

**OUNDS REWARD.**  
alt night from the subscriber, estof  
ard Ouelin's meadow, near Piscataway  
colour'd bay horse about fifteen  
markable well gared, has a thin bay  
ch tail, which has been nick'd, and  
one side; he is shod before, and one  
much split; he has had two side  
wet when taken away, but not core.  
a few white hairs in his forehead.  
s-brand, if any. Whoever delivers  
subscriber will receive forty shillings  
and three pounds for apprehending  
ed.  
s county, 5  
pt. 27th.

XXX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1525) 93

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 1, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, August 18.

**Y**OU will no doubt be surprised at the report which prevails here of the Empress's intentions to spend the winter at the court of Berlin, yet more surprising matters are said to be on the tapis, and in great forwardness to be brought before the public. Count Alexis Orlov is talked of, in conjunction with some of the principal nobility, as alternate regents in the Emperor's absence. The report which prevailed of the King of Sweden's intended visit is without foundation.

**Florence, August 23.** The excessive heat, and the total want of rain for more than two months in most parts of Italy, have greatly prejudiced the harvest. The great duke is using all the means in his power to get supplies of corn from other countries.

**Naples, August 23.** Prayers for rain are offered up in all the churches of this city, the drought having been of so long continuance.

**Vienna, August 24.** By the last advices from Moldavia we learn that all the operations of the Russian and Turkish armies are now wholly ceased, and the Turks have intirely broke up the camp, and are returning towards Constantinople, after having delivered up their artillery, according to the treaty with the Russians, to a Russian komandow, who has taken the most especial care to secure it, as it is a very fine train. The Turks have evacuated all the forts, posts, &c. mentioned in the treaty; especially the strong fortresses of Widdien, which is now well secured by the Russians. The latter have evacuated Silistria, according to the eleventh article of the private treaty, and are now all on this side the Danube.

**August 27.** It is generally reported here that the Empress of Russia has uttered some very offensive reflections to our ambassador at Petersburg, concerning the encroachment which our troops have made upon the limits of the Polish republic, contrary to the late treaty; and we hear that since that time certain instructions have been sent from our court to the ambassador at Petersburg.

**Albany, September 9.** The war which was expected in Europe ever since the year 1770, but hitherto prevented by the pusillanimity of a certain minister, who would rather suffer the grossest affronts than venture to enter into any dispute, was expected to break out immediately after the death of the late French king. The expectation answered so far, that a great change immediately took place among the French ministry, when all those who were known to be inclined to be pacific were looked upon as traitors to their country, and have been exiled and banished the court; but all those who were known to be inclined for war have been preferred and called into office. In this situation of the French cabinet, joined in their interest with that of Spain, the expected war should have broke out some months ago; but the true reason and policy of that hesitation is the following: The British ministry had, ever since the present reign, a design to enslave the colonies of America; and to render the king despotic in these vast and extensive provinces; but this plan could not have been carried into execution because it was contrary to the interest of France and Spain, both which courts always rather wished to see the prerogative power of a British king limited as much as possible. Whether it was a secret article of the peace settled between the belligerent powers in the year 1763; or whether it was settled and effected in the latter end of the late reign in France, by a corrupted French ministry, that France should not interfere in the disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, is unknown, though so much is sure, that the British ministry had a solemn promise from the leaders of the French cabinet, not to interfere in these affairs. As soon as that solemn promise was given to the British ministry, they began to operate, and to lay the affair before the parliament, being sure to carry every motion by a majority. Scarce was the above deep-laid plan of the ministry begun to be carried into execution before the French king died, and an entire change happened among the ministry there; to the great disappointment of the British ministry. A declaration, however, was immediately made by the young French king, engaging to observe the same friendship with his neighbours as his illustrious predecessor did; and in the mean time ordered to bring both his land and sea forces in the best situation to be in readiness at a moment's notice, for no other reason but to watch anxiously the resolution of the general assemblies of America.

As soon as the disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies shall come to blows, France and Spain will immediately take the advantage of it, and attack Great-Britain with power and vigour. This invention of the French and Spaniards is foreseen by the British court, who continually send instructions to their ambassadors to enquire for the reason of the preparations for war, which are carried on with so much assiduity in France and Spain; but the answers these ambassadors generally receive are very indifferent. In this manner France and Spain are watching the result of the British Americans, and how this quarrel will end; and the British ministry, on the other hand, are keeping backwards from executing their plan in America, till they know how matters will be settled at the courts of France and Spain.

L O N D O N, September 12.

Extra of a letter from Vienna, August 29.

His Imperial majesty goes on with great vigour and assiduity in his preparations towards taking possession of the Venetian provinces of Dalmatia and Moravia, in which it is expected he will meet the greatest

opposition, as the Venetians have strengthened all their garrisons in those provinces with great numbers of men, and have thrown in very large quantities of military stores and provisions, so that most of the garrisons are now enabled to endure long sieges. The Venetians have likewise drawn a very formidable naval force along the sea coasts of the above provinces, and have also a considerable squadron at the island of Corfu, in the Adriatic.

**Sept. 14.** A facetious wag, lately supposed to be in a very dangerous situation, was prevailed upon to make his will, in which were the two following articles: "To the patriots in Bolton all my resolution, perseverance, &c. together with 40,000l. for the use of their committee. A grain of wisdom to the — and his c—; with which (replied he) they might settle all matters, which now appear so alarming, to their own and their opponents satisfaction, without delay or bloodshed."

Two companies of invalids of the royal artillery are ordered to embark immediately for Jersey and Guernsey, it being judged necessary to put those islands in a state of defence against any attempts from the continent, which may be very reasonably apprehended at this critical time, from their vicinity to the coast of France, and the vindictive spirit of the French minister, who has not forgot the conquest of Belleisle.

Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, August 20.

"It seems as if all the powers of the Mediterranean were preparing for a war, either offensive or defensive, as all the ports are full of shipping, and the shores covered with troops, in Spain and Barbary particularly. The emperor of Morocco has two very strong squadrons now fit for sea, one at Salée, and the other at Larache: the states of Algiers and Tunis are likewise fitting out squadrons for sea, but for what purpose these Barbarian preparations are making cannot even be guessed at. The Spanish lines up to St. Roque are very full of troops, and several new battlements and forts are built."

**Sept. 15.** A gentleman just arrived from Paris, who made it his business while there to find out how the people were affected towards their new king, and whether they thought themselves happier now than they were in the late reign, says, that he was much surprized to find that an universal discontent prevailed every where among the people, and that they were much displeased with the English newspapers for giving him virtues that he never did, or ever will, possess, and distributing so much happiness throughout the kingdom, when nothing is experienced but the utmost distress. The people do not scruple to say, that while he inherits Jesuitical principles, they can expect nothing but being scourged with a tyrannic rod, and that his grandfather, with all his faults, and vices, was much to be preferred to him with all his virtuous masks. This the above gentleman declares to be the true sentiments of the people every where, and says he is astonished at, and cannot dive into the meaning of the English passing such fine encomiums upon him; for certain it is, notwithstanding the great reliance our ministry may have on the powerful promises of the court of France, that they are at this instant in high confusion how to give a wound to the peace of England. From the above relation, it is most certain that the ear of France is wholly taken up with the hostile proposals of Spain against us: nay, does not every proceeding of the court of Madrid corroborate this, as well as the hints given us by many of our neighbours; but it seems as if nothing would wake us out of our lethargy but balls and bullets flying about our heads.

It is generally thought that the ministry will find it necessary to get the Boston port bill repealed the next session of parliament, if at least they hope of any success at the ensuing general election.

The toast now is, "may the Bostonians and the military be unanimous in support of public liberty."

Lord Mansfield is returned from Versailles to Bright-helmston.

There will be an opposition for Middlesex; Mr. Spiller, a very opulent and respectful weaver in Spital-fields, intends to declare himself in a few days.

Several plans for reconciling the colonies to Great-Britain have lately been proposed to the minister, but though they have been several times the subject of consideration, no judgment can yet be formed whether either of them will be adopted.

A correspondent remarks that, according to what has appeared in the papers on both sides the water, much good is expected from the congress that was to meet at Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking some measures for the relief of the colonies in general, now suffering under the oppression of some late acts of parliament. But supposing, what is very probable, that General Gage should, by letters, inform the deputies appointed by the province of Massachusetts, before their departure, that though he cannot hinder them from going to the congress, yet he must acquaint them, that if they assent to any measure that may tend to the injury of the mother country, by stopping the commerce of it with the colonies, that they must be answerable for it at their return. Would not such information render this salutary and necessary measure of a congress abortive and ineffectual?

We hear that a very respectable meeting of the merchants of this city will soon be held, to consider of an address, respecting the affairs of America, to his Majesty.

They write from Ferrol, that a marine officer of that place has found out a method to work a ship in ever so dead a calm, and with very little labour to the men, which he intends shortly to lay open to the public.

We hear from Dublin that Henry Loftus, Earl of Ely, has carried his grand cause in Chancery against Mr. Rochfort, for above twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum. His lordship became heir to his nephew, the late Lord Ely, whose family was disputed by Mr. Rochfort (his uncle) but given in his favour by a most respectable jury in Dublin, and afterwards confirmed by the house of Lords in England; in consequence of which he levied fines, and left both the Loftus family estate and the Hume estate to the present Lord. However, on the demise of the late lord, Mr. Rochfort commenced a reth suit in chancery on this foundation, that, although a man may have strength of mind and understanding enough to know how to take care of his estate, yet he may not be capable of judging to whom he ought to leave it: Had this cause been determined against Lord Ely, Mr. Rochfort would have had immediate possession of the Hume estate, which is 15,000l. per annum, and his lordship (who has no children) would be only tenant for life for the Loftus estate, which at his death would go to Sir Edward Loftus, a natural brother, or to his children; but the late decision has enabled him to dispose of both the estates how and to whom he pleases. Immediately after his success in chancery, death deprived him of lady Ely.

The first word a great personage says to Lord North when his lordship visits him is, "Well, what news from America?" This question too is always asked with much seeming anxiety, which is a plain proof that, however easy and composed the ministry may be about the matter, he is much concerned.

N E W - Y O R K, November 10.

An estimate of the number of souls in the following provinces, made in congress, Sept. 1774.

In Massachusetts, 400,000. New-Hampshire, 150,000. Rhode-Island, 99,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 150,000. New-Jersey, 130,000. Pennsylvania, including the Lower Counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. Total 3,226,678.

The 10th and 52d regiments are arrived from Quebec at Boston.

A letter of the 1st of September, from England, says, that two thirds of the nation, now, are on the side of the Americans.

Extra of a letter dated at Quebec, October 30.

"A committee is arrived here from the English inhabitants in Montreal, who have met a committee of the inhabitants of this place, and are drawing up a petition to his majesty against the act of parliament for regulating the government of this province, and hope they will meet with success."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 21.

Extra of a letter from a Gentleman at Johnson's, well acquainted with Indian affairs, to his friend in this city, dated November 3.

"Col. Johnson has had much more success in the issue of his last congress with the Indians than could have been reasonably expected, in the present critical situation of affairs. The Indians appear extremely happy at his acting as superintendent, and if the Virginians would desist from alarming the Indians jealousies by persecuting a handful of them to the southward, there is a good prospect of a sincere accommodation, which was really more than Sir William Johnson expected a little before his death. Your city is now the seat of American politics; I give myself little concern in these matters, but I heartily wish that all persons may be governed by principles of justice, wisdom, and a proportion of temper."

W I L L I A M S B U R G.

From the camp, on Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the great Kanawha, October 17, 1774.

"For the satisfaction of the public, in this letter they have a true state of the battle fought at this place on the 10th instant: on Monday morning, about half an hour before sunrise, two of Captain Ruffell's company discovered a large party of Indians about a mile from camp, one of which men was shot down by the Indians, the other made his escape, and brought in the intelligence; in two or three minutes after, two of Captain Shelvey's came in, and confirmed the account. Colonel Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out Colonel Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Augusta troops, and with him went Captain Dickenson, Captain Harrison, Captain Willson, Captain John Lewis, of Augusta, and Captain Lockridge, which made the first division; Colonel Fleming was also ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincastle troops, viz. Captain Thomas Buford from Bedford, Captain Love of Botetourt, Captain Shelvey, and Captain Ruffell, of Fincastle, which made the second division. Colonel Charles Lewis's division marched to the right, some distance from the Ohio, and Colonel Fleming, with his division, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left. Colonel Charles Lewis's division had not marched quite half a mile from camp, when, about sunrise, an attack was made on the front of his division, in a most vigorous manner, by the united tribes of Indians, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes, Iawas, and of several other nations, in number not less than 800, and by many thought to be 1000. In this heavy attack Colonel Charles Lewis received a wound, which in a few hours caused his death, and several of his men fell on the spot;

October 20, 1774.  
vendue, by the subscriber, living  
county, on the twenty-first day of De-  
the coffee-house in Annapolis.

of land, lying in Anne-Arundel  
the fourth side of Maggot's river, on  
four miles of Annapolis; and on  
of December, will be exposed to  
Joseph Ellicott's mill, sundry trades  
the county aforesaid, on Patrick-  
Hood and Ellicott's mill; and  
ate money to be paid in hand, one  
months, the remaining part is  
ying interest and giving security it  
to begin at one o'clock, attendance  
ven by the subscriber. Also sundry  
cattle to be sold at private sale, at  
ation, and at my plantation near  
ingtons.

THOMAS COLLEY.

ic vendue, on Wednesday the 17th  
r next, for sterling or current  
ndon bills of exchange,

valuable country born slaves, con-  
n, women, and children, together  
old furniture, and other effects, late  
lisa Harrison, of Anne-Arundel  
to begin about eleven of the clock,  
plantation of the said Harrison, if  
xt fair day, and to continue till all

BETH HARRISON. } Executors.  
EL HARRISON.

ly money, pursuant to the late will  
e, deceased, by public auction, to  
r, on Monday the 19th day of De-  
air, otherwise the next fair day, at  
times called Newgate, in the county  
e colony of Virginia,

able land, lying in the said county,  
the aforesaid town, and partly  
mountain road, containing about  
res, having upon it only one small  
little cleared ground. About one  
e said tract is under a lease for one  
all yearly rent; there is upon it a  
y of ground fit to be improved into  
very well watered and timbered.  
land is very convenient for trade  
eping, being only twenty-five miles  
ria, twenty-three from Dumfries;  
Colchester, all of which are good  
thing the farmer or planter raises,  
at mill within one mile. The land  
on the 25th day of December next,  
for the same on the day of sale, by

W 4 3 RICHARD LEE,  
DAVID BOYD.

George-Town, November 3, 1774  
tending at the end of the year, to  
agement of the business which he  
ome time past at this place, on ac-  
cop, Elq, son, and company, mere-  
requests all those who may have  
ding on the books, to come and  
speedily as possible, and he hopes  
bted to the store, will be kind  
as in their power without further  
entitle them to every reasonable  
remaining balances. All claims  
will be paid on demand.  
s will be continued as usual under  
John Dunlop.

3 X ADAM STEUART.

en Anne's county, Nov. 1, 1774.  
an excellent millwright, who will  
next spring, to build a windmill,  
st-to find every material; to such  
price will be given; a part of the  
required, shall be advanced; the  
immediately upon the work being  
rson need apply unless he comes  
for his workmanship, his industry

JAMES HUTCHINGS, junior.

June 24, 1774.  
ock, in the city of Annapolis,  
n of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now  
Pitt: under the house are four  
s, which are very valuable, being  
conveniencies above are well  
describing; time will be given  
ing bond and security if required,  
r. Robert Couden, or

14 JOHN SWAN.

Annapolis, October 7, 1774.  
UCHANAN has just im-  
al assortment of goods, which he  
the lowest terms, at his store near

6 X

and SON.