Maryland, Talbot county,
Wednesday the 2d of November, 1774
ard the schooner Endeavour, when
d's-Bay, Kent county, Maryland,
Coe, a convict; he was brought in
February last: had on, when he went
nnel jacket, a check shirt, and canvas
ok a dirty osnabrig shirt along with
wn coloured coat and jacket about
plain plated buttons, a pair of white
lain plated buckles; he is about fi
stoops or hangs forward as he walks
he Lancashire or west of England dr
es himself very badly; he is of a fair
ion, but of a down look, and pitted
x. Whoever takes up the aforesaid
cures him in any jail on this conti
notice thereof in the public paper,
dollars reward; or, if brought to
nt, Miles-River, Maryland, shall re
ward, and reasonable charges, from
JAMES BRADDOCK.

Charles county, Nov. 25, 1774
m the subscriber, about three weeks
dented servants, Robert Mills and
-first a gardener, a healthy likely
the other a Yorkshireman, about
y trade a mason; their apparel I do
ut they are pretty well dressed. Six
reward will be given for each, when
SAMUEL HANSON,

ck county, Maryland, Nov. 5, 1774
he plantation of Jos. Mershon, near
idge's, taken up as a stray, a black
en hands high, and about ten years
he near shoulder thus, I S M, has a
side of her withers. The owner may
property, and paying charges.
3 X

who have any claims against the
istopher Markley, late of the city
er, deceased; are desired to bring
oved that they may be adjusted,
bted to said estate, to make imme
eof, or they will be treated with
he subscriber intending shortly to
RDAN STEIGER, Administrator.

highest bidder, on Thursday the
mber next (unless disposed of in
vate sale)
tract of land, lying in Prince
ty, four miles from Upper Marl
s from Queen-Anne, ten miles
and twelve miles from Alexandria,
e hundred acres, whereon are four
cco houses covered with lapped
ers houses, and negro quarters;
and suitable either for planting or
vatered, and contains a great pro
meadow land, reclaimable with
nd expence, timber sufficient to
ears, with five apple orchards, &c.
(which is indisputable) may be
d seen, at any time between this
by applying to the subscriber, or
George F. Magruder, Mr. Peter
Magruder, living near the pre
of sale will be rendered easy to
dit will be given for part of the
iving bond, with security, if re
e on the premises.
THOMAS MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.
ip Annapolis, Capt. Thomas
from London,
goods suitable to the season,
old at a reasonable rate, by
WILLIAM WILKINS.

all persons from hunting with
criber's inclosures, with either
2 THOMAS NORRIS.

ng man named Richard Tuck
his own schooner flat, in the
outh of Wye river, on Thurs
er, last; he is 24 years of age,
and black hair tied behind;
high, and well set; had on a
untry cloth jacket, and blue
hite shirt and striped silk hand
uttons in the sleeves; silver
nd silver buckles in his shoes,
s pocket with some money,
ever finds the said body, and
it, shall receive five pounds
and reasonable charges from
mother, living in the swamp,
river.
SUSANNA TUCKER.

December 4, 1774.
ery in Annapolis, for ready
money,
at 20 shillings per hundred
t 15 shillings; bran 5 shil
ne shilling per bushel; good
bushel.
3 w

Kent county are desired,
be preferred to the next ge
sum of money on the taxa
me county, for the purpose
t Chester-town, in the said
ling in a yard round the
3 w

nd SON.

LXX YEAR.) THE (No. 1528.) 105

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1774.

WARSAW, *September* 19.

THE empress of Russia has presented the king of Poland with 250,000 rubles, in return for the domains which his majesty has lost by the partition of Poland. General Romanius has received 180,000 ducats from Petersburgh.

WARSAW, *Sept.* 24. We now flatter ourselves that this kingdom will at last, begin to enjoy that tranquility and order, of which it has been deprived for many years. These hopes are founded upon count Braniki having brought favourable news from Petersburgh, and magnates, who had declared themselves against the king, have been obliged to ask pardon. The grand affair of the limitation of the frontiers, it is thought, will soon be regulated; for we hear that the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh have declared that they will keep strictly to the tenor of the treaty of partition.

