

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1768.

Chaplain and Agent to the Lord Proprietary, in the Lord's Store, at the Dock, Annapolis.

Explained, and his Character the Aspersions thrown on the GAZETTE: A C E.

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Sept. 21, 1768. the Subscriber, are here further Notice. And, Course of several Years extensive Credits, so as in considerable Sufferer thereby; and Forbearance, and arising to Debtors in general of Cash in the Province.

Since we received Advice of this Violation of the Treaty of the Empire, Preparations are making on all sides to secure the Frontiers, and put ourselves in a state of Defence. The Porte has sent Orders into Romania, to assemble the Troops in that Country, and march them towards the Niefter. The Kan of that Province, and Two Corps of Volunteers, of 3000 Men each, are to take the same Route, and several Chiefs are ordered to furnish their Contingents of Troops.

MODENA, August 4. The Duke, our Sovereign, hath sent Orders to the Sieur Marbusio, his Minister at the Holy See, to be break off all Conferences with the Ministers of the Court of Rome; also to leave that Capital, and repair to Madrid, in the same Character.

WARSAW, August 13. The Confederates of Siradia have been defeated by the Russians, between Petricow and Przedhorz; 120 Men were slain in the Action, 80 made Prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

GENOA, August 20. We have Advice from St. Fiorenzo, that 3000 more French Troops have been disembarked there; and that they are employed at Bastia in constructing and fitting out a great Number of armed Vessels, destined for an Enterprize against the Island of Capraia.

PISA, August 20. Letters from Corsica import, that the French were retired from before Furiani, after leaving some Troops on the Hills in the Neighbourhood of that Place; that the Corsicans had attacked them on one of those Eminences, which they had fortified with Two Pieces of Brass Cannon, and killed, or made Prisoners, most Part of the Detachment, and took the Two Pieces of Cannon. The Marshal de Marbeuf had also attacked Biguglia, but his Troops were repulsed with Loss, as well as at Furiani, where they have made Two unsuccessful Attacks. These Letters add, that the Corsicans have made themselves Masters of all the Cattle which the French had brought into the Heart of the Island, and put to Pasture in the Plains of St. Pancrazio.

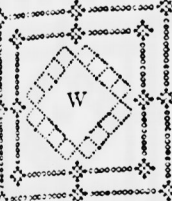
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WARSAW, August 24. Yesterday Evening, a Fourth Courier arrived at Prince Repnin's, with Advice of the taking of Cracow, which, though we have not received a particular Account of, the Circumstances in general are as follow: "On the 18th Instant, General Apraxin received an Express from Prince Repnin, with Orders to storm the Place; accordingly, on the 19th, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, the Russians began the Assault, and, in order to divide the Forces of the Besieged, made Two false Attacks. When they came to the Foot of the Wall, they blew open the Gates with Petards, in order to let in their Cavalry; but the Besieged had stopped up the Way, by planting Chests filled with Stones, and digging several deep Ditches; notwithstanding all these Difficulties, and the continual Fire of the Confederates, the Russians forced their Way through, and their Cavalry entered the Town. They had no sooner got in, but the Confederates made a terrible Fire upon them from the adjacent Houses, and the Priests were very active in encouraging the People to make a vigorous Defence: Nevertheless, the Russian Officers and Soldiers committed no Excesses, though they could have made a terrible Slaughter; but immediately published, by Sound of Trumpet, that all who would lay down their Arms, should be pardoned. This had the desired Effect, for most of the principal Poles surrendered immediately, and the People following their Example, laid down their Arms; a small Part only of the Mutineers retired into the Jesuits Convent, and defended themselves there, so that the Conquerors were obliged to take that Building by Force. This Event would have been fatal to the Jesuits, if Prince Repnin had not before granted them a Pardon, on account of their protecting the Dissidents against the Fury of the Mutineers, even so far as to give them Money to support them under their Misery. The Loss of the Russians amounts to about 500 Men, and would not have been so considerable, if the Confederates, having no more Lead, had not been obliged to make Use of Pieces of Copper and Brass, to supply the Place of Ball. Among the Russian Officers, Colonel Igelstrom, and Major Patkul, were wounded. Above 3000 of the Confederates surrendered to them."

PARIS, August 29. The Duke de Lauzun, and the Marquis de Laval, on Advice of an Action in Corsica, set out immediately from Toulon, without waiting for the Arrival of the Marquis de Chauvelin. To accelerate the Conquest of that Island, we are assured that the Ministry have resolved to send thither another Regiment of Infantry, and a Company of Artillery.

L O N D O N,
Sept. 1. It is talked, that the Divisions of Marines at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, will be filled

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.



WE have received Advice, that the Russian Troops lately forced the Town of Balta, in Lesser Tartary, Sword in Hand, in order to seize some Polish Confederates who had taken Refuge there. This News occasions a great Ferment here, several Turks and Tartars being killed on this Occasion.

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L O N D O N,
Sept. 1. It is talked, that the Divisions of Marines at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, will be filled

up to their full Complement; also that the Guard-Ships will be completely manned.

It was Yesterday current in the City, that Press-Warrants will speedily be issued, for the immediate Supply of a large Body of Seamen for the Service of Government.

Some Dispatches of Importance have just been received from Admiral Spry, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the Recruiting Officers in the North of Scotland, have but little Success in raising Men for the Land Service, from a Report, that they are to be sent to fight against their Countrymen in America.

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Affairs of America, came to Town from his Seat in the Country, having, it is said, been sent for, on account of some Dispatches received from America.

By a private Letter from France, we hear a Fleet of 36 Men of War of the Line are now fitting out at Brest, and will be ready for Sea in a short Time.

Sept. 2. By a private Letter from Madrid, we are informed, that the frequent Return of Couriers between this Court and Versailles, give Rise to Conjectures that Matters of Importance are on the Tapis.

Advices from Poland of the 13th Ult. by this Day's Mails, mention the Increase of the Troubles in that Kingdom, and the forming new Confederacies, particularly one at Peterkau, which was soon after destroyed by the Russian Troops, who made some Hundreds of the Confederates Prisoners: Another is formed at Opatow, which will probably soon meet with the same Fate as the preceding.

They write from Gibraltar, that a large Supply of Ammunition, Arms, and Money, had lately been sent the Corsicans, on board Three foreign Vessels, under Barbary Colours, which occasions much Speculation.

Very speedy Changes in the Administration, are much talked of, viz. that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chatham, and Lord Shelburne, will soon resign, on account of a late Affair; and that Lord Egmont is to be appointed Secretary of State. It is added, that a certain late Governor, and great Military Commander, will have an Irish Peerage, and a valuable Sinicure in England.—These are only mentioned as Reports, for the Truth of which we cannot answer.

A noble Lord, we hear, is determined, while he is Secretary of State, to see that the Business of every Office in his Department, shall be executed by the Person who receives the Salary.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, August 24.
"Yesterday Advice was received from the Neighbourhood of Cracow, that Prince Martin Lubomirski, attempting to get out of that City, with some Hundreds of his Adherents, had been attacked by the Russians, who killed 200 of them, made 200 Prisoners, and dispersed the rest, who are retired with the Prince, towards the Frontiers of Hungary."

Sept. 6. Yesterday, in the Afternoon, the Earl of Rochford arrived at his House in Lower Grosvenor-Street, from Paris.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Aug. 12.
"The Aquilon English Frigate arrived here the 9th of this Month, from Corsica; on board of which was Mr. Murray, who had been Two Days in Conference with General Paoli. This Gentleman has continued his Route by Land for London, accompanied by a Corsican, sent thither on the Part of General Paoli; and the Frigate has since sailed for Port-Mahon."

"By a French Polacre, just arrived from Algiers, we learn, that the Mountaineers having refused to contribute to certain Duties for the Support of the Marine, the Inhabitants of the City wanted to compel them, which had occasioned a bloody Action, wherein 6000 Men were slain on both Sides."

A Dutch Man of War, with Stores for the Corsicans, has lately been taken in the Mediterranean, by the Genoese.

Sept. 7. Orders are sent to Woolwich, for a Quantity of Naval and Military Stores to be got in Readiness to be shipped for America.

Sept. 8. Yesterday a Proclamation was signed by his Majesty in Council, for the meeting of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 8th of November next, at Westminster, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Both the Purport and Tenor of all the late Dispatches from America, is, That the Colonists will never give up their Liberties.

Sept. 10. Yesterday Afternoon there was a grand Council at St. James, at which his Majesty was present, which did not break up 'til Five o'Clock, said to be on Account of some important Advices from North-America.

Sunday, the Pope's Niece, and her Attendants, were at the Quakers Meeting, in Gracechurch-Street, and staid there above an Hour.

Yesterday there was a Cabinet-Council held at St. James's, at which most of the great Officers of State assisted; said to be on Account of some Dispatches received from our Commander in the Mediterranean, relative to Corsica; after which his Majesty set out for Richmond.

A great Man, whose Influence in the Ministry is exceeded by none, has declared his Abhorrence of the Measures of the Americans in the severest Terms; but at the same Time has given it as his Opinion, that violent Steps ought not yet to be taken to enforce Obedience to the Laws of the Mother-Country; and we hear

the same noble Personage has offered a Scheme for Consideration (now under Debate) which seems to carry with it all the Weight that can be expected from Military Force, without the Possibility of its being attended with such disagreeable Consequences as must naturally flow from the other.

