

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 21, 1774.

February last was lost, or left in possession of some person in Annapolis, by Mr. Sowell Long of Kent a large single case silver watch, with a silver case, maker's name John Bayley, London, anno 1750; whoever has the watch, is desired to deliver it to Thomas Hyde, who will give a reasonable price to the possessor, or if such watch is offered for any silversmith, or others, they are requested to be the same, and oblige their very humble servant, DAVID LONG.

March 24, 1774. There is at the plantation of Susanah Lawrence, near Poplar Spring Chapel, a black horse, 5 years old, a half high, branded on the near side of the face with the letter H, though not very plain, and gallops. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges.

There is at the plantation of Samuel Thomas, near the lower ferry, on Sufquehanna river, in Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small black horse, with a white eye out, no brand nor ear mark. The owner will give him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

Sold by John King, at his stables (late Warren's) a black horse, 5 years old this spring, very strong, and well made, very fit for city use, or to breed from in the country; to trouble, the lowest price is £40. The horse is sold out every day and shown betwixt the hours 10 and 12 in the street, by the coffee-house door.

Sold cheap, a neat post coach, box to take off, and harness for four horses; to drive either with a pair of shafts, with postilion saddles, and reins. The wheels are as good as new, and the carriage in good order, having had a thorough repair.

Sold also, a genteel phaeton, with a craze and harness for a pair of horses. Particulars, enquire of John King, at his late Warren's.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774. Sold, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

A parcel of healthy indentured servants, among which are some valuable tradesmen, consisting of cabinet-makers, sawyers, shoe-makers, smiths, tailors, gunsmiths, bricklayers, hatters, farmers, labourers, and a few servant women of a quantity of the best powder blue, wig and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT. To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday of April next, a quantity of elegant mahogany furniture, consisting of Tall Boys, Desk Tables, and Bedsteads, by W. W.

Seneca, March 24, 1774.

Sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th of April, on the premises, A TRACT or parcel of land, lying on a draught in Seneca, in Frederick county, containing 350 acres with the following improvements, viz. about 100 acres of clear land, all fenced and under good fences; dwelling-house, 20 by 16; kitchen, smoke-house, &c. two tobacco-houses, one of 1000 lbs. weight. Also will be sold, two white-ferry horses, cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock on a fair day, if not, on the next fair day, to continue till all are sold. Any person inclinable to purchase the said tract of land, may be put in possession thereof on the day of sale, which will enable him to make a crop the ensuing season. Attendance given, and terms of sale made known, by ORLANDO GRIFFITH, JOSUUA GRIFFITH.

Annapolis, March 13, 1774.

A subscriber intending to leave this province early this spring, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and who have any claims against him for dealing with his Excellency the Governor, or on his private account, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq. To his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq. Any person having a quantity of good hams, or of, from 500 to 1000 weight, at 6d. per pound, may have a Sale of the same by applying as follows.

Annapolis, January 15, 1774. Sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or on credit, on giving bond upon interest, good security.

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

EDEN and SON.

GENOA, November 29.

TWO French merchants, engaged in the coral fishery at the island of St. Pierre on the coast of Sardinia, landed yesterday from a felucca in our port, and have just communicated the very important news of the great riches produced this last year from the gold works in the Baronia di Orozey, in the island of Sardinia. That, disguised like Sardinian miners, they had an opportunity to examine the quantities of gold dust now deposited in the royal magazines at Cartoli, which amounted to more than three hundred sacks, or measures. Under the same disguise they visited the secret mints at the Casnets, at Dorgoli, where they saw vast heaps of ingots of gold coined into sequins, louis d'ors, and merlions, a profusion of treasures that no idea can equal. A treble cordon of troops surrounded the district where the gold works are situated, who are taught to believe they guard the manufacture of fuses. Three cohorts of confidential veterans watch the workmen. A new fortress, that from the depth of its fosse, more than 8 feet perpendicular, seems to be impregnable, situated upon a peninsula, whose isthmus is defended by three hundred pieces of large cannon, is now finishing upon the promontory of Ponta Negra, and defends this valuable district of inexhaustible riches from any attack by sea.

