

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1773.

BE SOLD, Houses and Lots belonging to Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, of Severn River in the City of London, inclinable to purchase the same, may know the Terms by ap-

obedient humble Servant, BEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772. It can come well recommended Industry, Sobriety and Skill in carrying Business, will be put in a yard and Currying Shop, in a neighbourhood for that Business, and a great Plenty of excellent Bark, either with or without a young Assistant to the Master Work, and erecting a Saw mill adjoining the ensuing Spring, the Tanner of the Sawdust arising from parts of Wood, which I am per-great Efficacy in the Tanning Bu-apply to G. H. RIDGELY

BOLETON, October, Six Years old this Spring, Foborsal, my Plantation, about 100 Acres from Alexandria, and cover this line the Heap, and Five Shillings Two Guineas the Season, and Ten Pounds; and Pasturage Mares may be had, but I will not be answerable for the same Care shall be taken that beautiful Horse Sterling, out of Hunter Mare; he is near Sixteen Years, stout, and well formed. JOHN CARLYLE.

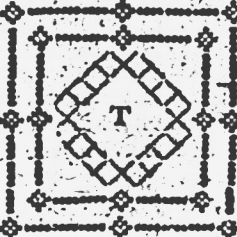
Annapolis, February 15, 1773. A. COLLINS, Maker and Turner from MARCHESTER, to acquaint the Publick, that he has the said Branches of Business, at and Christ's Cabinet Shop, where his Work is executed in the common German and common Flutes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Instruments repaired, Harp-cords, or any stringed Instruments put in and opened: an Evening School for Music, where he teaches the approved Methods of playing the Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c. educated in that Science, under the of the greatest Masters in England. may please to encourage the Subscriber on being served on the most reasonable such Gentlemen as cannot attend school, may be waited on in the Day

own Apartments, By their very humble Servants, JOSHUA COLLINS. Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772. AS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Annapolis County, deceased, did by his last will and testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of October, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold or Parcel of Land, called Calb's Tract, also a Tract called Timber-Ridge, Tract, called The Mill Frog, all adjoining in Frederick County, near Simpson's Point, about Thirty Miles from Elk-Ridge, contains about Two Thousand Four hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to be sold on the 29th Day of June next, or in any Manner that may be agreeable to the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about 1000 Acres of Land, lying in Annapolis County, on Curtis's Creek, about Seven Miles from Annapolis, on which is a Furnace, a Mill, a House, and sundry Out-Houses, a Grift-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well adapted to be sold on the 29th Day of July following. The same made known on the Days of Sale, by MICHAEL PUE, Executor, ELEANOR DORSEY, Executrix.

All Persons having just Claims against the said Estate, are desired to present the same to the Executor, or Executrix, on or before the 29th Day of July following, that they may be satisfied in full, or in part, as they shall think proper. Those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to the Executor, or Executrix, on or before the 29th Day of July following, that they may be discharged in full, or in part, as they shall think proper. Those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to the Executor, or Executrix, on or before the 29th Day of July following, that they may be discharged in full, or in part, as they shall think proper.

NEW SHIP Baltimore, Burthen Three Hundred and Fifty Tons, Masted, Rigged, and Equipped, for the Trade, and is now lying at the Dock, at Seven Pounds per Ton, and is ready to be shipped. Those who subscribe for Shares, are desired to have their Tobacco ready to be shipped, so that the Ship may be dispatched. STEPHEN WEST, and SON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 3.



THE French consul who resides at the Dardanelles, having embraced Mahometanism, the Chevalier de St. Priest, Ambassador from his most Christian Majesty, sent the Sieur Ruffin, interpreter of the same nation, to take care of the affairs of the consularship.

The total defeat of the squadron commanded by the Bashaw of Scutari, by the Russian fleet, does not seem to alter the pacific dispositions of the Porte; on the contrary, the court not only lays the fault on the Bashaw, who equipped the Squadron without having received any orders, but has also sent a Capigi to the Morea to strangle the Bashaw's son, who commanded that Squadron.

From the DANUBE, Jan. 4. Every thing presents the melancholy ideas of an unavoidable war. According to advices from Vienna, couriers have never been so frequent between that court and those of Petersburg and Berlin. The Ministers of their Imperial Majesties are almost continually in council, and leave it only to begin fresh conferences with those of Russia and Prussia. These advices add, that the Prince de Rohan, Ambassador from France, demanded a second audience of the Empress Queen, which proved as long as the first, in which, it is thought, that Minister has made some important proposals; for his Highness, soon after his return to his hotel, dispatched a courier to his court.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5. The government having been apprized that there had been dispersed among several persons, a collection of pieces relative to the processes against the Counts Struensee and Brandt, hath issued an order for seizing all the impressions, and published a most rigorous restriction against any book-sellers, printers, or hawkers, who shall dare to sell the same.

