

Bladenburg, April 28, 1773: immediately for Maderia and West-Indies, about 3000 bushels burthen, free Maryland, to load in the Eastern

(XXVIIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1446.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM: April 14, 1773: of publick vendue, on Tuesday next, at the house of Joseph Town, to begin about 2 o'clock

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 27, 1773.

hundred acres of land, lying just Creek church, a remarkable and very convenient to trade, besides of George-Town, and four there are four plantations on the year to year—There will be also and a hundred acres of land, on four miles from George-Town, mill seat, as also a very fine mill's run, and two very valuable to George-Town; any time that convenient will be given the purchase money, on giving bond with interest, to

JAMES WHITE. highest bidder, at the subscriber's Friday the eighteenth day of hundred and forty acres of land, Patuxent river, near Snowden's known by the name of Riggs's neck, at houses suitable to either planter fertility of the soil is so well known that a particular description is not title will be given to the purchaser given up by the first of December, **AMON RIGGS.**

the plantation of Thomas Mullis, the fork of Patuxent, in Anne-a-stray small gray mare, about 12 or 9 years of age, trots and gallops perceivable brand.

the plantation of John Peddicott, Baltimore county, near the Great-Baltimore-town to Hanover; a branded on the near shoulder and some saddle spots on her back, is appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. I have her again, proving property

the plantation of Thomas Cavey, Anne-Arundel county, a small gray thirteen hands and an half high, in her forehead, and branded on the 2 appears to be about four years

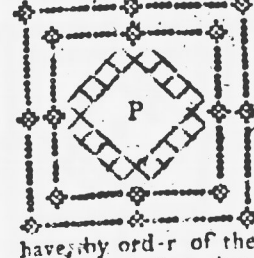
the 24th of may next, will be ex-publick sale, on the premises, at 3 afternoon, the plantation and land scriber now lives, lying in Frederick and, about five miles from George-wmack River, eight from Bladen- the main road that leads from Frederick Town, containing about ereon is a good and convenient dwell- four rooms below and three above, and convenient kitchen; a meat house, 2 good tobacco houses, in here is a threshing floor; there is also peach, and cherry orchard. The either for planting or farming; there marsh fit for meadow.

er will have liberty to put in a crop fall, as early as he chooses, and will sion of the houses and premises on the December next. Six months credit will purchaser from the day of sale, on his with security. Any person may view applying to the subscriber. Also on the l be let up to the highest bidder, a try-born slaves.

BRASMUS GILL. Baltimore, April 20, 1773: **CHRISTIE,** junr has a large assort- of dry goods, also genuine Madeira-York quality, best bar iron, and all of which he will sell on reasona-

B E S O L D, selling Houses and Lots belonging to the John Martin Jordan, Esq; deceased, the Bank of Severn River in the City of any Person inclinable to purchase the and Lots, may know the Terms by ap- ar most obedient humble Servant, **REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.**

R A T I S B O N, January 14



PEOPLE are impatient to know what will be the end of the great warlike preparations making in Denmark and Sweden, notwithstanding those two courts have declared they were on y for the security of their respective estates. It is, however, well known, that the ministers of France and Spain have, by order of their courts, demanded of that of Vienna to know what part it would take, in case Sweden should be attacked, as it was presumed some project was on foot to be commenced next spring. It is asserted, that the court of Vienna answered, that it would remain neuter as long as it was compatible with her interest to do so.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2. Hadgi Abder Haman Aga, envoy from Tripoli to Sweden, sent, the 17th of last month, a letter to the academy of sciences at this place, in which, after paying great compliments to the society, he speaks of his own country as a place that merits the attention of some eminent member of their body, who should travel not only the country of Tripoli but that of Tunis, but advises the person who should undertake the journey first to acquire the Arabic language. He concludes with asserting, that in return for the bread and salt which he received in Sweden, (an eastern expression, acknowledging his being entertained while there) he will not only defray the expenses of the person sent, while at Tripoli, and on his journey, but give him every assistance he can require.

PARIS, March 2. Advice is received, that one of our East-Indiamen is lost on the coast of Madagascar, and two thirds of the crew either drowned or murdered by the natives. It is melancholy to reflect on our losses by sea, which, within ten months past, have been six men of war of the line, besides other large ships; and and whether it is that the English have better ships, or are better seamen than we are, we very seldom hear of their losing a man of war.

March 12. The only design which the French ministry seem now to pay an attention to, is extending their commerce and settling it on a sure foundation. Devoted wholly to this real patriotic measure, they have an intent of reducing the army, and appropriating the money thereby saved to the support of trade, and have already taken off several burthenome taxes, both on the exports and imports, which amounted almost to prohibition, and in several other respects have made most material alleviations. Thus encouraged and patronized even by the king, who warmly interests himself in these regulations, France may in time vie in extensive trade and commerce even with England herself, and it is much to be feared in some branches will far exceed her.

