. Mount Vernon, July 15 1773 scriber, having obtained patents for is of 20,000 acres of land, od the

eat Kanhawa, being part of 200,000 d by proclamation, in 1754. (19,000 fituated on the banks of the first men-

between the mouth; of the two Kanremainder on the Great Kanhawa or from the mouth, or near it, upwards ued furvey) propoles to divide the same tenements that may be defired, and pon moderate terms, allowing, a rea-ber of years, rent free; provided that,

ace of two years from next October, for every fifty contained in each lor, onable for a lesser quantity, shall be

ed, and tilled, and that by or before tted for the commencement, of, the first res for every hundred, and proportiona.

or meadow; and moreover, that at least

ruit trees, for every like quantity of

ns inclinable to fettle upon thefe lands,

e fully informed of the terms, by ap-

his absence, to Mr. Lund Washing.

vill do well in communicating their

efore the 1st of October next, in order ient number of lots may be laid off to

lands are among the first which have ed, in the part of the country where

is almost needless to premise, that none them in luxuriency of foil, or con-fituation; all of them lying upon the

r of the Ohio, or Kanhawa, and afine fish and wild fowl of various kinds,

oft excellent meadows, many of which

tiful hand of nature) are in their present fit for the scythe.

ry part of these lands water carriage

to Fort-Pitt, by an eafy communica-

rom Fort Pitt up the Monongahela to

vessels of convenient burthen may, and ntinually; from whence, by means of

er, and other navigable branches of

a, it is thought the portage to Pat wand will be reduced within the compain

es, to the great case and convenien e of

in transporting the produce of their rket; to which may be added that as

now actually passed the seals, for the s here offered to be leafed, settlers on

altivate and enjoy the land in peace a d

ithstanding the unsettled councils, re-

new colony on the Ohio; and as no is to be paid for these lands, and a

two shillings sterling a hundred, de-me years hence only, it is highly pre-they will always be held upon a more

ting, than where both these are laid on

heavy hand. It may not be amis

serve, that if the scheme for establishing ernment on the Ohio, in the manner

hould ever be effected, these must be

most valuable lands in it, not only on

the goodness of the soil, and the other

above enumerated, but from their cone feat of government, which more than Il be fixed at the mouth of the Great

Annapolis, July 19, 1773, ber has for fale at his house, the next

LL parcel of faddlery, confisting of nar-

diaper, and straining webs, fringes of broad and narrow orrice, steel head-

roat buckles, common flirrup irons,

filvered staples and plates, also plain

tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d.

icks; leather bags, double and fingle

and unlined, bridles, flierup leathers,

c. He likewise makes and repain

gentlemens hunting and common fad-

Those ladies and gentlemen that please im with their custom, may depend on

work done in the best and neatest man-

is at the plantation of James Fry, living

WILLIAM JACOB.

By their humble fervant,

the most reasonable rates,

oor above Samuel Chase, Esq;

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

e planted on the premises.

## MARYLAND GAZETT

R S D A Y, OCTOBER 1773.

CRONSTADT, June 12.



ETTERS . received here from some officers in the Turkish army import, that the Ottoman troops are far more courageous in their attacks and defences, and discover a great deal more order and discipline therein, than in any of

the preceding campaigns; and that they feem likewise much better skilled in the art of chusing and fortifying camps. Those officers add, that the grand visir, who is looked upon as one of the ablest and most intrepid warriors that ever defended the eastern empire, had ecceived from one of his agas the following compliment: "My lord, the Russians are conquerors by means of their arms; but you obtain the victory by your prudence and your courage: they merit a branch

your prudence and your courage: they ment a orance of laurel, but you deferve a crown."

From the VISTULA, July 1. The fituation of Dantzie becomes daily more critical, and people begin to fear that the mediation of Russia will prove more hurtful than advantageous to it. The sieur Reichard has just given the ultimatum of the king of Prussia, by which that city is to acknowledge the fovereignty of that prince over the port of Dantzic, and count Golowkin has at the same time delivered a note to the magistrate, in which he declares, that this acknowledgement must be the bass of the negociation with which he is charged. Whilst this grand affair remains undetermined, the commerce of Dantzic suffers greatly by the changes that are introduced, for the importation of changes that are introduced, for the importation of wool, from the countries acquired by the court of Berlin, is prohibited, and none is suffered to be imported but from Poland. The rumour of an approaching revolution in Courland begins to subside, especially since it is known, that the empress of Russia consents to the marriage which the reigning duke proposes to contract with the princess of Germany. We hear that his choice is fallen on the princess Christiana, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, eldest liker of the queen of England.

PETERSBURGH. July 2. The empress has at last

PETERSBURGH, July 2. The empress has at last effectually concluded, what will give her the greatest advantages of the Ottomans in the present war, and what she has long been aiming at; that it is an offenfive and defensive treaty with the Persians against the Turks. The tenor of which treaty is as follows: that the grand fignor of Turkey in consequence of fome late distractions in Persia, having taken the advantage to set the provinces of Curdistan, and Chusistan, together with many other places of consequence, which he had occasioned to be fortified, and garrisoned with Turkish troops, and compelling the inhabitants to change their worship in point of re-ligion from the sect of Ali, which the Persians in general profess, to that of the Sunnis or Turkish sect; with many other outrages and innovations, contrary to all the treaties made for the fafety and peace of the Persian empire; the sophi, with the advice and con-fent of the divan, has resolved to join his forces with the empress of the Muscovites, who is engaged in a just war against the Turks. That the empress of Russia shall furnish a body of 10,000 foot, and 4000 horse, with arms, ammunition, &c. and a train of artillery, immediately to affift in driving the Turks from Curdistan, Chusistan, Hamadan, and all the other places which they now so unjustly possess in the empire of Persia; and when this shall be effected, to purfue the Turks into the heart of their own country, even to the city of Constantinople, which both Muscovites and Persians bind themselves under a molt folemn outh to endeavour the destruction of. That the fophi of Persia, in consequence of the abovementioned affiltance of the empress shall fully yield up to the Russian empire for ever, all right and title to the provinces of Shirvan and Dagistan, together with the city of Tanki, and all the country now in possession of the Muscovite in Gilan, or the ancient Hyrcania, and all the contiguous coasts of the Caspian sea; and that the fole right of navigating that fea shall be given up to the Russians, unless they permit some Persian velfels to trade thereon, for which permission they are to

In consequence of this last article her imperial maesty obliges herself to act in concert with Persia, in bridling the incursions of the Usbeck Tartars in Chorassan, or Boetrea, the Indians into Candahor, and the Cossacks into Mazentleran. These articles being fixed and ratified, the empress is preparing with the utmost industry to put them into execution.

ONDON, July 9.

Accounts are just received from Ireland of a most violent earthquake, which lately happened in the westerly parts of that kingdom. A whole town in the county of Kerry is destroyed.

July 13. Lord North, we hear, has now hit upon a fcheme, which, if he puts in execution, will gain him universal applaule. His intention is to have the salaries of all those who compose the ministry reduced, and, to prevent murmuring on this account, pro-

July 15. It is faid that a confiderable number of French refugees, well killed in the management of filk-worms, and making of wines, have within these few days engaged themselves on very advantageous terms to go to New York and South Carolina, where the cultivation New-York and South-Carolina, where the cultivation of these two lucrative branches of business is carriving on with great spirit.

July 19: The following piece of cruelty was acted a few days fince-in Oxfordshire:-a-farmer's wife having contracted an affection for a young fallow in the fame village, and often expressing her desire for the death of her husband, that she might enjoy the wickedness of her heart, the young man very foon compleated her wishes; for being at a neighbouring publick house along with her husband, where the latter had drank too freely, they both fat out about eleven o'clock at night to return home; when the former took an op-portunity to knock down the farmer, and then cut his throat in a most shocking manner. The villain immediately fled the country, and has not as yet been

The king of Prussia, we hear, has intimated to his minister at our court that peace will soon take place on the continent, the preliminaries of which are by this time figned between the belligerant powers, and will foon be declared.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 3.

" We have just received advice of a party of Russian horse and soot, consisting of soot men, being sur-prized near Tergowioch, in Wallachia, by a detach-ment of the Turkish army, under the aga of the Spahis, and after an obstinate engagement, in which 4000 of the Russians fell, the rest were taken prisoners: amongst the sain were several young noblemen and gentlemen who served as volunteers in the army, and in the number of prisoners were several officers of distinction, especially the count Garloritze, who commanded the party. The loss on the side of the Turks was very confiderable, but cannot as yet, be ascertained with any tolerable degree of certainty.

It is the general opinion of those who speak with the greatest confidence at the west end of the town, that Lord Stormont's return to this kingdom is not on charged with the explanation of some overtures of a very extraordinary nature made by the court of Versailles.

Letters from a neighbouring kingdom assure us, that the ministerial party daily lose ground there, and that the publick business cannot be carried on with the least degree of ease or satisfaction to the viceroy, unless the iniquitous, eppressive, corrupt system of politics, established by his p-r, be given up. What makes this step the more indispensibly necessary is, the total stagnation of the staple manufacture of the country, the want of specie, the inability to procure new loans, and the prodigious decrease and insufficiency of the publick taxes.

It is now generally understood, that Lord Hhas for some weeks past solicited his recal, but has not yet been able to obtain it. The Irish affairs, a correspondent remarks, will, in all probability, be as fatal to the power of some great men, as they were to government itself in the year 1641

Extract of a letter from Bombay.

We are at last in possession of Broach, but we paid dear for the victory, in losing general Wedderburne, whose bravery and conduct in the field could be equalled only by his abilities in the cabinet. He planned the attack, and his successor adopted it asker his death. The nabob, who has been so troublesome to us, is with a few miserable adherents straggling about the frontiers, askaid to appear the rest of his bout the frontiers, afraid to appear : the rest of his army are either destroyed or routed, as we stopped the impetuolity and ardour of our brave fellows as soon as possible. We expected to have found upwards of a million sterling, but the plunder does not amount to any thing like it. I expected to have had at least socol. but a subaltern's share is estimated only at sool. 400 men are to remain in garrifon at Broach, and a-mong the officers that are to flay I am included."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 12.

"The measures which are now taking, and the operations going forward in all the ports, befpeak the intention of the Spanish ministry to carry on the renewed war against the moors with the utmost vigour. A fleet is fitting out, and nearly finished, at Seville, which fleet is to favour the motions of the Spanish army now on the African coast, and afrerwards is to attack the capital port of Sallee. Great mimbers of the military are daily shipping off from Cadiz and Seville, to reinforce the Spaniards at Oran, who by the last advices from them have retaken Tetuan, and have formed an intention, when the reinforcements arrive, to attack the capital city of Mequines.

July 20. A milunderstanding of a very extraordina-

poses, as long as he continues in office, to receive no salary at all. The money that government will save by this scheme is to be appropriated to the discharge of the national debt.

Ty nature, it is said, has arisen between the three powers who now occupy different parts of the king-dom of. Poland. This unexpected change is chiefly attributed to the apparent influence the French minisattributed to the apparent influence the French miniftry have attained in the imperial cabinet.

Junius has been discovered, and proves to be a perfon high in office under government, and whose sole support is on administration; he has been threatened with immediate dismission: This is the true cause of that celebrated writer's filence.

Mr. Frazier, our chief engineer at Dunkirk, arrived in town last week with some important affairs contenting our fortifications at that place.

July 22. To such a stuation have administration brought the kingdom of Ireland, by their oppressions brought the kingdom of Ireland, by their oppressions in forming a board of excise, with the many places consequent thereon, with the lieavy weight of pensions fixed on that poor and distressed kingdom, that the viceroy was obliged to apply to an eminent banker in Dublin for the loan of 28,000l, to pay arrears due to the military lift, on government security. The banker's answer was, "My lord to such a miserable predicament have a late administration brought the credit of the nation, that I would not take the gocredit of the nation, that I would not take the government security for half that sum; but as you say there is no money in the treasury, I will advance you the sum you ask for on your own security: which, from the exigencies of state, he was obliged to comply with. Finding the national credit reduced so low, his excellency, a few days after, waited on a noble-man of the first distinction in that kingdom in fortune, title, and interest, and begged he would use his en-deavours, in conjunction with him, on the meeting of parliament, to support the credit of the nation. To which that nobleman, in a truly spirited and patriotic manner replied, "My lord, every thing has been garried-on; here for these few years past with so high a hand in defence of administration, regardless of the interest, credit, or advantage of this kingdom, particularly in forming a new board of excise, with the several officers consequently annexed to it, merely to promote court influence, that I will not jurgice in promote court influence, that I will not interfere in matters of this kind; a very little time will convince the council of England that this kingdom cannot fubfit long under the heavy weight it is now oppressed with by places, pensions, &c. and no trade to support it: but, my lord, let administration shew they are in earness to releave us, by striking off these pensions. earnest to relieve us, by striking off these new officers of excise, and I shall do my utmost to promote the credit and honour of the kingdom."—In consequence of this conversation, colonel B—cq—re was dispatched ed to England with the L—d L—t—nt's sentiments to the privy council.

They write from Madrid, that the members of the Spanish ministry are strongly inclined to declare war spanish minitry are strongly inclined to declare war against England, but that the opposite party was as yet the most numerous; and that his catholic majesty was much inclined to peace. This letter adds, that notwithstanding this, troops, and ammunition were frequently seat off-to the West-Indies.

The workmen belonging to the armory in the tower are now busily employed in fitting up military implements of all kinds for the service of the royal navy.

Fresh orders are sent from the ordnance office to

Fresh orders are sent from the ordnance office to

Woolwich, to expedite the compleating of the works going on in the warren both for land and fea fervice.

The gentlemen of Halifax, in Yorkshire, are taking measures to extirpate the clippers and filers of gold coin from thence; several have been appreliended, and great numbers have decamped. Never was known so much confusion as this late act occasions at the above place. The farmers foruple to take a guinea if it wants more than 6d of weight.

Extrast of a letter from Vienna, July 10.

66 A courier has just arrived here from the Russian army, with advices of a large party of the Russians, amounting to 11,000 horse and foot, under the command of lieutenant-general Potemkin, being entirely defeated by the Turks, but 4000 escaping with the general, and other officers of distinction. This party was detached by count Romanzow, to attempt the taking of Ockzakow, which is in Budziack Tartary, and a town of great importance. They marched from the camp of Targorod, in Moldavia, and met with no opposition till they arrived at Beuden, a city of Bessarabia, where a body of the Turkish army, under the command of two bassas, lay intrenched. under the command of two ballas, lay intrenched. The Russians attacked them immediately, and after an obstinate engagement, entered the intrenchments, driving the Turks out with great loss. They retired towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Muscovites pursued as far as Palantua, a little town, with two strong castles; at the back of this town lay encamped from Turks, and near account Tartars. This was Sooo Turks, and near 20,000 Tartars. This was entirely unexpected by the Russians, but no alternaentirely—unexpected by the Russians, but no alternative now remained, they must either sight, or yield themselves prisoners; they chose the former, and began the attack themselves, by firing 20 pieces of artillery, which made some slaughter, but the superior number of the Turks and Tartars prevailed, near those of the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, which made with a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and a process the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and the action of the superior and a prisoners. and the reft, with general Potemkin, made good a getreat to Bender."

ning Nottingham, a stray red and white ed with a crop in each ear. The owner im again, proving property and paying and office iffue warrants as formerly, and

persons who have made application for any kind of bufiness in that office, are pply, that they may not lose the benc-

pplication. gued per order, WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF

XIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIXIIX