

TUS SEABERT,
and gentlemen and ladies have d...
to inform those gentlemen and ladies
to honour him with their commands,
on the house formerly possessed by Mr.
upon Cornhill, where he carries on
in all its various branches, viz. cutting
neatly in manner, and making peukes,
curls, &c. After the newest taste, and
in fashion; and as he has had many
both at Paris and London, he doubts
to find the full satisfaction to those that please to
and he hopes to meet with the favour and
of the public, as he is determined to ex-
tend in the neatest manner, upon the most
strictly punctuality. if

April 10, 1775.
POUNDS REWARD.
from the subscriber, living in Kent
Maryland, the 2th of this instant, two
servants, each of which has about three
viz.

MANIS, about thirty years of age, a
made fellow, about five feet ten inches
faced, short dark hair; had on a red
a good brown broad cloth coat, and
breeches, and a pair of black
breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an
with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and
calling a ditcher or bricklayer.
ANY, about 20 years of age, five feet
tall, well made, fair skin, ruddy com-
plexion, brown hair; had on and took with him,
a made sailor fashion, a purple under-
shirt, one or two neck shirts, a red
felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round
his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of
breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock,
of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and
of half worn shoes, and square heels.
writes a good hand; and they have had
before parts of Pennsylvania. W. over
of several servants, and secures them in
subscriber may have them again, shall receive
reward, if taken out of the province, if in
five pounds, or half the above reward for

RICHARD GRAVES,
county, Patapasco Neck, April 3, 1775.
TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
for apprehending a Runaway.

mutual to have, sometimes known by the
Vulcan, but commonly answers to the
s, took on abrupt leave of his overseer
day, and has not yet returned; he is a
about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made,
and deceptive in conversation, from
his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho'
gener, and plausible in speech; he has
traveled through a considerable part of
of the province of Pennsylvania; he
is supported, in the borough and coun-
ty, and is acquainted with Philadelphia;
therefore re-visit those places. His
is there a home manufactured long cloth
sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings,
and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he
and has taken with him a blue German
green broad cloth vest, two pair of
pair of thread stockings, two white shirt-
sleeves, a good castor hat with band and
a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double
buckles. He has a mark of distinction,
modesty, or some other motive, he is care-
ful; one of his ears (but which is longer)
is less than the other. The above reward
if he should be taken up out of the pro-
vince from Baltimore town in the pro-
m brought home; five pounds if at the dis-
tance, three pounds if so, and forty shil-
lings, with reasonable travelling expen-
ses, legal charge under the act of assembly
if

THOMAS JONES,
TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
last night from the subscriber, living
at Pittiana Bridge, Newcastle county, in Eng-
land, named James Bright Collins, by
-maker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 23
red full smooth face, brown complexion,
dark hair, and a good scholar; had on when
day, a blue coat, spotted swanikin jacket,
old hat, and it is likely he will go to
and apply to be a clerk, or a schoolmaster.
sures him, so that his master may have
shall have the above reward, and reason-
able expenses, paid by me.

ROBERT SHIELDS,
on the premises, a public vendue, agree-
last will and testament of Thomas Stock-
fed, on Monday the 27th day of Novem-
ber, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for
adon bills of exchange, sterling, or cur-
rency.
ABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres,
the incumbrance of the widow's third;
corn, tobacco, or small grain; a good
house with brick gable-ends, kitchen, quar-
ter, house, corn-house, two tobacco-houses, and
necessary out houses, a large young oak
confisting of a great variety of good fruit-
trees, healthy strong country born negroes,
men, women, and children, with stock,
and all sorts of household furniture, &c.
THO. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor,
all persons indebted to the above estate, are
to make immediate payment, and all having
any claim against the said estate, are desired to bring them in
T. N. S.

(XXXI YEAR.)
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1775.

LONDON August 5.
Extract of a letter from St. Edmund's-Bury, Suffolk,
July 29.

THEY have been beating up here for
some time, to enlist men into his ma-
jesty's service, but they have met no
success. All our young people are
averse to it, on account of the American
affairs. The officers have been told, that they will not
enter into the service of the ministry, who want to em-
ploy them in cutting his majesty's subjects throats.
They have been at war with France or Spain, they would
have found many here ready to enter. The soldiers
are this morning marched out of town to Thetford."

