

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1774.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

HIS Highness, after considerably reinforcing his army, has turned all his thoughts upon his marine. Besides the new built ships, several foreign ones have been bought and armed. The Ottoman fleet will be divided into two divisions, the strongest of which will go out of the Barchinellas, and cruise in the Archipelago, and the other will remain in the Black sea. The ports have freighted some small vessels, which are to carry the troops for landing, which are defined both for the Archipelago, and for a new expedition in Crimea, and also to reinforce the garrison of Oczakow. The serafier of the last mentioned place will be able, with these additional troops, to make a diversion in Bessarabia. Peace is no longer talked of here, and the government are doing their utmost to carry on the war with vigour.

The grand signior has given orders to the captain pacha, who commands on the Black sea, to attempt the recovery of the city of Asoph, which is now in the possession of the Muscovites. Great preparations have been making for this expedition, the largest of the Ragusan auxiliary ships being employed in the service; and four stout new ships which were built here under the inspection of some French ship-builders. Three vessels belonging to the Russian Squadron under M. Kingsegeren in the Black sea, have been lately taken and brought in here.

Jassy, July 18. Hassan pacha has advanced with his corps a great way into Moldavia, and as yet carries every thing before him, marshal Romanow judging it not proper to part with so large a number of men from the main body of his army as it will be necessary to oppose the Turks. They have made themselves masters of the town of Chotzyn, with another town near it, and have likewise taken several forts and other places of importance. The basha of Widdin is in Wallachia with a body of 23,000 men, and has possessed himself of the garrisons of Alrath and Pedt.

WARSAW, May 24. Since the 15th instant, the Prussian troops greatly increase in Great Poland, their commanding officers, as in time of war, have sealed up the cities, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain places; 600 men of the Saffaw regiment, and 200 of the Angersleben regiment, and a train of artillery, are just arrived at Kulavia, which foretels a new invasion which the king of Prussia intends to commit in that province.

An other Russian camp draws together near Graudenz, in which the king himself is expected on the 5th of next month; and proper orders have been given to the magistrates of Thorn to send a certain quantity of hay, oats, straw, and a certain number of large baggage waggon to that place, for the use of the camp.

The Russian minister here has received intelligence from the Russian grand army, that on the 15th ult. the whole army was between Jajozina and Brailow, a few miles from the banks of the Danube; that count Romanow left Jassy on the 12th ult. in order to take the command in chief of the army, and to pass the Danube. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, we had such a very severe frost that all the rivers were covered with ice, and several people on the road were frozen to death.

PARIS, June 6. The king holds frequent privy councils, to which only the duke de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Sartine are admitted, from which it is presumed that these noblemen will be brought into the ministry. It is pretended that the king, upon opening his late majesty's strong box, found upwards of 200,000 louis d'ors in specie. His majesty has taken from the duke d'Aguillon his regiment, which is looked upon as a very unfavourable omen for that minister.

VENICE, May 7. We have just received intelligence that an engagement had happened between some of our armed ships and two Russian frigates of war, to the disadvantage of the latter, the affair being related as follows:—on the 4th ult. two Russian frigates of war discovered five of our merchantmen near Ragusa returning from Smyrna and Constantinople; the Russians immediately gave a signal to our ships to approach in order to be examined; but on refusal, the Russians pursued one of them and attacked it; the other four immediately came to its assistance, and a regular battle ensued; one of our frigates cruising in that gulph, came up likewise, the Russians found themselves overpowered, and after being much damaged, and losing the greatest part of their men, they were obliged to fly. We are greatly afraid this will bring on a war.

By a letter from Constantinople we are informed, that a congress is actually held at the army of the grand vizir to negotiate the peace, and that some Russian officers of rank arrived at Constantinople, and were presented to the Camican, after which they returned to the Turkish grand army, so that the intelligence from every quarter agrees, that the peace is very near at hand.

LONDON, May 23.

The emperor of Germany continues raising troops in every part of his dominions, with the greatest expedition, and is filling all his magazines with stores. Letters from Amsterdam advise, that the directors of the Dutch East-India company have made a formal protest against the conquest lately made by the forces of

the English East-India company, of the kingdom of Tanjore, and that the protest had been sent to the states general.

Orders are sent down to the out-ports for the officers belonging to the marine corps to keep with their men, and to be ready to embark on-board the men of war at the shortest notice.

All the several men of wars sloops, now lying up at Chatham and sheerness, are ordered round to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to be in readiness to cruise in any station they may be appointed for.

American peerages and bishoprics are again talked of, and have been submitted, it is said, to a great personage for his approbation.

May 24. Ever since the death of the late French king has been notified to the states-general, they have assembled almost every day, kept sitting till very late at night, and their deliberations are kept in the most profound secrecy.

May 25. They write from Dublin, that orders have been issued for completing the full number of effective men, eight regiments of foot on that establishment, for which purpose recruiting parties have begun to beat up for volunteers.

The late dispatches arrived from Lisbon, it is said, are of an alarming nature, and seem to portend that we are not so far from a war as our ministry would insinuate.

May 30. The unlimited influence which the junto have obtained over the representatives of the people, has rendered them equally giddy in the use or intentional abuse of this unconstitutional power. Not contented with shutting out the Bostonians from the sea, with robbing them of their chartered rights, and authorizing ministry, under the appearance of law, grown flushed with success, and confident in imposition, they have ventured to proceed a step farther, they have transformed Frenchmen and papists into Englishmen and legislators. They have armed seventeen or twenty-three papists (Canadians) with powers sufficient to force every Englishman out of that country; and if in the future progress of their deep-laid plans of despotism, they should find it necessary first to begin in America, a Canadian militia of 20,000 effective men, operating upon a barrier of near three thousand miles in extent, will be extremely favourable to their designs.

May 31. The Canada bill (says a correspondent) seems to be a ministerial trick to exalt the prerogative of the crown at the expence of the constitution; and that this is only one instance of many, which have been invariably pursued ever since the beginning of this reign by the counsels of the Throne, to trample upon the liberties of the people, and to promote arbitrary power.

Tuesday died, as was supposed, Mr. Adam Garley, coal-merchant, near Rotherhithe; and on Thursday he was put in a coffin for interment as Friday last, but on Thursday night, to the astonishment of the whole family, he came down stairs in his shroud while they were at supper, having only been in a trance; as soon as his surprize was over, they put him into a warm bed, gave him some comfortable things, and he is now in a fair way of doing well.

June 1. In the year 1680 the whole number of English peers consisted of about one hundred; at this time they consist of between 180 and 190 (exclusive of the Scotch peers) so that their number has been nearly doubled in the course of the last century.

We are assured that many illustrious and popular commoners will decline any farther public services at the dissolution of the present parliament.

It is reported that the parliament will be dissolved soon after the adjournment is not true. Lord North having informed the house, when they went into a committee on the state of the gold coin, on May 9, that he should propose several resolutions, some of which he should move to have passed into laws, others to lay on the table for the discussion of members for some time, and others to lay for next session, which he imagined would commence about October. And on being asked by some members, why the house was to meet so soon again, he answered, that, as the next session would be the last of the present parliament, it would be proper to meet early, to finish their business, that a new parliament might be chosen the spring following.

A number of weavers, for want of employment here, have within these few weeks engaged themselves for Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

June 3. Yesterday, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, the royal assent was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raising a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills.

The bill to provide commodious quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the southward of Cape Finis.

The following are the heads of lord Chatham's speech in the house of lords on Friday last, on the third reading of the bill for the quartering of the soldiers in North-America.

He began by taking a very extensive and philosophical view of the first settlements in America, which he said, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants would have probably carried with them the chains of slavery, and a spirit of despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great

instances to instruct the world to what a stretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the free exercise of themselves. He then condemned several parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians relative to the tea, which he said was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization, and humanity; but though he thus in the candour of opinion, and on an important question, when every thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some part of the American conduct, he must reprobate the whole of government's acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and he should maintain it till death. That this country had no right under heaven to tax America, that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the state, the growth of power, or even the acquiescence in the taxes, could justify upon any occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he severely reprehended. He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, seemed no way impaired in his voice, strength, or oratorical abilities, and was listened to with profound attention.

The states general have been repeatedly applied to by Sir Joseph Yorke, on account of some encroachments on several parts of our trade in the East-Indies, but could never obtain any but evasive and indefinite answers. The following seems a convincing proof that the negotiation between the Turks and the Russians for a peace is now a real one. A young gentleman who applied the other day at the Russian ambassador's, received for answer, that his excellency had received instructions not to engage any more persons either for the navy or army of her imperial majesty. The council held yesterday at St. James's, we are told, was employed on some interesting advices received from America the preceding evening. The report in the papers from Dantzic, that the king of Prussia was extremely ill, is not true; that monarch the beginning of last week having, three or four days successively, reviewed his troops; after which he gave a splendid entertainment to the princes and other general officers, and then set out for Potsdam.

