

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1771.

Rem-Island, July 19, 1770. RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen Anne's County, on the 19th of June last, a convict Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLLS, born in the West of England, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trowsers of the same, an old black and white striped Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some very large Scars on one of his Legs, and Hoops in his Walking. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Matter may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

WILLIAM HORN.

Annapolis, November 16, 1770. WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that about Three or Four Months past, the Mill-Dam of George Puffy, lying in Frederick County, near Little Winchester, was pulled down and destroyed in such a Manner as entirely prevented the Conveyance of any Water to the Mill, by some malicious and ill disposed Persons, unknown to the great Damage of him the said George Puffy: His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to publick Justice, the Person or Persons, who, against his Lordship's Peace, pulled down and destroyed the said Mill-Dam, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon, for such Offence, to any One of them, (the Principal and Principals only excepted) who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in the said Fact, in that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Cor.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, doth promise a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above-mentioned Offence, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

WILLIAM COX.

November 17, 1770. MR. Charles Carroll, jun. having conveyed to us, by Deed of Trust, One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, lying near the Mouth of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, for the Purpose of laying out a Town, under the Name of CARROLLSBURG, we have caused the said to be laid out into 267 Lots, besides Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and a Square of Four Acres, for the Benefit of the said Town, Plots of which may be seen in the Hands of Thomas Jehnson, Esq; in Annapolis, Mr. Jonathan Hall in Alexandria, and of the Trustees. The following are the Terms of Sale: Each Adventurer shall pay at the Rate of Six Pounds Sterling, in good Bills of Exchange or Cash, on receiving from the Trustees a Ticket, signed and numbered by them, which will intitle him to the Lot drawn against that Number; after which he will receive a Deed from the Trustees, conveying a Fee Simple to the said Lot. There are 261 Lots for Sale (Mr. Charles Carroll, jun. having reserved Four Land and Two Water Lots) and the same Number of Tickets; consequently each Adventurer will be certain of having a Lot for his Money, and, by the Mode proposed of drawing for the same, an equal Chance. The Time and Mode of drawing will be advertised as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. As the Plots may be seen on Application, we shall only observe, that the Town is laid out by fixed Boundaries, to avoid hereafter any Confusion by the Variation of the Compass; the Streets are Eighty Feet in Width, and every Water Lot, except Four, has a Publick Way, by Street, Lane or Alley, to the Water. If the Tickets are not all sold in Six Months from the Second Instant, the Money received will be returned. Many Tickets are already bespoke, and there is little Doubt but the rest will be so in a very short Time; therefore those who have applied and approved the Scheme, are desired to take their Tickets in from the Trustees without Delay.

H. ROZER, DANIEL CARROLL, NOTLEY YOUNG.

Annapolis, Nov. 29, 1770. CHOICE old Barbados Spirit and common Rum by the Hoghead, or smaller Quantity, Molasses and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Candies, Soap, &c. to be sold by THOMAS B. HODGKIN, on reasonable Terms, at his House near the Church.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 3.

HE Russian Squadron has intercepted, for the Third Time, all the Provisions we expected from Cairo, Cyprus, and the Morea. We dread an approaching Famine, which, together with the Plague, that makes a terrible Havock here, and the Discontent of most of the Inhabitants of this Empire, expose us daily to the most imminent Danger.

The Chevalier de Tot, late Consul of France in Tartary, having been made Engineer of the Poite, expects at the Dardanelles the Arrival of Five Hundred Artillery Men of his Nation.

