

IMPORTED  
ly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from  
and to be sold, by the subscribers, at  
re on the dock, in Annapolis, on very  
le terms, for cash or short credit.  
AT and general assortment of European  
East-India goods.

ALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON  
ERICAN MAGAZINE.  
SE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to  
ourage the publication of the Royal Ame-  
gazine, are hereby informed, that the  
n papers will be returned to the intended  
in a few days, in order that he may af-  
the number subscribed for. Subscriptions  
in by the printers hereof.

The introduction to the Royal American  
(or number I. to be ornamented with two  
pper-plate prints) will be published on the  
f January next.

EE POUNDS REWARD.  
October 10, 1773.  
away from the subscriber, living near  
napolis, an Irish indentured servant lad,  
mes Garland, about 18 years old, 5 feet  
igh, pretty well made, has short brown  
h complexion, but now pale, having had  
some time, and is pock marked: had on,  
f, fearought jacket, and osnabrig shirt  
ers.  
er takes up and secured the said servant,  
s master gets him again, shall receive, if  
miles from home, forty shillings currency;  
of the province, the above reward, paid  
BRICE T B. WORTHINGTON.

Subscriber takes this method to inform  
publick, that he has furnished himself  
y thing necessary for the accomodation of  
nd others, and has opened a tavern on  
side of Severn river, in the house formerly  
Mr. Page; where his best endeavours shall  
d to oblige all who may think proper to  
n with their custom.

JOHN ROWLINS  
Said Rowllins and Barnes, carry on their  
usual, and hope for encouragement from

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1771.  
away from the subscriber, last night about  
t o'clock, an indentured servant man, named  
oskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty,  
lwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade,  
fet man, about 28 years of age, pitted with  
ox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet  
nches high: took with him a Jacket and  
of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig li-  
took also a new felt hat, a red striped under  
rk blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles;  
idcharge from the army in the name of Joha  
, and without doubt will go by that name;  
has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis sup-  
make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged  
hoever takes up the said servant and delivers  
ne subscriber, or secures him in any jail so  
ay get him again, shall receive five pounds  
efides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND,  
AN that understands farming and making  
adow, that will undertake the care of 12  
nd bring proper recommendations of his  
ge and fidelity, may meet with encourage-  
applying to  
ANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

November 22, 1771.  
RE is at the plantation of Mr. John Ham-  
ond, situate mid-way between the head of  
nd Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a small  
e, about 12 hands high, branded on the  
lder thus H, which paces, trots and gal-  
d appears to be about 5 years old. The  
ay have her again, on proving property  
g charges.

GEORGE WATTS.  
ne-Arundel county, November, 23, 1771.  
RE is at the plantation of James Walling-  
rd, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about  
a half hands high, 10 years old, branded  
ar shoulder and buttock C, has a standing  
veral white spots on his back, paces, trots  
pps. The owner may have him again,  
roperty and paying charges. w3

November 18, 1773.  
Committee of grievances and courts of justice.  
ICE is hereby given; that the committee  
ill attend every day, during this session, at  
lock in the afternoon, at the assembly room,  
to hear such matters as may come properly  
em.

Signed by order of the committee,  
JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.  
EEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1475)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 16, 1773.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.

THE disagreeable intelligence has just arrived here, of the Russians having possessed themselves of the town of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don, in the following manner: The empress of Russia had a squadron of men of war and frigates in the Palus Mozotis, or the sea of Asoph, which squadron landed their men in several parts, and committed great depredations, which induced the sublime Porte to send a fleet into that sea, in order to put a stop to such proceedings. This fleet consisted of a large number of galleys, with two 50 gun ships, and three frigates, who arrived in the Palus Mozotis, fell in several times with the Russians, and engaged with various success. At last the Russian commander formed a design of landing his men, to take the town of Asoph; which being known to the Turks, they prepared to oppose it, in consequence of which a general battle ensued. The Turks had manifestly the advantage in point of situation, as they were within the Russian fleet, and fought in a manner under the cannon of Asoph, but the Russians having the advantage of a wind, drove in with the Turkish galleys, who were a-head, and caused much confusion; however, one of the men of war and two of the frigates coming up, gave the galleys some relief, and maintained the fight with great obstinacy, but at last the superior weight of the Russian metal prevailed, six of the galleys were sunk, and three, with one of the frigates, taken; the two men of war, the two frigates, and the rest of the galleys, made their escape to sea, whither the Russians did not think proper to follow them. The Russian commander immediately sailed into the river, and landed his men a little above Asoph, on the eastern side of the river, took possession of that important place with very little resistance. The Divan was directly called together when this intelligence arrived, and the result of the conference is, to endeavour at all events the retaking of Asoph.

WARSAW, Sept. 22. The delegation has at last signed the treaties with the three allied powers; but with regard to the future form of government, it is resolved, that that important affair shall be decided by the diet, and not by the delegation. Last Wednesday the diet was occupied about the said new form of government, but the business is put off to next Tuesday; after which the treaties concluded upon between the delegation and the three allied powers were produced and read. Some of the Nuncios seemed disinclined to interfere in them, pretending they were not furnished with instructions on that head, and they were obliged to prorogue the deliberations on that affair till this day, at which sitting the king will sign these treaties; and some say the diet will then be prorogued till the 1st of November, and others to the 15th of December; others even say that it will be prorogued till the month of March next. As the diet is held *Huis clat*, it is very difficult to know what is transacting there, but it is said they have resolved to keep an army of 30,000 men on foot.

## L O N D O N,

Sept. 28. Most of the powers of Europe are alarmed and in suspense. They are shocked at the unnatural combination of the three great powers who originally had certainly a distrust of, and hatred for, each other. But the love of spoil will unite the most ferocious animals; and lions, wolves, and tigers will hunt in concert. It is a matter of doubt where the Russian bear, the German eagle, and Prussian vulture may seek for new prey to satisfy their voracious appetites.

It is said that his Prussian majesty has declared himself the friend of the Jesuits, and will grant them his protection. If these reverend fathers are possessed of considerable effects, his Machiavelian majesty will take care of them and their affairs till he has robbed them of the last shilling. In this he will but follow the example of other great powers who make no scruple to seize the goods of these unhappy people wherever they can find them; but it is just, that a society which was founded on principles contrary to the well-being of mankind, should find no protection from the laws of any country, or any support from humanity.

Sir Robert Walpole was always a complete master of the designs of the Roman catholics; he has the most active and able of their priests in his pay. Some think that Lord North will become protector of the exiled Jesuits; and by that means worm himself into their secrets; but it is thought these reverend fathers will never be able to make his lordship one of their order; that is, a conjurer.

His imperial majesty will have a finer army in the field the ensuing spring than has been seen in Germany these two centuries; besides the flower of his own troops, all the hired ones from the duchies of Mecklenburg, Saxe Gotha, Wertemberg, &c. and which are picked men, are to appear there.

Letters from Petersburg, dated August 20, mention, that our manufactory there is in a very unpromising situation from the great credit our merchants are under a necessity of giving, and that it is

supposed, unless the empress grants some fresh advantages in favour of the English, our commerce with the Russians will be entirely ruined.

Extra of a letter from Moldavia, Aug. 22.  
"The grand army of the Russians is now in much distress, but are effectually secured for some time against any attack from the Turks, yet are badly off in respect to ammunition, and other warlike stores, a large supply of which has been lately sent off in the following manner: Thirty waggons laden with supplies, and under the escort of 6000 foot and 2000 horse, were on the road from Jassy to Vienna, but came round (to avoid the Turks) on the borders of Poland, and not directly through Transylvania, which is by much the nearest way. They arrived on the 12th instant in this province, on the banks of the river Pruth, which river they passed at a ford, and bent their rout immediately for the city of Sereth, about twelve leagues from Jassy. The Grand Vizir, whose army now lies at Manuth, was determined to interrupt this supply, and accordingly detached 2000 Janissaries and 5000 Spahis, who by forced and secret marches came up with the waggons before it was possible for Marshal Romanow to send a farther reinforcement of men. The Russians placed the waggons for entrenchments, and defended themselves with great courage and resolution; a great number of the Turks were killed by the artillery of the Russians; but at last the numbers of the former prevailed: the Russians fled towards Jassy, and left the supplies to the mercy of the enemy, who rested two days after the action, and by that means have given Count Orlov an opportunity to attack them in his turn; for which purpose he is now preparing to march."

Some very interesting matters are now seriously and secretly in agitation; couriers arrive daily from the continent, so fast that they almost tread on the heels of each other.

It is an undeniable fact, that the Dutch have been tampering with our court for five or six weeks past, in order to bring them into terms with France and the States, for preventing the last partition of Poland taking place, nor has a positive refusal been yet given.

The total suppression of the Jesuits is an event the most favourable to the peace of Europe, as their disposition for political intrigues had rendered them at once formidable and dangerous.

A private letter from Paris says, that the physicians have declared that the French king cannot survive but a few weeks longer, and that an entire change in the ministers of that king will soon take place.

It is now the current report on the continent, that the modern Alexander, in order the better to promote his schemes, has proposed a new wife to a certain northern potentate, which it is believed will be accepted.

By a vessel just arrived from Gibraltar we learn, that five sail of Spanish men of war, with transports, had been seen off Gibraltar, and it is imagined they were destined for the relief of Ceuta.

Letters from Paris, by yesterday's mails, advise, that Count Broglio, who was nominated to receive Madame the future countess of Artois on the frontiers of that kingdom, received an order on the 25th ult. to repair to his estate at Ruffee, in Angoumois, to which place he is ordered into exile. The reason for this is not known.

