

E subscriber having lately purchased a tract of land, nearer and more convenient to him, or tent on reasonable terms, several tracts of land, which form one very commodious body of 1800 acres, lying on the head of Red and Beaver Dam branches in Queen Anne's convenient to church and mill, within 3 of the head of Chester river, where there is a cash market for every kind of grain, seven from a tobacco warehouse on the said river, miles from a landing on Delaware bay, lands extend to a place known by the name Beaver Dam Causeway, a very publick situation for any kind of business, there being from main roads leading to Chester-Town, Head Chester, Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly y's. They are capable of great improvement and much having been already done in that they would be immediately profitable either to a purchaser, and having full 300 acres of shadow grounds that may be drained at a small expence, and some of which are already well improved with a plenty of fine timber, and all the advantage of raising stock that an excellent range can be made, it is almost unnecessary to point out the value of them to the publick, who are well acquainted with the continuing rise of landed property will be disposed of together or in parcels, to suit purchasers or tenants, and if otherwise agreed on, purchasers may have a long payment on paying interest. Those who incline to buy or rent, will please apply to

THOMAS RINGGOLD, as a clerk, to whom I will give good security a person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, and can be well recommended for honesty and diligent attention to business.

On the 2d of October 1773, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, from Magruder's warehouse, a mulatto servant named Lin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 high, has been accustomed to wear his hair in a cue or club, he has a down look, a pretty good English, has a scar or depression on his forehead, occasioned by a blow, it is situated above his eyebrows that it may be easily distinguished with his hat; a small piece has been taken from the gritty part of one of his ears by the bite of a dog; he took with him and may be supposed to have a blue duffel coat without lining, trimmed with black buttons, a striped silk jacket, a pair of and a pair of buckskin breeches. Whoever the said fellow so that the owner may get him, shall receive three pounds reward, but not at the law allows.

JAMES TRUMAN, Land-office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for or any kind of business in that office, are to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of their application.

Signed per order,  
WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.

ST IMPORTED, Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from on, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

DEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. These gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the subscription papers will be returned to the intended subscribers in a few days, in order that he may assign the number subscribed for. Subscriptions are to be made by the printers hereof.

The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two copper-plate prints) will be published on the 1st of January next.

THREE POUNDS REWARD. October 10, 1773. away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant named James Garland, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 high, pretty well made, has short brown hair, a fair complexion, but now pale, having had some time, and is pock marked: had on a blue fustian jacket, and of a brig. shirt and breeches.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, and his master gets him again, shall receive, if he is brought to the subscriber, forty shillings current; and if he is brought to the province, the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON

DEEN and SON.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 25, 1773.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

**L**ETTERS from Batavia, of the 16th of September last, advise, that on the 12th of August they observed, at midnight, a bright cloud, that covered the mountain in the district of Cheribon, and at the same time several reports were heard, like those of guns; that the people who dwelt on the top, and at the foot of the mountain, not having been able to fly fast enough, a great part of almost three leagues in circumference, detached itself from the rest, and sunk under them; afterwards it was seen rising and falling like the rolling waves of the sea, and emitted globes of fire so luminous, that they were seen from afar, which rendered the night as clear as day; the losses occasioned by these phenomena were the more considerable and melancholy, as 2740 persons, both foreigners as well as natives, lost their lives; 1500 head of cattle perished, and a great number of horses, goats, and fowls of every kind; 39 negro habitations were destroyed; the plantations of coffee, indigo, &c. buried in the earth; in the district of Panimbang, where this mountain is situated, there remained only a fifth part of its inhabitants, and that the devastation occasioned by this accident was felt at the distance of seven leagues round.

PARIS, July 23. An ordinance is lately issued, here, to clear up the doubts which had lately arisen, whether cotton velvets, and other cotton stuffs, coming from other foreign countries besides England, as also foreign stuffs, fabricated with any other materials, were to be obliged to pass the offices of Calais and St. Valery, and pay the duty of 30 per cent. made payable on all velvets, cottons and other stuffs entering the ports of Calais and St. Valery, where they are to be sealed with a seal as prescribed by an arret dated February 17, 1638, and to pay 30 per cent. of their value. This new ordinance declares, that all velvets and cotton stuffs that shall be found in the kingdom without the seal on them and the mark of the manufacturer, prescribed by an arret of February 17, 1688, shall be seized and confiscated, and a fine of three thousand livres levied on the person in whose custody they shall be found, pursuant to two arrets of July 3, 1692, and March 17, 1731. And further this new edict declares, that all English velvets and cotton stuffs, as well as all other stuffs of the manufacture of this country, shall be prohibited from admission into France, under the penalty of seizure of the goods and fine of 3000 livres.

July 30. The archbishop of Bourdeaux has given an instance of benevolence to the world, which few people, we fear, will be willing to imitate. Being informed that the greatest distress prevailed in the city of Bourdeaux, on account of the scarcity and dearth of provisions; in order to lessen it as much as possible, he immediately retrenched all the superfluities of his table and other expences, and distributed the savings (about 100 crowns a day) amongst the most needy of the people. More was not in his power to do; and by doing all that he could, he has set an example of singular charity to the rich and opulent of this and every other country.

Aug. 20. They write from Crespi, in Valois, that on the 29th of July, at half after eight in the evening, the air serene and calm, and the moon very brilliant, approaching to the north west, a meteor appeared in the south, in the form of a globe, to which was affixed a tail placed vertically; the light reflected by it was so considerable as to obscure that of the moon for some short space, after which the meteor began to decrease in splendor, and tended towards the earth, and about seven minutes after a noise was heard equal to the sound of the largest cannon, and caused such a commotion as to shake the glasses and other moveable bodies in all the houses. The same meteor was seen about the same time at Paris, but they heard nothing of the explosion.

BARCELONA, July 18. Some days past we had an execution here, and the priest asking one of the malefactors; who was not of the popish communion, what persuasion he died in, he replied, I die in full persuasion that all mankind are knaves. The priest did not enquire any farther.

STOCKHOLM, July 27. The king has resolved to increase the punishments which were formerly inflicted by the laws on such advocates as engaged pleaders to undertake unjust and ruinous causes. Such persons heretofore were only reprimanded; but for the future those who shall by such practice, violate the honour of their profession, are to receive corporal punishment.

WARSAW, Aug. 2. Last Saturday sentence was expected to have been passed on the persons accused of being concerned in the plot against his majesty's life. The hall of justice was crowded with people of all ranks and sexes, when his majesty unexpectedly appeared, and harangued the commissioners in a very nervous and moving speech, which drew tears from the whole audience, and is worthy of being recorded, as it shews his religion, humanity, and generosity. The following is the substance of his speech: "It is true that a regicide ought never to be pardoned; for as the fate of the whole nation depends upon the prince, he that makes an attempt upon the prince makes an attempt upon the whole nation; but as, du-

ring these six years, the Polish nation has been in the utmost confusion, and the greatest misfortune, the supreme authority was the matter of dispute; a confederacy was formed, which blindly bore arms against their king and father, meaning, at the same time, that they were opposing a tyrant; the subjects following their chiefs for no other reason than to preserve their country and their liberty, and being also forced to it, cannot be looked upon but as subjects and soldiers, and therefore pardonable; that the chiefs themselves, some of them led by their mistaken notions, and others by treacherous views, ought to be punished with the utmost severity; but as he himself was the person injured, and the accuser, he insisted that not one of his subjects should suffer for his sake, for he freely forgave them all their black designs against him; but this pardon he does not grant as by royal authority, to shew his power, but he pardons them as a christian, that when he bows his knees before the throne of mercy, he may be able to say, with a clear and unspotted conscience, "forgive my trespasses as I forgive them that trespass against me." The passing sentence was postponed, and the king again earnestly requested the commissioners not only to spare the lives of the criminals, but even to acquit them, as he forgave them all, present or not present. But still he do not know how this matter will end.

Aug. 11. The negotiation between the Prussians and the city of Dantzic is farther from being concluded than we had imagined. The Prussians, on their side, insist upon always having a guard of fifty men at the port called Fairawfer, with an exemption from all duties for the passage of their merchandizes, and a duty of 300,000 crowns per annum for the revenues of the port; or, if the city is not willing to be subject to this duty, Prussian cashiers shall be placed at the port, authorized to receive, on account of the king, the fifth part of the whole revenue.

The city, on the contrary, demands the unlimited freedom of its own port, of its commerce on the Vistula, and of the ecclesiastical funds within its territory, and is willing to redeem all these things by a sum paid down once for all. The citizens wait with impatience the issue of these negotiations; but they do not appear disposed to abate any thing of the above terms.

BERLIN, Aug. 7. By the motions that have been observed amongst our troops, at different times, within these last eighteen months, and by the warlike preparations which have been carried on through all his Prussian majesty's dominions during that time, it seems past all doubt that peace will not continue long. All the new troops are ordered into the different fortifications, and the old ones have received orders to march towards the Polish territories. Magazines are forming in such abundance that a war of ten years continuance would not consume them; and within this fortnight orders have been given for altering all the soldiers' muskets to enable them to fire more expeditiously, and that their shot may do execution at a greater distance.

From the DANUBE, Aug. 11. We have a confirmation, from very good hands, that the loss of the Ruffians, near Silestria, has been greater than was at first given out; it is even assured, that the Ottomans, encouraged by that success, which they have paid dearly for, have, in their turn, passed the Danube; that they have attacked and routed the left wing of count Romanzow's army, but that the want of provisions had obliged them to retrace that river.