The 13th of last Month a Courier arrived here from the grand Viñ's Army, with Dispatches of the utmost Importance. The next Morning the grand Signior evoked the Divan, who, touched with the unhappy Fate of the Ottoman Army, the Flower of their Troops having fallen in the last Battle by the Sword of the Russians, or being drowned in the Danube, advised the Sultan to make Peace; to which the Monarch assented, that since the Presence of his grand Viñ, nor his most experienced Bashiaws, could not inspire his Troops with Courage to resist the Enemy, he was resolved to go and head his Army himself, both to retrieve the Honour of his Arms, and that he might not be under a Necessity of accepting dishonourable Terms of Peace. The Divan unanimously represented to their Sovereign that although his Highness's Intention was a sure Means of re-establishing the Honour of the Ottoman Arms, his Presence was absolutely necessary here, especially at a Time when the Enemy was making large Sides to surround us on every Side; and that the only, and surest Means, of avoiding still greater Evils, was to make Peace as soon as possible. The Sultan, after having seriously considered the Matter, declared at last his final Intentions, in the following Manner: "Before I follow your Counsel it is proper that you should again think very seriously about it; in the mean Time I give you Liberty and Power to provide for the Welfare of the State, without, however, concluding any Thing without my Knowledge and Consent."

HAMBURG, Oct. 6. Private Letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of last Month, say that the Russian Fleet that was at Anchor at Lemnos had quitted that Station, advanced to the Dardanelles, and threw several Bombs on the Castles; that at present it only blocks up the Passage to such Ships as are bound to Constantinople; that it would be very difficult to take the Castles, and that to lay Siege to them in Form they must land an Army of Forty or Fifty Thousand Men, provided with every Necessary, there being, besides the Six Castles, fresh Batteries erected at every Distance between them. Since the Blockade of the Dardanelles no more Ships arrive from the White Sea; but the Caravans supply that Defect, and carry to Constantinople whatever they stand in Need of. Nevertheless, the Number of Troops that come out of the Ottoman Empire is prodigious. Some Hundreds of Deserters arrive daily at Constantinople from the Danube, as also whole Families from Bessarabia, Ilimakow, Kilia, and other Places. There is not, as yet, the least Appearance of Peace; as the Grand Signior will hear nothing about it, and intends to push on the War with all possible Vigour.

WARSAW, Oct. 6. A Courier is this Moment arrived here from the Army of General Panin, with Advice that the Town of Bender surrendered to the Russians on the 26th of last Month. The Russians took more than Four Thousand Prisoners, and upwards of a Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Cannon.

PARIS, Oct. 8. The Armaments making in the Ports of England begin to disturb our Nation. Troops are being off towards our Coasts, and some Steps taken to secure Funds, of which we shall stand in Need, in Case a Rupture should be unavoidable.

OSTEND, Oct. 12. The Captain of a Dutch Ship, arrived Yesterday, reports that he met a Squadron of 13 English Ships of War steering for the Coast of Spain.

HAGUE, Oct. 17. By the last Letters from Constantinople we are informed, that the Divan has at length prevailed on the Sultan to take into Consideration the imminent Danger of his Empire, and to turn his Thoughts to Peace.

L O N D O N, Oct. 17. A certain distinguished Nobleman is said to be at the Court of Madrid incognito, gaining such Intelligence as it is imagined will prove of infinite Advantage to the Court of Great-Britain in Case of a War with Spain.

Dispatches are now preparing, with the utmost Expedition, at the Secretary's Office, for the Court of Berlin, said to be on the Subject of the expected War with France and Spain.

They write from Penafcola that the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, by Directions of his Court, had lately distributed among the Chiefs of the Indians bordering on the English Settlements Presents to the Value of Fifteen Thousand Pounds.

A Noble Lord, it is said, has given it as his Advice not to wait any longer for an Answer from the Court of Spain.

By an authentic Letter from Paris we are assured that neither the French King nor the Minister are for War.

It is now reported, at the West-End of the Town, that M. de Choiseul, the French Minister, does not approve of the hostile Proceedings of Spain at Falkland Island, but yet is for supporting the Honour of the House of Bourbon at the Expence of the Honour of the British Crown; and proposes that Spain shall relinquish that Island, if Great-Britain will give up her Title to it, and let it remain neutral.