BOLOGNA, *Sept.* 17. We are greatly affected here by the accounts from Rome, which say, that on the body of the late Pope being opened, his bowels were found in great part corroded, and that all the nails of his fingers and toes fell off. These circumstances give room for reflections, the most serious, as it is added that the pontiff's taster is actually dying with all the symptoms of the malady that carried off the holy father.

P. S. It is just now reported, that no ex-Jesuit is permitted to leave Rome, where the castle of St. Angelo is surrounded by foreign troops, who will not suffer any person either to go in or out.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 11. Accounts from Rome mention, that the death of the Pope happening while things are in their present situation, cannot fail of having some influence on the affairs of Europe. It is remarkable that the Jesuits predicted the demise of his holiness, and many people imagine they have found means to verify their prediction; but whether they will be benefited or not by his death time only will shew.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 7. In the Dutch East Indiaman, called the Burcht, that has been found abandoned at sea, and brought into Japan by some fishermen, has been found a chest, containing the papers of the East India company; and amongst them some secret ones that have given much suspicion and dissatisfaction to the emperor of Japan, which makes us afraid of a war with that and declaration of war with the Japanese: and it is from that apprehension that the ships designed from Batavia to the Cape for provisions and otherwise, are countermanded.

LONDON, *October* 8.

The speech of EDMUND BURKE, *Esq; on occasion of offering himself a candidate to represent the city of Bristol in parliament, delivered from the hustings, October* 16.

Gentlemen,

I AM come hither to solicit in person, that favour which my friends have hitherto endeavoured to procure for me, by the most obliging, and to me the most honourable exertions.

I have so high an opinion of the great trust which you have to confer on this occasion, and by long experience, so just a diffidence in my abilities, to fill it in a manner adequate even to my own ideas, that I should never have ventured of myself to intrude into that awful situation. But since I am called upon by the desire of several respectable fellow-subjects, as I have done at other times, I give up my fears to their wishes. Whatever my other deficiences may be, I do not know what it is to be wanting to my friends.

I am not fond of attempting to raise public expectation by great promises. At this time there is much cause to consider, and very little to presume. We seem to be approaching to a great crisis in our affairs, which calls for the whole wisdom of the wisest among us, without being able to assure ourselves, that any wisdom can preserve us from many and great inconveniencies. You know I speak of our unhappy contest with America. I confess it is a matter on which I look down as from a precipice. It is difficult in itself, and it is rendered more intricate by a great variety of plans of conduct, I do not mean to enter into them. I will not suspect a want of good intention in forming them. But how pure the intentions of their authors may have been, we all know that event has been unfortunate. The means of recovering our affairs are not obvious. So many great questions of commerce, of finance, of constitution, and of policy, are involved in this American deliberation, that I dare engage for nothing but that I shall give it without any predilection to former opinions, or any sinister bias whatsoever, the honest and impartial consideration of which I am capable. The public has a just right to it; and this great city, a main pillar in the commercial interest of Great-Britain, must totter on its base by the slightest mistake, with regard to our American measures. Thus much, however, I think it not amiss to say before you, that I am not, I hope, apt to take up or lay down my opinions lightly. I have held, and ever shall maintain to the best of my power, unimpaired and undiminished, the just, wise, and necessary constitutional superiority of Great-Britain. This is necessary for America, as well as for us. I never mean to depart from it. Whatever may be lost by it, I avow it. The forfeiture even of your favour, if by such a declaration I could forfeit it, though the first object of my ambition, never will make me disguise my sentiments on this subject.

But I have ever had a clear opinion, and have ever held a constant correspondent conduct, that this superiority is consistent with all the liberties a sober and spirited American ought to desire. I never meant to put any colonist, or any human creature, in a situation, not becoming a freeman. To reconcile British superiority with American liberty shall be my great object, as far as my little faculties extend. I am far from thinking that both, even yet, may not be preserved.

When I first devoted myself to the public service, I considered how I should render myself fit for it; and this I did by endeavouring to discover what it was, that gave this country the rank it holds in the world; I found that our power and dignity arose principally, if not solely, from two sources; our constitution and commerce. Both these I have spared no study to understand, and now endeavour to support.

The distinguishing part of our constitution is its liberty. To preserve that liberty inviolate seems the particular duty and proper trust of a member of the house of commons. But the liberty, the only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them. It inheres in good and steady government, as in its substance and vital principle.

The other source of our power is commerce, of which you are so large a part, and which cannot exist, no more than your liberty, without a connexion with many virtues. It has ever been a very particular and a very favourite object of my study in its principles, and its details. I think many here are acquainted with the truth of what I say. This I know, that I have ever had my house open, and my poor services ready for traders and manufacturers of every denomination. My favourite ambition is to have those services acknowledged. I now appear before you to make trial, whether my earnest endeavours have been so wholly oppressed by the weakness of my abilities, as to be rendered insignificant in the eyes of a great trading city; or whether you chuse to give weight to humble abilities, for the sake of the honest exertions with which they are accompanied. This is my trial to-day. My industry is not on trial; of my industry I am sure, as far as my constitution of mind and body admitted.

When I was invited by many respectable merchants, freeholders, and freemen of this city, to offer them my services, I had just received the honour of an election at another place, at a very great distance from this. I immediately opened the matter to those of my worthy constituents who were with me, and they unanimously advised me not to decline it; that they had elected me with a view to the public service; and that as great questions relative to our commerce and colonies were imminent, that in such matters I might derive authority and support from the representation of this great commercial city; they desired me therefore to set off without delay, very well persuaded that I never could forget my obligations to them, or to my friends for the choice they have made of me. From that time to this instant I have not slept, and if I should have the honour of being freely chosen by you, I hope I shall be as far from slumbering or sleeping when your service requires to be awake, as I have been in coming to offer myself a candidate for your favour.

At the close of the poll at Bristol, on Monday the 17th inst. the numbers were

For Mr. Cruger	1497
Mr. Burke	1097
Mr. Brickdale	814

Oct. 12. A detachment of marines of the Chatham division, consisting of 150 men, exclusive of officers, among whom is major Pitcairn, is ordered to march from thence to Portsmouth, to be embarked in the ships now fitting out at that port for Boston.

A letter from Portsmouth dated October 13, says, "Orders are come down for the Asia of 64 guns, Scarborough frigate, and Falkland sloop of war, to proceed to Bolton as soon as possible, and on account of Captain Chads, who is captain of the Scarborough, being rather infirm with the gout, another captain is appointed in his room, to proceed on the voyage. Orders came down last night for 300 marines to get themselves in readiness to embark for America, and for 300 from Plymouth; likewise the Reasonable, Somerset, and a frigate, to get in readiness for the same place."

Twenty cutters are ordered to be got ready for sea, they are in the spring to be stationed on the coast of North America.

It is also said counter orders have been sent to Ireland respecting the troops that were ordered for embarkation for Boston, and it is said no more will be sent till after the meeting of the new parliament.

Oct. 18. This morning a common-hall was held for the purpose of the sheriffs declaring the numbers upon the late poll for members of this city, which being proclaimed, Messr. Sawbridge, Hayley, Oliver, and Bull, were returned as the four members in the ensuing parliament.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a quantity of all sorts of military stores to be got in readiness to be shipped for North America.

The Somerset and Boyne now fitting out at Plymouth (as it is said to go to Boston) are to take on board, each of them 200 marines, which, with the three other ships intended for the aid expedition, two of them from Portsmouth, and one from Chatham, who are to take in the same number, will make a body of one thousand men.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, dated September 16.

