

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

BROKE Jail the following Persons, viz. THOMAS MAS DILLING, alias EDWARD MURRAY (by which Name he was committed for Felony); He is a slender Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, and has a thin Countenance: Had on when he went away, an old Fustian Coat, Shirt and Trowsers, neither Shoes nor Stockings, and says he was born in St. Mary's County. EDWARD HARMON, short thick made Fellow, and wears his own Hair, Had on an old gray Cloth Coat and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and had a Sore on his left Arm. CHARLES CORNISH, a Free Mulatto, (tho' at this Time under an Indenture to a certain William Dail) he is a stout well made Fellow, is much addicted to Liquor, and drunk or sober is very impudent, wears his Hair tied behind, and is very talkative.—Whoever secures and brings back the aforesaid Prisoners, shall have the above Reward, or Fifty Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges, paid by ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

To be sold by the Subscriber at a low Price, SLOOP which carries about 2000 Bushels, remarkable for her fast sailing, extraordinary well built and fitted, and is free from Worms, has only made Three Trips to Philadelphia, and 7 or 8 in the Bay. Likewise a small Schooner, 24 Feet Keel. They may be view'd at Baltimore, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. Nicholas Jones, Merchant there, or JOHN BENNETT.

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)

WILLIAM FARIS, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, At the CROWN and DIAL, near the Church, in West-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has engaged Two exceeding good Workmen, (one of whom has been a Finisher several Years to the celebrated Mr. Allam) and carries on the above Business in all their various Branches.—The Gold, Silver-Smiths and Jewellers Business he still carries on in the neatest and best Manner.—He also executes any Orders he may be favoured with for Chair Work, having lately supplied himself with a good Workman, and has now for Sale, several Dozens of very neat black Walnut Chairs.—Those who shall please to honour him with their Commands, may depend on being faithfully served on reasonable Terms, and with the utmost Dispatch.—He continues to keep Tavern, having supplied himself with the best of Liquor, Hay and Oats, where Gentlemen will meet with polite Treatment and the best Accommodations for themselves and Horses, from Their very humble Servant, WILLIAM FARIS

N. B. He gives ready Money, and the best Price for old Gold and Silver.

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1770.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 4.

It is informed, that the Seraskier Hali Bey, who set out lately for the Army, is still at Adrianople. He has in his Suite 24 Mules, laden with Gold and Silver Coin, which he is to distribute among the Officers and Soldiers.

LAGHORN, Jan. 4. Twenty-two Russian Vessels are arrived in this Bay 199 Ships, viz. 110 Spanish, 24 Dutch, 30 English, including 13 Men of War; 350 English, including 7 Men of War; 6 Neapolitan, 110 Dutch, including 29 Danish; 4 Ragusan; 1 Prussian; with the Colours of Jerusalem; 1 Venetian; 1 Genoese.

ROME, Jan. 6. A Frenchman has passed by in his Way to Rome, where he will execute an important Commission.

LONDON, February 3.

Yesterday Morning one of the Horned Cattle paid Addresses to a pretty Milliner in Gray's-Inn Passage, and proceeded this Way into the Kitchen; and after great Devastation for some Hours, and in imminent Danger of being knocked about Dinner Time, he was obliged to depart the House about Dinner Time.

A Premium of Ten Thousand Guilders has been offered by the States General to the Person who shall discover a Remedy for the Distemper amongst the Cattle.

The Horses the Cow-Keepers are almost ruined; in Five Months 35,007 Head of Cattle have died of Distemper in the Districts of South and North Wales. A few Weeks ago a milch Cow, that had recovered from the Distemper, sold for 150 Florins.

The pestilential Distemper amongst the Cattle has been brought into Brabant, notwithstanding the Precautions taken by Prince Charles, and the Placards published at Brussels.

The last Letters from Warsaw absolutely bring us to see, that notwithstanding the ill Success in general of the Confederates, these Seven Months past, it is yet possible there are not, at this Time, less than Fifty thousand Poles in Arms against their Sovereign and State.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament were up four o'Clock, the Debates in both Houses being of short Duration.