One Article of Instruction said to be determined to be offered to the Members for Westminster, by their Constituents, on the approaching Meeting for that Purpose, is that they shall make it Part of their Parliamentary Conduct to demand of the Minister an accurate and explicit State of the Measures observed since the breaking out of the present Differences between our Court and that of Spain.

It is said that the First Commissioner of a certain Board has advised the Measure of having a Fleet before a Spanish Port near the Straits, if they make the least Delay in returning an Answer to our Memorial of Requisition, or if it prove not satisfactory.

It is confirmed to us, by fresh Intelligence, that the French Ministry are really assiduous in endeavouring to prevent a Rupture between Spain and Great-Britain.

Oct. 19. By a Ship just arrived from the Havannah we have Advice that the Spaniards have made the Fortifications of that Place almost impregnable; that they have raised several strong Batteries, and mounted them with heavy Pieces of Cannon; that they have likewise built a new Chain of Forts at the Entrance of the Harbour, and mounted them with large Cannon, so that no Ship can pass without great Danger.

We are informed that the Queen Man of War, of Ninety-four Guns, and some others, are built upon a Construction entirely new, and in such a Manner that in any Engagement not one Half of the Lives are likely to be lost as in former Encounters.

We hear France has positively refused to depart from her Neutrality, let Affairs take what Turn they will between Great-Britain and Spain.

The Augmentation of the Army, as well as many other Measures which were in Agitation, are put off until the Meeting of an august Assembly.

Letters from Elsinour, dated September 18, say, there are actually at this Time in the Sound, and in the Road of Copenhagen, Four new Russian Men of War, just arrived from Archangel. Their Destination is for the Archipelago, for which Place they will sail as soon as they are victualled; and Letters from Revel assure us that more will arrive, destined likewise for the Levant.

Oct. 20. Last Night an Express from Leicestershire, arrived at his Grace the Duke of Rutland's, at Knightsbridge, and at Whitehall, with the melancholy Account of the Death, on Thursday last, at Belvoir Castle, of the most noble the Marquis of Granby. His Character need not be repeated or blazoned here; it is too deeply engraved on the Hearts of all true Englishmen, every One of whom will sincerely lament this great Loss to our Country.

It is already said General Conway is to be appointed Master General of the Ordnance, in the Room of the honest Marquis.

We are informed from good Authority, that Falkland Island will be neutralized.

We hear also, from good Authority, that the Fleet is intended to be kept up until next Year, to be in Readiness in Case of any Rupture.

We hear that Yesterday General Conway laid before his Majesty a State of the Fortifications and Garrisons at the principal Seaports in England.

A Correspondent from France informs us, that all through French Flanders, whole Towns used to swarm with Troops, there is scarce a Regiment, not even at Lille, which used to entertain Eight or Ten. When the Officers are asked about this Vacancy, they plead Ignorance; but discerning People know they are all marched to the Sea Side, both of the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay, to be ready for future Embarkations.

A private Letter from Paris says, that Orders have been sent to Brest to equip Twelve Men of War of the Line, with the utmost Expedition.

Letters by the Revenge, Captain Palmer, arrived on Thursday in the Downs, from Malaga, in Thirty Days, say, that the Inhabitants of that Place are every Moment in Expectation of receiving an Account from Madrid of War being declared against England. They further say, that a Re-enforcement of well disciplined Troops has been sent there; that the Fortifications have been thoroughly repaired, and every Thing done to secure the Place from being taken by a sudden Surprise; that the Governor assured the People that the last Dispatches received from Madrid Three Men of War and a Frigate were to be stationed there, to prevent any Insults being offered to them.

It was reported, with much Confidence, and great Celerity, both last Night and this Morning, that Part of the Russian Fleet had passed the Dardanelles.

If the above be true, there can be no Doubt but that an immediate Termination of the War between the Turks and Russians will ensue.