ARCHANGEL, March 3. A vessel built of whale-bone and skins of fishes has been driven ashore near this place, with some savage people on board, who speak a language unintelligible to the Laplanders and the Samy Indians, and by signs intimated they came from towards the north pole.

L O N D O N,

March 11. His Majesty has declared, that not one of his younger sons shall receive either an additional title or establishment, until they attain the age of 21, in order to prevent their becoming a heavier charge on the publick.

March 12. The following uncommon circumstance is authentic: On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the lady of a well known gentleman, whose name we are desired not to publish, waked suddenly in a fright, and screaming aloud waked also her husband. He desired to know the reason of her being thus alarmed, when she told him, she felt something in her hair behind alive. On searching, a poor innocent mouse was found, who, it is supposed, was invited there by the amazing quantity of powder and pomatum. The mouse made its escape, and no dangerous consequences ensued; which was very fortunate for the lady, as she is very far advanced in her pregnancy.

March 13. Last Monday was tried, in the court of common pleas, Westminster-hall, before Lord Chief Justice de Grey, an action brought by the first mate of a ship, against his captain, for confining him to his cabin, because he went ashore without asking leave, and not treating him with proper respect; he laid his damage at 3000l. and after examining several witnesses, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of 500l.

Wednesday night a man was detected setting fire to an empty house in Mile-End road, by throwing shavings and combustibles down this cellar window, which he was just going to light as he was discovered.

In the course of last session no less than five divorce bills were brought into the house of peers; all of which received the royal assent; but this session nothing of the kind has happened; from which it is inferred that the ladies are become more chaste and virtuous than for some time past.

Tuesday was found dead in his apartments in a court

near Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, the very singular gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Taylor, a dissenting minister, aged about sixty-one years, who by a frugality bordering on misery had reduced himself to a skeleton; it is remarkable of him that for twenty years past he was never seen out in the day time, but only at night, although there were found in the room 27 new shirts, and other decent cloaths, yet the shirt he died in, with another he daily wore, were the most filthy rags imaginable; there were likewise found seven guineas in gold, besides a library in print and manuscript, esteemed worth twenty pounds.

It is said that two eminent houses in the city have, within these few days, shipped off goods and merchandise to the West-Indies, and other parts of America, to the amount of 90,000 sterling.

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the parliament, for the better and more lucrative commercial union of Great Britain and her American colonies.

How incredible soever it may appear, yet it is said that Count Kelly having a few nights since had a proposal made to him for purchasing his horse Eclipse, mentioned the following as the terms; 20,000l. down, an annuity of 500l. a year, well secured during his life, and three brood mares.

It is reported at the well end of the town, that the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland are to have 20,000l. a year settled on each of them this session of parliament, with a reserve in proportion to any issue they may have by their duchesses.

Sunday last lord Falmouth's steward, by order of his lordship, sent oxen, leaves, and cloaths, to be distributed amongst the tin miners families, to the amount of 1000l. which has been a means of putting a stop to the late riots.

March 17. The right hon. Lord Howe is appointed to succeed to the command of his Majesty's ships destined for Jamaica, in order to relieve Admiral Rodney, who will come in the Princess Amelia.

March 20. When Mr. Sharpe, speaker of the assembly of St. Vincent's, was on examination in the house of commons, he represented the Caribs as a set of men void of faith and every sentiment of morality; and being asked by Col. Barre what he knew of their inclinations, he said they were very few. Col. Barre remarked, that they were then the easier told. Mr. Sharpe replied, they love a plurality of women and drinking. Col. Barre asked if they loved liberty and their property? He was answered in the affirmative. Then, said Col. Barre, they love women and wine, they love liberty and property; and let me ask, if there is any difference, excepting their colour, between them and Englishmen? On which the house burst into applause.

Several of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's friends waited upon him the 13th instant, and pressed his going to St. James's with the other aldermen to present the late address, petition and remonstrance to the King. Mr. Wilkes's answer is said to have been nearly in these words:

GENTLEMEN,

"YOU well know the support I gave on Thursday to the motions in Common-Hall for the remonstrance, and the engagement for shortening the duration of parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the solicitations of such respectable friends. As I have long been personally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been to St. James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myself into the royal presence on an occasion not the most pleasing, I believe, to his Majesty. I am not used to go into any gentleman's house who does not wish to see me. The last year, as sheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any petitions or remonstrances; and I should have obeyed the commands of the city. I am now to be considered only as an alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not necessary. No favourable effect could possibly arise from my being with you at St. James's; and if the least disturbance should happen without, it would be construed to be a premeditated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another massacre ensue.

