December 15, 1773

NDS REWARD.

bout ten days ago, from the house
her in the city of Annapolis,
an, called Moll or Polly, about
f age, thin and low in stature,
secreted either on the north side
e, by a negro man of M. Jenifer
with which negro she keeps
on except the negro abovement
said mulatto woman to the in-
ve the above reward for their trou-
bours or entertains her, shall be
tmost rigour of the law. If
RLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

OUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

from the subscriber, living on
an, near Little Pipe Creek, in
aryland, two Irish servant men,
stout well set fellow, about
houldered, short strait brown
eyes, down look, and fair com-
ittle finger of his left hand. Pa-
key well set fellow, about
e red hair and curls, grey eyes,
s much of the white of his eyes,
d has a scar on his chin; they
them, a blue broad cloth coat,
he neck, and silver capped but-
lightish mixt colour which has
pockets moved from the sides to
attons, one brown broad cloth
ks and gold basket buttons, one
nd striped, much worn, a pair of
patched in the crotch with blue
snabrig trousers, one pair ditto
rish linen shirts marked R O, one
pair of shoes, a pair of plated
of odd ones, a castor hat, one
ound the edge with worsted bind-
a cane with a sword in it, and
ever takes up the said servants,
heir master, shall have it taken
five pounds, if 100 miles ten
s fifteen pounds, if 300 miles
if 400 miles the above reward, or
her, or three pounds for securing
I may get them again, paid by
ARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

Virginia, June, 17
of the honourable the general
ers attorney from colonel George
ia, now in London, will be sold

acres of land in the county of
Vest's ordinary, about 12 miles
from Alexandria, and 35 from
mack; this land is well known by
e Bull Run Mountains, and is very

Shannondoah river in the county
ite to Snicker's ordinary, and
about seven miles; as this tract
ne of the first in that part of the
lity cannot be questioned; it is
lmit of two mills on land streams
er: there are now on it six planta-
for cropping, one hundred and
large and choice stocks of horses,
breed) black cattle, hogs, and
with the crops of corn and wheat
ected to be upwards of 2000 bar-
) will be sold on the premises on
ember next, if fair, or the next
lands will be sold at West's or-
y of the same month; both tracts
s to suit every kind of purchaser,
y applying to Mr. Francis Peyton,
on lands, and Mr. William Daw-
the Shannondoah tract.

are two good blacksmiths, two
exceeding trusty and skilful wag-
ck cattle and grown hogs will be
r.

25 pounds, will be allowed credit
on giving bond and security to the
be prepared to make conveyance.

JOHN TAYLOE.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

tage waggon continues to ply from
o New Castle and Rock Hall, as
from Chester Town every Monday
o New Castle on Tuesday, where
ous stage boat takes in the passen-
directly for Philadelphia, and at-
dnesday, at the Crooked Billet
aves Philadelphia on Sunday, and
le on Monday; the waggon leaves
day afternoon, or Wednesday, and
Town on Thursday; on Friday the
all, and returns to Chester-Town

assengers in the waggon from Rock
, 15s; from Chester Town to ditto,
e from Rock Hall to New Castle,
ot; and from Chester Town, 15s;
it does not exceed 20lb. weight,
hundred pounds from Rock Hall,
red from Chester Town. Freight
stage boat to Philadelphia, 2s per
ers pay as for their passage from
adelphia, and so back; single letters
red to the persons directed, at 3d
6d, packets at 2s each. 6m

and SON.

XXXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1512.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1774.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 30.

HIS majesty has resolved, and already given proper orders to unite the Baltic with the German ocean, by navigable rivers through his new possessions in the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein. He has likewise appointed a committee to execute that plan, consisting of the ablest ministers; and prince Charles of Hesse Cassel as the president of that committee, is invested with full authority to adopt the best measures concerning this grand affair; a plan which will be of uncommon benefit to the commerce of Great-Britain, France, and Holland, and will enrich the inhabitants of those two duchies, but must of course lessen his majesty's revenues upon the sound, and must become greatly detrimental to his subjects there.

Since the 26th instant, three Russian frigates of war, and four English transport ships, destined for the Mediterranean, passed our road from Revel.

PARIS, *May* 18. The following is a copy of a letter which his majesty sent lately to the count de Maurepas:

"Amidst the just sorrow which overwhelms me in common with the whole kingdom, I have some important duties to discharge. I am a king; this name comprises many obligations; but I am only twenty years of age, and do not yet possess the knowledge which is necessary for me. I cannot confer with the ministers who attended the late king during his illness. The certainty which I have of your probity, and of your knowledge in public affairs, engages me to request that you will give me your counsel. Come then to me as soon as possible.

May 20. His majesty signalizes the beginning of his reign by his prudence, wisdom, and benignity; and his accession to the throne is conspicuous by the love of his people. In passing through the city, the people loaded him with blessings. "Now, (said they) vice will disappear, behold the pattern of virtue."

May 27. We discover every day new qualities in our new sovereign; these are so many subjects of consolation for the loss which we have of late sustained; he appears to have abandoned, for a time, all the exercises becoming his age and health, entirely to devote himself to the happiness of his subjects; he will take cognizance of every thing, receive every subject matter of complaint, and render his access easy to all who are under a necessity to have recourse to his justice; a resource formerly denied to innocence and equity, and allowed only to the interest and power of despotic ministers, who had seized on the authority of their late royal master.

The finances have been one of the first objects debated in three successive councils; the resources are immense, yet the coffers are empty; pensions partly suppressed and ill-paid, the credit of both natives and foreigners lost, the nation greatly in debt, commerce languid, and famine at the eve of overthrowing a people who owe their downfal and decline to the avidity and avarice of those who have governed them 15, or 18 years.

The duke of Choiseul, who flattered himself with being in favour again, and commanding as much under Louis the 16th, as he did before under Louis the 15th, was the object of the first labour and examination. He entered into the ministry with about 60,000 livres income, of his own fortune; in eighteen months, his places of government of different provinces, of superintendant of the posts of captain-lieutenant of Suisses, *et Grisons*, and of minister both of foreign and war affairs, have brought him an additional yearly produce of 1 one million livres during a war of ten years, no less unfortunate than dishonourable for the memory of his master, beaten by sea and by land, repulsed and chased everywhere, raising every year new taxes on the nation; he used to spend yearly, as well in buildings as embellishments and acquisitions, about four millions of livres, at his seat of Chanteloup. In expences for his hotel at Paris and at court, his equipages for hunting, and his stables, absorbed 17 or 18000000 livres more. He purchased a peace, which cost his master or his subjects, 40 millions of livres; at the most serene time of peace, instead of suppressing the taxes occasioned by the war, he augmented them, to conquer a miserable, defenceless island, (Corsica) the conquest whereof was sold him by an adventurer for 300,000 livres, and which, though not yet entirely subdued, cost the king 50 millions of livres, and 30,000 souls sacrificed; and that in order to continue to increase, augmenting his fortune and his extravagant expences, and having obliged his master, after his exile, to capitulate with him for 1,100,000 livres ready cash; a pension for life of 30,000 for himself, and one of 50,000 for his duchess, in order to resign his post of captain lieutenant of *Suisses* and *Grisons*, for supplying the emergencies of the keeping of the house of count de Provence, without being compelled to overload the nation to that end; at length, after twelve years service, in having employed 24 millions in buildings, &c. and making sure for himself of 1,400,000 livres a year. Then a detail was passed on all his creatures, who enriched themselves in proportion; afterwards they passed on in considering the authority he should have used to his master's prejudice, had it not been repressed; the whole has been digested and left to the care and custody of Mr. L'Abbé de Bretteuil, and it is referred to the next council to examine into the conduct of the other members of administration.

LONDON, *May* 19.

A foolish Scotch courtier said yesterday, that the French king had been poisoned by some emissaries from Boston, and that lord Chatham was in the secret.

May 23. It was reported yesterday in the city, that intelligence has been received by the East-India company from abroad, which will render them much more agreeable in the eyes of government than they ever were.

The advices from Crimea are very favourable, for Dewlet Gherai Khan has informed his highness, that the Russians have evacuated Keresch, and that he took possession of that place with the Ottoman troops. We cannot tell whether the retreat of the Russians ought to be attributed to the weak condition of their army in the Crimea, which is not sufficient to garrison all the posts they occupy; or whether these troops, joined to those that are coming from the Ukraine, are to be employed at the siege of Otzakow.

May 17. Lord Sandwich, during the debate upon the American affairs in the house of lords, in vindicating the hard measures dealt out to the Americans, by destroying their democracy, "wished to have as efficacious measures applied to the *septennial tyranny* of the people here (as his lordship courtly phrased it) in their choice of representatives."

May 19. We hear that the independent freeholders of several counties in Ireland have formed themselves into separate societies, at the meetings of which the parliamentary conduct of their several representatives have been taken into consideration, and resolves made, that no candidate should have their interest at the next general election, who either neglected his duty to his constituents this session, by not attending the business of the nation, or who by his attendance gave an assent to have the kingdom burthened, without any real cause, by a most heavy destructive tax, which obstructed the channel of justice, damped the spirit of literature, and attempted to destroy the liberty of the press.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, March 2.

"The Lynx sloop of war, by whom I convey these few lines to you, is dispatched from hence with letters of importance from his excellency Sir Ralph Payne and admiral Parry, to the ministers of state, touching a claim which the governor of Porto Rico has lately made of Crab island, which most indubitably belongs to the crown of Great Britain, and constitutes a part of his excellency's government. This claim, it is presumed, has been made in consequence of the captain general and admiral's having visited this island fourteen days ago, as under their command, attended by the whole squadron upon this station. It is a fine island, but as yet unsettled."

The duke of Leinster's attendance on his duty in parliament here, in preference to that of Ireland, does that young nobleman the highest honour; as it proves that the object which most materially affects the general liberties of Britain, is his pursuit, independent of any local or partial attachments.

May 21. From the express which is dispatched by government to Boston, the friends of the constitution hope that the olive branch will be extended (conditionally) to our brethren on the other side the Atlantic, which, it is hoped, will be productive of such conciliating measures, as naturally should subsist between Great-Britain and her colonies.

Some dispatches have been, it is said, lately received from the court of Berlin, which have a good deal engaged the attention of the ministry. The Prussian monarch, it is believed, is uneasy lest an union of sentiments should take place between the houses of Austria and Bourbon.

It is reported in the neighbourhood of St. James's that lord Howe will shortly be appointed to a very important command on actual service.

May 24. Two more regiments of infantry are, it is reported, ordered to hold themselves ready to embark for New-York on a short notice.

It is now generally understood that immediate orders will be issued for augmenting considerably the garrisons of Port Mahon and Gibraltar.

Lord Bute, it is reported, intends setting off for Paris in a few days, but whether his business is of a public or private nature we do not know.

Notwithstanding the premier may think to amuse the nation into a supine lethargy, by crying peace, peace, yet there are letters in town, of indubitable authority, the purport of which wears a very different aspect. An unpopular minister has many private reasons to wish a continuation of peace, none of the least important of which is, his consciousness that nobody will lend him a shilling; a lottery subscription is out of the question.

May 28. The bishop of Cracow, complaining to the emperor, that by the disturbances in Poland, his losses amounted to more than twelve millions of florins; the emperor answered, he was concerned for his loss, but comfort yourself my good lord bishop, all the twelve apostles never had so much to lose.

The canvass is already begun in the city for sheriff against midsummer-day next. The society of the bill of rights, the constitutional club, and the ministry, will each start two persons.

The protest of the lords against the Boston bill, it is said, has chagrined the premier very much, as he is apprehensive it will be the means of spiriting the Americans up to resist government; as the generality of the people there will be weak enough to think this protest to be the sense of the greatest part of Great-Britain.

May 31. The Quebec bill is, of all others, the most infamous and despotic; it makes G——e III. ten thousand times more arbitrary than Louis XV. was, when he ruled that kingdom with a rod of iron; and what is still more contemptuous, all these negotiations were conducted in bad French, the very speeches were made in that language, and the king's assent thereto. Quære, Is it the custom and the law of this constitution, for the king of England to give his assent to the public bills in the French language?

A noble lord, who has systematically supported the measures of government, asking a member in the minority, the other day, at the Smyrna (rather sneeringly) what day a noble duke was robbed nigh Kensington? the other immediately replied, "the evening of that day, my lord, you were concerned in robbing the Americans of their liberties."

Our readers will doubtless be pleased with a relation of the ceremonies performed at the death of the late French king: As soon as his christian majesty was given over, the four heralds of arms were ordered to wait in the antichamber next to his majesty's bed-room; just as he was expiring, they were introduced, and placed one at each corner of the bed, and after the physicians attending had declared he was dead, the two heralds on the right side of the bed immediately proclaimed aloud, three distinct times, *le roi est mort*. But as the king is supposed to be never dead in France, the two others on the left proclaimed in the same manner, *vive le roi Louis seizieme*; then the body remained exposed for the inspection of every one; twenty-four hours after the death, the body was opened, the heart and bowels extracted, and washed in aromatic waters; after being embalmed, they were put into a box for that purpose, and buried in a tomb, at the *Vale of Grace*; the body was carried to the Louvre in Paris, exposed in state, remained there till all the parish priests, monks, friars, &c. had been in procession, and said prayers. It was then sent with funeral pomp to St. Denis, and placed under a mausoleum erected in the choir of the church, where it is to remain forty days. During that time, all the houshold will be waiting as if the king was alive; a table is served twice a day; and when the dinner is ready, *le grand maitre d'hotel* will taste the victuals, and then proceed to the choir of the church, and announce to his majesty that the table is served; the first gentleman of the chamber in waiting will answer, that his majesty has dined; the same ceremony is to be gone through at night for the supper. At the expiration of the forty days the ceremony of the burial will be performed, and a funeral speech pronounced: the tomb is then to be open, and six *guards du corps* will take the body of Lewis XIV. who lays upon the first steps, and carry him down into the vault, and put the body of Lewis XV. in his place. The entrance is then shut up, and upon it erected a new wooden mausoleum, covered with a black velvet pall on the right hand of the altar.

They write from Vienna, that Mons. Bynn, who was sent from court to meet the Turkish minister at Semlin, has sent a courier to court, enquiring for some instructions how to behave with the Turkish minister, who absolutely refuses to perform quarantine; and insists on having a retinue of two hundred of his own sophies to convey him to Vienna; to which the emperor sent word, that he should give the Musselman to understand, "that his business was to obey, not to command; and in case he did not obey the commands of the gentleman sent from the emperor to conduct him to Vienna, he might return to Constantinople." The Musselman, after receiving that answer, determined immediately to return homewards; but the commanding bassa of Belgrade (who seems to be the greater politician) advised him to proceed on his journey.

June 1. Great preparations are making by many illustrious personages in this kingdom to be present at the approaching coronation of the king of France, at Rheims.

The duke and duchess of Northumberland, it is said, are preparing to set off for Paris, to be present at the coronation.

Lord North, it is now publicly talked of, last week received some intelligence from lord Stormont, our ambassador at Paris, which has greatly lessened his opinion of the pacific intentions of the young king of France.

A scheme is in agitation to grant the India company a bounty on the importation of low-priced teas, in order to prevent their being smuggled here from France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Calais, dated May 20.

——— By what I can learn, the death of Louis the 15th will give a strange turn to the affairs of Europe; but no nation is likely to be affected by it so much as England. The good old king, I really believe, entertained much friendship for the English, and made it his principal study to avoid a war with them. The young one, I am afraid, means to pursue a different conduct. I am credibly informed, and I have no reason to doubt the information, that he has just sent a very pressing invitation to the pretender to visit Versailles, on purpose to provoke the court of London to question him about it; which I suppose will be the