

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 10, 1774.

away from the subscriber's plantation, near Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect, and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat, a white shirt, worsted stockings, shoes, and a Carolina felt hat. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and delivers him to the overseer on said plantation, or the overseer living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from the plantation, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773

away about ten days ago from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll, of about twenty three years of age, thin and delicate; she is supposed to be secreted either north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which she keeps company; if any person except the above-mentioned will bring the said mulatto to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or conceals her shall be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Piscataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

old to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Carne, in Piscataway town, on the third day in March next, agreeable to an act of assembly,

The following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the said town, adjacent to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, containing 49 acres; Merry-Thought, containing 117 1/2 acres; the containing 390 1/2 acres of good well timbered wood orchards of peaches and apples, and considerable improvements; likewise 16 acres of land in the said town of Piscataway, being a tract of land called Hazard and Never with considerable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Peter Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel called John and Priscilla, containing 100 acres. I shall attend two days preceding each sale, on the said lands, in order to shew them to purchasers. Six months credit will be given for the purchase money, upon giving bond of unquestionable security, to

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last year for the support of the clergy of the church and in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to his ministerial office some other business. Therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-bridge, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, taught the latin and greek tongues, and parts of literature in the best manner, at 100 pounds per annum, and the greatest care of them.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

fold by the subscriber, for ready money, or year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, of good security.

Tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friends, lying contiguous to each other, containing 100 and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of the river, within five miles of Annapolis; a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north side of the river, within three miles of Annapolis. The above lands are well timbered, watered, and beautifully situated, with some cultivations and improvements; and for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of all imbrance, (except the tenants leases, which expire the thirtieth of November next) and of all disputes.

W WORTHINGTON.

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773.

subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself Green, and says he came from Antigua; said negro being still in his possession; desires to take him away.

DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.

A N T H E D,

AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HERBOS,

BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

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HAMBURGH, October 12.

HIS excellency baron Saldern has resided these eight days at Arensburg, near this city, (an estate belonging to baron Schimmelmann;) our magistrates gave him an invitation to a route, which he declined. It appears as if the change between the courts of Peterburgh and Copenhagen concerning the duchy of Holstein meets with several difficulties, not only from the courts of Stockholm but several neighbouring courts.

Authentic advices from Vienna mention, that the merchants there are employed in finishing with the utmost expedition several arms and other things necessary for the Prussian troops.

A letter from Warsaw, from good authority, says, that his Polish majesty has declared to the ministers of the three united powers, that he is immovably resolved to lay down his crown, and live retired from state affairs, rather than sit on a throne and see his beloved subjects enslaved by foreign powers.

LONDON, October 20.

In the late review of the royal regiment of artillery several experiments were made on grape shot, one of which was of a most extraordinary nature, from a gun invented by general Desaguliers, which was fired against a long target of wood; it kept a constant fire whilst the regiment marched 150 yards, in which time it put 800 shot through the target at the distance of 400 yards, having fired 24 times in a minute. This is justly looked upon as the greatest improvement ever made on cannon since their first invention; but it is most earnestly wished it may be kept from the knowledge of other nations.

We are assured that the duke of Richmond has lately gained over several members of importance to the ministry, in each of the houses.

We are informed that a bill will be brought in the next sessions of parliament for naturalizing general Paoli.

The earl of Chatham has already signified to the patriotic peers, that he intends attending his duty in parliament very closely the ensuing session, on which account a house is taken for him in St. James's square, and is already furnishing for his winter residence.

The king has made such rapid improvements in architecture, that there is hardly any thing of consequence built for him that he does not previously plan himself. The improvements making in the park, the lodge at Richmond, and the deputy ranger's little lodge in the Green Park, are all of his designing; the last of which is particularly allowed by connoisseurs to possess great lightness and elegance.

Oct. 25. Great-Britain, during her dispute with the colonies, suffers a loss of two hundred thousand pounds per annum to her revenue, by the article of tea only.

The king of Prussia, notwithstanding he has augmented his army so considerably, has no intention of commencing hostilities with any nation. He is apprehensive of being called to account for his late ravages, and therefore keeps up his prodigious army to answer questions.

We are told that the Prussian language is now infinitely more hated at St. James's than the French.

The long dormant title of duke of Ormond is talked of to be revived in the person of one of that family, named Butler, in the kingdom of Ireland, who, though at present but a private gentleman, possesses an estate of no less than 25,000l. per annum.

