

May 4, 1772
from the Ship Molly, William May-
ander, then lying at Benedic, Two
Men, the one named Rosser
Trade a Barber and Peruke maker,
Inches high, wears his own Hair
tied behind: Had on when he
brown Coat and Buckskin Breeches,
with Oilskin. The other named
by Trade a House Carpenter and
same Height as the former, wears
hair, and is pitted with the Small-
pox: Had on a Coat and dirty Buck-
Whoever takes up the above Ser-
vants in any Jail within this Pro-
vince Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty
shillings, besides what the Law allows;
out of the Province Five Pounds for
portion, and reasonable Charges if
JOHN CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, June 10, 1772.
of the Land-Office having represent-
excellency the Governor, that there
number of Certificates in their Office
of them are returned by virtue of
issued more than Two Years ago,
the Two Years are near expiring;
being desirous that those who pur-
in the Lifetime of the late Lord Pro-
have the Benefit of such Warrants,
to give publick Notice, that Pa-
out as usual, and that Applications
for the Proclamation will be receiv-
ants issue to the first Discoverer, in
other Person, whenever the Office

order,
LIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.
POUNDS REWARD.

July 16, 1772.
om the Subscriber, living near An-
the 27th of last Month, a Negro
T, 20 Years old, about 5 Feet 8
smoo'h faced likely well made Fel-
Felt Hat, old Fearnought Jacket,
under ditto, Ofnabrig Shirt and Cro-
Whoever takes up and delivers the
Master shall receive 20 Shillings,
from Home 40 Shillings, and if
the above Reward, paid by
BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

om the Subscriber, living about 10
in Bladenburg, a Convict Servant
THOMAS BAILEY, about 27 Years

8 Inches high, fair Complexion,
Hair, speaks pretty broad, and
one of his Arms: Had on and took
went away, a Holland Shirt pety
ditto, a striped Linsey Jacket, a
ditto, both without Sleeves, an old
at much torn, a Linen Frock much
a Pair of old black Cloth Breeches
old Crocus Trousers patch'd with
the Knees, 2 or 3 Pair of old Yarn
all Felt Hat, a Pair of new Shoes,
nails in the Heels, a Pair of Bras
and a Pair of plated ditto. Whoever
Servant, so that his Master gets him
up in Prince-George's County shall
if out of the County 40 Shillings,
in Home 50 Shillings, and if out of
ree Pounds, paid by
CHRISTOPHER HYTCH.

iber takes this Method of acquaint-
publick, that he has opened an Ac-
Marlborough, where he proposes
Greek and Latin Languages, Geogra-
icks, and other improving Branches
Four Guinea's each Scholar per
each Place, he intends to deliver an
Advances of a liberal Education,
the 9th of September. Those Gentle-
deas'd to favour him with their Seats,
ake speedy Application to
Their very humble Servant,
ARTHUR WALKER, A. M.

22d of this Instant August, at John
House in Baltimore-Town, will be
k Vendu, for the Benefit of the Under-

Boxes of Tin Plate, a large fishing
several Matrafles, &c. &c. imported
on Board the Ship Elizabeth, since
from Bristol.

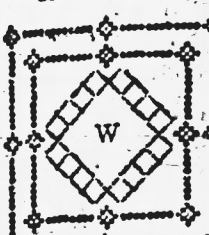
ON, at the PRINTING-
ear; ADVERTISEMENTS,
Continuance. Long Ones
d, most kinds of BLANKS,
with their proper BONDS
NTING-WORK performed

(XXVIIIth YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1772.

R O M E, April 25.



HEN Cardinal York came here
to compliment the new mar-
ried lady of Prince Stuart his
brother, he made a present to
that Princess of a gold box, ad-
orned with brilliants of con-
siderable value, and gave her
an appointment of 4000 crowns.

From the VISTULA, May 16.
We are assured that very im-
portant letters were found on the prisoners who were
in the castle of Cracow, on its surrender; among which
were instructions from a certain Court, with promises
of great reward, in case they behaved with bravery in
the service of the Confederates.

KAMINIEC, May 16. For a month past they have
been very busy at Giurgew, in settling the preliminary
articles; when the Turkish Keeper of the Seals, who
is also Secretary to the Divan, received a copy of the
articles from Mr. Wide, a Russian officer, he said to
him, "I conjure you not to offer to us too humiliating
terms; your soldiers follow punctually the orders of
their commanders, while ours, on the contrary, think
of nothing but flight; it is impossible therefore for us
to sustain a war against you."

VIENNA, June 3. The Emperor is very frequently
in Council, and almost daily receives and sends away
couriers, but their dispatches are a profound secret,
because his Imperial Majesty receives them with his
own hand, and rarely communicates them to any bo-
dy, or at most only to one of his Ministers, to whom it
may be necessary to do so.

June 6. The House of Austria has actually 300,000
troops on foot, exclusive of the militia of the hereditary
countries, which can be assembled whenever it is
thought necessary. The workmen in all the arsenals
are very busy calling cannon and fitting up arms.

WARSAW, June 3. The Confederates, finding all
their hopes vanished, are using their utmost efforts
privately to come to a reconciliation with the Court.
It is said that the Prince Primate and the Bishop Er-
nestad will go to the Prussian army near Marienwer-
der.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, June 6. In a few days
we expect two manifestoes will be published, regarding
the entry of the Austrian and the Prussian troops into
this kingdom, and very likely the new political system
of Poland will be contained therein. Some people are
however of opinion, that these manifestoes will not be
published till after the conclusion of the peace between
Russia and the Porte. We are assured that Russia will
keep Bender, Oczakow, Azoph, and the free naviga-
tion on the Black Sea, and be paid 200 millions of Ly-
ons crowns; and that the King of Poland will have
Walachia and Moldavia for himself and his heirs, even
though they should not ascend the throne of Poland.

HANOVER, June 9. The Queen of Denmark arrived
yesterday at Gorde, in perfect health. It is reported
here that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick will be ap-
pointed Commander in Chief of his Prussian Majesty's
army.

L O N D O N,

May 30. Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of
Gloucester had the grandest levee known for many
years past, at his house in Grosvenor-square; a great
number of the nobility, foreign ministers, gentry, and
most of the officers of his own regiment were present;
and the number of the carriages was near 400.

June 1. Prince Maffierang, the Spanish Ambassador,
will leave this kingdom some time in August, being
appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

On Monday the Committee appointed by the Livery
waited on Messrs Oliver and Lewes, to acquaint them
with the Livery's intention of nominating and support-
ing them for the office of Sheriff the ensuing year;
when those gentlemen received the Committee very
politely, and assured them of their ardent wishes for
the welfare of the publick cause, and ready compliance
with any measure that may conduce to that salutary
end.

Lord William Manners died worth 400,000l. exclu-
sive of his family estate, all of which he is supposed to
have acquired by play. By his will he has left a lega-
cy of 1000l. to his brother the Duke of Rutland; to
his three daughters and a grand-daughter 25,000l.
each; to his three younger sons 15,000l. to the Mar-
quis of Granby his family estate, originally worth 6000l.
per annum, and the residue to his eldest son, John Man-
ners, Member for Newark.

We hear that the celebrated Parson of Brentford is
taken into the service of the Right Hon. Lord Clive,
as one of his domestic Chaplains; that by his spiritual
advice and assistance, he might cure his Lordship of a
black spot he has under his heart, as effectually as he has
cured himself of the black spot he had under his tongue.

A correspondent observes, that, amongst the many
modern instances of reverse of fortune, he does not
know a greater than the following. A person well
known by the name of the cream coloured favourite, not
quite thirteen years ago, was under the necessity of bor-
rowing a guinea of a gentleman at Pond's ordinary to

pay his dinner; he is now a Lord of the Admiralty,
was a Member of Parliament, and is at the head of a
fortune of 150,000l.

June 3. Lord Mansfield declared on Monday in the
Court of King's Bench, in the case of the refractory
city companies, that causes of that nature had no busi-
ness in Westminster-Hall; that every corporation, inter-
se, was the sole judge of its own rights and franchises;
and that the corporation of London had the right and
power of determining the present case solely in their
own hands. By this decision, the city have it now in-
disputably in their option to punish the delinquents
who acted against liberty.