A plan for reducing the rebellious colony of New-
England, and for the support of legal constitutional go-
vernment in America.
To fortify Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. To keep
garrisons each place with three thousand troops. To keep
entering into the American coast three squadrons,
each consisting of three seventy-four guns, three eight-
teen gun ships, three armed sloops, three schooners,
three bomb vessels, and a battalion of marines. The
three maritime peninsulas, moving upon the American
coast, would support the three garrisons, maintain the
power of government, prevent illicit trade, and give
full protection to fair and just commerce. During the
winter two squadrons of the fleet to rendezvous at
St. Augustine for reasons too obvious to mention.
To disarm the commercial colonies. Upon petitioning
government, to receive any military force that may be
necessary, during war, to supply a number of recruits
only for army and navy. Martial law to be fixed in
the colony of Connecticut till full submission is made
to government. All forfeited estates to be granted to
the loyal Americans. Canadian troops to possess Con-
necticut till all rebellion ceases. The garrisons of forts,
from Quebec to the Mississippi, to be garrisoned from
then on and by the Indian subjects. All ships trading
in America to be registered as British ships, and regis-
tered in some English port, commanded by an English-
man; one third of the crews natives of England. The
agent of each colony resident in England, to be re-
commended by the upper assembly of each colony, and
paid by government in England, from the American re-
venue the annual sum of 5000 l.

In consequence of general Gage's new commission,
the parents of all the governors of the provinces in
America, it is said, will be recalled, and others made
out of prominent characters.

A letter from London mentions some violent dis-
turbances having broke out there lately, and that much
 mischief was done before they were suppressed.
It is said that, upon the meeting of parliament, lord
North's famous motion, which virtually permitted the
colonies to tax themselves will be rescinded; and that
for the purpose the British parliament will lay on the
imposition in the following manner: A motion being
made and carried in the house of commons, for a tax
on any province, such motion shall be transmitted to
the governor, to communicate the same to the inhabi-
tants, who may, in the next session of parliament, ap-
pear by their council a law; the motion if they should
think it contains an improper mode of levying money.
They may at the same time recommend other ways
and means to the house, which are to be adopted or re-
jected at their option. This tax is never to pass into
a law in the same session in which it is first proposed,
no grievance can result from it to the Americans, as
they will have full time to represent its impropri-
ety and to propose any other mode. To prevent any
inconvenience to the general service of the British em-
pire from this delay the motion, though not passed
into a law, shall be considered as a vote of credit, which
money may be raised (but in the province only) at the
rate of six per cent. per ann.

August 7. Yesterday about one o'clock his majesty
came from Kew to St. James's, where there was a
levee, which was very thin, there being only present
the earls of Albion and Delaware, lord Mansfield, Sir
Ralph Payne, lord Frederick Cavendish, general Mos-
tyn, col. Morrison, governor Johnston, col. Steuart and
col. Craig; and at two o'clock his majesty set out for
Kew.

General Washington, who was lately appointed gen-
eralissimo over the provincials, has refused any salary,
and is to attend to the hazardous and arduous duty al-
lotted him from principle only. A most noble example,
and worthy of imitation in Great Britain, particularly
at this time; for if there were a few disinterested patri-
ots like Washington, the supplies of the mother coun-
try would soon lessen the national debt, without any re-
quisition from the colonies.

August 8. A vessel is taken up in the river for the
purpose of carrying over medicines and surgeons neces-
sary, for the use of the army and navy now at Boston.

Sir Jeffery Amherst has waited on his Majesty at Kew
the last five successive days.

It is said the above gentleman will, the latter end of
this week, embark for America to take upon him an
important command.

The regulars in America are to be reinforced in the
spring, to the number of 25,000 men.

All the land in the four New-England provinces is to
be forfeited, and the property of the owners confiscated.

An Irish Nobleman, it is said, hath offered admini-
stration to raise 3000 Irish Roman Catholics, to support
their plan against the Americans.

It is said, Sir Jeffery Amherst has been cloistered often
of late, and is expected to take the command of our

troops. Before he enters on the service it behoves him
to recollect what was the consequence of a great man's
being over persuaded to expect a high department in the
law, as he afterwards was not able to bear his own re-
flections. And as a proof that military honours, wealth,
and smiles of a court, will not quiet the troubled breast,
may Sir Jeffery reflect on the ignoble exit of a successful
warrior and eastern plunderer.