The duke of Grafton and marquis of Rockingham have lately commenced a very strict intimacy; the latter has spent a great part of the summer, at the duke's seat in Suffolk.

It is confidently said that the earl of Chatham is much against the tedious form of demanding the restitution of the timber and other stores seized by the king of Prussia; his lordship, as they have first commenced hostilities, being of opinion that some important blow should be struck on our part.

It appears, from an account calculated with great exactness, that no more than 1524 sailors and marines were killed last war in their different and glorious engagements against the enemy; and the amazing number of those dead of diseases amount to 23,701, half at least, without exaggeration, died of the scurvy, by living on salt provisions; a most alarming circumstance, that 65,349 more should die by the scurvy than all the united efforts of our enemies could destroy during a long war; and certainly it merits the most serious consideration of those in power, to think of some expedient to preserve the lives of our brave sailors, who are a terror to the enemies of Great-Britain.

Tuesday night a publican at Wapping, notorious for his profligacy, entered a swearing match with another of that stamp, for a wager of half a guinea, and he that uttered the most blasphemous imprecations and oaths was to be the winner. In the midst of their immoderate contention the publican's lower jaw was suddenly turned on one side, and he continued in that condition speechless till the next morning, when he died.

By a gentleman just arrived from Rome, we are informed, that the pope, having the rights and interests of humanity much at heart, was determined to put a stop to the further qualifications of Italian singers (by castration) but that, just as he was upon the eve of carrying the same into execution, he received so many petitions from all orders of people, complaining of such an edict ruining the trade of the country, that his holiness, through policy, was obliged to desist from so laudable an undertaking.

The new bread, proposed to be made, is not a mixture of American wheat flour and English wheat, but of Indian corn flour and English flour, of both equal parts. The bread made of it is really very good, and has the peculiar quality of moisture belonging to it much beyond the English; but as it can neither be called wheaten or household, it is a matter of doubt among the bakers whether they must not have an especial act of parliament made for it.

It is generally thought Lord North will resign as soon as the parliamentary business of the ensuing winter is concluded. Who is to succeed him we cannot tell; but let us hope that it will be an honest man, that has from nature and experience unquestionable abilities; for such a one is the only fit person to fill up an office of such importance. He should, besides, have a warm zeal both for the honour of his king and the interest of his country, without any of those forbidden passions which lay him open to the temptations of lucre. We should also wish him to be one that has few relations to provide for, and who lies under few obligations to others; because this would relieve him from a great number of importunate suitors, whom, as a man, a parent, and a grateful friend, he would find it grievous to refuse. We should further wish him to be a favourite of the people, one that has grown to be such from the steady and uniform practice of the same public virtues, and the temporizing, invariable profession of the same public principles; because this will shield his character from the shafts of envy, and give him that authority, in the minds of men, which those who are destitute of the same advantages can never obtain. And lastly, he should — but hold; when shall we find a man that possesses the good qualities already mentioned? Not among the nobility now, it is feared, when we lack a Litchfield, a Chesterfield, and a Lyttelton!

It is asserted, at the west end of the town, that the marquis of Rockingham will, before the meeting of the parliament, through the interest of the duke of Grafton, be appointed to some important and lucrative post under the government.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 2.

Though a peaceable correspondence between our court and England still subsists, yet that does not hinder us from taking effectual means to prevent their subjects forming any new settlements in the West-Indies or America, and especially to hinder their trading with the Spanish islands; every vessel suspected of trafficking with his Catholic majesty's subjects being seized by our guarda costas, without making any complaints as used to be done formerly. This is a shorter way of settling the differences.

Oct. 31. General Desaguliers, we hear, will be appointed to teach the prince of Wales the art of gunnery.

We are happy to hear that the present Lord Lyttelton is discarding his own acquaintance, and engaging those of his late worthy father.

The East India company, we are told, have something in embryo that in the course of the winter will make a considerable noise in the world.

The court of Great-Britain, we hear, intend sending envoys, instead of ambassadors, to every court in Europe. Other plans of oeconomy are already made, and will speedily be put in execution.

