

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1769.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
T H E
MARYLAND ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1770.

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, &c. Price, as usual, 5s. per Dozen, or Eight Coppers single.

Baltimore-Town, September 12, 1769.
THE Subscriber hereby gives public Notice that he has begun Inoculation, at his Dwelling-House, which stands distant from Baltimore-Town, Half a Mile, is a healthy Situation, and an agreeable Prospect. His Price as before, Two Piitoles for Inoculation, and Twenty Shillings per Week for Board. And as the Sickness is so trifling, and the Confinement none, the Expence need not exceed Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, or Six Pounds Currency; and may be inoculated any Month in the Year, July and August excepted. I shall be obliged to those who will favour me with their Custom; and they may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with, by
Their humble Servants,
HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. Those who intend coming, are desired not to change their Manner of Diet, or use any Preparation before hand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwise.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's County, on Monday September 25, a yellow Negro Man, named FILL, about 23 Years of Age, middle Stature, and is very talkative: Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, blue Jacket, and a striped ditto without Sleeves, Country made Shirt, striped Country Cloth Breeches. As there is a Canoe taken from the lower End of the Island, it is supposed he has made over for Thomas's Point. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive, if taken on the Island Fifteen Shillings; if out of the County Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by
JOHN COCKEY.

Bladenburg, November 19, 1769.
RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, alias WAINRIGHT, a thick well made Fellow, about 5 Feet high, has no Beard, a round full Face, fresh Colour, short light brown Hair, has a Cut on his under Lip, and an effeminate Voice. Had on and took with him, a white Linen Shirt, a Pair of white Drilling Breeches, strip'd red and white Jacket, a short brown ditto, a Pair of light blue gray Stockings, white Thread ditto, a Stock and Stock-Buckle, white Neckcloth, with a red and white Border at each End, a white Handkerchief, with a red and white Border, good Shoes, Pumps, Brass Buckles, and a Half-worn Hat. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him home, if taken 20 Miles from home, Twenty Shillings, if 30 Miles, Thirty Shillings, if 40 Miles, Forty Shillings, and so in Proportion for a shorter or longer Distance, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by
WAIT STILL SINGELLTON CHURCH.

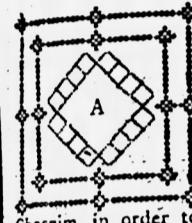
WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER in West-Street, Annapolis.

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 Business 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)

I AM GREEN, at the PRINTING-Office at 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

WARSAW, September 20.



COURIER who arrived Yesterday from Kaminniec, brought Advice of Two Actions between the Turks and Russians, the first of which happened in the Night between the first and second Instant. A Body of 8000 Ottoman Troops composed of Janissaries and regular Cavalry, passed the Niester, over against Choczim, in order to attack the Russians, who were encamped in separate Bodies near the River; but Gen. Reppin attacked them vigorously with Four Regiments, and obliged them to return in great Disorder. The Loss of the Turks is represented to be about 4000 Men killed, wounded and drowned.
The second Action, which was much more sharp and important than the first, happened the 9th Instant. The Turks being disposed to return to the Charge, passed the Niester over Three Bridges with a considerable Force. Prince Gallitzin attacked them at Seven in the Morning, but, contrary to their usual Custom, they made such an obstinate Resistance, that the Engagement lasted 'til towards Noon, when they suddenly retired in great Confusion. It is computed, from their first Appearance, that their Loss amounts to above 7000 killed, besides the wounded, and those who were left in the River. That Army consisted of at least 60,000 Men. In the first Engagement the Russians took from their Enemies 15 Pair of Colours, and in the second, a great Number of Cannon, and several Horse Tails. The Number of Prisoners is not yet known. A Courier is sent with this News to Vienna, and another to Berlin. The News of these Two Engagements will throw the Confederates into great Contention.

The Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks, the 9th Instant is confirmed, Prince Gallitzin, who commanded the former, has written to Prince Wolskoffski, that the Turks commanded by the Grand Visir, passed the Niester with great Dispatch, that the Cavalry attacked the Russians with great Vigour, but were repulsed, leaving 6000 killed in the Field of Battle, and that a considerable Number were drowned repassing the River. This Action is probably the last of the present Campaign, as the Turks, on account of the Devastation of Moldavia, will retire towards the Danube; especially as the Season is too far advanced for future Operations. The same Reasons, particularly the first, will also prevent the Russians from crossing the Niester again.

BERLIN, Oct. 3. A Courier is just arrived at Potsdam, from Warsaw, with the important News, that the new Grand Visir being willing to undertake a Capital Stroke, in order to make amends for the Negligence of his Predecessor, endeavoured to penetrate into Poland, in which Attempt he was not only entirely vanquished by the Russians, but forced by a Mutiny which was excited among the Janissaries, to retire to Bender, and abandon Choczim to the Enemy, who took Possession of it the 18th of September, with all the Artillery, Magazines and Ammunition.

HAGUE, Oct. 13. Advice is said to have been received of a fourth Battle between the Russians and the Turks, on the 20th of last Month. This is looked upon as decisive, having, it is said, cost the Turks upwards of 15,000 Men. If this News should prove true, the Porte will not be able to procure Peace at a very cheap Rate; as the Russians will certainly expect to be paid for the Expences they have been at.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 5. We can assure the Public, from respectable Authority, that there is not the most distant Probability of Great-Britain or France being involved in the War between the Russians and Turks, and that a peremptory Refusal has been given on the Part of our Court to the Proposal made by the Russian Ambassador, of an offensive and defensive Treaty, of an Alliance between Great-Britain and Russia.

We also learn from the same Authority, that Great-Britain and France, being mutually desirous to preserve the Peace of Europe, have offered their good Offices as Mediators, between the belligerent Powers, and that some Steps are already taken towards the Effect.

It is very extraordinary, that in the County of Middlesex, the Ministry could not procure more than 196 Freeholders to vote for their Candidate, and in the City, only 679 Liverymen polled for Sir Henry Bankes.

It is confidently said, the Reply to a late Publication from the West, was manufactured in the Presence of, and under the immediate Inspection of a certain Dowager.

The Viceroy of a neighbouring Kingdom has sent over Word, that unless his Power is enlarged, he shall not be able to carry a single Point the ensuing Winter; in Consequence of which, a Privy Counsellor has been sent over to him with ample Powers for that Purpose: For we are assured that the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Shannon, and the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, have united their respective Forces to oppose Administration.

Oct. 10. A Parallel has been drawn by some observing People, between the Services rendered to the

Crown by the Governor of Boston, in North-America, and those rendered by the first Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain. Both these Servants of the Crown have been invariably firm in the Pursuit and Accomplishment of their respective Instructions, both have incurred the Odium of an exasperated People; and the one has been rewarded with the Dignity of a Baronetage, while the other is rewarded with a Star and a Garter.

This Day the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern in Bishopsgate-Street, for the first Time this Season; Alderman Townshend was in the Chair, and a great Number of the Subscribers attended; after Dinner the Committee of Correspondence and Contributions made their Report of the Transactions that occurred since the Recess of that Society.

It is confidently said, that Application will be made to the Court of King's-Bench, on the first Day of Term, for a Mandamus to stay the swearing in of Mr. Alderman Beckford as Lord Mayor, in Consequence of which, the present Lord Mayor must continue in his Office, 'til the Matter in Dispute with Regard to Mr. Beckford is settled.

On Sunday the 8th Instant, Lord Holland went thro' Canterbury, and on Monday embarked at Dover, on his Passage to France.

A Friend to Justice says, to see the Defaulter of Millions, the Debaucher of the poor Soldier, the Plunderer of the public Treasure, the Underminer of his Country, go off unpunished, after having had Honours heaped upon him, during the Course of his unfaithful Services, as if, like Manlius he had saved the Capitol, or like another Scipio, drawn Hannibal from our Gates, and subdued a rival Carthage, is an Event of which no History can furnish an Example.

At the Guildhall, LONDON, 10 October, 1769. At a Meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be asked, if his Lordship hath received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majesty, which prayed for the Redress of various Grievances, the Removal of evil Counsellors, and the Dissolution of the present Parliament?

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be called upon to produce the Letter which his Lordship received from Lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

Resolved, That Lord Holland was the Paymaster whom we, the Livery of London, in our late Petition to the Throne for the Redress of Grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.

Resolved, That it is the Duty of our Representatives, to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary Enquiry into the Conduct and Accounts of Henry Lord Holland.

And, when it shall appear on such Enquiry, that Henry Lord Holland, has, by unnecessary Delays, detained the public Money for Years in his Hands, and appropriated the Interest thereof to his own Use, and has also, by various Pretences, obtained repeated Impediments to public Justice, and, by various Misrepresentations, induced our Sovereign to stay the legal Proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that Respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a Power superior to that of Law, the Use and Abuse of which creates the Distinction between Monarchy and Tyranny;

Resolved, That then it will become, in the highest Degree, the Duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be IMPEACHED, that he may be an Example to all future Ministers, and show them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public Treasure, and sport with the Rights of a free People.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered by the Town Clerk in the Record Books of this City, as Part of the Proceedings of the Livery at the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the Year 1770; and that a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.

The Lord Mayor, in his Answer to the Question of the Livery, acknowledged the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Holland, and that the Copy which appeared in the Papers was a true one; but said he left it to Lord Holland to justify himself for having published his Answer, and to reconcile it, if he could, with the Character of a Gentleman.

