

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.  
The governor having taken out  
testamentary on the estate of the late  
Mary, within this province—Notice is  
given to all persons who have become pur-  
chaser or reserved lands, and have not  
complied with the terms of sale, that if they  
do not certify and make immediate pay-  
ment, the trustees are determined to close the  
sale and make a final settlement without loss of

(XXVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1459.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM,

South-river, July 14, 1773.  
by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last  
testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on  
the 24th of August next; on the premises,  
not, the next fair day,

150 acres of land, more or less, lying in  
Annapolis county, situated on South-river,  
near town. The soil is good, on it is a  
house and kitchen, with a brick chimney,  
barn, stable, and several other convenient  
buildings. Terms apply to

BREWER, } Executors of Joseph Brewer,  
L GEIST, } deceased.

Virginia, August 2, 1773.  
On the first day of September next,  
of the races) will be offered for sale,  
money, or bills on London,  
valuable and high blooded mare,  
intended for private use from London about  
1760, together with four of her descendants  
light, Ranter and Nabob; also a negro  
about twenty-seven years of age; he  
is bred to the stable and carriage from his  
compleat in size for box or postillion,  
and remarkably healthy and sober.

POUNDS REWARD.

Vienna, in Maryland, July 9, 1773.  
On a day night last, the house of the subscri-  
ber was broke open, and a pocket-book con-  
taining papers was taken out of a desk.  
The papers were of little value, and could  
be of no use to any person but the owner; but  
in order to bring the person or persons to justice,  
a reward will be paid upon conviction of any  
offenders, by

SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

June 28, 1773.  
I am away from the subscriber, living in West-  
moreland county, in Virginia, two servants,  
William Walker, alias Smith, a convict,  
in the Scarsdale, Capt. Reid, in 1771;  
a slender by trade, a slender made man, a  
feet nine inches high, a thin face,  
fair, blue eyes, very white teeth, has a  
black and a white in his walk; had on and took  
a kersey and cotton waistcoat and breeches,  
white, and check shirts, and sailors  
he has been severely whipped. Thomas  
an indentured servant, imported this year  
last, Capt. Rayson, he is a short thick  
man, of a fair complexion, round faced,  
good teeth, speaks quick: Had on, a  
black coat, a second mourning jacket, black  
gray worsted hose, and carried a butcher's  
tray with him, and is by trade a butcher.  
They will endeavour to get on board some  
of the ships for sailors; and I do hereby fore-  
warn all masters of vessels from employing or carry-  
ing out of this colony. I will give five pounds  
reward for each, if taken out of the  
country and brought to me at my house, or secured  
that I get them again. The butcher can  
be taken; and keep accounts.

RICHARD LEE.

July 24, 1773.  
I am away from the subscriber, living in  
Princess Anne county, near Benedict, a negro man,  
about 5 feet 2 inches high, 26 years  
of age, a well set fellow, has a scar over his  
left eye. Had on, when he went away (which was  
the first of February last) a blue fawnought  
coat, a check shirt, and a pair  
of breeches, and a dark cut wig; he also  
had on, an old crimson cloth coat, and a  
red great coat. It is conjectured that he  
is in Frederick county, as his wife was sent  
to the quarter of Thomas Davies's her master,  
within a few miles of Hungerford's tavern,  
or that he is in St. Mary's county,  
mouth of Wicomico river, as he has  
and other relations the property of Mr.  
Hefeldine. Whoever will secure the said  
negro, so that the owner may get him  
again, he shall have 30 shillings reward, be-  
sides the law allows. If brought home, with-  
out being sent to jail, five pounds current money.

MARY ANDERSON.

Person wanting Searches made in the  
records for the Western Shore of this Province  
to

J. CLAPHAM.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
E N and SON.

A N C O N A, May 12.

SEVERAL vessels arrived from  
the Levant bring an account  
that hostilities are recommen-  
ced between the Russians and  
Turks in the Archipelago, and  
that Count Orlov has given  
notice throughout his fleet,  
that the congress at Bucharest  
was broken up fruitlessly, and  
that the war was to be con-  
tinued; in consequence of which his excellency has  
ordered his frigates, which are cruising between the  
islands and the entrance of the Dardanelles, to ex-  
amine all ships which go to or come from Constantino-  
ple.