Yesterday the earl Ferrers arrived at Deptford, in his yacht, from a cruise of about three weeks, which he took in order to make a trial of his new method of constructing ships; and we are informed, by a person who has conversed with the officers belonging to her, that nothing was ever built to answer all purposes so well, as they say, there is not only a surprising fast sailer, but also carries her sails remarkably well, and has every other good quality that a vessel can possibly have, in the utmost perfection, and more particularly in a large head sea. What is very extraordinary in this vessel is, that in turning up to the windward from the Downs to Blackwall where she arrived on Sunday evening she beat every vessel; between three and four miles an hour, right in the wind's eye, though there were at least 100 sail of vessels, of different sorts, coming up the river at the same time; and what is still more extraordinary, though the wind all this time blew very fresh, and right down the river, yet, on Saturday evening, she turned up, from about two miles to the westward of the Isle of Sheppey, to the mouth of the river Thames, within four hours, against the ebb tide, (though at the height of the springs) which, it is imagined, was never done before, nor can be done by any other vessel.

It is said that count de Guignes is accused on a capital offence respecting his embassy while in England.

There is now living in one of the huts at the bottom of Marsh street, Walthamstow, a woman 112 years of age; she has kept her bed twelve years, and is nursed by her daughter, who is upwards of 80, who maintains her mother and herself by taking in washing. The old woman sleeps 36 hours, and is 36 hours awake, during which time she is continually calling for victuals and drink.

A few days since a married man in Clerkenwell ran off with a young lady of 500l. per annum to France, by the consent of his wife, who is preparing to follow him.

There is, we are assured, at length some foundation for expecting a great, though unfortunate visitant (the queen of Denmark) in this country; a circumstance not a little in favour of those who maintain that a war is not far distant.

Lord chief justice de Grey publicly treats the decisions of lord Mansfield with severity, when they evidently contradict the known maxims of the common law. During the last term, mention was made of a decision given contrary to the principles of the purest law, when judge de Grey took occasion to observe, that such proceedings might do in the King's Bench, but they would not do in the court of Common Pleas.

Some very singular, as well as important reasons, are now assigned for the non-reconciliation of the royal brothers (the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland) with the king, and which, we are told, will soon transpire, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

It is a little remarkable, but we are assured it is a truth, that the prince of Wales is not to be permitted to have a levee until he is one and twenty.

Instead of our merchants soliciting and doing every thing in their power to renew their trade with the Portuguese, we are pretty well informed that no stone is left unturned by the king and merchants of Portugal to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of old England again; but their ingratitude is too strongly impressed in the minds of Englishmen to give them credit for what they say.

Extra of a letter from Petersburg, Sept. 15.

An ambassador from the court of Ispahan has just arrived, with a numerous and grand retinue, and a great number of magnificent presents for her imperial majesty, and his highness the grand duke. The arrival of this ambassador is publicly known to be on the account of a treaty negotiating between the empress and the sultan of Persia, respecting the present war between the Russians and Turks, in which the Persians have already begun to take some part, and will soon bear a more considerable one.

When his Prussian majesty took possession of Prague, he was surveying one of the principal cathedrals, attended by one of the most dignified ecclesiastics; and perceiving the twelve apostles in rich gold habits, he asked the priest what was the value of the gilding? "Five" replied the priest they are solid gold. "Gold?" answered his majesty then the Apostles are put to a wrong use; for it was intended by their master that they should travel all over the face of the earth for public good, and behold in your church they are all confined. Therefore, to fulfil their master's orders, I will have them immediately made into ducats, that they may travel over the face of the earth.

So Alexander said of the beard of Esculapius, that it was cruel to suffer his godship to have one of gold in the winter, when wool was so much warmer.

Extra of a letter from Paris, October 12.

Monsieur de Broglio, brother to the famous marshal Duc de Broglio, is disgraced, and will, it is much feared, fall a victim to the resentment of his brothers enemies. This is the more deplored, as de Broglio is a man of eminent abilities; of consummate military skill; having served with great eclat under his brother in several campaigns during the last war. What his enemies can have laid to his charge we are yet at a loss to conceive; but the manner of his being disgraced was as follows. The king having appointed him to conduct the king of Sardinia's daughter, (he defined bride of the Duc d'Artois, third son of his majesty) to Paris, ordered de Broglio to repair for the purpose to the frontiers. His Sardinian majesty, being informed of the appointment of de Broglio to the office, politely invited him to his own court, from whence to attend his daughter through the whole of the journey. Broglio, upon receiving the invitation, instantly made the Duc d'Aiguillon acquainted with it, and pressed the ministry to obtain his majesty's permission that he might accept the invitation, as he had put himself to considerable expence in preparing for the journey. D'Aiguillon at first refused to apply for the king's consent, but on being reiterated, solicited by de Broglio, he at length consented; when his majesty, owing to whatever reason, so far altered his tone as to write to de Broglio nearly in the following terms: