

DOLLARS REWARD.

October 13, 1772. In the Rev. Mr. Boucher's, in County Maryland, on Sunday a Convict Servant Man belonging to Mr. Brooke, in Stafford County, is Samuel Gasford, he is an Englishman of Age, came into Virginia in the Ship Thorton, Captain ... discovered since he ran away, first Time of his having been ... and that he is well acquainted Northward; he is middle sized, wears his own dark Hair, which ... improbable he may cut off, the ... himself; he rode off a small bay ... with a ridge Mane, his ... his Tail bobbed short, and ... markable white Spot upon one of ... light, but not certainly known, to ... Letters IM in one Piece: The ... him a Portmanteau containing ... belonging to his Master: He ... his own, a blue Coat with a red ... of the same, together with a ... and, and a Wilton Waistcoat and ... of Leather ones; he plays to ... German Flute, which he is fond ... Dollars will be paid to any Per ... him and the Horse to his Mas ... Dr. Brooke in Maryland, provided ... Virginia or Maryland; Thirty if ... or Forty if taken in any other ...

whereby given, that a Number of ... of Cecil County do intend to ... to the next General Assembly of ... ing a Removal of the Courts of ... from where they are now held, to ... in Charles-Town, allotted for ... e Commissioners for said Town, ... of Assembly passed in 1742 ... to pass for the Assessment of ... quantity of Tobacco, as may be ... for erecting a Court House and ...

October 1, 1772. Vendue, on the 20th of November ... next, ... AION consisting of about 200 ... od Land, with a Merchant-Mill, ... the Premises situate on Ract ... k County, about 16 Miles from ... from Bladesburg, and 33 from ... Land is a comfortable Dwelling ... Houses, and a good Orchard, ... Upland cleared, some Meadow, ... and watered. The Merchant ... ies high; Two of Stone and One ... ater Wheel 26 Feet high, over ... of Stones, both double geered, ... ream; mill situate for Merchant ... t, in a peaceable Neighbourhood, ... n Inducement to the Purchaser; ... well constructed Mills, &c.

JOSEPH ELGAR. October 1, 1772. Vendue, on the 21st of November ... next, ... Acres of valuable Land, whereon ... Mill, double geered, about 30 ... ndow; well set with Timothy, and ... ally made; this Land is situate ... t, in Frederick County, about 17 ... from George-Town; and ... Time will be given for good ... e Mohey, by

JAMES BROOKE. October 14, 1772. Vendue, on the 24th of November, ... next, ... Acres of Land, lying on the main ... St. Leonard's-Creek, well wooded, ... made about 80 Acres of Meadow, ... together in Parcels: Also on ... th November, about 166 Acres of ... Marsh; and convenient for fishing ... dit will be given for Half the ... upon paying Interest and giving ... ed: Also to be sold at Vendue, at ... Town, on Tuesday the 1st Dec ... 200 Cost of Goods, payable next ... f Interest, upon giving Security if ...

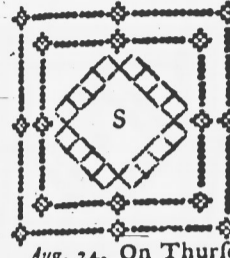
JAMES SOMERVILL. the Plantation of Nicholas Ridge, ... bay Mare, about 15 Hards ... be much of the Blood, and of the ... e known by the Name of Old ... ner Forehead, many small white ... Body, her Bearing white, she ap ... Years old. The Owner may ... proving Property and paying ...

and SON.

(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE (No. 1419.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1772.

L O N D O N, Aug. 14.



EVERAL charities, &c. which were instituted at Copenhagen, at the instance of the unfortunate Queen Consort, have, since her departure, been abolished; and the utmost disrespect is shewn by the court to every thing that seems to support her memory.

Aug. 24. On Thursday Captain Bluit, in the American trade, was suddenly taken ill when at dinner with his mother and some friends, at his mother's house, in Mill-street, Southwark; and notwithstanding all proper assistance, died that evening.

M. de Guys, in his Sentimental Journey through Greece, gives us the following account of a custom in the Island of Mitylene, which he says is no less curious than well attested. "About three days journey from the capital is a small town, where every stranger, when he arrives, is compelled to marry one of the women, even though his stay should be for one night only. They generally present a maiden to him, whom he must take for his wife; but if he should prove to be a man of any property, or importance, he has the choice of several to select one. Travellers of an inferior rank have no choice, but must absolutely put up with the lady offered to them, who, in that case, is generally the oldest and plainest in the province. A priest then appears, who performs the marriage ceremonies with great solemnity, a nuptial feast is prepared, and the new married couple pass the night together. The husband may depart, if he pleases, the next morning. If he has money, or valuable effects, and chooses to make his ephemeral wife any present, it is received, and indeed expected; but if he does not, he may proceed on his journey without molestation. The lady thinks herself sufficiently obliged to him for having delivered her from the reproach of virginity, which is ignominious to retain, or to give to one of the province. It is necessary for the preservation of the lady's honour, that her first marriage should be with a stranger. It is of no consequence whether he remains with her, or ever returns. At the expiration of a year, she may contract a new marriage with any man that presents himself; and should the former husband appear, he would have no legal claim whatever upon her. The fact is, that a lady cannot marry to advantage until she has lain with a stranger. The custom is said to be of an ancient date. The only alteration the teachers of the Christian religion have been able to effect among these people, in the above particular, is, that the cohabitation shall be preceded by a marriage according to the forms of the church now established there. By this compromise, the priests, the bride, and all parties, quiet the scruples of their consciences."