CRONSTADT, May 19. The Turks knowing there  
was only a garrison of 1000 men at Giurgewo, intend-  
ed to make themselves masters of that place  
by surprize; and accordingly 5000 men marched out  
of Ruzick, in order to pass the Danube, to put their  
scheme in execution; but they were no sooner em-  
barked than the Russians saluted them in such a man-  
ner from the fortress, that several of the Ottoman ves-  
sels were sunk, and all the rest put into such disorder  
that most of the Turks were killed or drowned in the  
Danube, except 372, who were made prisoners.

VENICE, May 21. Two vessels are arrived here from  
the island of Chios, which bring advice that on the  
17th of April the Russian fleet, which lay at the isle of  
Chios, and consisted of forty-two sail of the line, be-  
sides frigates, sloops, galleys, transports, &c. was di-  
vided into three squadrons, one of which was to sail  
for the coast of Syria, to support the operations of  
Osman Pacha, who is in possession of Jerusalem; ano-  
ther against the isle of Candia, which has been lately  
put into a state of defence; and the third under Count  
Orlov himself, was to make a descent upon the Morea.  
Accordingly the squadrons separated, and on the 2d  
instant Count Orlov arrived in the Sardonian gulph,  
and landed his troops with a design to attack the city  
of Corinth, which was immediately put into execu-  
tion, and after an engagement of near two hours be-  
tween the Russians and a large body of the Janissaries  
in the narrow pass of the ridge of hills which com-  
mands the ascent to Corinth, and is the only side on  
which that city can be attacked, victory declared for  
the former, who immediately possessed themselves of  
the city and castle, and made the Turkish basha, and  
many other persons of eminence, with 3500 Turkish  
soldiers, prisoners of war. Count Orlov gave orders  
that none of the Greeks, or Turkish inhabitants, who  
did not bear arms, should be molested, nor their ef-  
fects or houses plundered; on the contrary, he pub-  
lished a manifesto of the empress's, wherein he de-  
clares, that she holds it as a religious duty to free the  
Greeks from the Ottoman slavery. The towns of  
Caglia, Maine, Calmara, Navarina, and Medon, have  
sent in their submission to the Russians. A large trea-  
sure, with a great quantity of small arms, ammu-  
nition, &c. were found by the Russians in the basha's  
palace and the public magazines, and several small  
Turkish vessels, laden with provisions and stores, were  
taken at anchor in the Sardonian gulf.

The squadron sent against the island of Candia lost  
a great number of men, with four of their ships, oc-  
casioned by running into the harbour of the town of  
Candia, which for many years past had been in a ne-  
glected situation, but of late the Turks had cleaned it  
out, and run an iron chain of great thickness across it  
under water, which not being known to the Russians,  
four of their ships struck upon it, and sunk immedi-  
ately: several forts and batteries of great guns kept a  
brisk and well directed fire upon the Russian ships,  
and greatly annoyed them; however, they at last ef-  
fected a landing, and in a few hours possessed them-  
selves of the place, but the soldiers, and most of the  
inhabitants, with their most valuable effects, had  
thrown themselves into a fort above two miles from  
Candia, on the way to Canea, or Cydon. In taking  
this place the Russians, besides the loss of their ships,  
had 5000 men killed, and more than 200 wounded, as  
the Turks fought with the greatest bravery and resolu-  
tion.

DRESDEN, June 2. We have received a very dis-  
agreeable account of great damage having been done by  
a storm of thunder and lightning, in the circle of  
Voigtland, in this electorate: the whole town of  
Reichenbach is entirely reduced to ashes. The effects  
of the lightning were so sudden and so very rapid, that  
the inhabitants had the greatest difficulty to escape  
from the flames, without time to remove any part of  
their goods.

The officers and soldiers of the elector's regiment of  
cavalry, which was in garrison in that town, had all  
their baggage burnt.

This storm, and another which happened within  
these few days, came from the South-east, over the  
neighbouring mountains in Bohemia, and continuing  
their courses, did considerable damage in different  
parts of Saxony, one extending from Reichenbach to  
Neustadt, the other from Rochlitz to the country near  
Leipfic.

L O N D O N

May 26. One Mr. Harley, a gentleman of fortune,  
has obtained a patent for preventing the raging pro-  
gress of fire. This scheme is to sheath every floor in  
the house between the ceiling and the floor, with  
iron, rolled out as thin as paper, and fixed in the  
brick work. This will not only prevent the flames  
communicating with the upper story, but stop the fire  
from making any progress, even in the room where it  
begins. It has been found by experiment, that a thin  
plate of iron, though heated till it is quite hot, by a  
fire underneath, will not set the wood on fire which  
lies upon it. The lord chancellor has ordered the  
floors in his house in Piccadilly to be so sheathed, and  
the queen has given the same directions for the palace  
at Richmond. A public trial of the effects of this  
scheme is to be made before the king on a house pre-  
pared for the purpose, in the course of six weeks. An  
estimate has been made, and it is found that the floors  
of a whole house of a moderate size can be sheathed at  
the expence of fifteen pounds.

