

XXXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1510.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , A U G U S T 18 , 1774 .

plantation of John Mattherly, in Anne Arundel County, geldings; the one a roan, up, is shock all round, his hump in his forehead, is a natural loss of one eye, the other is high, paces and trots, shoulder and both buttocks, again, on proving property,

Baltimore, June 16, 1774. Thomas Ewing and Walter of Ewing and Hall, dissolved (one) of which all persons are those who have any accounts to bring them in that they

THOMAS EWING. ground county, July 11, 1774. any custody as runaways, Jane belongs to Samuel Neale of a small stature and much she hath on and with her quilted petticoat, a white border, and a calico bed, who says he belongs to William of Elk, in Cecil county; he about 5 feet 7 inches high shirt and trousers. Their them away and pay charges to WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774. given, that a number of red this Summer, to bring about Mr. Brook's quarry on Rape fame on Cape Henry, for the inclinable to engage in such with Matthew Phripp, Paul wton junior, Esquires. The, will also be glad to purchase vessels, from eighty to one's burthen. BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

D S R E W A R D. Baltimore, July 6, 1774. subscriber on the 8th of April serving servant men, viz. Samuel maker, born in the west of ad, is a low small man, a short brown hair, a white a fall down collar and short ker, linen breeches, old shoes his other cloaths unknown; he with him, stamped new, out tall down looking fellow, born in Wales, and speaks in short brown hair, is about 30 him, a new of nabrig bedtick, no broad cloth coat, which is old dark coloured cloth coat, ons and brown binding, one, one green bird-eyed ditto, ray stockings, new felt hat, es, with some store goods, un- and a silver watch, the wind- roke. Whoever secures the, master may get them again, for each or either of them, if at home, shall have five Pound charges, paid by ABRAHAM JARRETT. they will attempt to take ship-

plantation of Josiah Wilton, near monacy in Frederick county, all bay horse, about 13 hands 4 years old, has no perceivable, and some white hairs on before, and has a large bell owner may have him again on ving charges. 3 X w 2 more-Town, March 12, 1774. red upon in a month if required, situate in Frederic-street, and between the two, lower there are 130 feet on the front, feet on the lower front. It is new for ever, and subject only 40s. sterling per annum. lease are expired; on the front street, is a large brick dwelling subscriber now lives, 50 feet story high, having two par-stair-case below; four good have fire places, and above, filled. There are also adjoining a good brick kitchen and numbers for servants; also a by 25 two-story and cellar, front of the lot is yet unim- an old log building that ch may be removed at plea- ing good garden well inclosed. nler, brewer, or sugar-baker; nt for building, and a lane the lot from one street to ano- on this lot are faithfully is some are 18 inches thick, ches, even to the ridge pole; down but little cast, if any, it will suffice, and one fourth at four per cent per annum mined at all events, to leave out of setting all my affairs, to purchase, will find me very for this lot. DANIEL CHAMBER. XXXXXXXXXX d SON.

PETERSBURGH, April 19.

MESSENGER arrived yesterday in the evening from general Bibikow, with the agreeable account of the rebellion being entirely extinguished, by the total defeat and dispersion of the rebel army, in an action which happened on the 25th of March, O. S. at Jaticzewa, 36 wersts from Oremberg; in which two thousand of the rebels were killed, and three thousand taken prisoners. Their chief, Pugatcheff, found means to escape. The detachment of troops that performed this service was commanded by major general Gallitzin, brother to the vice-chancellor. Four Russian officers and two hundred private soldiers were killed, and between five and six hundred wounded.

May 6. On Wednesday last this court received the very disagreeable account of the death of general Bibikow. His sovereign and the empire could not at any time, but particularly at this period, have sustained a greater loss. His known probity, and great military knowledge, gave him the justest title to the favour and confidence of her imperial majesty. Lieutenant general prince Tscherbatoz is named to succeed general Bibikow in the command of the troops against the rebels. We hear also that prince Gallitzin is much indisposed.

VIENNA, May 7. It is said that the empress of Russia has desired to have the mediation of our court and that of Prussia, in order to bring the grand signior to a peace, and that both parties have consented to act in that capacity; on which account two persons are sent with instructions to the camp of the grand vizir.

L O N D O N , May 14.

Prince Gallitzin, the Russian minister at the Hague, has received an authentic letter from Petersburg, dated April 19, with the following advices;

"Yesterday (the 18th of April) the empress received at Czarko Zelo, by two officers of rank, the important and agreeable news, that the rebels, in number 9 or 10,000 men, commanded by the impetuous Pugatcheff, who styles himself Peter I. have been entirely defeated, and that he himself with difficulty escaped with four of his companions. Seeing the body of troops under general prince de Gallitzin advance, in order to engage him, and rescue the town of Orenbourg, which he kept shut up, he had assembled his best troops in the fortress of Jaticzewa, on the river Yain, which lay in the way of April, and carried it sword in hand. The rebels had 2000 men killed on the spot, 3000 taken prisoners, and lost 36 pieces of cannon. The rest were dispersed, and the impostor himself with difficulty escaped. He afterwards went to another fortress called Berda, not far from Orenbourg, where there were 4 or 5000 of his men. However, he had not time to take shelter there, for the governor of Orenbourg, hearing of his defeat, sent a large detachment to make an attack upon the rebels at that place, and he, with about 1000 men, in a panic, abandoned Berda; but it is not doubted we shall have a good account of them, prince Gallitzin having sent parties every way to intercept the scattered remains of them; those who remained at Berda surrendered to the governor of Orenbourg, and great numbers of others surrendered themselves every day. Our loss doth not exceed 150 or 200 men.

Extraß of a letter from Berlin, May 4.

"The projects of our monarch are likely to have an end, his malady increases daily, and his physicians are very doubtful whether he can long survive the violent gout which has now attacked him in the stomach; yet, notwithstanding his body is so pained, his mind at intervals is active, and seems entirely set on his favourite scheme of bringing the city of Dantzic and all that part of Poland he has claimed, under his absolute dominion; that once effected, he shall (as he said) die in peace."

May 17. They write from Madrid, that orders have been sent to the Spanish governors in the Mediterranean, not to suffer so, the future any Russian ships of war, on any pretence whatever, to cast anchor in any port in those seas belonging to the crown of Spain.

A letter from Leghorn brings advice, that four Russian and six Turkish men of war have had an engagement in the Archipelago, and after a very obstinate contest, two of the latter were burnt, and a third sunk; the other three, after losing the greatest part of their crew, were obliged to yield to the Russians.

Extraß of a letter from Madrid, April 17.

"It is now the absolute and avowed intention of this court, to take part against the Russians in the Mediterranean; and for that purpose are the squadrons intended which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having failed for the West-Indies. Orders have been sent to the two first mentioned places to raise 4000 seamen immediately to man the squadrons. This resolution causes much amazement, as it was the opinion of most people, that if Spain should take up arms, it would be in favour of the Russians."

May 24. On Monday evening capt. Elphinston arrived in town express from Sir Peter Dennis, commander in chief of the king's ships in the Mediterranean, with an account that the dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmost insolence and contempt to our flag, and

peremptorily refused to receive Mr. Fraser as consul from hence, nor would he suffer him to remain in the city. He concluded, by ordering the English men of war to leave the bay directly, which the admiral complied with.

The new French king's mode of dismissing his grandfather's ministers, contained some degree of humour. He sent word to the duke d'Aguiilon and the chancellor, that they had been too near Louis the Fifteenth to be admitted into the presence of his successor, as he has not had yet the small-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend (madam Barre) to a convent.

Orders are sent to the commissioners of Plymouth yard, for fitting out three ships of the line for immediate service.

A letter from Warsaw, dated May 7, says, "Yesterday a courier arrived here with the most surprising news, that the Prussians have taken the city of Frauenstadt; that another army of 20,000 Russians has just entered Great Poland; and that a large Russian army, with the king at its head, had encamped near Dantzic."

May 28. On Thursday came on, according to order, in the upper assembly, the third reading of the bill for providing quarters for the officers and troops in North-America. The bill was accordingly read a third time by the clerk; and upon the question being put, whether the bill should pass, lord Bathurst got up and spoke for upwards of an hour in a very nervous and sensible manner. During the course of his speech, his lordship highly condemned the refractory behaviour of the Americans, but at the same time disapproved of the measures taken by administration, looking upon them as harsh, oppressive, and tyrannical. When he had concluded, lord Suffolk spoke for a short time, and was answered by lord Temple, who closed the debate. The question was again put, that the bill do now pass, and the house divide, contents 57, not contents 16.

Yesterday the earl of Chatham arrived at his house in Pall-mall from Hayes, and afterwards went to the house of peers.