The Neptune, Cocks, from Virginia, is arrived in the River, with 1250 Qrs. of Indian Corn.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, August 13.
"The Matters of Two Ships arrived here in Three Days from Bastia, give an Account, that they had heard a very brisk Firing in the Island of Corsica, which continued Night and Day, and had not ceased at their Departure. It is since reported, that, after Three very obstinate Attacks, the French had taken Furiani, from whence the Corsicans, inferior in Number, were retired, after a great Effusion of Blood on each Side."

A Letter from Italy, says, "The Bravery of the Corsicans begins to border on Despair, and makes them swerve from the common Usages of War. They fire from their Ambuscades directly on the French Officers, and the Women charge the Muskets for their Husbands, exhorting them not to fear a glorious Death in the Defence of their Country."

We hear, that in consequence of repeated Insults, very spirited Remonstrances are ordered to be made to the Court of Portugal, by our Ambassador at that Place.

The Reason given by many of our Politicians for the Prorogation of an august Assembly, is, that Government is desirous of procuring all the Intelligence possible from America, before the Measures to be taken with the Colonists, are finally determined on.

Sept. 12. A Letter from Vienna, dated August 24, says, "A Courier is arrived here from Constantinople, dispatched from thence the 28th Ult. with Advice, that the Grand Signior has raised an Army of 30,000 Men, the Command of which is given to the Pacha Coccina, to whom his Highness hath already given a considerable Sum of Money, in order to his making the necessary Dispositions for the Joint Invasion and March of the said Troops. Many Conjectures are formed on these warlike Arrangements."

Sept. 13. A Letter from the Frontiers of Turkey, dated August 20, says, "Every Thing seems the appearance of War in this Empire; and, it is already been announced, according to Custom, by Sound of Trumpet, in all the Provinces; and Orders are sent to the respective Governors, that all the Troops may file off towards Vienna, in the Month of October, at the general Rendezvous. Numbers are already arrived there, and others are in the March. Russia seems to be the Object of these Preparations. If so be it as it will, it seems that the Courts of Poland have all along depended upon some Enterprize from the Porte. In the mean Time, they themselves have fitted the Country with Military and Cannon; and, if the Turks should now interfere, the Poles may probably, through the Ambition of some Grandes, be themselves afflicted with Three Scourges, one of which alone is sufficient to destroy a Nation, viz. War, Famine, and Pestilence."

We are credibly informed, that a Plan has been laid before the great Officers of State, for the further Reduction of the National Debt, without laying any additional Tax on the Subject, which Plan is now under Consideration.

Sept. 13. It is strongly reported, that a French Man of War (in Violation of the Law of Nations, subsisting even in the Midst of War) watched a Danish Vessel out of the Harbour of Leghorn, immediately pursued and took her; and that the Crew, together with Five English Gentlemen Passengers, among whom were a noble Lord, and a General Officer, were made Prisoners of War, and put on board the French Ship.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor had the Honour of a Conference with his Majesty at St. James's.

The Grievances complained of by the different Colonies in America, which have been transmitted to the Secretaries of State here, are, we hear, to be laid before the Parliament at their next Meeting.

Letters from Rome advise, that Two Pieces of News were received there, which were not a little alarming; the first from Madrid, importing that some Battalions of Spanish Troops were about to embark at Barcelona; and the other from Naples, that Orders had been given for the Embarkation of the Regiment of Calabria; the Destination of which Troops, in the Opinion of many Persons, has for Object the Invasion of the State of Castro and Ronciglione, situated almost at the Gates of Rome.

It is said our Court has lately received Proposals relative to Corsica, which merit the most serious Consideration.

Sept. 17. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor waited on the King of Denmark, at St. James's, and his Majesty was pleased to accept the Invitation to dine at the Mansion-House, and Friday next is the Day fixed for that Purpose.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 9.
"We have received the following Accounts from Corsica. The Count de Marbeuf having resolved to attack Nonza, where the Corsican Chiefs had taken Refuge after the Defeat of the 1st of August, marched in Three Columns in the Night of the 23d of that Month. The Post of Olmetta was carried, after some Resistance, by the Division of the Center, under the Command of the Count de Coigny, and the left Division, commanded by the Sieur de Grandmaison, forced

Entertainment, and as good as that of the Bay, hopes to see those who shall favour me greatly oblige,
Bumble Servant,
SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

to remove next Springs Place, containing 30 Acres of Mile of Frederick-Town, in There is on said Land, a Kitchen; a fram'd Meat-house about Six Acres of good Land. There is also on said Land, a Pair of French County Stones therein, a for Merchants and Country article for carrying on the of the Meadows is a Spring of many other Conveniences, Any Person inclining to time, and view the Premises, living thereon.

to the Estate of James Hughes, deceased, are desired to Trouble; and those who have Estate, are desired to bring so as they may be settled

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