Deed of Trust from Captain William
for the Benefit of his Creditors,
dnesday the 5th of August next, by pub-
his House of Mrs. Chilton, in Balti-

uable and well known Tract of Land
Calvert, said to contain near 800
only patented for 602 Acres. There
Acres cleared, being the poorest Part
hereon is built, a framed Dwelling-
20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, hav-
as below and Three above, a Kitchen,
Milk-House on a Spring, Hen-House,
Stables and Barn, and an exceeding
rchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow
and under middling Fence; Part
nbanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak
upwards of 100 Acres more may be
Land abounds with Locust, Maple,
and white Oak, and is conveniently
Baltimore County, upon Bush River, 4
sh-Town and Joppa, and 22 from Bal-
There is a good Fishery, particularly
the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl.
to contain plenty of Iron Ore, from
ces, is convenient to many Furnaces,
ood Landing. Twelve Months Credit
to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable
rivately, they may know the Terms,
to Mr. James Christie, Merchant, in
on; and Capt. William Richardson will
Premises to show the Land.

ons having accounts and debts with
as Harwood, jun. and John Brice, of
he year standing, are requested to make
ayment; and as their partnership is
nd, it is requested that their customers
counts of an early date will call and close
convenient, which will save a great deal

Their much obliged,
And very humble servant,
THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

homas Harwood, jun. intends to import
the business will then be carried on by
d Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly
at may incline to favour them with their

May 12, 1773.

NG in all it's *various branches*, performed
at, correct, and expeditious manner, on the
le terms, by WILLIAM GODDARD, at his
fice, at the corner of *South* and *Market*
y opposite to Mrs. *Chilton's*, in *Baltimore*-

ntlemen who have been so obliging as to
scriptions for the *Maryland Journal*, and
dvertiser, are earnestly requested to transmit
ion lists (or the *subscribers names* and *places of*
peedily as possible, to the office above men-
t the printer may be enabled to ascertain
necessary to be printed, as well as to for-
papers in a proper manner to every subscri-

as proper *posts* or *carriers* are established, the
be published, of which seasonable notice
en in this *gazette*, to give gentlemen an op-
o advertise in the *first number*.

May 12, 1773.

l for London bills, or cash, or leased for
a term of years,
house and lot now in the occupation of
s. Mary Hawkins, in Piscataway; the
house is commodious, and well calculated
tertainment of travellers and others, with
ut houses, and a large garden and yard
d in with locust posts: there is likewise
ity of room on the said lot, for building or
provements, near and adjoining the main
oad. Credit will be given for one half the
elve months, on giving bond and security
ed, to

THOMAS DENT.

May 1, 1773.

in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the
frigate, Capt. Greig, both from London,
be sold at the following places,
GOES of European and East-India goods well
rted,
ngham, per Contee and Bogie,
ruders, per Contee and Maguder,
erick-town and the } per Contee and Hanson.
h of Monocacy }
l of portable goods for wholesale, by the Nelly
Capt. Greig, amount £. 394. 9. 6. prime cost
will sell at a low advance, for bills or cash. I
n all next month, some pipes of wine from
, which I will sell cheap.

THOMAS CONTEE.

March 18, 1773.

E Creditors of Mr. *Robert Horner*, late of
Charles, are desired to meet at the House of
Walkerston, in *Port-Tobacco* on Wednesday, in
County *August* Court week next, with their
against the said *Horner*, in order that a Dis-
on of the Money arising on the Sale of his
deeded to us for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.
THOMAS BOND, }

6.

REEN and SON.

(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1452.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1773.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 19.

THE utmost diligence is exerted to fit out the fleet here, part of which is to be employed in carrying provisions and warlike stores to Oczakow, and to protect the navigation in the Black Sea; and the rest, being the largest ships, are to cruize at the entrance of the Dardanelles, as they did last year. The greatest difficulty will be to man them, all our best sailors having run away, and the rest commit murders and robberies continually, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the government.

BASTIA, *March* 21. It is assured that the Emperor of Morocco has resolved to send out all his armed vessels to sea, to attack the ships of a foreign power, which is said to have furnished large sums of money to the Russians, and subsistance to their fleet in the Archipelago.

CARTHAGENA, *April* 3. The commandant of this place has received orders to arm, from our arsenal, the Monarque, the St. John Baptist, and the Triumphant men of war, of 70 guns each. We do not know the destination of this squadron, but letters from Madrid give us reason to expect that a large body of troops consisting of between 15 and 20,000 men, with a considerable train of artillery, are advancing towards this province, where great quantities of provisions and stores are amassing; and the additional exterior fortifications of this port are carrying on with great vigour.

DANTZICK, *April* 12. The British consul here lately received a courier, with advice that his Britannick Majesty had interested himself strongly with the king of Prussia to engage him to restore to this city the freedom of its commerce.

From the frontiers of POLAND, *April* 12. The English consul at Dantzick, has communicated to two deputies of the magistracy, the letters which he had lately received, and at the same time informed them, that in negotiating with him they were not to look on themselves as treating with the court of Berlin, but as an English minister, authorized so by the king of Prussia, to whom they were desired to deliver all papers necessary to make an estimate of the rights of the city. In consequence of this, the above magistrates have proposed to the three orders of the state, to appoint a secret committee to confer with the English consul.