An Evening Paper says, "We hear that an Argument of a new Administration is just settled, and Mr. George Grenville is to be at the Head of the Ministry, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord North again Chancellor; Lord Granby again Commander in Chief of the Forces, and Master General of Ordnance; Lord North one of the Secretaries of State; Mr. Dowdeswell Pay-Master General; Lord Bute Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. E. B. Townshend, joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland; and Mr. W. Elliot Secretary at War." There is now very great Reason to imagine, that the General Officer will join the Ministry.

Yesterday Night, in Consequence of an Altercation between the Debates in a respectable Assembly, a Duel was fought at a Tavern at Westminster, between two Gentlemen, one of whom was so dangerously wounded, that it is thought he cannot possibly recover.

The following is an Anecdote of the late Marquis of C—, Father to the present Marquis, who raised the Rebellion in 1745, in which that Lord raised a Regiment at his own Expence, his late Majesty sent the Marquis, intimating, that he should be obliged to see him at Court, and that he might have Place about his Person that was most agreeable to him; when the Marquis replied, that "He was much obliged to his Majesty, but begged to be excused, as himself lived like a King; and though he was a Rebel Subject, he would not be a Servant, or kneel to any Man."

Lord C— has given it as his Opinion, that England may think expedient to take by Way of Reparation to be sent to the Court of Madrid, on a subject of the last Importance to the West-Florida, as the Settlement. In the mean while, Orders are sent to Ireland for a Regiment of Troops on that Establishment, to be embarked on board Transports at Cork for Pensacola.

Letters from Leghorn assure, that a great Number of Ships that compose the Russian Squadron, have arrived at Port-Mahon, and that the Admiral has engaged all the experienced Pilots he could find.

Advices arrived Yesterday from Genoa declare, that the Appearance of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean occasions great Speculation; that they expect the Toulon Squadron will fall, as soon as the Russians quit Port-Mahon; and that Eight Spanish Ships of War are sitting out at Ferrol, and some others at Cadix.

We hear that the E— of C— has assured a noble M—, that he will, at this dangerous Crisis, exert himself to the utmost, in order to get the Complaints of the People heard, and, if possible, their Grievances redressed.

It is said that the Conduct hitherto of a new S— in a certain Assembly has done great Honour to their Choice, as he has particularly carried strict Uprightness to both Parties.

The Report of the Marquis of Rockingham going Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is without Foundation. His Lordship has a large Estate in that Kingdom, which, it is said, he has for some Time talked of visiting; and this, it is supposed, gave rise to the above Report.

It is certain a very great Personage has declared, that "he will not be forced into a D— of P—, or even a change of M—y."

Places at this Time vacant.—The Post of Lord Chancellor.—The Office of Lord Privy Seal (for the Duke of Grafton has not, it seems accepted of it).—The Commander in chief of the Army.—The Treasurer of the Navy.—Two Lords of the Bedchamber.—Two joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland.—Three Lords of the Admiralty.—One Lord of Trade. The Solicitor-General—and the Council to the Board of Trade.

A few Days ago Three large Trunks or Boxes, directed to a principal S—y of S—y, were seized by a Custom-House Officer; the Penalty of which came to 2000l. and was paid immediately.

As a Negative has not been put on a certain Question, we are informed it will shortly be resumed; the Bets on Thursday Morning of 186 to 226 being confined to the previous Question only.

We hear that a Message was sent Yesterday to a certain Assembly, by a great Personage, desiring the Honourable H— to consider of some public patriotic Measures immediately, finally to adjust the present unhappy Divisions subsisting both in their own H—, and in the Nation in general. In Consequence of which, we are told, a B— will be immediately brought in, to disqualify any Person or Persons returned to serve in —, that have ever been or should be in the Course of any S—, convicted of Blasphemy, or Treason, or other certain Crimes or Misdemeanors; therein mentioned.

It is said that an extraordinary Ambassador from the Court of Berlin, is now at the Hague negotiating some very important Business.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Brest, we are informed, that the Naval Preparations are carrying on there with great Spirit, though it is not publicly known for what Place they are intended.

A great Personage expressed much concern on the Resignation of the B. of G. and said him the Compliment to say, that "if he did not know where he should find so faithful a M—."

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that the Court had given Orders for the Spanish Garrison on the Lines near Gibraltar to be doubled.

A CARD from the LONDON GAZETTE. Nationalists presents his Compliments to the Ministry and Merchants connected with America, and begs leave to acquaint them, that, in his Opinion, the Remedy to heal the Differences between this Kingdom and the Colonies can be contained in a Nur-Shell; it is,

- 1. Repeal your impolitic Revenue Acts.
2. Recall your Army from America.
3. Revoke the Board of Commissioners of Customs.
4. Abolish the Vice Courts of Admiralty.
5. And ask such Aids as you may want through their Assemblies.
Do this, and all will instantly be at Peace; the Colonies will embrace you; they will abandon their Manufactures, and, at heretofore, bring you the Fruits of their Labour for your Goods.

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 26. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated January 16, 1770.

"The Parliament met the 8th Instant; Curiosity, not to add Anxiety, led me to attend the Debates of that Day, which promised, from the Situation of public Affairs, to be interesting and instructive. When I heard the King's Speech; (which seemed to breathe a Spirit of Resentment against the Colonies) I profess I trembled for the Consequences, but was soon convinced, Consistency of Conduct was not the most distinguished Characteristic of the present Administration. There are but few Persons in the House of Commons, whom I can call Friends to America, without prostituting the Term: Most of them are incapable of Friendship; for Friendship can never exist among those, who have so little Sense of Honour and Virtue: They have little Affection to any but themselves; little Regard to any Interest except their own; their sole Attachments are to Power and Profit, to obtain which, they will embrace almost any Cause or any Party. That you may judge for yourself, however, I will endeavour to recollect the Speeches of the most Consequence delivered on that Occasion; they principally related to the Middlesex Election; and indeed there was not much Field for Argument on American Affairs, as there was not a Person who betrayed the least Inclination to urge the Debate against the Colonies. Sir George O— began, by observing, on that Part of the Speech which relates to America, that it was much to be lamented, those unhappy People should still continue blind to their own Interests, and suffer themselves to be led by designing Men, into Measures so repugnant to the Idea of Colonization, as evidently to betray a Contempt of the Mother-Country; that altho' he would not presume to dictate to the House, what Measures were most proper to be adopted, yet, as a Harmony between the Colonies and Great-Britain, was of more Importance than any Business that probably would be for their Consideration this Session, he earnestly recommended that Subject to be well weighed, and some Means pursued to restore that mutual Confidence which ought to subsist between them. He then produced the Minutes of an Address, to the last Paragraph of which, D— proposed as an Amendment, that a Clause should be inserted, "That they would immediately enquire into the Cause of the Discontents which prevailed in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in every Part of the Kingdom." This introduced the Subject of the Middlesex Election; he observed, that already 80,000 Freeholders had presented Petitions against them, for exercising Powers derogatory to the Rights of Election; that the Existence of that House depended on the Freedom of Election, and nothing could so thoroughly give Influence to the Legislative Body; as the Confidence of the People, that without it, a House of Commons could not, ought not to exist a Moment. If the Complaints of the People were groundless; a Enquiry into the Cause of them would at least show a Degree of Candour, and could be productive of no ill Consequences; but if it should appear we have injured them, as Men of Honour we ought to redress them: That there is no Magic in the Name of this House, that excludes its Members from Errors common to other Mortals; it is, it ought to be accountable to that Power, from whence it derives its Existence; and if from false Ideas of the Dignity of this House, we should refuse that Justice due to our Constituents, the Time perhaps is not far distant, when it will be demanded in a Voice, that may make the Seat of our Speaker tremble. B— (tho' very ill) then said, he thought it his Duty to attend on that Day; he should be happy, as he wished to support the Interest of his Country while he lived, if his Voice in any Degree tended to promote it. We have here a Speech said he, which tells us, that all Methods used by the King, to bring back the Americans to a proper Respect for his Government, have been ineffectual: I believe it: What was it owing to? Why, the Conduct of his Ministers, who have treated them in the most arbitrary Manner, and now complain the Americans have Spirit to resent it: I told you they would; but you would not take my Word for it. Was it intended that villainous and tyrannical Act of H— to America, the dissolving their Assemblies because they would not rescind their Resolutions; and the quartering Troops at the Doors of the Assembly at Boston; were those Measures likely to win back the Affection of the Colonies? Yet strange as it should appear, that these Things have been done, it is hardly to be wondered at, considering the Dispositions and Ignorance of those who advised

from the County of Kent: Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more God only knows! I know not. My Service to the Consul at Vigo. When you write to me advise the