

REWARD.
Dec. 17, 1771.
from the Subscriber's
his a Negro Man,
about Forty Years of
ht Jacket, Osnabrig
Hut, and a Pair of
ng him to his Master,
paid by
WALLINGSFORD.

Dec. 16, 1771.
been solicited by se-
is Place, hereby gives
a Vendue House in
ill receive Goods of all
s, which he will sell
ofse Gentlemen whom
such an Undertaking,
will be taken to ren-
may at any Time re-
fired, and at a very
will be on Saturday in
and Kind of Goods
lickly advertised.

at a great Distance
in that Way, are de-
Subscriber, living in
er Commans will be
with the greatest
ble Servant,
PHILIP MERONEY.
Philadelphia May 13, 1771.
S T O R Y
he Publick in general
icular, that he has re-
ate for Business, at the
Streets, near the Court-
he has fitted up a con-
on of Merchandize,
on Commission, on the
either there or at his
Street, (upon certain
ce will be given) as may

usiness as a Broker, to
European Goods, Bills of
euch Houses, Lands,
h Business as he may be
on such low Terms, as
for the Gentlemen, Mer-
City, and those of the
employ him.
them, his utmost Ende-
gative Satisfaction in the
any Business that may
; and the Favours con-
fully, selfed and grate-

ers, being acquainted
Story, are of Opinion,
Abilities and Character,
to execute the several
mentioned.

omas & Isaac Wharton,
tucker & Wharton,
amuel Morris, junr.
ames Wharton.

Custody as Runaways a
man; the Man calls him-
Nan; both say they be-
of Talbot County. Their
charges and take them a-
HARD THOMAS,
Sheriff of Cecil County.

er County, July 19, 1771.
the Publick, and my kind
ular, that I have lately
arge and compleat Assort-
dia and Country Goods,
onable for Cash, Wheat,
ives, Plank, and Feathers.
MICHAEL BURKE.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.
t-Master General, having
itating of Correspondence
America) been pleased to
the Station between Fal-
ice is hereby given, this
will be closed at the Post-
Twelve of the Clock
day in every Month, and
e next Day for Falmouth.
Post-Master General.

ER COLDEN, Secretary.

at the PRINTING-
ADVERTISEMENT
ance. Long One
kinds of BLANKS
their proper BOND
-WORK performed

(XXVIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1376.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 23, 1772.

P O R T - M A H O N, Sept. 23.

IS Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in the Venus Frigate, accompanied by the Alarms, arrived here on Saturday Morning the 21st Instant. During his Royal Highness's Stay in this Island, he visited the Fort at St. Philip's, and viewed the Troops. His Royal Highness embarked on the 23^d, and failed for Genoa with a fair Wind.

GENOA, Sept. 30. On the 27th, in the Morning, the British Majesty's Ships Venus and Alarm arrived here, the former having on Board his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Soon after the Venus had dropped Anchor, the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Captain of the Port, were sent on Board, with a Compliment from the Republick, to beg his Royal Highness would receive a Deputation of Six Noblemen (who had been previously named for that Purpose) and receive a Lodging which the Republick had prepared for his Reception, as also the usual Present Refreshments; but his Royal Highness chose to decline them, at the same Time expressing his perfect satisfaction of the Civilities intended to be shewn to him. His Royal Highness has since received Visits from some of the Nobility, but declines any publick attentions.

CADIZ, Oct. 1. The Emperor of Morocco is actually at the Head of a small Army in the Northern Provinces of the Coast, but with no other Design, as it is said, than to make his Authority respected, and to receive the Tributes to be paid with more Punctuality.

ROME, Oct. 12. The Chevalier Edward Stuart is arrived in this City, from Viterbo.

BERLIN, Oct. 15. The King has been troubled, for several Days, with a Fit of the Gout; though the Attack was pretty violent, we have Reason to hope it will not be attended with any ill Consequences. Prince Ferdinand has been in the greatest Danger some Days, with a violent Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs. His Highness is in such a critical Situation, and so weak, that we are in great Fear for his Life. He has refused to take any Medicines, so that we have no Expectation but from some happy Crisis, which may bring on a free Expectoration.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 5. It is said, that a Bill will be brought into Parliament next Winter, for naturalizing General Pitt.

Oct. 11. A Correspondent observes, that London at present answers exactly to the Character given by Jubah of Mauritania in Africa, of ancient Rome, viz. that it was become venal, and ready for the highest bidder.

Oct. 12. A few Days since, a Gentleman's Son (about Six Years of Age, and of whom he was vailly ad) near Colchester in Essex, happening to do some thing which displeased his Father, he gave him a Box on the Side of his Head, which immediately made him bleed at the Nose and Ear, of which he died in Three Hours; the Father was so much shocked at the Accident and the fatal Consequence, that he ran raving mad, and died in Three Days.