April 22. The Prussian toll at Dantzick, which was suspended for nine days past, is now again demanded, and even the ships which were then suffered to go free, are now obliged to pay it. The orders for this proceeding came from Berlin the 27th instant; the reasons for it are not yet known.

PARIS, *April* 23. It is assured that the armament at Toulon is not suspended; the vessels fitting out there are the Languedoc, of 80 guns, commanded by the Count d'Estaing; the Thunder, also of 80 guns, commanded by Monsr. de Rochemore, Admiral; the Zeal, of 74, by Monsr. de Broves; the Burgundy, of 74, by Monsr. de Sides; the Cæsar, of 74, by Monsr. de Traviere; the Hardi, of 64, by Monsr. de Caliand; the Valiant, of 64, by the Chevalier Forbin d'Oppede; the Fantasque, of 64, by the Chevalier de Fabry; the Sagittary, of 50, by Monsr. de Barrash; the Protector, of 74, by the Chevalier de Monteil; the Lion, of 64, by Monsr. Tronjoli; the Triton, of 64, by Monsr. de Reale. The frigates are the Atalanta and Sultana. The commander de Glandeves is the major of this fleet.

STOCKHOLM, *April* 27. Under the wise and just administration of so good a monarch as the the Swedes are now blessed with, every thing flourishes; the evils which were so long complained of are now entirely removed; he has made use of the arbitrary power he possesses merely for that purpose; he has relieved the people from the oppressive tyranny of the nobles and clergy, and centered the administrative power solely in himself. The armies and fleets of Sweden are in a more flourishing condition than ever; justice is more impartially administered; and the whole people enjoy greater liberty and happiness than ever.

LONDON,

April 16. The speaker of a certain great assembly, it is reported, has actually told the premier, that he is greatly afraid of giving orders to the door keepers to refuse admittance to Mr. Wilkes on the 26th instant, as he had received certain information, that Col. Barre intends in that case to move for an impeachment against him.

April 20. It is asserted that the French ministry have proposed several regulations with respect to trade between England and France; among others, that if the English legislature will admit the importation of cambricks, in the same manner as before the last act passed to prevent the importation of cambricks and French lawns, the French will allow the importation into France of all sorts of cutlery and Birmingham wares, by which some say England would be a great gainer.

April 22. The duke of Nivernois, and the duke of Coste, his son-in-law, are to set out for London the latter end of next month, upon a very particular commission; our politicians draw before-hand the most flattering hopes of such an able negociator.

April 26. Bets were done in the city on Friday and Saturday last, fifty guineas to receive a hundred if we should not be engaged in a war before the first of July next. It is said many thousands have been sported in this manner, more particularly on Saturday last.

Yesterday two East-Indian Princes and their consorts, with a young female child belonging to them, were presented to their Majesties at St. James's, and graciously received. They were richly dressed in the eastern manner, with diamonds hanging from their ears to their breasts, nearly resembling chains.

Last Friday a further proof of Mr. Moore's windlass was made on board the Betsey, Capt. Adamson, when more than forty-fathom of cable was hove in against the flood tide, in the middle of the Thames, and the anchor weighing ten hundred, exclusive of the stock, was taken up to the bows in eleven minutes, by two men only. It was the first time these men attempted to work one of Mr. Moore's windlasses, therefore a little practice will make them more expert, as one man with Mr. Moore's leavers, has repeatedly weighed the aforesaid anchor.

News was lately received at Paris, that about two hundred of the natives of Corsica had formed themselves into a party, and committed innumerable devastations in different parts of the island, besides exacting large contributions from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of their retreat, which has proved inaccessible to all but themselves.

April 27. The court of Versailles, when they informed our ministry of their intention of equipping fleets for the Mediterranean and the Baltic, acquainted them at the same time of their design of sending 16,000 men by sea from Dunkirk to Sweden to assist their ally the king of Sweden. Accordingly that number, consisting of the Germans in French pay, are arrived in the environs of Dunkirk, but without transports, to convey them to the Baltic.

Sir Charles Saunders and Admiral Kepple, who are to command our fleet, will have orders to accompany the united squadron of France and Spain to the Archipelago, and to prevent their ruining the Russian squadron, it being only given out by the house of Bourbon, that they are determined to protect the Levant trade against pirates who commit depredations under Russian colours.

On Saturday Mr. Reynolds, late under sheriff for Middlesex, went to the petty bag office, and demanded Mr. Wilkes's certificate as one of the knights of the shire for that county. Mr. Charles Frewen, deputy clerk of the crown, not being at the office, Mr. Reynolds returned there yesterday morning at eleven, and made the same demand. Mr. Charles Frewen shewed Mr. Reynolds the return to that office satisfied by the house of commons by the erasure of Mr. Wilkes's name and the insertion of Mr. Luttrell's.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Wilkes in person went into the rooms belonging to the clerk of the house of commons adjoining to the house, and demanded to be sworn in before a commissioner. He likewise sent to a commissioner by another member, to demand the commissioner to administer the oaths to him as one of the members for Middlesex. The commissioner refused to swear him in. Mr. Wilkes then desired a member to state that fact to the house, and sent the following paper to Mr. Glynn:

(COPY)

"Mr. Wilkes complains against Mr. Frewen, deputy clerk of the crown, for refusing him the proper certificate as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex, and against Mr. Stracy, one of the clerks of the office where the members are usually sworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that in the course of office no member can be sworn, who is elected since the general election, without producing a certificate of such election from the clerk of the crown.

JOHN WILKES."

Room belonging to the clerk of the house of commons, Monday afternoon, three of the clock, April 26, 1773.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn then moved the house, that the returning officer of Middlesex be called to account for a change of return, by substituting of Mr. Luttrell for Mr. Wilkes. Mr. Glynn observed, that the case of the Middlesex election was now so clear to all mankind, that it would be affronting the understanding of the house to attempt an elucidation of it.

Mr. Dyson spoke to order.

Mr. Glynn replied slightly that that gentleman was so great a master of order, that he submitted to the mode, provided the thing was done.

Mr. Sawbridge then arose, and seconded Mr. Glynn's motion; and upon the question being called for, the speaker announced the noes, but it was asserted the ayes had it. A division ensued, in which the numbers were 124 against Mr. Wilkes's reception, 217 for it.

Sir George Saville then made his annual motion for reversing the determination in the case of the Middlesex election. He remarked slightly the great outlines of the argument which he had so often urged against that famous decision; he observed that he had the satisfaction of observing that in proportion as time passed over the transaction, it became clearer in the eyes of all mankind; that now the world saw clearly the tendency of that fatal vote; the minds of men were conciliated gradually to the opinions of the minority; that he must express the amazement he was in that so many men could yet hold out against conviction; that no case in arithmetic could ever be more decisive; and concluded with professing that the affairs of Europe at present, he doubted not, would have the effect of clearing the intellects of the house on this important point.

A motion was made, and the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually securing the rights of the electors of Great-Britain, with regard to the eligibility of persons to serve in parliament?

The house divided, ayes 151. Noes 202.

The order of the day was then called for, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the affairs of the East-India company.

Mr. solicitor general divided yesterday with the minority.

April 28. Letters by the last mail from Dublin, mention that 200 natives of that kingdom had just embarked on board a ship in the Liffey, for the island of St John's, Newfoundland, where they are now going to settle.

Lord Stormont, in a particular conversation with his most christian Majesty, expressed, in a very eloquent and respectful manner, the concern his master was in to be obliged to take such legal steps as the behaviour of his ministers deserved, in order to restore a general tranquillity, which appears to be disturbed; sensible as his master was of having promised to his subjects, in his speech at the opening of the parliament, a peace, upon the reiterated promises he had received either from his court or that of Spain, that the secret kept by them of their treaty with the Porte, to the prejudice of the court of Russia, and the departure of their fleets, induced his master to send one into the Mediterranean, in order to re-establish the good understanding between the Belligerent powers; that his intention is not to take any part, till overpowered by their fleets; and that his master cannot see without indifference such a scheme carried into execution without being acquainted with it; that he expected a memorial from his master, which should be laid before his council, and that till a satisfactory, and not an elusive answer should be received, and could not, wait at the levees of his ministers till he received an order from him.

May 3. Lord Stormont one day last week told the Duke d'Aiguillon, the French minister, that the duty he owed his master required him to depart that kingdom in a short time, since the court of France refused to explain to him the intentions of their great naval preparations. This alarmed the duke, and a council was immediately held, which sat very late, at the breaking up of which Lord Stormont received a satisfactory answer.

The French ambassador is said to have given our ministry the most satisfactory answers to some questions lately proposed relative to the warlike preparations of the court of France.

Recent letters from Brest advise, that orders had been received there for fitting out all the capital ships at that port for immediate service, which were ordered to be victualled and manned with the greatest expedition.

By a vessel from Martinico we learn that the French garrison in that island, and French settlements, have been re-garrisoned by fresh troops from Europe.

By an express from Gibraltar, the Governor informs the court, that he daily expects an attack from the Spanish troops.

By the latest accounts from the continent we learn, that orders have been issued, that an hundred carpenters be sent from Marseilles to Toulon, in addition to those already employed, and that every thing seems to wear the appearance of a maritime war.

By the late reports from the several dock-yards in this kingdom, it is made evident, that our navy has not been so formidable for these fifty years past as at present.

May 4. On Friday a bill to allow a drawback of the duties of customs, on the exportation of tea to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America; to increase the deposit on bohea tea to be sold at the India company's sales; and to impower the commissioners of the treasury to grant licenses to the East-India company to export tea duty free, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

May 6. Orders are given for batteries to be erected on all the forts in Scotland, in case of any attempts to land in those parts.

On the 7th of May the Lords Sandwich, Rochford, Suffolk, and Gower will set out for Portsmouth, to make a survey of the fleet now ready for sea. Verily this same armament does not seem likely to turn out an affair of mere parade.