June 5. It is much reported, at the west end of the
town, that a visit is expected very soon from the King
of Prussia.

The Duke of Gloucester was yesterday at Court, but
neither the Duke of Cumberland, his Duchess, or the
Duchess of Gloucester.

June 6. We hear that the reason of Colonel Luttrell's
distinguishing himself so much on a late popular occa-
sion, was owing to a bet he made in a drunken frolic,
"that he would be at the Head of the Cabinet in less
than three months," which despairing to succeed in,
he endeavoured to evade, by putting himself at the
Head of the Cabinet-makers. It has been however de-
termined against him.

It is said that all the foreign Ambassadors appeared
on Thursday at Court in cloaths of English manufac-
ture.

St. James's, June 13. A chapter of the most noble
order of the Garter having been summoned to meet
this day, the Knights Companions, with the officers of
the order, attended the Sovereign; and a procession
was made to the great Council chamber, by Earl
Gower, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of
Hertford, Duke of Montague, Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Rutland, his Royal Highness the Bishop of
Osnaburg, his Royal Highness the Duke of Glouces-
ter, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Black
Rod, the Register, Garter, the Chancellor, the Sovere-
ign; when Frederick Lord North was conducted to
the Sovereign, and knighted. The Chapter then pro-
ceeding to the election, Frederick Lord North was de-
clared duly elected; whereupon he was conducted to
the Sovereign, and invested by the two senior Knights
Companions with the Garter, Ribbon, and George,
with the usual ceremony, the Chancellor pronouncing
the admonitions: and his Lordship having kissed his
Majesty's hand, and severally saluted the Knights
Companions present, withdrew.

June 23. On Friday night Sir Robert Murray Keith,
his Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, arrived in town
from that kingdom, last from Stade, and on Saturday
he waited on his Majesty at Kew, with whom he had
the honour of a long conference.

A disagreement subsists at this time between the
French Court and the Courts of Vienna and Berlin,
which may be productive of the most important conse-
quences. We cannot relate the particular circum-
stances of it, but the foundation appears to be this;
the French, by whose private munificence the foolish
diffidants were enabled to keep the field so long, have
taken the greatest umbrage at the part which Austria
and Prussia now act against the Confederates, to their
own aggrandizement. A thundering memorial in the
usual style of Versailles was therefore dispatched to
Germany, and answered by the Emperor (the near re-
lation of France) with the utmost contempt. All de-
corum was now thrown aside, parties grew abusive, and
the French Ambassador left the Imperial Court in the
most abrupt manner.

The Imperial and Russian Ambassadors have been
recalled from the Court of Versailles.

On Saturday several of the persons belonging to the
Board of Green Cloth; that were sent to conduct the
Queen of Denmark from Copenhagen to Stade, in her
way to Zell, arrived in town.

There are letters which describe the Imperial army
at present consisting of 240,000 men complete; in high
spirits, well disciplined, and ready to act on a week's
previous notice.

On Saturday two soldiers belonging to the third re-
giment of foot guards, returning from the review at
Blackheath, in passing by the King's arms-tavern in
Bridge-street, Westminster, one of their guns fired in-
to the room where the Sheriffs Wilkes and Bull, Mr.
Churchill, &c. happened to be drinking, but happily
no damage was done except several panes of glass being
much shattered. They were both committed to Bride-
well.

It is beyond the power of words to describe the ge-
neral consternation of the metropolis yesterday. No
event, for these thirty years past, has been remembered
to have given so fatal a blow both to our trade and
credit as a nation. An universal bankruptcy was ex-
pected; the stoppage of every banker's house in Lon-
don was looked for; the whole city was in an uproar;
the whole city was in tears. This melancholy scene
began with a rumour of one of the greatest bankers in
London having stopped; which afterwards proved true.
A report at the same time was also current, of an ex-
pectation of an immediate stop of the greatest. The
confidence with which the last report was propagated,

and the certainty, if the last house failed, no one could
stand, induced every person to draw their whole out of
their bankers hands. This caused the stoppage of seve-
ral. The acceptance and discount of Scotch bills, to
the amount of near an hundred thousand pounds, was
the unhappy occasion of the temporary stop of the for-
mer; and on the non-acceptance of these bills by the
latter (for which precaution and prudence it deserves
the general thanks of the publick) was founded this
most malicious, most destructive report, that it had
stopped. It is conjectured by this time, that a certain
bank northward is gone. This accounts for the multi-
plicity of Scotch notes brought for acceptance to those
two eminent bankers yesterday. The former house,
wanting in intelligence or precaution, by accepting
them, distressed itself; the latter, by the refusal, pro-
voked the Scotch to propagate the report of its having
also stopped.

It is the opinion of the most aged and most expe-
rienced persons, that such a blow to publick credit
(owing to the failure of certain bankers) has not been
given since the South Sea Year.

The diffidence occasioned by the present bankruptcy
in the city of London, has thrown many families, late-
ly in affluent circumstances, into inextricable misfor-
tunes. The ruin now has become more general, and
has extended itself to the inferior class. It is certain
that, by the failure of some capital houses, in which
the Messrs. Adams of the Adelphi are unfortunately in-
volved, upwards of ten thousand valuable artificers and
workmen, supported by their spirited undertakings in
different parts of the kingdom, are thrown out of em-
ployment, and their families deprived of subsistence.

Another correspondent informs us, that passing early
yesterday morning by the new buildings in the Strand,
he was very much struck with the dejected counte-
nances of some hundreds of workmen, who were then
dismissed from employment by the unfortunate failure
of the Messrs. Adams, who are involved in the present
ruin of some capital houses in the city. It is said that
the Messrs. Adams employed more than 3000 men in the
different departments of their extensive and magnifi-
cent undertakings. It seems the poor men had begun
their work before the melancholy news of the misfor-
tunes of their employers was communicated to them.
They came down from the walls in silence, and stood
for some time in the street in a body, and at last went
off, one by one, with every mark of regret for the fate
of masters whose business had supported them and their
families for several years.

So general is the desolation spread among trade by
the late failure of the bankers, that no less than twenty
carriages of merchants were sent to Longacre last Sa-
turday to be sold.

Extract of a letter from Corsica, June 26.

"This day arrived off here the following men of
war, viz. The Royal Oak, the Centaur, the Terrible,
the Worcester, with the Augusta yacht. They are to
hover about till they are joined by three more men of
war and three frigates, to sail for Plymouth, but we
cannot learn where this fleet is bound to afterwards;
neither do the Captains know, as we are informed,
for they are not to open their commissions till they
get into a certain latitude; they have taken on board
four months provisions, and before they leave this isle
will be joined by two bomb ketches."

Yesterday the Court of King's Bench gave judg-
ment in the case of Somerset the Negro, finding that
Mr. Stuart, his master, had no power to compel him
on board a ship, or send him back to the plantations.

The silence hitherto observed by the Aldermen re-
lative to the choice of Sheriffs, is generally looked
upon as a more unfavourable prognostic to the popu-
lar candidates; than if the Livery had been publicly
solicited by these Magistrates for two of their brethren.
Guefles are now only formed at their strength, and
both parties are impatiently waiting for to-morrow.

"the great, th' important day

Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."

It is now thought that the Aldermen will support
the interest of Messrs. Plumb and Oliver's Mr. Kirk-
man's half-attachment being considered more disgus-
ting than Mr. Oliver's general opposition, and his
conduct to that Court last year being deemed a very
unhandsome return for the trouble which the mem-
bers took to obtain his election.

Mr. Wilkes's political existence is said to depend
upon the election for Sheriffs; if Mr. Oliver is chosen,
he becomes annihilated in the City, and Mr. Horne
obtains a triumph over that Livery, whom he last year
insulted for daring to refuse his patron.

Warm applications were made to Col. Luttrell to
stand this year for the office of Sheriff, and a body of
gentlemen spontaneously offered not only to defray the
expences of a poll; if such should be demanded against
him; but the expences of the Shrievalty. To this the
Colonel replied (after thanking them in the politest
manner for their kindness) that in case he should ever
have the honour of being chosen a Magistrate for Lon-
don; he should grudge no charge to which it put him;
but that he would not think of such an honour till his
parliamentary conduct had thrown the Livery of that
great city the wide distinction between real and pre-
tended patriotism.