Extra of a letter from Larrache, August 21.  
"It is very certain that the peace between the states-general of the united provinces and the emperor of Morocco will not be broken, as the trifling difficulties which had arisen between those two powers, are entirely settled. It is not the same with the court of Madrid; for the emperor of Morocco insists upon having Ceuta evacuated to him, which Spain will not agree to. This affair will have its consequences; for as the revolution which broke out in the southern provinces is appeased, the emperor has ordered his troops to the environs of Larrache, where he will come and encamp with them along the coast. The corsairs of Tangiers, Tetuan, and Sallee, are preparing to go out; some say they have orders to go to Tunis; but others that they are to act against Ceuta."

By letters from Petersburg we learn, that the empress has given orders for valuable presents to be distributed among the officers both in the land and sea service, who have, by their conduct and courage, signalized themselves in the war against the Turks.

The famous Kosinski, it is said, has determined to go to America, and government is said to have given him 1000 ducats to defray his expences. Lukawski's wife died lately in the prison where she was confined.

The ministry are not so much hurt at discovering how great a majority of the citizens wish to see Wilkes in the chair at the mansion-house, as they are to find what difficulties they will encounter at the general election for members.

A correspondent informs, that as soon as the parliament meets, it will take into consideration the great emigration of the poor of this kingdom.

Information has been sent to the admiralty office, that on the 22d of last month, the snow Duke of Cumberland, of Boston in New-England, whereof Seth Paddock was master, bound from Boston to London, laden with deals, timber, oil, and lumber, was, by the violence of the wind, driven on St. Helen's, one of the islands of Scilly, and entirely lost, together with the greatest part of her cargo, the crew having with difficulty saved their lives.

A certain composer of music, in the service of the king of Prussia, died lately at Potsdam. His majesty expressed very great sorrow for his death, and buried him most magnificently. People were at a loss to assign a reason for the friendship which this king pretended to have for the musician, when the world knows his majesty is an utter stranger to sensibility. However, the true cause is easily accounted for; the king pretends to be a great composer in music himself; the musician was modest, and always confessed his inferiority, and celebrated the compositions of his royal master. The truth is, the king is but a second rate scratcher of notes, and his principal composer was inferior to him. We never envy those whom we excel. What a blessed people must the subjects of this monarch be, who can boast that they have a prince, who is the greatest warrior, philosopher, poet, legislator, musician, and robber, in all his dominions!

A letter from a gentleman in the duke of Cumberland's retinue, mentions, that his royal highness was received in France with all the honours due to his rank, by order of his most christian majesty, and was escorted by a detachment of the military on every stage throughout the French dominions.

Should Denmark enter into an alliance with Russia, it is reported that it will be immediately invaded by the Swedes, assisted by Prussia.

By letters from Vienna, we learn, that the emperor has taken great offence at the refuge allowed to the Jesuits by the king of Prussia.

Letters from Nienburg mention, that the queen of Denmark was dangerously ill at Zell, and would probably very soon fall a sacrifice to grief and despair.

Application has been made to the court of Versailles by the Ottoman port for the loan of some engineers; and several have received orders to go to Constantinople.

The Wilkites are busy in reporting that none of the present members of the city of London will represent the next parliament.

The twelve Prussian regiments ordered into Moldavia, with the armies of Austrians in Transylvania, add great weight to the Russian negotiations for a peace.

The lords commissioners present yesterday at the prorogation of the parliament were, the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Hertford.

Extra of a letter from Dantzick, Oct. 2.  
"A petition was some time since sent to his Prussian majesty at Berlin from the merchants and mariners of this city, representing that his majesty's inspector had forbidden the lighting of the beacons, to the great danger of all the vessels which were to enter the harbour; and likewise that he levied a tax upon all the ships of Dantzick on their return from their voyage of 12 ducats each, besides the common duties. To both these grievances they prayed redress, and have obtained it; the beacons are lighted, the tax is taken off, and the inspector himself removed."

It is certain that many councils have been lately summoned at the court of Madrid to determine on the following question, "Is it proper to send an ambassador to the court of London?"

They write from Amsterdam, that some merchants there have letters from their correspondents in France which intimate, that the court have received some ill news from America, which is concealed from the public.

Letters from the continent mention, that a revolution of great importance is expected in the German empire; for which purpose every duke and count of the empire is obliged to send a deputy for Offenbach; where some matters of consequence are to be redressed.

Letters from Dresden say, the elector has issued an edict for the suspension of the Pope's bull against the Jesuits.

They write from Warsaw that the Prussian minister is preparing to set out for Thorn, on a commission of importance.

A patent is said to be preparing to create the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hawke a peer of this realm.

We have some private reasons to assure the public, that the Duke of Richmond will pursue a different conduct this winter from what he did last; and further, that an address of thanks will, before April next, be presented to the house of commons by the East-India company.

A difference of opinion arose last week between the Lords North and Sandwich, which prevented a most extraordinary spirited message being sent to the court of Madrid, which, in all probability, would