June 6. On Saturday his excellency William Tryon, governor of New-York, attended at court for the first time since his arrival from that province, and was most graciously received by his majesty.

This day came on in a committee of the whole house of commons the further consideration of the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America.

The following is a copy of the city petition against the said bill.

To the honourable the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled:

The humble petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled,

"SHEWETH,

"That your petitioners are deeply concerned and much alarmed to find there is now a bill depending before this honourable house, intituled, 'an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America,' which in all civil cases takes away the exercise of the English law, and that sacred part of it, the trial by jury, and substitutes in its stead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this bill passes into a law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the protestant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter reside in the said province.

"That the legislative power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English constitution.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

The following has been proposed by a noble lord (not in administration) for terminating the disputes with the Americans: the tea act to be repealed, and a certain stipulated sum to be raised by the house of assembly in each province annually: and an act of oblivion to pass for all that has happened since the passing that act.

June 7. Orders were lately sent down from the admiralty of France, to several of the sea-ports, for opening houses of rendezvous for seamen. And it may be depended upon, that a very formidable naval armament will soon be ready for sea.

Four new ships of 70 guns each are ordered to be laid on the stocks at Brest, and that they may be got ready for sea with the greater expedition, an additional number of hands is ordered to be employed on them.

June 8. Governor Johnstone, after stating his objection to the principles of the Canada bill, and to the extension of Canada, (which another member informed the house was no less than eleven millions four hundred thousand acres more than was claimed by France) read

Annapolis, July 19, 1774. The Brothers, Capt. Craymer, assortment of drugs, chymical preparations—to be sold on very ready money, or short credit, to the faculty, by W. KENNEDY and WALLACE. Immediately, a quantity of black silk will be given for it, none not washed clean, well dried, and leaves.

Advertisement of Benjamin Belt, tenant of the county, taken up as a stray, a black and half hands high, branded with a T and O underneath. The owner, on proving property, and

Annapolis July 27, 1774. Improvement of young ladies, proposes to keep a morning school, ladies embroidery, tambour, and all other kinds of needle-work, and price of one dollar entrance, and a quarter; the hours of attendance.

It will be glad to serve any hands, drawing all kinds of patterns, silk and muslin, and also work on gowns, mens waistcoats and ruffles, the cheapest, neatest, and best

Inclined to encourage the above notice, to chafe to attend the school, on notice.

Printed by act of assembly, to be free-school land in Prince Georges county, at a place called St. Mary's county, at a place called by the name of Charlotte, they intend to meet at the first day of September next, in the said land. It is remarkably has for the quantity of acres, any tract in those parts; and about 15 acres of good meadow and 25 acres.

Baltimore, July 23, 1774. IMPORTED, Store here, for cash, or mercantile inspected tobacco, all assorted goods for any season; double refined loaf-sugar, best London porter in casks of 4 or 6

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

NOTED, WILLIAM'S SCHOOL, of discharging the office of will be given £50 common currency to be paid by each double it is desired that no person who is not properly qualified

AND, tailor and habit-maker foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney's method to acquaint the publisher moved into the house were lately lived, facing the coffee opportunity to assure those ladies may please to favour him with will make it his constant endeavor and a strict attention to business, approbation.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774. NALDSON, tailors, stay-makers, habit-makers, take this method that they have just imported quantity of the best materials stay-making business, and are house where Mr. Robert Pinkney orders from their customers of the above branches of business received and speedily executed.

gentlemen from the country cash for such goods as they

Annapolis, July 5, 1774. having furnished himself with of the best quality, takes this friends, that he has just begun read at his house on the docks, to favour him with their care be supplied on reasonable terms, others, may have any quantity on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

June 8, 1774. able tract of land lying in Frederick seven miles from Frederick hundred and forty acres. able to purchase, may know the and, by applying to Mr. George town, or the subscriber in Bladen

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

months credit will be given, on

Mary's county, July 18, 1774. to Charlotta Hall, are requested al sums by them subscribed to

and SON.