It is said that the Dutch Ambassador is particularly attentive to what is passing at this Time at our Court, and is constantly sending away Dispatches with Accounts of the most minute Occurrences, but with what particular View our sage Politicians are at a Loss to imagine.

It is said that whether there be a War with Spain or not, in Consequence of the present Dispute, our Navy will remain with the present Augmentation, both of Men and Ships.

The Resolution of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany, at their last Interview, to take a Share in the Disputes of Poland, is what all Europe expected; and by this seeming friendly Office they do jointly what they respectively had the greatest Inclination for. It is the Opinion of good Judges that, from whatever Pretence they first set Foot in that Country, a different View actuates them from what is at present given out.

We hear that the First Fleet that will sail will be destined to the West-Indian Region; there to act together, or be divided into Squadrons, as may be required.

We hear that Yesterday Twelve more Men of War were put into Commission, by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Oct. 22. Our Ministry are so peremptory in their Demand of the Evacuation of Falkland's Island, that the present Dispute with Spain is determined not to be concluded, without this being complied with on their Part.

It is certain that the Court of Spain has been soliciting more Powers than One, to take Share in her present Dispute with Great-Britain, through a mistaken Notion, that, with a little Assistance, in Order to divide the Force of our Arms, she should be able to cope with us.

All Europe are attentive to the present Dispute between our Court and that of Madrid, and wait with equal Impatience for a Knowledge of the ultimate Determination of the Spanish Ministry with Regard to it. Most of the Powers have offered their Interest to terminate it, as few wish to see a Rupture between those Two Courts take Place. There are, indeed, One or Two who are not unwilling such an Event should happen, from a Knowledge of the great Advantages to be obtained by fishing in troubled Waters.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards are busy in fortifying their Lines at St. Roche; and that Five Regiments of Infantry had just arrived to reinforce the Garrison, who are employed Night and Day in throwing up some additional Works.

It is generally believed a War is now unavoidable, and that no Steps, either high or humiliating, can prevent it; but that this Event is not expected to take Place until the Spring, about the latter End of March, or Beginning of April next.

We hear that Orders are sent to the Lords Lieutenants of the different Counties to issue Warrants to the Constables, &c. in their respective Districts, to impress all able bodied Men who appear to have no visible Way of living, to serve his Majesty as Seamen.

The English Nobility and Gentry now on their Travels in Italy find it extremely difficult to return Home, and some have been obliged to wait many Weeks in Lombardy, before they could get proper Bills of Health and Passes to come through France.

The Fleet for the Leeward Islands will not fail until the Return of Three Ships of Observation, which have been cruising in those Parts, and are shortly expected Home.

A Plan has been laid before the Board of Ordnance for building Two Forts up the River Medway, some Miles above Sheerness, for the Protection of his Majesty's Ships now in the said River, which is under Consideration of the said Board.

Admiralty-Office, October 18. This Day, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz. Hon. John Forbes, Francis Holbourne, Esq; Admirals of the White. Sir Thomas Frankland, Baronet, his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Right Honourable George Earl of Northesk, Right Honourable Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue. Thomas Pyc, Esq; Sir Samuel Cornish, Baronet, Francis Geary, Esq; Vice Admirals of the Red. Sir George Bridges Rodney, Baronet, Sir William Burnaby, Baronet, James Young, Esquire, Vice Admirals of the White. Sir Piercy Brett, Knight, Sir John Moore, Knight of the Bath, Sir James Douglas, Knight, Sir John Bentley, Knight, Vice Admirals of the Blue. Right Hon. George Lord Edgumbe, Samuel Graves, Esq; William Parry, Esquire, Hon. Augustus Keppel, Rear Admirals of the Red. John Amhurst, Esquire, his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Denis, Baronet, Matthew Buckle, Esq; land, Sir Peter Denis, Baronet, Matthew Buckle, Esq; Rear Admirals of the White. Robert Man, Esq; Richard Spry, Esq; Robert Harland, Esq; Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount Howe, Rear Admirals of the Blue.