Oct. 13. The King of the Two Sicilies has marched a Corps of 4000 Infantry and 600 Horse into the Ecclesiastical State, in order to obviate any ill Effects which might arise from reforming the Society of Jesuits.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will go again Ambassador to the Court of France, and is to set out some Time this Month for Paris.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, Minister to the Republic of Venice, from whence he a few Days since arrived, has brought Advice which it is said will produce very salutary Effects to this Kingdom.

In Consequence of a Report made to his Majesty a few Days since by Gen. Conway, of the Condition of the different Forts in Scotland, and Ireland, we hear they will all shortly undergo the necessary Repairs,

and the Number of Men stationed at each be augmented.

We are informed, that the King of France has given Orders to the Commissioners of his Dock-Yard at Brest, to build Six Bomb Vessels with the utmost Expedition.

A great Number of Half-pay Navy Lieutenants have, in consequence of leave granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, applied to the Russian Ambassador for, and obtained Appointments in the Russian Fleet.

It is still confidently said that the Election of the Lord Mayor, will be set aside by the Court of King's-Bench, previous to the 9th of November. Term begins on the Sixth.

Several Bets are already made on the return of L—H—d to this Kingdom; the Odds are, that he never visits it again.

And it is now currently reported, that another N—n who hath lately been the Subject of a popular Writer, will soon set out for the South of France.

Some Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had ordered out all his Corsairs, to cruise against the French Trade in the Mediterranean.

By Letters from Genoa we hear, that the Algerine Corsairs have lately plundered several French Vessels, and have treated the People belonging to them with great Inhumanity.

The Debate on Thursday in the Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, concerning the Person to be made choice of, by them, for Lord Mayor, lasted upwards of Four Hours. About Five o'Clock they came upon the Hustings, when the Recorder declared Mr. Alderman Beckford duly elected; but at the same Time informed the Livery, that Mr. Beckford not thinking himself compellable to take upon him the Office, on account of his Age and Infirmities, not being able to go through the Fatigues thereof, had refused to serve. This was not satisfactory to the Livery, and the general Cry was, "Beckford." Mr. Beckford then addressed himself to the Livery, and owned his having refused to serve, but not in the Words delivered by the Recorder. Great Confusion hereupon ensued; the Lord Mayor said that it was the Sense of the Court of Aldermen, that what Mr. Recorder had said was the Purport of Mr. Beckford's Refusal: In this Mr. Beckford agreed, and owned that the Emphasis laid by the Recorder on particular Words had made him misunderstand what had been delivered, and asked the Recorder's Pardon; after which he expatiated on the Insufficiency of Bye-Laws, and compared it to the Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Henry VIII. respecting the Colonies. He concluded with declaring his Willingness, at the Risk of his Life, to serve them at all Times, and on all Occasions; but again repeated his Inability of going through so weighty an Office as Chief Magistrate. This was not sufficient and the general Cry again was, "None but Beckford." The common Cry was now going to adjourn the Common-Hall, but was prevented by the Livery. Mr. Beckford being greatly fatigued, now retired, and Mr. Sheriff Townsend informed the Livery, that as the Decision must be left to the Court of the Common-Council, he doubted not but they would prevail upon Mr. Beckford to serve the Office; and he also informed them, that the Lord Mayor was willing to hear any other Matter they had to propose. Mr. Lovell then read the Question which had been previously agreed on at the Half-Moon Tavern, to be put to the Lord Mayor, whether he had received any Answer to the late Petition presented to his Majesty: To which he replied, that no Answer had been received to the Petition; but he doubted not his Majesty would take such constitutional Measures as would tend to the well-being of his Subjects; his Lordship was then desired to produce the Letter he received from Lord Holland, when his Lordship took Occasion to inform the Livery of what passed relative to the said Letter; it was then resolved to instruct the City Members, to use their Endeavours for Enquiry to be made into the Accounts of the Paymaster, hinted at in the late Petition; at the same Time declaring who was the Person meant; and it was likewise resolved, that these Resolutions be properly registered by the Town Clerk, and that a Copy thereof be sent to each of the City Representatives. The Resolutions were thereupon delivered into the Hands of the Sheriffs, and the Business of the Day concluded with great Unanimity; but not 'til after 6 o'Clock. There were 21 Aldermen at the Court.

In the Course of Mr. Beckford's Speech to the Livery, he observed, "That our Day of Slavery was but very little distant, if the present Mode of Trick and Law Chicane was tamely submitted to by the People; that our Liberties were at an End, if the Rights of the Nation depended upon every old unheard of Statute, and new Law Quills produced by Ministers; and ministerial prostituted Law-Officers."

ANNA POLIS, December 28.

By the Lower House of Assembly, Nov. Session, 1769.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, in their legislative Capacity, with the Assent of the other Part of the Legislature, have the sole Right to lay Taxes and Impositions on the Inhabitants of this Province, or their Property and Effects; and, that the laying, imposing, levying, or collecting, any Tax, on,