RATISBON, Nov. 30. In order to put a stop to duelling, the elector of Bavaria has issued an edict, pronouncing death to any one who shall either give or receive a challenge; likewise, all persons who shall know of any such transaction in agitation, without reporting the same to the states, shall be punished. By which means he hopes to put an end to that European barbarity within his dominions.

WARSAW, Dec. 29. Letters from Moldavia, dated the 9th of last month, confirm the defeat of a body of 15,000 Turks, by the generals Ungern and Dolgorucki, followed by the taking of the city Bazargick, which was delivered up to be pillaged; they add, that after these happy successes, prince Dolgorucki went in pursuit of the enemy, of whom he killed 1500, and made about 1000 prisoners, among which were three pachas. The above letters add, that the booty which the Russians have made on this occasion, consists of 40,000 horses, 30,000 horned cattle, 100,000 sheep, besides a considerable quantity of grain and other provisions, which the seraskier Numan Pacha, who is also among the number of prisoners, was conducting beyond Mount Balkan.

The king of Prussia, and the king and republic of Poland, have concluded a treaty of peace and friendship.

PARIS, Jan. 2. A few days ago the following extraordinary accident happened at St. Denis. A dragoon and the drum-major of his regiment went to an inn, and after dining and drinking together, the people of the house were alarmed with the report of pistols from the room they were in, and upon going up stairs found them both dead upon the floor, each with a pistol in his hand. On the table was a piece of six livres and some papers, which proved to be the will of these young fellows; the preamble of which was, that as their lives were a burden to them, they thought they had a right to take them away; and the rest contained a short description of the little they had, and the dragoon particularly bequeathed his sword to a comrade, his intimate friend. The will was written by the dragoon, and signed by both of them; and it appears by many circumstances, that they were young fellows of good education and capacity. The dragoon was 20 years of age, and the drummer 25, both fine fellows, and universally beloved.

LONDON, December 21.

A letter from Venice, dated Nov. 30, gives the following particulars of a quarrel which happened in September last, between the companies of a Venetian and an English ship, at Smyrna. The master of a Venetian vessel had made repeated complaints to the master of the English ship the Britannia, that the Britannia's anchor lay in the way of the Venetian vessel; but his remonstrances were not listened to; he then applied to the English consul, whose representations were as ineffectual as the Venetian's, therefore, on the 18th of September, cut the Englishman's cable. The English threatened vengeance, and the Venetians prepared to defend themselves. The quarrel lasted the whole day; but without any acts of violence; the next day, however, the 19th, some of each crew meeting on shore, fell upon each other with sticks, oars, and such instruments as they could get at, and in the scuffle an English sailor was killed. Capt. Brooke, commander of an English ship of war, being then in the harbour, sent off his boat to put an end to it, and to bring away the body of the English sailor. As soon as the boat came near the shore the crew of the Venetian vessel fled to their consul's house; an English sailor armed with a pistol and cutlass, pursued them, but was killed by a Venetian with a knife. This second murder rendering the alarm more general, the Venetian consul put all the Venetian sailors who were on shore under arrest; but an English officer, with some of his ship's company, wanting to seize the Venetian vessel, and to pursue some of the Venetian crew on board a French ship, the Minerva,

commanded by M. Giper, where they had taken refuge, the consequences might have been more fatal, but it was agreed to appoint the Dutch consul umpire between the contending parties, who was happy enough to reconcile them. The British agent at the republic of Venice having presented a memorial on the above affair, the two assailants are ordered to be brought hither, in order to be tried and punished for the murder.

Dec. 22. It is computed that the whole business of the judges who are to go but to India, cannot, in the course of the year, be more than equal to one of our sittings after term; yet for this very laborious service they are to be paid 130,000l. per annum.

The Spanish men of war that were mentioned to be fitting out at Carthagen and Ferrol are at last sailed, with a considerable number of troops and warlike stores for South America, to put their territories in that part in a proper state of defence; the Chilifians have lately committed several hostilities in that quarter.

Dec. 29. It is said that an English man of war, lying too near the coast of Algiers, the dey desired the captain to put farther off in the sea, to which request the captain immediately complied; but the dey not thinking the ship far enough, sent a second time, adding, he should not afford protection to any Christian slaves, who might escape, with intention to take refuge on board. The captain replied, he could not comply with this order; upon which the dey ordered the English consul to quit the city of Algiers that instant, and he went on board the man of war.

Dec. 31. The opinion of all the judges has, it is said, been lately taken relative to some proceedings in North America. The above solemn consultation, it is imagined, is intended to precede some important resolution in parliament relative to our colonies.

Jan. 1. A letter from Algiers, dated October 30th, by yesterday's mail from France, informs us that the English frigate the Alarm, of 36 guns, captain Cort, cast anchor there the 14th, and had delivered letters to the consul of his nation, in which he demands that the boats and chaloupes belonging to English ships shall have the power of retaining Christian slaves who have escaped, as well as the ships; that they should restore five Portuguese, who had eight years since been taken out of an English ship; and make satisfaction for an insult offered, by the commandant at Bon, to an English officer. These proposals have not been well received, the dey looking on them as coming from the consul; but says he shall always continue a friend to the English, provided their affairs are no longer directed by this consul. In the mean time, the consul is gone on board the above ship.

Lord Camden, who is an honour to his country, as well as profession, is waiting only, as we are from good authority informed, the approbation of his worthy friend, for his reacceptance of the seals, which have been more than once offered to him since the last long vacation.

We are assured, that a reconciliation between the mother country and the colonies is the grand point the ministry wish to carry the ensuing session of parliament.

A national bank is at length going to be established in the city of Dublin, a circumstance which will prove very agreeable to the merchants of that metropolis.

Jan. 2. We learn from Madrid, that the ministers of state have very frequent conferences; and that the court has declared to the emperor of Morocco, that his most Catholic majesty resolved to collect the whole of his naval forces, and to attack the ports of the emperor of Morocco, in case he should farther persist in his pretensions upon Ceuta.

Jan. 11. By the captain of a ship arrived from Dartmouth we are assured that a merchant of that place cleared by a ship fitted out last season for the Newfoundland fishery 3000l. so great has the fishery turned out the last season.

They write from Toulon that three ships of the line and two frigates are ordered to be got ready for the East-Indies with the utmost expedition.

Letters from Sevenoaks, in Kent, dated the 18th instant, say, that the night before was buried in that church-yard, the noted Valentine Romney, aged sixty-five years. He was allowed to have been the best cricket player in the world. His coffin was decorated with a bat, ball, and a wicket, and a heart, to show that he never was afraid to play with any man.

Jan. 12. Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, tells us, that when he was at the court of France, a gentleman was highly caressed among the ladies there, on the score of his being a complete duellist. It seems he had killed seven or eight people in single combat. This endeared him so much to the women of the first rank, that they all strove who should enjoy his company most; happy was he that could bear this mighty hero's ostentatious relate the history of his bloody adventures.

If women of distinguished rank and beauty would endeavour to supply the deficiency of laws made against duelling; if they would banish the brave bully from their company, and treat him with contempt and abhorrence, the character of a duellist would soon become as odious as that of a woman-hater.

It is an absolute truth that Prussia and Austria have formed a league, and that the partition of Poland has been determined on by these two powers.

Jan. 15. The following letter from a right hon. secretary in a neighbouring kingdom has been privately handed about at the west end of the town, and the authenticity of it much insisted on.

My Lord, It is with infinite regret that I am necessitated to inform your lordship, that all our endeavours are but too likely to fail of their effects. The steady and warm inflexibility of those members, who were feared, is an insurmountable obstacle. Their examples have animated many others, who have now gained a confidence, and added a weight to opposition, that seems improbable to throw off. The duke of L—r has not lost any of his influence, or his consequence. He has carried a momentous strength into the upper house, and has a successor to his former honour, who bids fair to prove a competitor to his grace's character. I am afraid, my lord, the vexatious disappointments we have lately met, will not be easily rectified. I wait your lordship's instructions, and am, my lord, with the most profound respect, your lordship's

Most obedient, most devoted, and most humble servant,

To Lord N—

Jan. 19. By letters from good hands at Dantzick, dated the 14th ult, that city is in a much better state than they expected, as by the intervention of some foreign powers the differences that had arisen between that city and the Polish commercial company, will be so regulated, as not only to be of benefit to the Dantzickers, but to all other commercial European states.

Jan. 24. Friday about four o'clock, a person dressed in blue, came to Gregg's coffee-house in York-street, and enquired for a bagnio; on being asked where he came from, he said from Portsmouth, and that he left that place for the ill treatment he met with from his guardian there, occasioned by his refusing to marry his nephew; on which, a person in company, replied, "I suppose you mean his niece," but the former seems to be the case, and that truth unintentionally broke through her disguise, for the maid-servant, who went to shew her to the place where a gentleman was who was acquainted with Portsmouth, discovered her ears to have been bored, on which she confessed her sex. The maid, on her return, declared the discovery she had made. Search then was made for her, but to no purpose. She said she was seventeen years of age. She was pretty, had a genteel address, and said her name was Wilson, and that her father left her a thousand pounds.

Mr. Harley will present Mr. Roberts's petition against the lord mayor, for an undue election for the city of London, this day. It would have been presented on Wednesday next, but Mr. Harley could not attend the house, on the account of the death of his mother.

Jan. 25. Private letters from Venice mention, that a great number of Polish noblemen were arrived there, in order to proceed on their voyage to Constantinople, to enter themselves in the Turkish service against Russia; and that 300,000 sequins had been paid them from the bank there, on the account of a certain neighbouring court.

Letters from Cadiz inform us, that the duties which were laid upon the importation of tobacco from the English colonies, have been lately taken off in all the ports of Spain; a circumstance uncommonly advantageous to the commerce of Great Britain.

Jan. 26. On Thursday died at Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, in a very advanced age, one Thomas Crew, who was at the taking of Vigo, and was in the second ship that entered the harbour after the boom was sprung by the gallant admiral Hobsb, on the 13th of October, 1703; was at the taking of the important fortress of Gibraltar, on the 3rd of July, 1704, under the command of sir George Rook; and on the 13th of August following, was in the great sea engagement with the confederate fleet; the 23d of October he was in the fleet under the command of sir Cloudesly Shovel, when he was lost on the rocks of Scilly; and was likewise in most of the sea engagements in the reigns of George I. and II. He is supposed to be the last survivor of the above memorable events.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Constantinople.

Jan. 28. As there is something very singular in the manner of our markets, I make no doubt but it will afford you some pleasure to hear the form and ceremony that is used in our Jaffir Bazar, or place of sale for slaves, where men meet to purchase wives, concubines, and servants at pleasure. The market is three times a week; and the slaves of both sexes that have been either brought from Barbary, taken prisoners in war, or purchased by Jew brokers from Georgia, Mingrelia, Carcaffia, and several other parts of the Black Sea, are all placed in the middle of the Jaffir Bazar. The sale always begins with a prayer for the prosperity of the sultan; when it is ended, the crier publishes with a loud voice the price of the seller, who stands as near as he conveniently can to his slave, whose face and body is covered with a kind of scarf; if a purchaser presents himself, he lifts up the covering to see whether he likes the merchandise, if he does, the price is settled, and the unhappy victim to eitheravarice or lust follows its new master to his house, where