June 9. By advices from Vienna we hear, that the  
Emperor has given orders for making out the follow-  
ing camps in the course of the summer: the first at  
Pest, in Hungary, the 20th of July, consisting of  
twenty-two companies of grenadiers, forming eleven  
divisions, six battalions of fuzileers, and seven squa-  
drons of cavalry, to continue encamped for fifteen  
days; the second at Lignitz, in Bohemia, the 21st of  
the same month, for fifteen days, of twelve companies  
of grenadiers, six battalions of fuzileers, and six squa-  
drons; the third at Munkendroff, the 10th of August,  
for eighteen days of eighteen companies, six  
battalions, and eight squadrons; the fourth at Prague,  
the 27th of the same month, for fifteen days, of  
twenty-two companies, thirty battalions, and seven  
squadrons; and the fifth at Brinn, in Moravia, the 7th  
of September, consisting of twenty-two companies,  
eighteen battalions, and eight squadrons, to continue  
eighteen days; amounting in the whole to ninety-six  
companies, fifty-six battalions, and thirty-six squa-  
drons.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.

"We have just received certain advice here, that  
the Moors have absolutely besieged Oran, with a body  
of 12,000 of the emperor's cavalry, &c. and 30,000  
foot, with a most capital train of artillery, which is  
under the direction of French renegades, and seem  
entirely resolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all  
their settlements on the African coast; and the  
Spaniards seem as determined to maintain them; if so,  
nothing can be expected but an obstinate and bloody  
war."

June 14. Lord Chatham has written a long and very  
able letter to a noble law lord, on the subject of East-  
India affairs, declaring his unavoidable resolution (on  
account of the bad state of his health) to remain in his  
present retreat, "an inactive, though not unaffected  
spectator of the depredations of the minister on the  
constitution of his country;" but strongly recom-  
mending it to the noble lord to exert his own powers,  
and in his (Lord Chatham's) name to recommend it to  
all his friends in the upper-house, to oppose the minis-  
ters inch by inch.

There is too much reason to think that when the  
three combined powers have divided Poland, they will  
proceed farther. These powers are said, from the be-  
ginning, to have had three great points in view:  
Russia is determined, if possible, to secure the naviga-  
tion of the Black sea and the Bosphorus; the object of  
Austria is the conquest of Belgrade, Servia, Bulgaria,  
Moldavia, and Wallachia; and of Prussia, the posses-  
sion of the coasts, ports, and towns of the Baltick,  
together with the city of Dantzic. This latter sup-  
position seems further justified by the answer which, on  
credible authority, the court of Petersburg made  
lately to the British court, concerning the guaranty of  
1767, viz. "That she was ready to join in securing  
the rights of Dantzic, so far as they were consistent  
with the pretensions of a third power." It is further  
justified by a declaration said to be made to Austria,  
"That she was also ready to join in any plan to cir-  
cumscribe the usurpation of Prussia, provided Russia  
would do the same."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Malone, an Irish Gentleman  
at the Havannah, dated April 24.

"The Guasco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spanish frigate  
of 30 guns, and just arrived here from the coast  
of Chili, in South-America, brings the melancholy  
intelligence to the Spaniards; of the native Chilese  
having absolutely repossessed themselves of the best  
part of that country, having partly extirpated, and  
partly drove all the Europeans from it. This insur-  
rection began at the latter end of the year 1771, and  
continued to the middle of last year with amazing suc-  
cess on the side of the Chilese, who possessed themselves  
of the whole island of Chilo, and several towns on the  
sea coasts of Chili, together with the cities of Con-  
ception, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewise at-  
tacked St. Jago, the capital, Baldivia, and the town