Of the astonishing Increase of the Trade of this Kingdom, the following Fact is a recent Proof; in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, a Survey was taken of the Shipping belonging to every Port in the Kingdom, when the largest Vessel at Liverpool was but Forty Tons weight, and the whole Amount of Tonnage of all the Vessels belonging to that Port was but 223 Tons. At present there are about 500 Vessels belonging to it; each Vessel, on an Average, may be supposed to carry 150 Tons; so that the Quantity of Shipping in that Port, it is in less than One Century that almost the whole of this Increase has taken place; for it is not above Eighty Years since the first Vessel sailed from Liverpool in the American Trade.

A Letter from Liverpool, dated the 31st of October, mentions, that Capt. Griffith, of the True Blue, who arrived there from Jamaica, brings an Account that he had learned, that the Vessels on Shore in the Gulf of Florida, were Two Spanish Men of War and Six Merchantmen, from the Havannah to Spain.

A Ship which arrived in the Downs from Dunkirk, we learn, that the French Coast is covered with Vessels; by several Parts of Ships that floated they fear to be Dutch; it is feared that the late high winds have been productive of a great Deal of Damage at Sea, as Wrecks were seen not only on the Coast of France, but also on the English Coast.

Oct. 15. They write from Berlin, that about the middle of August the new Barracks at Neiss fell down, and upwards of 100 Persons were buried in Ruins. General Taunzien, Commandant in that Place, immediately attended the Sieur Le Febvre, Colonel of Engineers, who had the Direction of that Work; but this Officer refusing to deliver up his Post, the Commandant went to his House, caused

him to be disarmed by an inferior Officer, and sent him to Prison. Le Sieur Le Febvre could not survive this Affront, but killed himself by 16 Stabs with his Knife. He was an Officer highly esteemed by the King of Prussia, and behaved gallantly in the late War.

There are Policies opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, to Guinea down to receive 100, if a Printer is admitted as a Prisoner in Newgate, or any other Prison in the City, during the Shrivallity of Mr. Wilkes.

Oct. 16. A Letter from Newfoundland mentions, that one of his Majesty's Ships on that Station had destroyed several Stages erected by the French on the Island of Cape Breton, being beyond the Limits allowed them for carrying on the Fishery.

It is rumoured that a Treaty is on the Carpet between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, for Great Britain to be furnished with Thirty Sail of Danish Men of War of the Line when wanted.

Oct. 17. We hear that the Duke of Grafton seems at present the Favourite of a Great Personage, as he is more frequent in private Conferences with him than any other Person in the Ministry.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Oct. 8.

"Some Letters from Copenhagen insinuate, that the King of Denmark has removed one of his oldest Ministers, who has done essential Service to his Country, and obliged him to retire with a considerable Pension. People talk differently of his Majesty's Motives for taking this Step.

"They write from Stockholm, that the Senators can hardly determine among themselves in what Manner to draw up the Articles, to which his Swedish Majesty is to accede before his Coronation. Some are for allowing him more Power and Authority than his Father had, and others insist upon his being on the same Footing."

The Duke of Northumberland will certainly succeed the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when recalled. His Grace is greatly beloved in that Kingdom, and no one is more likely to restore Tranquillity among them than he is.

A Plan for a new American Representation has been adopted by a noble Earl, and will be laid before an august Assembly at their first Meeting.

Oct. 18. The following Notice has appeared in this Day's Papers dated

Mr. Reynolds's Office, No. 39.

Line-Street, Oct. 16, 1771.

"WE are very well satisfied with your general Conduct in the Office you hold under us, and in particular with the Humanity you always show to the unhappy Persons under your Care. There are however Two glaring Abuses of Importance, which we are determined to rectify at the ensuing Sessions on Wednesday next, and all the subsequent Sessions during our Sheriffalty.

The first is the Prisoners remaining in Irons at the Time of Arraignment and Trial. This we conceive to be equally repugnant to the Laws of England and Humanity. Every Person at so critical a Moment ought to be without any bodily Pain or Restraint, that the Mind may be perfectly free to deliberate on its most interesting and awful Concerns in so alarming a Situation. It is Cruelty to aggravate the Feelings of the Unhappy in a State of such Distraction; and Injustice to deprive them of any Advantage for the Defence of supposed Innocence, by calling off the Attention by bodily Torture, at the great Moment, when the full Exertion of every Faculty is most wanted. No Man in England ought to be compelled to plead while in Chains. We therefore are determined to abolish the present illegal and inhuman Practice; and we direct you to take off the Irons before any Prisoner is set to the Bar, either for Arraignment or Trial.

The other Abuse we are determined to reform, is the taking of Money for Admission into the Court at the old Bailey. This likewise, we hold to be contrary to Law. It is one of the most glorious Privileges of this Nation, that our Courts of Justice must always be open and free, that no judicial Proceedings can be had in a secret clandestine Manner, but that the Conduct of the Judges, Juries and Witnesses, is submitted to the Eye of a judicious and impartial Publick, without any Expence, Fee or Gratification whatever. We need not enumerate to you the constant Complaints made on this Subject every Session, and the Tumults occasioned by the Exactions of the Officers, &c. We have given Orders to our Officers to admit gratis all Persons, who behave with Decency, into any Part of the Court, not particularly assigned to the Judges; Aldermen, Grand and Petty Juries, Witnesses, or Officers of the Court. We expect the like Orders from you to all your Servants. To inform the Publick of this Regulation, we desire you to affix the following Words in large Letters on the several Entrances into the Court, "No Money is to be taken for Admission into any Part of this Court of Justice."

We are, Sir,

Your humble Servants,

JOHN WILKES.

FRED. BULL.

Oct. 19. It is reported, that a Person is in Nomination to succeed Sir Joseph Yorke, as his Majesty's

Ambassador at the Hague, and that Sir Joseph will be appointed to an important Office in Administration.

It is reported that Britain, who is confined in Reading Jail, will be brought to Town and tried on his own Confession for high Treason, in conspiring against the Life of a great Personage.

A Dutch House, always very active in our Stocks, had unfortunately commissioned his English Brokers to buy to the Amount of 100,000 l. in the Three per Cents. and Bank-stock, the very Day on which the last unaccountable Fall happened. To correct this Fault in Commerce, he sent Orders a few Days afterwards to the same and other Brokers, to sell 200,000 l. on his Account. The Consequence was, that he ran on the wrong Side the Post each Time; by which unforeseen and untoward Event, it is thought, he cannot have lost less than 15, or 20,000 l. in the Course of one Week.

Orders are sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for completing all the Regiments in that Kingdom. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Grafton are preparing to make a Visit to the Court of Madrid, where they intend to reside for some Time.

They write from Birmingham, that the present flourishing State of the Hard-ware Manufactories there, exceeds even what it was before the American Resolutions against the Importation of British Goods.

One great Advantage will arise from the indiscriminate Admission of Persons into our Courts of Justice. The Lives of many may be saved, by good Characters given by poor but honest Acquaintance, whose Garb might otherwise hinder their getting into Court.

The Constable of the City of London have drawn up a Petition to the Court of Aldermen, which will be presented next Tuesday, humbly praying that they may be allowed some Gratuity for the very extraordinary Trouble they have had during the Course of this Year. Oct. 21. The Court of Lisbon, at the Instance of Lord Rochford, has given Orders for the Ship Argyle, which was seized at the Brasils by the Portuguese Governor, to be restored, with all her Lading and Stores; The Captain is also set at Liberty.

The Canada Paper-Money being now certainly recovered, as we hear, from France, it is confidently asserted, that Lord North is determined to make the Spaniards pay the Manilla Rancon, and to convince his Countrymen, that under his Administration, no Potentate on Earth shall offer an Injury with Impunity to England. Pray Heaven this Intelligence may be true! As a Minister, who acts upon the *qui vive* with foreign Enemies, must take Care to give satisfaction at home, and speedily terminate the Dissentions, which at present distract this miserable Country.

It is reported, that the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. Hawke, the Author of *The Adventurer*, to write the Voyage of the Endeavour round the World.

The Princess Dowager of Wales is at present much afflicted with a Cancer in her Mouth, which seems to baffle the Power of Medicine, though the first Physicians have consulted upon her Royal Highness's Case, on the earliest Appearance of the Malady.

Extract of a Letter from Prestonpans, dated Oct. 7.

"In the Month of June, this Year, Mess. William Caddell and Sons, and Co. of this Place, consigned to me a Parcel of Stone Ware, to sell for their Account at Oporto. About Six Weeks before I arrived there, a Prohibition to import that Article had taken place; I was obliged to grant Bond, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, that none of it should be landed; and the more effectually to prevent it, Two Custom-house Officers were put on Board, to whom I was obliged to pay Wages. Their Forms required that I should wait upon the chief Man under the King of Portugal at Oporto, to whose House I was attended by the British Vice-Consul. We were there received not as free Subjects of his British Majesty, but as the vilest of his Most Faithful Majesty's Slaves. The Vice-Consul was admitted within Two Rooms of this great Man, and I only to the highest Step of a Staircase which led to his Apartments. He at last deigned to make his Appearance (a huge fat Fellow, with a broad rosy Countenance); he asked for an Invoice of the Goods, which, being given him, he dismissed us in a surly Manner, saying, that we should hear from him anon. The Invoice he kept in his Possession 24 Hours, that he might have an Opportunity (as I afterwards understood) to mark what Part of the Goods were most proper for his own Use. The Event shewed it. Next Day some Persons he had sent came on Board, tore open the Casks at their Pleasure, and chose what was most proper for their Purpose; I only begged them to allow me to sell what Casks they had ullaged, which was refused, and they went on without so much as thanking me. It would have been absurd in me to contend with that Man, as I was not acquainted with the Forms of Procedure in these Cases, but if our Ministry can sit down tamely with such Robberies, farewell to the Preservation of British Property in Portugal."

Nov. 7. It appears from the Letters of Mr. Whitefield, now publishing, that for the Use of the Orphan House in Georgia, from January 1738-9, to February