Jan. 9. Lieutenant Leith is at last condemned to be shot, but it is hoped he will be pardoned. The high tribunal have declared the Sieur Thura, author of a paper, intitled, "The Prognosticator," guilty of high treason, and in consequence he is to suffer the same punishment as the Counts Brandt and Struensee.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9. A treaty, we hear, is now on the tapis between our court and that of France, for some ships of the line, frigates, &c. The naval force is to be employed in the Baltic, and the military are, we are informed, to be posted on the Norwegian frontiers. Every preparation that is now going forward looks an approaching war, notwithstanding the pacific appearances which the court seems desirous of maintaining.

BERLIN, Jan. 10. It is assured that the hereditary Prince of Prussia, which has entered into the King of Prussia's service, has been raised to the rank of general of foot.

Advice has just been received here from Thorn; that the Prussian troops received here from Thorn; that the inhabitants to yield obedience to the King of Poland. The magistrates, and a great majority of the inhabitants, have published a declaration, that they will remain, and give up their liberty into the hands of absolute power, give up their liberty as subjects of the King of Poland, and of no other monarch; and as such they will defend their own lives, as well as those of their sovereign and their own country.

Publick Credit never stood in this country so precarious a footing as at this time. The joint credit of any country will never correspond, in a great measure, with the private credit of the individual persons in it. Credit is the life of commerce. By the many large bankruptcies which have lately happened, both at home and abroad, our trade and commerce have received such a severe check, as hath occasioned a stagnation in them. Men know not whom to trust, and in consequence of this fear and doubtful suspense, a multitude of our artificers and manufacturers are destitute of employment, and in consequence starve for want of the necessities of life. Their unhappy circumstances should be timely considered by those in power, for such general distresses of the people often create very untoward consequences to those in superior stations. They who guide the reins of government should consider the cause of such frequent bankruptcies, and take proper measures for remedying it. The true and undoubted cause of such frequent failures, both foreign and domestic, we will take upon us to mention, but shall leave the care of it to those whose business and duty it is. The parents and nurses of trade and commerce are industry, care and frugality, without which it is impossible they should prosper and flourish. But this is an age of luxury, corruption, extravagance, and dissipation; all which are incompatible with and militate against trade and commerce, and must, in the end, totally destroy them. Now, far our government hath itself been instrumental in promoting in this nation those enemies to our commercial interests, let those in power consider, and for their own sakes, amend for such luxury, corruption, extravagance, and dis-

sipation, be suffered to proceed in this kingdom, bankruptcies would, of course, increase to such a degree as would soon destroy all credit, trade, and commerce, and the departure of them would unavoidably bring on a dissolution of government also.

It is a general remark that Italy, though no larger than Great Britain, has twice the number of its inhabitants, at least twelve millions of people. If so, what can it be ascribed to? Why to our emigration undoubtedly to people our colonies. With the East Indies and North America, poor England will become a desert, like Spain; whilst foreigners, perhaps, may come and enjoy the produce of our lands.

The lady brought over by a young earl, lately returned from his travels, is reckoned of the most perfect beauty, the most accomplished breeding, and greatest wit, that Italy has produced for a century past. At the instant that the British nobleman prevailed upon her to throw herself into his arms, not less than three rival princes were contending for her. The terms of her coming to this country were these: 10,000 l. sterling paid down, 2000 l. a year to be paid quarterly, and the farther sum of 10,000 l. to be paid her if ever she shall be desirous of returning to her own country. For the performance of this last article, the enamoured nobleman has given full security.

Extract of a letter from Rome, December 9.

"We have this moment learned that the plan which his Holiness drew up relative to the jesuits has met with invincible obstacles at the court of Madrid. The Pope proposed to reduce that body into little and distinct societies, subject to the Bishops of places where they were appointed to reside; but to this his Catholic Majesty answered, that his Holiness had promised him, in a very particular manner, the total extinction of the jesuits; that he relied upon his promise; and that if he did not perform it, he (his Catholic Majesty) should be obliged to take measures to force him to it." Here the matter still rests, but it must now be determined one way or other.

Jan. 19. Some time before the opening of this session of parliament, it was hinted to Mr. E. Burke, by a ministerial friend, that the premier had so good an opinion of his knowledge in trade, that he had no doubt but he would be happy in being placed as one of the lords of that board. Mr. Burke then asked his friend, "Whether he was commissioned from the premier to tell him so?" The other after a while said he was: "Why then, make my compliments to that noble lord (says he) and tell him I have so great a respect for his Majesty, that let my knowledge be ever so great in trade, I shall never exert it in a contraband one."

Jan. 20. Letters from Spain advise that they are recruiting the troops all over that kingdom, and fitting out men of war; particularly 17 at Carthage, and seven at Ferrol. The same letters say that orders are sent to all the naval officers to repair immediately to those two places, and all the general officers in Catalonia were likewise ordered to rendezvous the first of this month.

Jan. 21. An universal petition it is thought will be soon presented to the Throne, containing a catalogue of the very insupportable grievances the subjects labour under, and praying for a speedy redress, for the safety of both king and kingdom.

Jan. 22. By a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in London, it appears that Lord Harcourt, from the uniformity of his manners, his compliance to their modes, and at the same time preserving a respect to his own dignity, his universal politeness to all without giving disgust, by attaching himself to the minions of his predecessor, or any particulars; and his peculiar attention to the poor at this melancholy season, render him truly amiable, and promise him an easy and happy reign in that kingdom, at least while the people are in the same mind. New brooms sweep very clean in the country.

Diffidence. Accounts from Spain inform that there never was a greater expedition made in the several sea-ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ships of war, than at present. Their marine is more numerous, and in better order than it has been for these sixty years past. What all these preparations are making for, our ministry no doubt well know; which must be the reason of our fitting out a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, to be commanded by Admiral Byrd, this spring, and intended for the Mediterranean, instead of the East Indies, which has been given out.

Jan. 23. A letter from Paris says, that the last letters from Rome mention the total abolition of the jesuits society having been finally resolved on to take place immediately.

The affairs of America will come on before the House of Commons next week.

It is generally believed, that however peaceable the present demeanor of the French and Spaniards may seem to be, they mean to have a light bout with us, as soon as the one has planned and the other is in a condition to execute the desired measures.

Jan. 24. A plan has been laid before the ministry to obtain an act this session for all criminals, condemned in Great Britain for transportation, to be sent to the British Settlements on the coast of Africa; and there to

work and serve as soldiers during the time of their sentence, which will be a great saving to government.

Jan. 27. We hear that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a little after his entering into that office, publicly declared to several of the minority leaders in that kingdom, that an union with England was neither directly nor indirectly an object of his commission. This frank declaration, on a point they so much dreaded, has opened a prospect of his becoming very popular.

Translation of part of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 3.

"Our warlike preparations are pursued with more than usual vigour; and though we have a well disciplined army of about 250,000 men ready to take the field, yet our King has lately taken into pay the Hessian and Brunswick troops; and the Emperor, with whom our King is in a strict union and alliance, has likewise taken the Saxon and Palatine troops into pay. The secrets of our Cabinet, you know very well, are impenetrable; yet the best politicians affirm, that this formidable army cannot solely be meant to secure the possessions in Poland, but that certainly our King and the Emperor will put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating our ancient system of government in Germany, and establish out of its ruins two formidable monarchies. The impotence of the different powers, and the tyranny and oppression of the German princes, bid fair for such an event soon to take place."

Jan. 29. Yesterday there was one of the greatest levees at Lord North's that has been known at the Treasury since the year 1734, during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, on the occasion of his gaining a great majority in the House of Commons, after the then general election.

The Duke of Athol moved for an address to his Majesty yesterday in the House of Lords, on the happy delivery of the Queen; which was agreed to, and the Lords, with white ivory, ordered to present it.

Yesterday a motion was made in the House of Commons, by Richard Symons, Esq; to address his Majesty, and congratulate him on the happy event of the birth of a prince; which was agreed to, and an address was read, which will be presented accordingly.

We are assured, by several letters of good authority, that the spirit which rose in America in the year 1765, and which was with so much difficulty allayed, is again revived, and seems to threaten the worst consequences.

A letter from Genoa says, "Letters received here from Madrid advise, that a report having gained ground there that there were in Spain many jesuits in disguise, a strict inquiry was immediately set on foot, in consequence of which they soon discovered and arrested fifteen of these holy fathers at Madrid, and five at Pampeluna, besides several others at divers other places. They were conducted to prison, amidst the acclamations of the multitude."

The week before last the Earl of Chatham received, in his retirement at Burton Pynsent, a packet from the King of Prussia, but whether on publick or private affairs is not known. His Prussian Majesty has long done the British Cincinnatus the honour of corresponding with him; and, we are told, has, on many important occasions, condescended to ask the advice of that truly great man.

A young officer reduced, and by all accounts his half-pay disposed of besides, came in company, very lately, to London, in a northern stage, with an old dowager not far from sixty; and on the road made a shift to insinuate himself into the affections of the lady; that she was kind enough to give him her hand in two days after their arrival in town, and with it above 12,000 l. in the funds, besides a real estate of 250 l. a year. What a lucky transition for a young gentleman, without friends or money!

A commercial gentleman publicly declared, in a coffee-house near the Change, but last week, that he was certain there is at present as much, if not more, money in England, than it ever yet possessed; but it was dispersed into so many hands, owing to speculation in trade; and a few people living beyond their capital, that a large sum could hardly be found now in any one man's possession.

Jan. 30. The congratulatory addresses of both Houses of parliament were yesterday presented to his Majesty, on the birth of another prince, &c., and a most gracious answer was returned to each.

We hear, that the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland sent very polite congratulatory cards to his Majesty at St. James's on the delivery of the Queen.

The Duchess of Gloucester is far advanced in her pregnancy, and great preparations are making for her Royal Highness lying in at Gloucester House. Notice on the occasion will be given in form to the Privy Council.

We are informed that there is at present a great stagnation in the iron-branches of manufacture, and that many of the artificers of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, &c. are in circumstances equally distressful with the poor weavers of Spitalfields.

A proof has been made of Mr. Moore's windlass on board the Mermaid, Capt. French, when the anchor weighing 17 cwt. exclusive of the stock and cable, was raised with such ease by four men, that they brought