of Imperial, but were, after doing much damage, re-  
pulsed. The governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four  
sail of the line, three frigates, and some smaller vessels,  
with troops, ammunition, and stores, to sail for  
Chili, to assist the Spaniards, while the governor him-  
self gathered an army of 40,000 men, mostly Indians  
and Mestizes, and marched himself at the head of  
them. After a tedious march the army arrived on the  
10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Arave, where they  
found a body of 24,000 Chilese drawn up to oppose  
them. The Spanish troops charged them, and after a  
little stand the Chilese seemed to make a retreat to-  
wards Arave, and the Spaniards followed them; but  
being drawn into a narrow pass, where fresh numbers  
of the Chilese poured in upon them, they made such  
havock, that the governor himself, with between 11  
and 12,000 men only, made a good retreat, and got  
into the city of Baldivia, which they fortified and  
strengthened. On the 23d of July, the Chilese, to the  
amount of 100,000, invested the city, and having a  
number of field pieces with them, continued the siege  
with great fury. In the mean time, the ships from  
Lima arrived in the harbour of Baldivia, and threw  
their men and supplies into the city, which protracted  
the siege till the 2d of August, when the Indians en-  
tered at a breach, and setting fire to every part of the  
city, murdered without distinction Spaniard, negro,  
and Indian. The governor of Lima, and the gover-  
nor of Baldivia, with most of the Spaniards of note,  
and about 4000 others, escaped on board the ships,  
where the treasures were lodged before; the rest of  
the Spaniards, and their Indians, either fell sacrifices  
to the fury of the Chilese, or made a retreat to the  
country. Baldivia was soon burnt down to the  
ground, and the Chilese razed every part of it, so that  
scarce a vestige remains. The ships sailed immediately  
back for the port of Callao, except the Guasco, which  
was dispatched with these advices to Old Spain, but  
put in here for provisions."

The arrangement of the naval preparations, for  
the entertainment of his majesty at Portsmouth, will  
be as follows: the king is expected to set off, at three  
in the morning, on the 21st or 22d instant. Parties  
of the light-horle are to be lodged at different parts  
of the road, to conduct him. When arrived at Port-  
smouth, he will go on board the Barfleur, admiral Pye.  
The admiral goes first in his barge, the lords of the  
admiralty next, and the king in the next. The ad-  
miral, as soon as he gets on board, before the king's  
barge arrives, salutes with 21 guns; and when the  
king arrives on board, the rest of the fleet salute him  
with 21 guns. The king dines in the great cabin, in  
which one plate and cover is only laid. He then asks the  
admiral to invite the company, who are to dine there,  
which will consist of Lord Sandwich, the admiral,  
two of the senior captains, two of the lords of the  
admiralty, and such of the great officers of state,  
foreign ministers, nobility, &c. as are present each  
day. In the evening he will return as he came, and  
be saluted as before. He will then proceed to the  
commissioner of the dock-yard, where a royal bed  
is prepared for him, and the next morning rides out  
round the fortifications of Portsmouth, and has a  
levee upon his return to the commissioner's. After  
which he goes in his barge to survey the fleet, and  
afterwards dines on board the Barfleur as before, and  
returns early in the evening, time enough to recon-  
noitre and examine the dock-yard. The next day he  
embarks on board the yacht prepared for his recep-  
tion, and when he is in the midst of the fleet, they  
discharge all their guns, in order to make a great  
smoke and confusion, that his majesty may lose a fight  
for a short time of the whole fleet, during which con-  
fusion the admiral orders the ships to be dressed with  
entire new colours; that the king may at once be  
surprised and entertained at so noble an appearance.  
After which, on a signal made by admiral Pye, lord  
Edgecumbe's fleet gets under way, that the king may  
have an opportunity of seeing his fleet go to sea. The  
king again dines on board the Barfleur, returns to  
the commissioner's at night, and next morning sets off  
for London.

June 16, Monday the commons agreed that all  
coffee and cocoa in the hulk, the produce of his  
majesty's plantations in America, be allowed to be  
imported into Great Britain. That no subsidy or duty  
to be paid upon the seventh part of the weight of all  
coffee in the hulk, the produce of Jamaica, Dominica,  
or any of his majesty's plantations in America, im-  
ported into Great Britain. Ordered in a bill.

It is reported, that an ambassador extraordinary  
from the Hague is in a few days expected at St.  
James's, charged with discretionary power to nego-  
ciate some important matters depending between our  
court and the states general.

The accounts from Moldavia and the neighbour-  
hood of the Danube are so opposite and irreconcilable,  
that there is no speaking of them with the least cer-  
tainty or precision; no less than five different engage-  
ments having happened near Silistria, Babadach, Ja-  
loniza, Ruzhich, &c. in which the victory has been  
claimed on both sides.

We hear that the bill now drawing up by a noble  
law lord (lord Mansfield) with respect to the disposi-