

Imported by the Subscriber, and to be sold
in Campbell's Store, Annapolis, for
only,
A valuable Collection of well
Books, amongst which are
Works; 12 Vol. Shakespear's Works,
s Works, 8 Vol. Spenser, 8 Vol.
l. Rambler, 4 Vol. World, 3 Vol.
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l. Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey,
ey's Works, 6 Vol. Hull's Contem-
ol. Salmon's Geographical Grammar,
ights of Malta, 5 Vol. Fool of Quali-
Gil Blas, 4 Vol. Don-Quixote, 4
Vol.

ge Affortment of the best English Plays.
WILLIAM AIKMAN.
is at the Plantation of Thomas Hamble,
in Anne-Arundel County, a Chestnut
about 6 Years old, off hind Foot
down his Face, about 12 Hands high,
er, appears to be neither docked nor
the Owner may have her again, pro-
and paying Charges.

DOLLARS REWARD.
ay from the Subscriber, living on Mar-
un, near Little Pipe Creek in Baltimore
and, an Irish Convict Servant Man,
ES RILEY, about 30 Years of Age, a
Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches
shouldered, short sandy coloured Hair
the Top of his Head, red Beard, gray
Look, slow in Speech, and has lost the
of his left Hand: Had on and took
light mixed coloured Broad Cloth Coat
Buttons, which has been turned and
moved from the Side to the Folds, Le-
es patched in the Crotch, a Holland
cket, a Pair of Thread-Stockings, the
e Worsted ditto, black in the Grain
plain-Silver-Buckles, Felt-Hat trimmed
age, black Barcelona Stock with a plain
cle. Whoever takes up the said ser-
vante, if taken 50 Miles from Home 5
100 Miles 5 Pounds, if 150 Miles 7
hillings, if 200 Miles 10 Pounds, and if
the above Reward (including what the
if brought Home, paid by
RICHARD OWINGS, Son of Samuel.

the last Vessels from London and Bristol,
old by the Subscribers, at their Store (lately
y Thomas Williams and Com.) on the
Annapolis, by Wholesale or Retail,
GE Affortment of European and India
s, suitable to the different Seasons:
likewife, Wine, Rum, Melasses, Sugar,
ocolate, Myrtle Wax, &c. &c. All
be sold on the most reasonable Terms,
Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit.

JOSEPH & JAMES WILLIAMS.
The late Partnership of Thomas Williams
is now expired. All Persons indebted
Com. are desired to make Speedy Pay-
ment to Joseph and James Williams, who are in-
receive and settle all Accounts relative

POUNDS REWARD.
N out of the Pasture of the Subscriber,
at the Sign of the Buck, Four Miles below
t, on the 7th of September at Night, a
Mare, upwards of 15 Hands high, Screw
age, black Mane and Tail, one hind Foot
ne and Foretop bushy, has no Brand,
well bodied, paces, trots and gallops, is
e, and trimmed between her Ears. Who
ends the Thief and Mare, so as he may
to justice, shall have the above Reward,
unds for the Mare only, if brought to the
or to Charles Beatty or Samuel Swannick
derick-Town, paid by

ROBERT BEATTY.
N or STRAYED, on or about the 15th
il, from near Patuxent Furnace, a white
Hands 3 Inches high, 9 or 10 Years old,
the near Shoulder, but the Mark is for-
a Hog Mane, grown up but not hanging
before and trimmed all Fours, rises on
has a large Scar on the face, on which
ore; has a long Switch Tail, trotted
Whoever brings the said Mare to Mr. Be-
den's, shall have a Reward of Three Dol-
reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN GREEN.
Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint the
ick, that he has taken the Still-Hill, in
Mr. James Maccurbin, near Annapolis, in
the Brewing and Distilling. All Persons
to favour him with Barley, Wheat, &c.
Corn, shall be honestly paid. The Cask
om London-Town Ferry to my Horse, and
good Lungs, very convenient to the Lab-
south-River, and not One Mile from the
ding.

JOHN BRODERICK.

(XXVIIIth YEAR.)

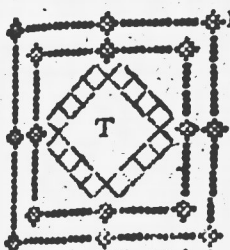
T H E

(No. 1414.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 15, 1772.

W A R S A W, June 17.



HE King of Prussia had appoint-
ed the 9th of this month to re-
ceive homage for Polish Prus-
sia, at Marienbourg, where he
arrived the 7th for that pur-
pose; but a courier arriving
that day, whom the King
took into his closet and dis-
patched with answers imme-
diately, changed the face of
affairs, and his Majesty put off the above ceremony to
the 17th instant, and returned to his dominions the
11th.

July 22. A courier, dispatched by Field Marshal
Count de Romanzow, arrived here last Mon-
day, and brought advice to the Russian Ambassador,
that all the Ministers Plenipotentiary, both of the bel-
ligerent powers and of the mediatorial courts, arrived
on the 15th of this month at Fockzani, where the first
conference was fixed to be held on the 20th instant.

The above advices add, that considering the good
disposition of the Turks, there is great hope that the
negotiations of peace will be crown'd with success. It
has been agreed, that the conference shall not be held
under tents, but in a wooden building constructed for
that purpose by order of Count Orlov.

ALICANT. July 14. The differences arisen between
the Dutch and the Emperor of Morocco do not appear
to be settled. On the contrary, the Emperor presses
forward his armaments with redoubled vigour, and, as
soon as he is ready, the declaration of war against the
Dutch is expected to appear. According to our last
advices, they had then at Tetuan seven chebeques and
some frigates, which were ready to put to sea.

HAMBURG. July 24. According to letters from
Copenhagen of the 11th instant, matters seem not to
be settled; Count Arensdorff has been dismissed from
his regiment of Norwegian Guards, for not taking
proper care in arresting Col. Falkenschild, who had
by that means an opportunity of burning some papers
of consequence. Several other persons have been dis-
missed from their offices, and the salaries of others
greatly lessened.

L O N D O N.

July 9. The late intended voyage to the South Seas
by Mr. Banks, &c. was entirely planned by Lord
Sandwich; but the whole design, when ripe for exe-
cution, was counteracted by one creature in administra-
tion.

Many changes in administration have lately been
meditated, but not one has taken place; a good un-
derstanding now prevails, and we hear that all thoughts
of any material alteration are entirely laid aside.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Mediterranean
sea swarm with piratical vessels, which plunder and
rob all the ships they meet with, except English: The
letters further say, that the garrison is in health and
high spirits, being well supplied with all sorts of pro-
visions, since matters have been settled with the Empe-
ror of Morocco, by his receiving the usual presents.

July 14. Orders are given from the Board of or-
nance for the fortifications of Jersey and Guernsey to
be repaired with all expedition.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that a considerable
fleet of French men of war was lately arrived in that
part of the world from Brest and Toulon; that they
have troops on board, besides bombs and mortars, &c.
and seemed to be steering for some of the French islands
to land their men, who were in a very sickly condition.

July 17. Letters from Paris say, that more than 1500
English shipwrights are now employed in the different
dock-yards of that kingdom, where they meet with
such great encouragement, that more emigrants are
daily expected.

We learn from Toulon, that the Adelaide, a man
of war of 60 guns, foundered in a storm on the 24th
instant, within sight of that port. Several gallies put off
to her assistance, and saved all the men; but the ship
was lost.

Orders have been issued from the War-Office for
building a new fort on the Red Sand at Gibraltar, and
mounting it with 15 guns.

On Wednesday evening several Members of the Pri-
vate Council assisted at a meeting held at Lord Mans-
field's in Bloomsbury-square.

It is humorous, says a correspondent, to examine
the different recipes those State quacks would admini-
ster, to heal the wound public credit has lately received.
One Quixotte steps forth, her professed enemy, and
would knock the good lady on the head, deeming her
the cause of all our miseries, he would put an end to
her existence; and pleads for the total abolition of credit
in a mercantile country, with all the ravings of a Quix-
ote, and the persuasive eloquence of a great man's
ruler. "He longs to see the day when nobody will
trust him with a red herring without first having the
enny in hand." If this politician will have but a
little patience, his wish may be complied with; the
time may come when his neighbour shall know him too
well to trust him a single farthing: Credit, therefore,
to him, will soon be at an end.

Among other laws highly necessary for the encour-
agement of our trade, a prohibition of foreign manu-
factures is absolutely requisite, because the duties im-
posed upon them (large as they are) only encourage
the extravagance of the rich, and give the lower orders
of people a double desire of cheating the revenue.

July 24. It is now well known upon the Continent,
that the Emperor of Germany, who is an ambitious
young Prince, is anxious for adding Alsatia once more
to his dominions. He is fearful also, lest the Empress,
as Queen of Hungary, should cede any part of the Low
Countries to the French King, which has long been in
agitation. These things have determined him in his
own mind, to wage war with France, whenever it shall
please Providence to take away his mother, let that
event happen as soon or as late as it may.

July 25. The Secretaryship of State for America is
one of the most considerable employments in the gift
of the crown; it has the nomination to all the civil
officers in every part of the British dominions beyond
the Atlantic; and the revenues of the amount, upon
a moderate computation, to 100,000. a year.

Three men of war, now sitting out at Portsmouth,
are said to be destined for North-America, and their
departure is hastening with all speed.

July 27. There is a report that the Court of France
intends to exchange Corsica for some part of the Sardin-
ian territories on this side the Alps; but we can
scarcely think this probable, because the territories for
which they are said to relinquish the island are very in-
considerable; whereas their present possession gives
them an absolute key to the Mediterranean.

Aug. 3. We hear the question of establishing a civil
government on the bank of the Mississippi, has been of
late so much opposed by Lord Hillsborough, and at the
same time so much countenanced by others of the
Council, that a Great Personage has ordered accurate
maps of those tracts of land to be immediately made
out for his own inspection.

It is asserted as a fact, that a whole cargo of flour,
lately imported from America, is designed to be sent
back again to the port it was originally shipped from,
or some other foreign port; the gentlemen concerned,
can, if they please, assign the reason, or whether the
bakers pronounce the flour, which to appearance is
very good, unfit for the English table.

The importation of flour from America was proba-
bly designed by Parliament to reduce the price of our
markets, and the publick will be obliged to the corn-
factors to inform them, how the cargoes lately arrived
here have been disposed of.

August 7. On Tuesday some dispatches arrived from
Poland, relative to the troubles in that kingdom; since
which it has been reported, that our court has come
to a resolution to take no part in the disputes between
that kingdom and its powerful neighbours.

It is now confidently reported, that Lord Hillsbo-
rough's resignation is expected in a few days, as the
prodigious emigrations to the Mississippi and the Ohio
render the circumstance of a settlement on each of
these rivers unavoidable. The 20th of the present
month is the day at present fixed for his Lordship's
journey to Ireland; and it is thought that before that
time he will give up the American Secretaryship of
State.

The reasons urged by Lord Hillsborough in Council,
for opposing the Mississippi scheme, were as follow:
first, that the mother country could not, at present,
spare any migration; secondly, the voyage from Euro-
pe there, on account of the difficulty of getting up
so rapid a river, could not, on an average, be less than
three months; a circumstance that must greatly im-
pede both the sale of the produce of that establishment,
as well as be an inconvenience in its communication
with the mother country; and lastly, that the whole
face of the country was so spread over with planta-
tions, it stood in more need of a company of Foresters
than a civil establishment.

The examination of Messrs. Neale, James and Downe,
before the commissioners of bankruptcy lately, was ve-
ry affecting. These unfortunate gentlemen displayed
such a principle of honesty and resignation as gave uni-
versal satisfaction. Mr. James, whose property was
much more considerable than that of the other gentle-
men, likewise surrendered all to his last halfpenny.
The creditors very generously returned the deposits the
partners had made; after which the presiding commis-
sioner informed the creditors, that Mr. James had put
a paper into his hands, which he had desired him to
read. It was to the following purport:

"Gentlemen,
"Mr. James is too deeply impressed by his situation
to address you personally; the kindness you have now
conferred he accepts with the greatest gratitude, and,
was he only interested as an individual, he would cease
to give you any further trouble; but the ties of nature
and the affections of a father prevail with him to solicit
the indulgence of your attention and your assistance.
A wife and seven children (here Mr. James was greatly
affected, and nature witnessed his agitation by the flow-
ing of his eyes) all of whom are dependent on him, re-
duced from a state of affluence to that of poverty, call
forth all the yearnings of a husband and a parent.
Mrs. James, on her marriage, settled an estate of the

value of 1601. per annum on Mr. James for his life,
with remainder to herself and children; for the conti-
nuance of this estate for his life, which will probably
now not be a long one, he humbly supplicates your
kindness, in doing which he is wholly influenced by
the affection which he bears to the tenderest branches
of himself and his wife. He ventures, gentlemen, in
this address, to apply to your feeling as men, as hus-
bands, and as fathers. If you should indulge this re-
quest, be assured the blessings of infants will descend
upon you."

This request was instantly complied with; and the
commissioners and creditors behaved through the
whole business with the greatest humanity, generosity,
and benevolence.

Aug. 8. It is very remarkable that the three courts
of France, Spain, and England, should, instead of fol-
lowing the example of their ancestors, politely debate
their political points. For example: France claim the
Spice-Islands, but waits till his Catholic brother's fleet
be ready to embark on the famous enterprise; and Spain,
with infinite kindness, attends the motions of Great-
Britain, and Great-Britain of Spain, that no cause for
umbrage may arise to either party.

The Spice Islands are now the grand objects, it is
imagined, of ministerial consideration, but as they are
beheld with wishful eyes by so many other powers,
Query, whether we must not pay a price for them be-
yond their value, if fortune were even at last to declare
in our favour?

A person in a publick station says, that the affairs of
North-America are likely to furnish sufficient matter
for serious reflection during the recess of parliament.

Mr. Downe, who went to Paris in order to have an
interview with Mr. Fordyce, to persuade him to re-
turn and appear to the commission, is come back to
town; but was not, after the most strict enquiry, able
to find him; he saw one of Mr. Fordyce's old servants
at Paris, who said that he was dismissed from his mas-
ter's service, and he believed he was gone for Italy.

They write from Madrid, that the greatest warlike
preparations are now making for carrying on the war
against the Moors with the utmost vigour.

By advices from Vienna we are informed, that the
Prussian and Russian Ambassadors at that Court have
been suddenly recalled.

Letters from Petersburg say, that the Empress in-
tends to send four ships out to the East-Indies next
Spring on her own account, and, if the trade answers,
a regular trading company to that part of the world
will be formed, and be under her own immediate
protection.

Letters by the Indianmen lately arrived say, that the
Marattoes, to the number of 20,000, have entered the
Carnatic, and have actually committed great depreda-
tions in the territories of Madras. The same letters
add, that Schah Allum, whom these people had placed
on the Mogul's throne, was then at Delhi.

N E W - Y O R K, October 3.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, to his
Friend in New-York, dated September 5, 1772.

"I am sorry by this opportunity to have occasion to
mention to you the unfortunate situation we are in at
this island. On the 28th of last month we had a vio-
lent gale of wind; that drove all our shipping out of
the road, except a Spanish sloop from Campeachy, and
a schooner ready to sail with a large quantity of fire-
arms for Margarita. A sloop belonging to Richard
Quince, Esq; of North-Carolina, which had just ar-
rived, loaded with lumber, and a small vessel from An-
guilla, were drove on shore, the vessels lost but their
cargoes and people saved. Two days after, when the
gale was abated, most of the vessels returned into port;
but that gale was only a prelude of what was to follow,
for, on Monday the 31st, about 8 o'clock in the morn-
ing, the wind sprung up at North, and gradually in-
creased till about 12, when we judged it at its height;
it then shifted all round the compass, and spread such
terror and destruction, as is not remembered by the
oldest man living amongst us; it destroyed almost every
thing that impeded its course, and raised so large a sea
in our road, that a brig and a schooner, lately arrived
from Porto Rico, deeply laden with mill timber, and
sufficed, foundered at their anchors, and every person
on board perished. Every other vessel was driven out
of the road, some not having half ballast, which makes
us imagine that it was impossible for them to withstand
the fury of the wind and sea, and it is doubtful whe-
ther many, if not all of them, have not perished. The
damage we have received on shore is almost inconceiv-
able; those who lived upon the hill were the greatest
sufferers; not one house that stood there but what was
blown down almost instantly, or lost its roof; almost
every out-house and kitchen laid down to the ground,
and some houses taken up bodily by the force of the
wind and removed 20 or 30 yards from where they
formerly stood, and others carried into the sea. The
plantation houses are all down except one or two; the
canes are all twisted out of the ground by the roots,
and rendered useless; nothing but destruction and de-
solation wherever you cast your eyes. Many poor wo-
dows with seven or eight and some with ten children,