

eterof, goldsmith and jeweller, at his  
p in West-street, has for sale,  
E quantity of silver-work ready made,  
is silver coffee-pots, tea-pots, waiters,  
art, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-  
baskets, cream-pots and cows, butter-  
and plain, pepper castors, salts chafin,  
soup-ladles and spoons, table, desert,  
d tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, joint and  
spurs, plated dirib, whistles,rench la-  
rainers, morocco pocket-books, silver  
tmcg-graters, with a great variety of  
silver-shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and  
s, paffe, marquise, and garnet combs,  
of all sorts, and beautiful paffe neckla-  
rings to match them in cases; new  
books, settings for miniature pictures  
ets set round with garnets, diamond,  
et, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings,  
set round with garnets, silver ditto for  
marquises, with plain-gold ones of dif-  
s; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of  
inds, garnet broaches set in gold and  
n gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold,  
t variety of others set in silver and pinch-  
s of all sorts, mocco sleeve-buttons set  
hite and brown chrifals in ditto, with al-  
y kind of locket buttons, all which he  
very reasonable terms; and as he has the  
rt of them manufactured at his own shop,  
epend on the goodness of the work, he  
e if any person should buy any jewellery  
him, and that any of the stones should  
drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he  
aries on the clock and watch-making bu-  
sual, and has for sale some extreme good  
and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great  
watches of different prices, both in gold,  
d fishkin cases, which he will engage are  
s can be imported for the same price, and  
couragement of such gentlemen and ladies,  
leave to deal with him, he will engage any  
e sells with his own name, that he will  
n in repair for three shillings and six-pence  
rovided they don't get ill usage, and such  
n or ladies that chuse to commit their  
to his care to be repaired if he can not make  
swer their expectations he will return them  
y they paid him; he also covers cases with  
r fishkin, and makes them look as well as  
at first.

He likewise takes care of clocks in this  
nd will keep them in good order, and send  
nce a week to examine them and wind them  
fteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest  
or old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

us of a Deed of Trust from Captain William  
ardison, for the Benefit of his Creditors,  
d on Wednesday the 4th of August next, by  
ale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Bal-  
-Town,

AT valuable and well known Tract of Land  
called Colrain, said to contain near 800  
though only patented for 600 Acres. There  
ut 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part  
Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling  
30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, two  
Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen,  
House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen-House,  
House, Stables and Barn; and an exceeding  
Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow  
eared, and under middling Fence; Part  
is embanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak  
n, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be  
This Land abounds with Locust, Mistle,  
ry, red and white Oak, and is conveniently  
d in Baltimore County, upon Bass River,  
from Bass-Town and Jessa, and 22 from Bal-  
-Town. There is a good Fishery, particularly  
rings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl  
upposed to contain plenty of Iron Oar, from  
appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces,  
with a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit  
be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable  
chase privately, they may know the Terms  
plying to Mr. James Christie, Merchant, in  
-Town; and Capt. William Richardson will  
d on the Premises to show the Land.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

HE subscriber intending to leave this province the  
ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons in-  
d to him to make speedy payments; and all  
who have demands against him, are desired to  
e them known, that they may be adjusted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

On hand—and just imported,  
LARGE assortment of dry goods, nails, earthen  
and glass ware, best London bottled porter; a  
parcel of Manchester of various sorts, a few  
s of beef, and some fine barley, &c. &c.—Which  
to be disposed of, for cash, or produce, or at the  
al credit, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

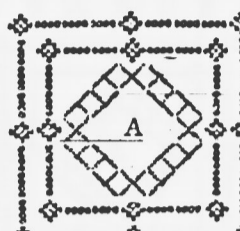
B. All those indebted to me are desired to pay  
mediately.

GREEN and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 22, 1773.

BARCELONA, April 6.



N extraordinary courier from Madrid brought an order for the eight battalions of Spanish and Walloon guards, who are in garrison in Catalonia, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on the first notice, and at the same time an embargo was laid on all ships that were here; but the arrival of a second courier yesterday has put a stop to our dispositions, and the embargo is taken off.

THORN, April 14. The dietine of Lenczye has been the most stormy of all the dietines. Disputes ran so high, that near thirty persons have been killed or dangerously wounded.

WARSAW, April 18. The confederation, the plan of which was framed by Baron Stackenberg, envoy from Russia, and approved by the three courts, has been agreed to, and the affairs to be laid before the diet, which is to meet to-morrow, are to be determined by a plurality of voices. The principal articles to be agitated are, the maintenance of the roman catholic religion, and the publick liberty; the departure of the foreign troops out of the realm; the regulating the limits of the republick; an enquiry into the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed against the sacred person of his majesty; to settle a new arrangement touching imposts; to settle some reforms necessary in the military departments; to establish a commission to repair the wrong which Duke Peter of Courland had done, by certain transactions, to his brother Prince Charles, after the death of their father; and to avenge the outrage committed against Madame Potocki. All these articles are to be presented to, and treated on by the diet, under the auspices of the confederation.

April 21. This morning the senator's hall and the nuncio's chamber were furnished with a strong guard by the marshal of the crown. The confederate nuncios were there; but Mr. Reyten, nuncio of Novogrodeck, and his adherents, were; and about noon an envoy came from the confederates, to know of them whether they acknowledged Count Poninski as marshal. He was answered, no; and Mr. Reyten came to the door of the nuncios chamber, and declared openly, that he would not hear of the confederacy, and that he was ready to seal that protestation with his blood if it was required.

LEGHORN, April 21. The French frigates, which were cruising in the Archipelago, have sunk several corsairs; and we just now received advice, that one of those frigates being met by three Russian frigates at the time he had six French merchantmen under convoy, would not suffer them to be visited; which occasioned a cannonade between those frigates, the consequences whereof had been to the advantage of the French, who afterwards pursued their route.

PARIS, April 26. The magistrats of Tarafcon have received orders to prepare magazines for 7000 men. Five hundred workmen are employed in repairing the caferns of Aix, and we are assured that there will be a camp at Bridgollles.

Orders are sent to Marsilles for raising twelve hundred seamen, to man the ships fitting out at Toulon. That fleet will be ready by the 10th of next month.

L O N D O N,

April 21. Advice is just received, that three of his Britannick majesty's ships have had an engagement with five Spanish men of war, off Cadiz; and, after giving the Dons a severe drubbing, they put into that port in a most shattered condition.

April 23. The last authentick letters from Copenhagen say, that the Queen Dowager's party have entirely lost all their influence; that a marriage had been proposed to his Danish majesty, to which he at first appeared by no means averse, but several circumstances having lately transpired, he now expressed his utter abhorrence of the measure, and has even intimated to his confidants something more than a wish that a reconciliation may take place between his consort and him.

April 24. Preparations are still making at Vienna for his imperial Majesty's journey, and we hear that he is to set out for Transylvania and Wallachia, and not to touch at Poland at all. It is very remarkable, that Prince Poniatowsky, in his last moments, wrote the following letter to his imperial majesty:

"Great Sir,  
"I write this not as your servant, or your minister, but as your dying friend and familiar. My last advice to you is, that you set not a foot in Poland."  
PONIATOWSKY."

A few minutes after the prince had wrote the above letter, he expired. The receipt of this occasioned several privy councils, the result of which, was the Emperor's desisting from his intended route.

May 2. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, an eloquent speaker in the house of peers, has lately preached and published a sermon before the society for propagating the gospel: speaking of the mutual re-

lationship between the mother country and the colonies, he proceeds in the following terms:

"May the wife and good on both sides, without enquiring too curiously into the grounds of past animosities, endeavour by all prudent means to restore that old publick friendship and confidence, which made us great, happy and victorious. To countries so closely united it is needless, and even dangerous, to have recourse to the interpretation of charters and written laws. Such discussions excite jealousy, and intimate an unfriendly disposition. It is common utility, mutual wants, and mutual services, that should point out the true line of submission and authority. Let them respect the power that saved them; and let us always love the companions of our dangers and our glories. If we consider their prosperity, as making part of our own, we shall feel no jealousy at their improvements, and they will always cheerfully submit to an authority, which they find is exercised invariably to the common advantage. During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wisdom, and sometimes perhaps from the carelessness of our ministers, they have been trusted, in a good measure, with the entire management of their affairs: and the success they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof, that the true art of government consists in not governing too much."

The present bustle in the political world could not have happened more opportunely than at present; because when once the important question of war or no war is known to be agitating, the minutiae of the minister's conduct will naturally cease to be the object of disquisition.

The officers of the troops at St. Vincent's have sent over a petition to his majesty, setting forth the great expences they have been at during the late expedition, and the danger they were exposed to by the unwholesomeness of the climate; and therefore praying, that when the newly acquired lands are to be sold, or given away, they may have the offer of part of them.

We are assured that the king of Prussia has all the publications in London regularly sent him; and we are likewise assured, that many articles of his own writing, by some means or other, make their appearance in the London news-papers.

Though the Dutch have declared neutrality, certain it is, that they have rendered many secret services to the king of Prussia, and intend to continue so to do.

May 7. Letters from Madrid, which were received yesterday, declare, that his catholic majesty was determined to persevere in the fitting out the present armament, and that he had given a very hostile answer to the last courier from great Britain.

Letters from Warsaw, dated the 21st ult. advise, that the diet was opened, but the members were very outrageous; and that Podolia and Volhinia have, by a manifesto, protested against all that shall be done. A new confederation has been entered into, which has been signed by numbers. Mean time, the foreign troops continue to block up Warsaw, and will not suffer any one to leave the place, till the diet settles matters to their satisfaction.

This morning 600 tons of salt provisions were shipped off on board two transports at the tower, together with some other stores, for his majesty's garrison at Falkland's Island.

On Tuesday seven night a fire broke out in one of the carfarms without the city of Zutphen, in Holland, in which nine soldiers, a serjeant, and a child, were burnt to death, nine or ten more dangerously burnt, and of the whole company, which consisted of upwards of 40, only four or five men are fit for duty: all their baggage and arms were destroyed. Three of the burghers of Zutphen, who ran to the assistance of the soldiers, had the misfortune to be drowned.

On Tuesday last there was a general court of the proprietors of the East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street. The chairman opened the court, by observing, "he thought it his duty to acquaint the proprietors of the reception of their petition; he accordingly told them that he had, according to their orders, delivered it in to the house of commons on the Monday, when it was read, and agreeable to the mode of the house, ordered to lie on the table; that after the reading of the petition, the chancellor of the exchequer seemed to express some doubts about the meaning of it, and that he afterwards proposed a plan of regulations for the government of the affairs of the company, both abroad and at home, which he intended to bring in as a bill, the particulars of which a gentleman he had in his eye, (meaning Mr. Dempster) would more fully explain, as he staid behind him in the house."

Mr. Dempster accordingly rose, and in a very clear and accurate manner, stated the whole of that day's proceedings. He said: "that as far as the chairman had gone, he was precisely right; that when the chancellor of the exchequer seemed to express some doubts about the meaning of the petition, that he sufficiently explained them to his lordship, who replied to some parts of it by saying, 'that the phrase, for a term not exceeding six years, was merely parliamentary, and only used to put the matter out of litigation

for that time, for that government did not mean at the end of that period to deprive the company of their territorial possessions; that in regard to the increase of their dividend, and the other matters of their petition, though his lordship did not express himself clearly on them, yet there were some hopes of their being received favourably." Mr. Dempster then went into a recital of the particulars of the plan of regulations proposed by his lordship for the conduct of the company's affairs abroad and at home, almost every one of which forcibly militated against the very letter of the company's charter. They were principally as follow:

Home regulations. That every proprietor must be possessed of East-India stock to the amount of 1000l. which must be in his possession for the space of twelve calendar months, to entitle him to vote for directors.

That the directors should be chosen in the manner following: six for four years; six for three years; six for two years; and six annually; each director being in office for four years, to be disqualified from re-assuming that office for the year following.

Regulations abroad. That the mayor's court should, as original y, be confined to small mercantile affairs.

That in lieu of this court, a new one was to be established, consisting of a chief, and three puisne judges, not of the appointment of the crown, nor yet of the proprietors, nor yet of the directors, but, he believed, of the parliament.

That a superiority be given to the presidency of Bengal, over the other presidencies in India; and that supervisors be appointed to assist Mr. Hastings, the present governor in that presidency.

On Mr. Dempster's giving this account of Monday's proceedings in parliament, a general conversation has begun (for it cannot be called a debate where all were unanimous) on the abuses and corruptions such regulations must necessarily produce; wherein several of the proprietors said, they would sooner give up the whole of their late properties in East-India stock, than contribute to such proceedings.

As soon as this matter was sufficiently spoken to, the duke of Richmond made the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the chairman, and deputy chairman, do wait upon Lord North, to let his lordship know, that the company have nearly completed their regulations for the better management of their affairs; and to request of his Lordship, that he would communicate through them to the general court, in writing, his plan of an intended bill for the regulation of the company's affairs; both at home and abroad; and at the same time that he would likewise acquaint them, on what parts of their petition he seemed to doubt the proprietors meaning.

This motion meeting the general ideas of the court, as the most likely method of knowing precisely what ground to go upon, it was, after a short debate, approved of.

The following papers are exact copies from the originals:

(C O P Y)

East-India house, May 4, 1773.

RESOLVED,

That the chairman and deputy chairman do wait on the right hon. Lord North, in the name of this court, to assure his lordship that this court, have nearly completed such regulations as they think will be most effectual to promote the welfare of the company both at home and abroad, and request that his lordship will be pleased to communicate to this court, in writing, his lordship's plan of the intended bill for regulating the affairs of this company at home and in India; and also that his lordship would be pleased to explain, in the same manner, the doubts which they have been informed his lordship has conceived touching the meaning of some parts of their petition presented yesterday to the house of commons.

(C O P Y.)

Lord North desires the chairman and deputy chairman to acquaint the general court of proprietors of the East-India company, that having, with several other members, received the commands of the house of commons to prepare and bring in a bill for establishing certain regulations respecting the affairs of the East-India company, he cannot think it proper to communicate to the general court, in writing, the plan of the bill which is proposed to be offered to the house, in obedience to their commands; and that this point which he had taken notice of, as not expressed with sufficient clearness, in their last petition, and therefore wished it might be explained, was, whether the company meant only to signify their dislike of some parts of the resolutions of the house, and their desire to have them changed; or whether they meant to declare a purpose of refusing both the plan and the agreement respecting the territorial acquisitions and revenues, rather than accept of them on the terms proposed.

Downing-street, May 5, 1773.