May 31. During the late debates on American measures in the upper assembly, a noble duke, remarkably distinguished for his popularity, in the course of his speech, said, "that if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wishing them success in their resistance." Upon which lord Mansfield got up, and after apologizing for expressions spoken in heat of argument himself, his grace soon after rose, but instead of correcting himself, repeated his expression, and formally appealed to the bench of bishops, whether it did not well become a Christian to wish relief to all those who were heavy laden.

Letters from Dantzic mention, that the magistrates of that city had received intelligence of the king of Prussia's being in such a way, that it was past the power of medicine to relieve him; but that they had used every precaution to keep it a secret, for fear of the exultations of the populace.

June 1. The parliament will raise the 14th of this instant June.

H O U S E O F L O R D S . P R O T E S T .

Die Mercurij, 18^o Majij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill intitled, "An act for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law; or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of the Massachusetts bay, in New-England," and for the lords to be summoned; the said bill was accordingly read a third time. Moved, That the bill do pass. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the question was put, Whether the bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative. Contents 43, not contents 12.

Dissentient.

1st. Because no evidence whatsoever has been laid before the house, tending to prove, that persons acting in support of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even since the commencement of the present unhappy dissensions.

2^{dly}. Because, after the proscription of the port of Boston, the disfranchisement of the colony of Massachusetts bay, and the variety of provisions which have been made in this session for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confession of the weakness and inefficacy of all the proceedings of parliament. By supposing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wisdom could devise, to obtain a fair trial there for any who acts under government, the house is made virtually to acknowledge the British government to be odious to the whole province. By supposing the case, that such trial may be equally impracticable in every other province in America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publish to the

world, in terms the most emphatical, the little confidence the supreme legislature reposes in the affection of so large and so important a part of the British empire. If parliament believed that any considerable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in support of British government, it is evident we might safely trust the persons so acting to their fellow colonists for a fair trial for acts done in consequence of such support. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration, that the house knows no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary course of law in the place where they are employed.

3^{dly}. Because we think that a military force, sufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Lastly, Because this bill seems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of essential innovations into the government of this empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for those who shall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can answer no other purpose. We consider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and consequently punishment, impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very governor, under whose authority acts of violence may be committed, is empowered to send the instruments of that violence to three thousand miles distance from the scene of their offence, the reach of their prosecutor and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the transportation from America to Great-Britain, of any number of witnesses, at the pleasure of the parties prosecuting and prosecuted, without any regard to their age, sex, health, circumstances, business, or duties, seems to us so extravagant in its principle, and so impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the spirit which animates the whole system of the present American regulations.

RICHMOND, FITZWILLIAM, PONSONBY, ROCKINGHAM, PORTLAND, CRAVEN, LEINSTER, MANCHESTER. WILLIAMSBURG.

At a very full meeting of delegates from the different counties in the colony and dominion of Virginia, begun in Williamsburg, on the 25th of July, 1774, in the year of our Lord the 6th of the same month, the following resolutions were unanimously resolved upon, and agreed to.

WE His majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the delegates of the freeholders of Virginia, deputed to represent them at a general meeting in the city of Williamsburg, avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity and attachment to our most gracious sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, protesting against every act, or thing, which may have the most distant tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb his majesty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his ancient colony, which we are resolved to maintain and defend, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, but at the same time affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, of those grievances and distresses by which his majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is chiefly occasioned by certain ill advised regulations, as well of our trade as internal polity, introduced by several unconstitutional acts of the British parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; solely influenced by these important and weighty considerations, we think it an indispensable duty, which we owe to our country, ourselves, and latest posterity, to guard against such dangerous and extensive mischiefs, by every just and proper means.

If, by the measures adopted, some unhappy consequences and inconveniences should be derived to our fellow subjects, whom we wish not to injure in the smallest degree, we hope, and flatter ourselves, that they will impute them to their real cause—the hard necessity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this colony may, on so trying an occasion, continue steadfastly directed to their most essential interests, in hopes that they will be influenced and stimulated by our example to the greatest industry, the strictest economy, and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue, persuaded that the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Great-Britain, and above all, that the British parliament will be convinced how much the true interest of that kingdom must depend on the restoration and continuance of that mutual friendship and cordiality, which so happily subsisted between us, we have unanimously, and with one voice, entered into the following resolutions and association, which we do oblige ourselves, by those sacred ties of honour and love to our country, strictly to observe; and farther declare, before God and the world, that we will religiously adhere to and keep the same inviolate in every particular, until redress of all such American grievances, as may be de-