

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1769.

To be sold, by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday and Thursday of this November Court, at the House of Jacob Myers, in Baltimore-Town,

NEAR Two Hundred very valuable LOTS, on Philip's Point, and sundry valuable Plantations in Baltimore Forest, Part of the Estate of Brian Philip, deceased, and sold to pay off the Creditors of said Deceased's Estate. As it is not probable that the whole can be disposed of at that Time, the Sale of what shall remain unfold, will be continued as aforesaid on the Wednesday and Thursday of every succeeding Assize and County Courts, 'til the whole are sold. Attendance will be given at the before-mentioned Time and Place, by the Subscriber, who is duly authorized by Mrs. Mary Philip, Executrix of said Estate, to manage the Business and settle the Accounts thereof.

(12w) JAMES KELSO. Those Gentlemen who have bought Lots at the former Sales, are once more requested to call for their Deeds.

RAN away last Night, from the Patuxent Iron-Works, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. JOHN HILL an Englishman, about Thirty, or Thirty-five, Years of Age, dark Complexion, and wears his own short black Hair; he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, old Cotton Jacket, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes.

JOHN SMITH, a Gypsy, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, and is cloth'd in the same Manner as Hill.—Whoever takes up the said Servants, shall receive on delivering them, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and if Fifty Miles or out of the Province, Fifty Shillings for each (including what the Law allows) paid by THO^s. SAM^l. & JOHN SNOWDEN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named JOHN BURRAGE, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the West of England, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surout Coat, cut short, Check Shirt, striped Linen Trowsers, Castor Hat, and Country made Shoes.—Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by FRANCES KNAPP.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER in West-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Business hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all sorts of Clocks and Watches, in the best and most approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactness than usual, they may depend on having their Work done in the most careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

He also carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Businesses in the most extensive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that the utmost Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Esteem, shall be his whole Study and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will Sell at the most reasonable Rates. He gives the best Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

TEN POUNDS REWARD. Baltimore-Town, September 16, 1769.

BROKE Jail last Night about Eleven o'Clock, the following Prisoners, viz.

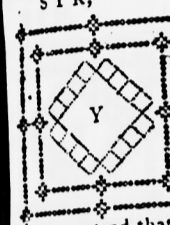
JACOB, a Negro, a short thick Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; he was formerly the Property of Mr. Benjamin Wells, of Anne-Arundel County, and sold to a certain Hugh Scott, of York County, in Pennsylvania; he is remarkable for having both his Ears crott, and is supposed to be harboured some where about Mr. Wells's Plantations.

WILLIAM WOODMAN, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, he is a down looking Fellow, and had on an old Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers.

Whoever secures and brings back said Prisoners, shall have Ten Pounds for both, or Five Pounds for each, paid by DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

AM GREEN, at the PRINTING-Office, 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, each Week's Continuance. Long Ones ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS and Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

The Chevalier D'Eon's Answer to Dr. Musgrave's Letter inserted in the Public Advertiser of September 2, 1769, No. 10869, from whence it was copied into all the Papers, and bearing Date, Plymouth, August 12.



S I R, YOU will permit me to believe that you never knew any more of me, than I have the Honour of knowing of you: And if in your Letter of the 12th of August you had not made a wrong Use of my Name, I should not now find myself obliged to enter into a Correspondence with you.

You pretend that "in the Summer of the Year 1764, Overtures were made in my Name to several Members of Parliament, importing that I was ready to impeach Three Persons, Two of whom were Peers, and Members of the Privy-Council, of having sold the Peace to the French." And you seem to found thereupon the Evidence of a Charge, which you say you carried yourself to Lord Halifax.

I declare therefore, here, Sir, that I never made, or caused to be made, any such Overture, either in the Winter or Summer of the Year 1764, nor at any other Time: I was, on the one Side, too faithful to the Office I filled, and on the other, too zealous a Friend to Truth.

I confess you do not say it was I that made the Overtures; but only that they were made in my Name, particularly to Sir George Yonge and Mr. Fitzherbert. I assure you I do not know either of these Gentlemen, and never authorized any Person whatever to make, in my Name, such Overtures, which the Abhorrence alone I have for Calumny, would make me detest.

I call upon you, therefore, Sir, to lay before the public the Name of the audacious Person who has made Use of mine to cover his own odious Offers. The Gentlemen whom you have given as your Witnesses, can deny you this Justification of their own Veracity and yours.

Though I cannot but commend your Integrity in citing your Authors, yet it appears to me, an Act of the last Imprudence, in an Affair of so much Weight, to build upon Report for naming publicly a Person of my Character, without having previously consulted him. If you had recollected the Contradiction I gave in the St. James's Chronicle of October 25, 1766, No. 875, 881 to an Advertisement in the same Paper, No. 875, 881, in Substance, what you alledge in your last Letter, you had saved me the Trouble of replying to you at this Time. What must be the Result? The Public will have read greedily your Letter; they will have believed its Contents, because you appeal therein to my Testimony: But what will they think now, when your own Interest, my Honour and Truth oblige me to deny all that you have advanced thereon with Respect to me?

It is the same with your Pretence that "about the 17th of May, 1765, Mr. Fitzherbert told you, he knew that Overtures had been made to me to sell for a Sum of Money the Papers that were in my Hands." I have always flattered myself with being possessed of the Esteem and Friendship of the English with whom I have lived. Who of them then in these Sentiments, would have presumed to have shewn sufficient Contempt for me, to have made me such an Overture? The Injury would have been the more sensibly felt by me, as the Character of the Person was more respectable.

I shall not follow you, Sir, either in all the Steps you have thought it your Duty to take, or in the Arguments you make Use of to support them: These shew the Orator, and those, if they be well founded, prove the Patriot.

But I here certify to you, on my Word of Honour, and in the Face of the Public, that I cannot be of any sort of Use to you; that I never entered into any Treaty for the Sale of my Papers, and never either by myself or any Agent authorized on my Part, offered to make appear, that the Peace had been sold to France.

If Lord Halifax, or the Speaker, to whom you say you addressed yourself, in order to call upon me as Evidence with Respect to the Validity of your Charge, had caused me to be cited, he might have known by my Answers what my Thoughts were, that England rather gave Money to France than France to England, to conclude the last Peace; and that the Happiness I had in concurring to the great Work of Peace has inspired me with Sentiments of the justest Veneration for the English Commissioners who had been employed in it, and with the most lively Esteem and sincerest Admiration for the late Count de Viry, who in the Attachment to the Welfare of the Two Nations then at War, and Thanks to his indefatigable Zeal! Had the Glory of bringing that Peace to a happy Conclusion.

Judge now, Sir, with what Solidity you can depend upon me to make your Charge clear. I am too well known in England to have been under any Necessity of this Reply, if the Frankness of your Letter had not appeared to me to merit my preventing you from taking any further Steps, which could not but turn to your Prejudice, in as much as they would be founded solely on false Reports of my Proceedings.

In order to enable you to be as prudent as Patriotic, I sign this Letter, and therein give you my Address, that for the Maintenance of your own Veracity you may furnish me with the Means of convicting publicly those Slanderers who have dared to make Use of my Name, in a Manner still more repugnant to real Facts, than the Dignity with which I have ever supported my Character.

I have the Honour of being, Your most humble Servant, In Petty-France, Westminster, THE CHEVALIER D'EON.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

S I R, THE Address of Dr. Musgrave, in your Paper of Saturday, might have appeared extraordinary and alarming, did it not present itself, a Clue for unravelling what might otherwise be thought a Miltary. Unfortunately for the Doctor, if he has any Designs by his Discovery, to raise himself into Consequence, he has discovered too much not to render his Designs abortive. At the same Time that his acknowledging that "he must not be understood that he can support the Charge himself," betrays a Precipitancy of Conduct, if not a very sinister Intention: The Man to whose Evidence he ultimately appeals is too well known, to be an irrefragable Witness in this Country.

The Contest between the French Minister and Monsieur D'Eon, is as much understood here, as that trivial Subject deserves. The Dispassionate, and indeed the whole Nation, declared in favour of the former; and the best Apology made for the latter, was, that the Situation of his Mind made some Excuse for a Conduct wild, extravagant and foolish. That in the height of Passion he might have said something like what Dr. Musgrave asserts, I am far from contradicting; but the sure I am, that every Man who heard the Tale at the Time thought it too improbable to deserve any serious Notice.

One Conclusive Argument against the Truth of Dr. Musgrave's Insinuation is, that the Heads of the present Opposition must, of all Men in the World, be the best known to the Circumstances of the whole Story. Is it in any Degree probable; can the greatest Simperton believe, that when they employ every Engine against the Ministry, they should so long neglect the most Efficacious one?—Would they permit an obscure Practitioner in Cornwall, to be the first Complainer of a Mistlemeator, which ought to have long since shook the Senate.

It is impossible; Dr. Musgrave must have been imposed upon by some busy Liberty-Mongers, or else he has a sinister Design himself to impose. I wish, for his sake, the first may be the Case; for of the Two Characters of Knave and Fool, the latter is the best.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, DETECTOR.

PETERSBURGH, August 15.

THE Court has received a Courier from Prince Gallitzin, who is encamped before Choczim with the following Advices: On the 2d Instant Prince Gallitzin received Advices, that several Thousands of Tartars, under the Command of their Kan, and a large Detachment of Turks, were in full March, with Nineteen Pieces of Cannon, to attack our Army, and endeavour to get a large Supply of Provisions and Ammunition into Choczim, accordingly the next Morning early, our light Troops discovered the Enemy, which marched so fast, that by Noon the advanced Guards of both Armies fired upon each other; at Two o'Clock the Enemy extended their Line, as if they intended to surround us, and attack us on all Sides at once. Soon after they began to attack our Light Troops, and though these, supported by the Cavalry, repulsed them several Times, the Enemy fell upon them in different Places with so much Fury, that they penetrated as far as the Redoubts on the left Wing of our Army; notwithstanding which, our Artillery and Bombs made such Havock among them, that they were obliged to retire. At length the Turks ran away with great Precipitation, about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, and were pursued several Werles by our light Troops.

During these Attacks, a large Detachment of the besieged made a Sally from Choczim, in order to frustrate the Design of those who came to their Assistance, but were driven back with Loss. The Loss of the Enemy upon the whole must have been very considerable, and it appeared by the Dress of those who were killed, that many of them belonged to the Confederate rates. Our Loss consisted only of some Hussars killed and wounded. There are none of the Enemy now near our Camp; the light Troops which were sent in Pursuit the next Day, not having found any within Twenty Werles. Choczim continues still to be blockaded up and bombarded.

PARIS, August 25. A Letter from Chandanagor, dated Jan. 19, 1769, says, Our Neighbours, the English, have been soundly drubbed, by a certain Anderson, who, after Seven Days fighting, killed them

Five or Six Hundred Whites, (a considerable Loss in that Country) and at least 4000 Blacks. They are in the utmost Consternation; but at the same Time it is true, we are never the better; for, by their Craft in Nabob-making, they have extremely cramped our Commerce; yet this is in a great Measure owing to the wrong Steps of Administration at home.

Augst 18. It is said that the Government proposes to cultivate Tobacco in the Island of Corfica, and there is Reason to believe that the greatest Part, if not the whole of that Commodity, which is consumed in France, may be raised in that Island.

NEISS, Aug. 26. Last Night the Emperor paid a Visit to the Prince of Prussia, his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Prussia, afterwards supped together in the King's Apartment. When Supper was over, their Imperial and Prussian Majesties continued in Conversation together 'til Midnight.

This Morning the Emperor saw the Troops exercised, and expressed great Admiration at the Quickness of their Firing. HAGUE, Sept. 7. Some Letters from the Frontiers of Poland say, that Prince Gallitzin has desisted from his Attack upon Choczim, and repassed the Niester.

L O N D O N, Sept. 7. It was reported this Morning, that the total Suppression of our Admiralty Courts, in the American Colonies, would soon take Place.

By a Letter from the Downs, received Yesterday, we learn, that a Merchant Ship, bound for Oporto, is come to anchor there, and waits only to take L—H— on board, who is said to be going to Italy. It is also said, that another Ship lies ready, with several Months Provision on board, for the Use of the same great Perion.

As soon as Prince Gallitzin takes Choczim, he proposes to march towards Jaffe. The Confederates in Poland, are always routed, wherever the Russians meet with them. The Col. Prince Gallitzin, with a Detachment of 800 Men, met on the 15th with 4000 of the Malecontents and 17 Cannon, commanded by one Birginsky, totally routed them, near Baiditlock, and took Ten Pieces of Cannon.

Major Gen. Tottleben is to be at Kilar, with the Corps under his Command, where he is to act in Concert with Solomon, Prince of Imeritz, and Heraclius (the famous Prince of Georgia, who we have not heard of for some Time past) who have put themselves under the Protection of the Emperors, and offer'd their Service against the Turks.

By a List of the French Fleet, said to be authentic, they have now 1 Ship of 116 Guns, 1 of 110, 1 of 90, 5 of 80, 23 of 74, 2 of 70, 23 of 64, 8 of 50, 5 others of the Line on the Stocks at Rochfort, 25 Frigates of 40 Guns to 22, and 8 Xebecs of 20 Guns, in all 76 Ships of the Line, 25 Frigates, and 8 Xebecs.

To the PRINTER. S I R,

I THINK it my Duty to contradict a Report I find in the Papers, by declaring that no Employment or Emolument, either present or in Reversion, was ever offered to me by the Ministry, or any Person on their Behalf.

Plymouth, Sept. 8. S. MUSGRAVE.

Sept. 8. The Account of the Earl of Bute having set out for France, which was mentioned Yesterday in one of the Morning Papers, is entirely void of Foundation; and, we are assured, upon good Authority, that his Lordship has at present no Intention to pay another Visit to the Continent.

It is said Sir Jeffery Amherst will be appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces in North-America, in the Room of General Gage.

Sept. 9. Letters from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. advise, that the unexpected Demand lately made by a Turk, who arrived in that City the Beginning of that Month, from Constantinople, claiming, on the Part of the Porte, the Sums advanced there to the late Charles XII of Sweden, at the Time he resided at Bender, has occasioned much Consternation to the King and States of Sweden, as the present Condition of their Finances admit not conveniently of complying with the Demand, and a Refusal may probably occasion a Rupture between the Court of Stockholm and the Porte, which some People suppose is clearly intended by the latter.

Some Letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Commander in Chief of the Russian Fleet, has Orders to oppose Force to Force, in Case of being in the least obstructed by a certain Naval Power, whose Neutrality is greatly suspected at the Court of Petersburg.

They write from Breit, that a Fleet is fitting out there, but its Destination remains unknown. A certain Letter has thrown a great Damp on the Expectations of any further Discovery into a very important Charge; for whatever might have appeared at the Bottom on an Examination, the learned Doctor's Plan, being so ill concerted, will, in all Probability, fail of the intended Effect.

Sept. 13. Monday some Dispatches were sent to the Commissioners of Portsmouth and Plymouth, said to be relative to the fitting out several Men of War for immediate Service. We hear, by a Gentleman who arrived in Town on Sunday last from France, that the French are fitting