A gentleman has communicated to us the following remarkable expression which was said by his Majesty to Lord North, a little before the rising of the last session of Parliament. "It was just before the opening of the Levee at St. James's, when his Majesty with Lord North and three other Noblemen were in a private room. The conversation turning upon the then favourable prospect of peace, his Majesty, taking Lord North by the hand, said, "While you, my Lord, can secure peace to my dominions, you shall be first Minister in England."

We hear that the Board of Trade have lately determined, in consideration of a memorial from Governor Leyborne, referred to them by the King's order, that all the sales and leases of his Majesty's lands in Dominica must, in conformity to the Royal instructions to the Commissioners, be passed under the public seal of Grenada; and it is further said, that if any of them have, by mistake, passed only the seal of Dominica, they must still, in order to their being regular and legal, be likewise sealed at Grenada, by the Governor, who is not to require any fresh fee, but may have recourse to proper measures for recovering the former fee, which he was entitled to have.

A correspondent says, "The event of the French King's having actually withdrawn his formidable troops from the island of Mauritius, if timely and vigorously improved, will add to the British empire a kingdom larger in extent than all Germany, with twice more inhabitants in it than all Russia contains, and fifty times more gold and silver than can be found at this day in all Europe. The proposal therefore which Lord Clive made some few years ago to Government, namely, that he would pay off the whole debt of the nation, which then amounted to one hundred and forty millions sterling, on condition that Parliament would vote him eight thousand English troops to accompany him to Bengal, appears neither romantic, nor improbable. But when Lord Clive made this proposal to Government, the French had then a numerous and well disciplined army of Europeans in the island of Mauritius: Happily that great and only stumbling-block is now removed; and Lord Clive, I am bold to say, was he once more at the head of the English European forces now in Bengal, would under-

take at the risque of his life and fortune, to pay off the national debt in the course of three years, without any additional number of European troops. The Dutch, who are well acquainted with that country, know the above to be true; and this is the reason that they are now selling their own East-India stock to buy into ours."

Notwithstanding the above, and other favourable representations of the British affairs in India, another correspondent, who pretends to be well acquainted with the real state of affairs, writes as follows:

"Some unfortunate men, who speculate in East-India stock, deceive the publick, by fictitious letters from France, about the late misfortunes in the island of Mauritius, and pretended intentions of the Dutch to buy into our stock, from an opinion of the prosperous state of our affairs in Asia. I must therefore from the very best authority inform the publick, that no favourable news has arrived by the late ships. The effects of the late famine are now severely felt at Bengal: Even private traders; instead of remitting fortunes, are obliged to draw upon this country. The Morattoes, though they have not actually entered the Carnatic, are hovering near it with an army. Another army of the same nation are with the Emperor at Delhi; and it is not expected they will remain idle. The company, without a large assistance from the bank, are confessedly not able to fulfil their engagements at home. The bills of near two millions drawn upon them last year, is a heavy weight upon them: Their debts are pressing; and it is known that one million five hundred thousand pounds will be drawn upon them next year. It is also certain, that there is not a shilling in the treasury at Bengal; for the surplus of the revenue last year scarce exceeded one hundred thousand pounds."

From Warsaw we are informed, that the King had, on the first instant, caused a note to be delivered to the several foreign Ministers to the following purport: That the entry of the Austrians into Poland, and their pressing themselves of the most valuable branch of the royal revenue, was equally astonishing and alarming; that on the first appearance of this unexpected measure, he thought himself bound, in regard to his own honour, as well as the interests of the republick, over which he presides, to reclaim against such an unwarranted attack upon both, and accordingly acquainted the Ministers of the several powers residing there with his sentiments thereon. That nevertheless the imperial and royal troops still persist in acts of hostility and injustice. However, his Majesty notifies to them, and the rest of Europe, in behalf of himself and the republick, that he is determined to preserve his sovereignty entire, and without diminution, and trusts to the goodness of his cause against those who would attempt a division of his kingdom, or a subversion of the monarchy."

Aug. 25. It is the general opinion of those who seem best acquainted with the secret operations of St. James's that Lord Hillsborough will be again in office before the expiration of a twelvemonth; and a very remarkable speech of a great personage is universally mentioned in confirmation of this idea. When Lord H. resigned, the great personage observed to the Premier, that his Lordship gave up his employment, with as good a grace as he received it. "Lord H. Sir (returned the Premier) is a man of sentiments, and never took an office solely on account of the emoluments; he is now as warmly the friend of Government as ever, and will give us his utmost assistance where he thinks us right." "Ay, (rejoined the great personage) this is principle indeed, and we must not lose so worthy a man if there is any possibility of teaching us a similarity of sentiments on the politics of America."