"The new grand vizir, immediately after his installation, wrote a letter to marshal Romanzow, the substance of which was to assure him, that he would take all possible care to have all the articles of the peace strictly complied with, and hoped the same fidelity and exactness would be observed on our side. We are the more inclined to believe these assurances, as the Turks are absolutely unable to begin the war afresh, even if they were ever so well inclined so to do, all their army being returned to Constantinople, to carry the standard of Mahomet thither; and they are besides so much out of spirits, that they have no relish for fighting us again at present."

The following is an exact copy of a letter from the celebrated Anthony Henly, to his constituents in a certain borough in Hampshire, who had wrote to him to oppose the excise bill.

"Gentlemen,

"I received yours, and am surprised at your insolence in troubling me about the excise. You know, what *I very well know*, that I *bought* you---and by G--- I am determined to *sell* you.

"And I know, what, perhaps, you think I don't know. You are now selling yourselves to somebody else.

"And I know, what you don't know, that I am buying another borough.

"May God's curse light on you all.

"May your houses be as open and common to all excise officers as your wives and daughters were to me when I stood for your rascally corporation.

"Yours,

ANTHONY HENLEY."

That every elector who sells his vote and his country may meet with the same return from his representative as the constituents of Mr. Henley did from him, is the sincere wish of

JOHN HAMPDEN.

Oct. 19. A nobleman who lately set off for Madrid, in order to pay a visit to that court, is charged with some important hints, which if properly attended to, is expected to be productive of great advantages to the commercial interest of this kingdom.

They write from the Hague, that the King of Prussia has lately made some extraordinary demands upon the states of Holland, which has been the cause of holding several councils, but the subject matter has not yet transpired.

The members returned by the city of Litchfield for the ensuing parliamen are, George Anson, of Shughborough, in the county of Stafford, Esq; and Thomas Gilbert, of Cotton, in the same county, Esq.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, October 18.

"Orders are come down here for the Hind sloop of war, of 20 guns, to be fitted out with the greatest expedition for America; and she is getting in her guns, &c.

"We seem to be in great hurry in fitting ships, &c. The artificers in the dock-yard are very hard at work in compleating the Magnificent of 74 guns, and Phœnix of 44, which are both under a thorough repair; after which we shall have two docks to dock large ships, and one for frigates, &c. till the basin is repaired, which it is said will not be till the spring.

"We are in daily expectation of the Gaspee schooner's arrival from Boston; after which, it is said, the ships, &c. are to proceed from hence."

October 25. At the close of the poll at Westminster this day the numbers stood as follow:

Lord Percy	4875	Lord Mahon	2312
Lord Clinton	4633	Hum. Cotes, Esq;	122
Lord Mountmorres	2491		

The Westminster election will end to-morrow.

Wednesday Sir Walter Blackett, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, were elected members for Newcastle.

Wednesday Sir George Saville, and Mr. Lascelles, were unanimously elected members of the county of York.

Also Lord Algernon Percy, and Sir William Middleton, for Northumberland.

Lord Chatham still continues inflexible, notwithstanding, as 'tis said, he has within this month had offers to unite himself with administration, that few men in the kingdom would have withstood.

Lord Mansfield, we are informed, hath negotiated the business he went on to the court of France in so complete a manner, that we may expect to remain in tranquillity with France some years; the French monarch having assured his lordship, that nothing is more distant from his thoughts than breaking the peace with the crown of Great-Britain.

A report was yesterday current, that some bad news had arrived from America, which occasioned the holding a cabinet-council; and it is added, that an express was dispatched from the admiralty, for the ships now fitting out for Boston to sail with all possible dispatch.

BOSTON, *December* 5.

From the Boston Evening Post of Dec. 5.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Be pleased to insert, in your next paper, the following extract of a letter from London, dated October 8, wrote by one of the first characters, especially for knowledge, respecting the national interest, as connected with that of the American colonies, and you will oblige ninety-nine in an hundred of your readers.

Your's, &c. A. B

"Never did I feel myself so anxious about public affairs, as at this moment. Our own interest is intimately connected with the perseverance of our American brethren in their opposition to the tyranny of our government. Should they continue firm, it will be