue in the East Indies for some time longer, and that as soon as that little armament, consisting of 600 men, returned to Europe, he made no doubt but 16,000 men would be fully sufficient, though the guardships took a much greater complement to man them than they had done previous to the year 1773.

Yesterday Mr. T. Townshend made a motion, that his majesty be addressed to lay before the house of commons an estimate of the charge of the expedition against the Caribbs, in the island of St. Vincent's, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be presented by such members as are of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

The very heavy expences incurred by expeditions against the Caribbs, a correspondent says, will be one of the leading items in the estimates to be taken into consideration to-morrow in the lower assembly.

Jan. 27. A letter from the Lower Elbe, of Jan. 13, says, "The insurrection in Russia is at present the topic of every conversation. It seems to have happened in the most critical time, when fresh troops were greatly wanted; but by this unhappy event they are not only disabled from raising any new troops, but have been obliged to recall many regiments that were upon their march for Moldavia; and the troops which were cantoned about Warsaw, have received sudden orders to march for Petersburg. It is suspected that many of the principal men in the empire will lay hold of this opportunity, and that a total revolution will be the consequence of it. In the mean time couriers to Vienna, Berlin, and Copenhagen, from Petersburg, are more frequent than ever; and the current reports are very disagreeable."

Monday evening Mr. alderman Trecothick was seized with a paralytic stroke, and continues very ill.

It is confidently reported at the west end of the town, that the king of Poland is expected in England some time next month.

It was confidently asserted at the Hague, when the last letters came from thence, that a new congress was appointed for negotiating a peace between the Russians and the Turks.

NEW YORK, March 28.

We hear his excellency our worthy governor has been pleased to intimate his intention of founding a professorship in King's College of this city, before his embarkation for England.

In Capt. Palmer, 40 days from Cadiz, came passenger Capt. Rogers, of a brig lately belonging to this port, which was cast away on the coast of Spain.

The 9th instant the light house at Nantucket was blown down, by a most violent gust of wind, which lasted but about a minute.

Thursday night last the schooner Hahnah, Capt. Grey, arrived here from Aromiscate, in North-Carolina, in 13 days, with whom came passengers, Capt. Tree, of Philadelphia, Robert and James Armstrong, and some others; the two latter inform us, that they sailed from Baltimore, the 23d of February, in the snow Charming Molly, Capt. Waugh, bound for Belfast, in company with Capt. Keith, in a ship for the freight; that they left the capes on Wednesday the second instant, that in a gale of wind the same night, their vessel sprung a leak, which obliged Capt. Waugh to bear away for North-Carolina, where, upon his arrival, he was informed, that a ship with an image head and carved images on her quarters, loaded with flour, some of the casks marked Baltimore, was cast away to the southward of Ocracoke, the vessel lost, and almost all the cargo, and the whole crew drowned, one of the men having been found on the shore with a blue jacket, and black hair; the ship had a new main-mast, and is supposed to be Capt. Keith; as two dogs came ashore on the fore-castle, and our informants are certain he had such with him, as they frequently saw them on board his vessel.

In the same gale of wind was cast away near the south cape, a schooner from Philadelphia, for Newbern, Greenaway, master; and an Hermaphrodite brig from the West-Indies; for Newbern also.

PHILADELPHIA.

By the English news-papers we find, that the account of the destruction of the tea, in Boston, arrived in London about the 10th of January, and the tea-ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, with her returned cargo, who left our capes the 29th of December, arrived at Dover the 25th of January.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated March 18.

"Capt. Lawrence, in the Jenny and Polly, in four weeks from London, acquaints us, that the news of the destruction of the tea at Boston was arrived there before he sailed; and says, instead of their being exasperated, they much applauded the noble spirit of the Americans, and were resolved to let the East India company get the matter settled in the best manner they can."