Aug. 26. Yesterday the royal regiment of artillery was reviewed on Blackheath. As soon as his Majesty appeared on the field, he was saluted by the cannon. The men then proceeded to go through the manual exercise; but, on account of the wet, they were obliged to omit several of the new manœuvres. Before they began to use the field pieces, the morning cleared up, and proved very cool and favourable to the officers and men. They carried on a very brisk cannonade for some time, which produced an agreeable effect. The mock engagement afforded a very pleasing entertainment to the spectators. It represented a real action, with a close and smart fire of cannon, and running fire with the small-arms. The battalion who were victors, after having caused the supposed enemy to quit the field, made themselves masters of their cannon, ammunition, &c. His Majesty was on the watch at a quarter past nine o'clock, and the whole concluded at a quarter past eleven. To have seen the concourse of people present, who continued going from a little past four in the morning till ten, a person would have imagined London must have been drained of its inhabitants. At half past eight, a very severe shower of rain fell at Deptford, and the scene it afforded was better than the review; several Majorities, in whiffies and on horseback, looked dejected, as they had taken some pains to appear agreeable, on the field; some few charitable persons let drop a tear of pity on seeing several females, mounted on long tail'd prancers, as wet as a toad in a tankard. When his Majesty left the

field, the confusion it occasioned was incredible. The inhabitants of Blackheath and Deptford enjoyed the fun; for at one view were to be seen, ambassadors, dukes, lords, gentlemen, beggars, chimney-sweepers, and thieves; and this motley group were for upwards of four hours continually passing. Notwithstanding the innumerable collection of spectators, and the furious manner of returning, we hear of no material accident happening.

Sept. 2. A Subscription is, it is said, opened in Dublin for the Hearts of Steel who were lately acquitted; for though the people do not think them entirely faultless, they do not think them criminal in the extremes; and look upon them even with a sort of respect as a kind of forlorn hope in the general cause of freedom.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, August 25.

"Yesterday the frigate Christianoe, which a few days ago arrived from the Mediterranean sea, and was ordered to be unrigged, was directed to be rigged again with all speed; and further orders were given to fit out more men of war for the Mediterranean, to join those that are there already. The thirty-nine released prisoners are arrived here from Algiers. They give an account that their imprisonment was easy till the Danish fleet appeared before Algiers, but that then they had severe treatment."

Extract of a letter from Compeigne, July 25.

"The Sieur de Kerguelen, Lieutenant in the Navy, who was sent out to make discoveries of the Terra Australis, is lately returned, and the following particulars of the success of his voyage are published here:

"After three weeks navigation from the island of Bourbon, the Sieur de Kerguelen discovered, in 47 degrees of south latitude, westward of that island, an unknown country, which he has named South France. He coasted along an extent of fifty leagues; and, according to the report of some of his people, whom he sent ashore, the country is very fine, and appears to be extremely fruitful. It is peopled by a vast number of inhabitants of a blackish complexion; there are forests, and meadows covered with numberless herds of cattle."

During the late contested election for the county of Wilts, an Innkeeper's wife, unwilling to lose the golden opportunity of drinking at free cost, indulged her fondness for liquor to such excess, that she was obliged to retire to her bed, where she was soon afterwards found actually dead. On the maid's acquainting her master with the sad event, he coolly asked, "And are you sure she's dead? and does the poor soul lie easy? Hush, then! do not disturb her; and if she's as easy to-morrow morning, I would not change wives with any man in the county of Wilts."

Sept. 3. They write from Vienna, that his Polish Majesty sent a very spirited memorial to each of the courts that have interested themselves in his affairs, in which he pledged his honour, that if any attempt was made to dismember his kingdom, he would oppose it while he could bring one soldier to the field; because he considered it as the greatest injustice to his subjects; after they had thrown themselves into his protection, to suffer them tamely to fall under the dominion of another power without making resistance.

The above letter adds, that it is in consequence of these memorials the new congress, for the affairs of Poland alone, has been proposed, and is to be held.

CHARLES-TOWN (South Carolina); October 8. The SPEECH of his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGUE, Captain-General, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. in and over the Province of South Carolina, to the General Assembly of the said Province, at Beaufort, on Saturday October 10, 1772.

Honourable Gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,

MY constant attention to preserve the laws of this province from violation, was the only cause of my calling the General Assembly at this time. My knowledge of the situation of affairs in this country, and of her real interests, and my ardent wishes to promote them, induced me to summon this General Assembly to meet in this town. I have exercised, and shall continue to exercise, the royal prerogative in such a manner, as, in my opinion, may promote his Majesty's service, and the general advantage of the people over whom I have the honour to preside: and while I am cautious, in the most extreme degree, that I do not violate the laws, I shall be perfectly satisfied with my conduct, so long as I exercise such powers only as are constitutional. Much I shall always exercise with the best intentions, and with a corresponding firmness.

A long space of time having elapsed, since the inhabitants of this province have received benefit from the deliberations of a Commons House of Assembly, many salutary laws have expired, and others are near expiring, which ought to be revived and continued; the people have not acquired such new laws, as recent circumstances have rendered necessary; and the publick creditors, for years past, are yet unpaid their just