"I am not fond of the air of a court; it generally blasts sooner or later, and often nips even in the bud, our modern patriotism. I should be particularly unhappy at this time to see my sovereign surrounded almost entirely by the enemies of our country and his family, and the royal smiles beaming on those very ministers, against whom the city of London now petition and remonstrate with so much truth and justice, while my fellow citizens were received with coldness and disregard. My warmest wishes, however, gentlemen, will go with you, and may you meet with that gracious reception and success which your cause and your zeal so nobly merit."

March 25. We are told that the answer prepared to be given on a certain occasion is big with reproof for giving so much trouble, and it is said to be levelled at some particular leaders in the city, who are to be

called troublers of their sovereign's and his people's repose.

March 23. The Stadtholder has caught the flame of monarchy from the Swede, and he has invited the King of Prussia to enforce such doctrines in Holland. In return for this service, he is to have a seaport from the Dutch states. He is actually upon his march towards the frontiers of Holland.

It is said three gentlemen of the first character in Boston (of whom the famous Mr. Otis is one) are deputed by the general assembly of that province to come to England, in order to deliver a petition and remonstrance into his Majesty's own hand; That they are also instructed to supplicate a personal hearing of his Majesty, upon the subject of American grievances, that the people of that colony may have certain knowledge their prayers have reached the royal ear, and that they may, once for all, know what they have to depend upon: and it is supposed all the other provinces will follow the example of that of Massachusetts Bay.

March 24. The vigorous measures the citizens in Common-Hall assembled are determined to adopt in order to procure a thorough redress of grievances, together with the efforts they are about to exert to have the duration of parliaments shortened, will, a correspondent observes, hand them down to future ages as the guardians of liberty, the scourges of tyranny, and the restorers of the constitution of their country.

Extract of a letter from Italy, February 25.

"The republic of Genoa, in concert with the courts of France and Spain, has constructed a new road, by which the armies of France or Spain may enter Italy in case a war should be kindled in this country. In six days time an army will be able to enter Lombardy, from Antibes, through the dominions of the republic of Genoa. In such case, magazines are to be formed in all the towns of Liguria, while the French will send their heavy artillery by sea from Toulon and Marseilles. However before any thing of this sort takes place, they wait at Paris the issue of the negotiation of the Prince de Rohan, ambassador from France at the court of Vienna."

Governor Pownall gave it as his opinion in the house of commons, that "the most likely method of producing a sufficient supply of corn had been neglected, viz. that of encouraging the importation of it from our American colonies."

Monday se'night upwards of 1000 stocking-makers assembled together, and went to the house of Mr. Simpson, hatter, in the market place at Leicester, where they demanded a machine for making stockings, which Mr. Simpson had in his possession. After much altercation, Mr. Simpson, to save his house and property from being destroyed, gave up the frame to the resentment of the stocking-makers, who carried it in triumph along the publick streets, after which they totally destroyed it, and every one went home. The above machine had only three motions, weighed about 25lb. and worked one third quicker, which was the sole reason of the stocking-makers destroying it, as work would be more scarce, and at this time hundreds are unemployed.

A person just arrived from Cadiz says, that when he left that place, two frigates of war, of 28 guns each, only waited for a fair wind to sail for the Havannah, with a great quantity of warlike stores, especially bombs. These are attended by three large transports, laden with guns, anchors, sails and cables, and are to take on board 600 soldiers, drafted out of different regiments. Several other ships are freighting for the King's account, to carry out 2000 regular troops to Carthagea and Porto Bello, in the West Indies.

L O N D O N D E R R Y.

Extract of a letter from London, March 6.

"Your observations agree exactly with those of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, whom I have seen several times since they returned from their northern expedition. They discovered in the island of Staffa, one of the Western isles, a most superb giant's causeway, greatly superior to that of Ireland; and are of opinion, that the whole is the effect of a volcano. The columns are of a very great size, some of them upwards of 60 feet high, and almost the whole island is composed of them. There is a vast cavern supported by them; which must be a noble object; it is near 400 feet long, and the roof in some places 100 feet high, and hanging full of these columns. But the most wonderful object they met with in their travels, is a hot well in Iceland, known by the name of the Geyser; it is a pit of an enormous depth, said to be near 100 fathoms. Sometimes it is full of water, at other times the water subsides till it is altogether invisible, although the gulph that contains it is almost 30 feet in diameter, and of a circular figure; but generally two or three times in the day it rushes out with amazing impetuosity, and exhibits one of the most singular phenomena I have ever heard of. These gentlemen went there to watch its motions, and were lucky enough to see it perform. They prepared a