Some important resolutions are expected to be formed
at the next board of treasury, relative to public affairs,
several very illustrious persons being particularly de-
signed to attend.

The Spanish ambassador, it is said, holds himself in
constant readiness to embark on the shortest notice.

All the marines, both officers and men, in and a out
London, were ordered last week to join their respective
divisions.

Admiral Shelburne, who was appointed second in
command, is now made commander in chief in Amer-
ica in the room of Admiral Boscawen, who is recalled.
It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the
second post of command or not.

A patriotic nobleman had a private conference with
his Majesty yesterday at Kew, supposed on the subject of
the unhappy disputes with America.

We learn from good authority that gen. Gage
will receive, with the commission already prepared,
some orders in consequence of his new authority, which,
when executed, he will then receive his recall.

Correspondent informs us, that being last week at
Pentridge, he could not avoid remarking two tier of
vessels at the king's moorings, almost opposite the red
house, one consisted of six or seven transports, loaded
with grape shot, howitzers, land greinades, bomb shells,
carcases, and other instruments of death, destined for the
destruction of our brethren the colonists: in the adjoining
tiers were several corn vessels, deep laden, just anchored
from America, to the relief of the mother country; a
few more, which are the last are daily expected; and it
is worthy the observation of every Englishman that, for
above six months past, consignments have been made in-
to many of our ports towards discharging the debt re-
maining due from the provincials, notwithstanding the
devastations lately committed amongst them.

They write from Berlin that the king of Prussia has
so over fatigued himself during the last reviews, that he
has been quite infirm ever since, and that his physicians
are fearful whether he will recover.

A contract is just entered into by government, with
two considerable dealers, for 6000 bullocks and 12000
sheep, to be delivered at Chatham, Portsmouth, and
Plymouth.

We hear that the men of war getting ready for Amer-
ica, when finished and manned, are to sail with seven
transports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in
three weeks at farthest, and there to take on board 900
men; which reinforcement, with these from England,
wind and weather permitting, will join gen. Gage in
October next; and that several sergeants of the foot
guards are to be promoted, and sent to America as
subaltern officers to that body of men which are to be
new raised.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, July 28.

"We are just informed, that the court of Sweden
have at last deserted the French and found it more in-
teresting to be in alliance with their own neighbours.
A treaty has just been finished between the courts of
Berlin, Stockholm, and Petersburg, which is said to
have been contrived by the British ministry, and which
was the cause of so many couriers passing between these
courts. It is also said that count Luwenbaub has been
dispatched from the king of Sweden to Moscow."

On Saturday in the afternoon several thousand weight
of gunpowder, soldiers accoutrements, bedding, and
stands of arms, were shipped at the Tower for North
America.

The following is a translation of the account of the late ac-
tion between the Spaniards and Algerines, published by
authority at Madrid.

MADRID, July 17. Our armament, which was af-
sembled at Carthagena, was to have sailed June 1, to
attempt a coup de main against Algier, to put a period
to the piracies of that regency in our seas; but was de-
tained by contrary winds to the end of that month.

The fleet being then arrived off Algier, Don Pedro
Castejon, who had the command of it, with Count O'
Reiley, general of the land forces, agreed to remain in
the Bay till such time as circumstances should favour a
debarcation. In the mean time they found that the re-
gency, taking advantage of the retardation of the fleet,
and not knowing its destination, had prepared for a vi-
gorous defence. In order to divert the attention of the
enemy from the place where the debarcation was pro-
posed to be made, orders were given for the St. Joseph
and L'Orient to make a false attack on two forts, and
some redoubt, which was executed with great exact-
ness; but the St. Joseph having her principal cable cut
by a ball, was driven by the current near a battery of
the enemy, in which she greatly suffered in her hull and
masts.

The place of debarcation being fixed, and the time
favourable, the two generals gave the necessary orders
for landing, which was on the 8th, at four in the
morning. For this purpose seven columns of small ves-
sels were formed, which were covered by the ships of
war; and a body of 8000 men was landed at a proper
place, a league and a half from the coast of the Levant,
which was executed in the best order, with profound
silence, and the greatest readiness. The remainder of

the army followed with the greatest celerity imaginable
and were all landed in four hours time.

Though the number of the enemy which opposed our
troops from all parts was immense, they would certainly
have possessed themselves of an advantageous post upon
an eminence, if our first body, animated by an in-
considerate ardour and impetuosity of courage, had not
contrary to the express orders of the general, engaged
the enemy too soon; so that the second body, scarcely
landed, had no other part to take than immediately to
march to sustain them, and endeavour with them to
seize the post, or retire together in the best order possi-
ble; the action, however, soon became general, and
continued for the remainder of the day.

Our troops finding themselves extremely fatigued
from the heat of the weather, as well as from being in
continual action for 13 hours, with any hopes of
rendering their project practicable, Count O' Reiley in
concert with the other generals, resolved to re-embark
the whole army, which was happily executed in the
same night, together with the artillery, ammunition,
carriages, &c.

The two commanders below the greatest eulogiums
on the union, intrepidity, and resolution, with which
all the officers both by sea and land, as well as the sol-
diers and sailors, conducted themselves in all the above
operations; and are convinced that they should have
absolutely had the most happy and complete success,
had not the first body of troops, by their intemperate
courage, prematurely commenced the attack as before-
mentioned.

The loss of the Moors on this occasion was very con-
siderable: ours amounts to 600 killed, among whom
are the marquis de Roman, camp marshall, and Don
Jerome Carmani, lieutenant colonel. Our number
wounded is 1800, the greater part slightly. Among
these are lieutenant general Don Antonio de Arduis;
the count de Salto, and Don Louis Urbina, and mar-
shals; Count Fernan de Sunez, Count de Montijo, and
the marquis de Villena, brigadiers; colonel Don Au-
gustus Villena; lieutenant colonel Don Pedro de Co-
roliza; and the four aids de camp of the general in
chief, viz. Don Felix Nuñez, Don Joachim de Ol-
quendo, Don Antonio Cornel, and Don Francis aa-
vedra; also twelve out of the sixteen engineers that
were landed. With respect to the marine we have
learnt, that on board the St. Joseph there were three
men killed and nineteen slightly wounded; among the
latter are the commandant Don Manuel Varena, the
second captain, Don Juan Moreno, and the lieutenant
of the ship, Don Joachim Luzan.

August 19. All the new frigates now building at the
different dock yards, are ordered to be finished with
the utmost dispatch.

It is said that a pension of 200 l. per annum is settled
on the widow of the late major Pitcairn, who has eleven
children.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 15.

"Lieutenant Pitcairn of the marines, who brought
his father major Pitcairn, when mortally wounded at
Boston, off the field of action, is appointed a captain
lieutenant and captain in the said corps (though not in
his turn) as an acknowledgment of the services of his
gallant father."

Yesterday the ship-wrights belonging to his Majesty's
yard at Woolwich assembled in a body in a church-yard,
and being satisfied in respect to the terms which the ad-
miraltyboard proposed, went into the yard with drums
beating and colours flying.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, August 16.

"The shipwrights are daily going into the yard,
except those who worked day-work; but it is thought
an order will be sent down to enter them also, as we
have at this time a number of ships to get ready for
sea, and that with the greatest expedition. It is like-
wise said, that in future they will be paid their wages
on the first day of every month."

Yesterday a number of men came down from the
rendezvous opened in London, and have all entered on
board the ships fitting for sea."

The ship in which the money was seized on Wednes-
day, was bound to Philadelphia, and not to Boston, as
mentioned in our last, and the cash was shipped by an
eminent merchant of this city, as a remittance to mer-
chants there for goods received here; the reason there-
fore of its being seized, was owing to the neglect in the
clerks not entering it at the custom-house.

His majesty did not come to town yesterday till past
one o'clock, and set out for Kew before two, even be-
fore the light horse were come to conduct him, and he
met them on Constitution hill.

PORTSMOUTH, October 3.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived here
a few days since from Nova-scotia, says, that he had
several opportunities of conversing with numbers of the
inhabitants of that province, who say that they heartily
concur with the measures adopted by the grand conti-
nental congress; and only wait an opportunity to con-
vince their American brethren of their sincerity; and
should a small detachment of the army be sent thither,
nine tenths of the inhabitants would join them on their
first appearance, in carrying into execution any mea-
sures that may be proposed by the noble sons of freedom.
The same gentleman has brought dispatches to be
forwarded to the congress at Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5.

We are informed that three or four of our friends,
lately confined in Boston, in order to regain their libor-

E. E. N.