VIENNA, Aug. 12. No situation can be more critical than that of the Czarina's forces under marshal Romanzow; the check they lately met with from the Turks near Silestria, may be succeeded by very extraordinary events; the Ruffians ever accustomed to conquer since the days of Peter the Great, must, in their turn let us see how this repassage of the Danube, after the action in the vicinity of Silestria, will operate upon their own spirits. We shall now observe if they can bear that defeat with firmness; the Turk like a man of admirable fortitude and foresight, wisely rejected the distressing, the humiliating terms of peace, offered by Mon. Obrescow at Bucharest; trusting perhaps in the equity of his cause, and much more in the natural strength of the country through which the Muscovites must pass before they enjoy a view of Constantinople; hitherto he has acted with sound policy and exemplary constancy. The Sultan Mustapha, now the Czarina's forces have been repelled, has resources which his adversary is at present in great distress to obtain; the flower of the Russian soldiery is greatly diminished, and the Empress's finances so much reduced as to be incapable of negotiating a loan in any of the monied towns of Germany and Holland. These circumstances lead us to conclude that the will, somewhat like her predecessor the Czar Peter, very much against her inclination, consent to a pacification and abandon her favourite object, a free navigation of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Be the terms what they may, the Emperor of Germany, who is not yet returned hither from his late secret expedition, will, on the conclusion of a peace between these powers, recover a considerable part of the Austrian territories, that have been formerly conquered by the Ottomans, and they will be ceded to him by the Grand Signior.

HAGUE, Aug. 18. Prince Gallitzin, chamberlain of the empress of Russia, and her imperial majesty's en-

voy extraordinary to this republick, has received the following letter from Count de Romanzow, dated from the camp before Gourabala, July 13, N. S.

"I delayed, Sir, to inform you of the particulars of my passage over the Danube until my return from thence. You will find the circumstances of it in the enclosed journal. During two weeks we have been engaged with the enemy, because they kept not only before us but also behind us in the defiles, or on uneven intersected ground. On every side we obliged them to abandon their positions and fields of battle, which were all intrenched.

"On having received advice, by some prisoners, which was confirmed through another channel, that the Grand Visir had retired to Baleau, and that he had no more men with him than were necessary for the security of his person, having sent all his troops against us, I repassed the Danube, for I saw no possibility of procuring subsistence for the cavalry on the other side of that river. I have day by day made marches of four wersts, which are not quite two leagues, with drums beating and colours flying, and yet the enemy did not dare to appear; and am returned here without having lost a man in the passage, or a baggage-waggon.

"Although all these advantages, considered in themselves, are very important, after that all the forces which the enemy could bring against ours were defeated and dispersed, nevertheless I consider them of little consequence, in comparison of the loss we have sustained in the person of the brave general Weismann. He is universally regretted, but by me more than by any other person. As, after having beaten his enemy, he died like a hero, his fate ought to be envied by all who pursue our career. In this consists our only consolation; and of every other person, that we know how to prize his merit."

Aug. 27. A convention was concluded on the 28th of last month, between the states-general and the court of Versailles, for reciprocally exempting their subjects from the droit d'Aubaine; similar to what that court has within these two years agreed to with many others of its neighbours.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19. Couriers pass frequently between this court and that of London. It is conjectured on one side, that a reconciliation is on foot between the king and queen Caroline Matilda; on the other hand it is presumed, that his Britannick majesty is endeavouring to prevail on our court to renounce in his favour the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, as also the Lordship of Pinneberg.

## L O N D O N,

August 3. A malcontent was lamenting the other day, that the patriot Mr. Cornwall was now pensioned and gone over to the court, and he did not doubt, he said, of seeing shortly the name of every patriot left in the Irish or English list of pensioners. How unreasonable are your complaints! says a bystander; the other day you were in the dumps because the patriots were proscribed at court, as you called it, and now you are half disposed to talk treason, because the king is likely to have none but patriots about his throne.

It is said that five pound bank notes are to be issued in some degree to remedy the present distress about the gold coin.

August 12. They write from Paris, that two eminent manufacturers in the woollen branch were lately arrested by an exempt, and lodged in the common prison, on an information that both were engaged in the service of the king of Denmark, and speedily intended to embark for Copenhagen, and carry with them some of the best workmen out of the kingdom.

The pope has refused to consecrate a banner under which the Spaniards are to march to utterly extirpate the brave Chilianas.

Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh, brother to the queen, it is said is once more on the point of visiting England, from whence it is actually settled that his highness shall convey one of the finest heiresses in this country to enrich the principality of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

At length the patriotic wishes of Sir Robert Fletcher, one of the commanders of the East-India forces, are complied with. He is dismissed from his office, and succeeded by Thomas Smith, Esq; Sir Robert complained, that by his too great attention to the affairs of the East-India company, he was prevented from doing his duty to his country in parliament. Mr. Duprez, willing to restore so great an orator and patriot to the house of commons, has now given him full leisure to exert all his abilities in St. Stephen's chapel.

'Tis to be hoped his country will consider the great sacrifice Sir Robert has made, and reward a man who has sacrificed an annual income of 20,000l. to manifest a conduct so noble and disinterested.

Aug. 18. This day his majesty was pleased to invest the earl of Northampton with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle.

His majesty having signed the several instruments for that purpose, which were presented to the sovereign by Robert Quarme, Esq; gentleman usher of the green