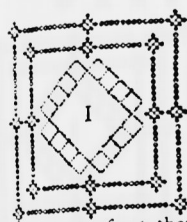


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1768.

WARSAW, August 10.



It is reported that the King of Prussia has made a Proposal to the Confederates of Cracow, by Baron Tanenzin, Governor of Breslau, that the Dissidents in Cracow shall have the Liberty of retiring with their Effects; and, we are informed, that his Majesty is disposed to grant them a Detachment of Soldiers, to escort them from Cracow to the Borders of Silesia.

MORATO, (in CORSICA) August 18. The Day before Yesterday the French, who are in Garrison at Calvi, having taken the Field, to the Number of 800 Men, together with 200 others whom they had in their Pay, they marched along the Coast of the Gulf, as far as the Tower of St. Catherine, with Four Pieces of Cannon, Eight Pounders, and whatever else was necessary for the throwing up of Entrenchments, which they soon finished, and planted their Artillery very advantageously. — But, notwithstanding all this, the Flying Squadron of our Militia had the Courage to go up to them, which occasioned a sharp Skirmish, the Tumult of which, brought up, in less than Half an Hour, 600 Men, from Calenzana, Pino, and Lummo, who attacked the French with so much Impetuosity, that, notwithstanding their advantageous Position, and the Fire of their Cannon, they were forced to quit their Entrenchments, and, in their Retreat, made no other Resistance, than just to preserve their Artillery, which, on account of the Marshiness of the Soil, they would certainly have lost, if Two Vessels had not arrived in that Instant, and taken it on board. Our People pursued the Runaways as far as Paggiola, where a Swamp enabled them to draw up again, and so refuse their Way to Calvi. If the other Troops in the Neighbourhood had come up, this Enterprize of the French had cost them very dear. At present we cannot tell their Loss, but they had the Fire of our Musquetry during the whole Pursuit, both in Flank and Front. On our Side, we lost in the Attack, One of our best Officers, and had Three Men wounded.

LEGHORN, August 21. The Marquis de Chauvelin hath demanded that all the Ships of Corsica shall carry Flags bearing the Arms of France, and all those who, after a certain Time, shall not be provided with them, will be considered by the French Ships as Pirates.

PETERSBURGH, August 21. The Day before Yesterday, Lord Cathcart, the British Ambassador, had a formal Audience of her Imperial Majesty, when he delivered to her his credential Letters.

It appears by divers Circumstances, that some delicate and intricate Affairs are on the tapis between this Court and the Ottoman Porte, relative to the Troubles of Poland. It is certain that the Ministry hath dispatched lately a Courier to the Empress's Resident at Constantinople.

TOULON, August 28. It is assured, that as soon as the Marquis de Chauvelin arrived in Corsica, he was to publish the King's Orders, setting forth, that by his Treaty with the Genoese, he was become Sovereign of that Island; that his Majesty was disposed to treat the Inhabitants kindly, and maintain them in all their Rights and Privileges, provided they behaved with due Submission to his Authority; but that those, who should take upon them to resist it, should be treated as Rebels, &c. That after this Declaration, the Marquis de Chauvelin was to take Possession of Corsica, in the King's Name, fix his Arms in all the principal Places, and establish the Civil and Military Government. That the Marquis was then to proceed to the Expulsion of the Jesuits, the Places they are possessed of in that Island, being necessary for his Majesty's Troops. For this Purpose 40 Flat-bottomed Boats were sent from hence the Day before Yesterday, which are to carry all those Jesuits to the nearest Port belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, where, if they are refused Admittance, they are to be left upon the Shore.

WARSAW, August 30. We have received Advice, that the Russian Major Gendre has defeated a large Body of Confederates at Siewicz, 100 of whom were killed, and 22 made Prisoners: The Booty obtained by the Russians, consists of 9 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

BERLIN, September 10. Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has been at Potsdam some Days, waiting the King of Prussia's Return from Silesia. This, and some other Circumstances, occasion many Persons here to believe that there are some very important Affairs on the tapis between the Two Courts.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 3. Thursday, Col. Pattison took Leave of his Majesty at St. James's on his Departure for Venice, being appointed to the Rank of General, to assist in new disciplining the Troops of that State. It is said the Reason of this Officer being lent to the Republic, is, that they have resolved to assist the Corsicans. Sept. 10. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had very narrowly escaped being taken Prisoner by a reconnoitring Party of the French, led on by a Corsican Defserter, whom the commanding Officer had bribed with a large Sum of Money. Letters from Leghorn, of the 19th, say, that the Corsicans are increasing their Privateers considerably;

these Letters further add, that besides the Genoese, those brave Islanders will now have the French, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, for Enemies.

Private Advices from Genoa, inform, that it was daily expected the French would set a Price upon General Paoli's Head.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, lenitive Measures are yet predominant in regard to the Colonies, notwithstanding such Numbers of inflammatory Assertions have lately been issued from the Press, against that respectable Body of People; who, it seems, deserve to be heard in their own Defence; which, we are assured, will most certainly be granted, with that Equity and Justice, so conspicuous in the Constitution of this free independent Empire.

Sept. 16. We are told, that a noble Lord intends to support the Interest of America, as strenuously this Winter, as he did the last Session of Parliament.

Divisions run remarkably high in the Ministry, respecting the Affairs of America.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Sept. 3.

“ Our last Advices from Constantinople assure us, that the Grand Signor hath declared War against Russia with all the Formalities usual on such an Occasion. They add, that the Grand Visir hath declared to the Minister of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, that this War will be carried on against Russia only.”

Sept. 17. We are desired, by a principal House in the North-American Trade, to assure the Public, that the Havannah, Capt. Jarvis, lately arrived from Bolton, brought in Gold and Silver Specie to the Value of Six Thousand Pounds, and as she is the last Ship from that Place, the Account in our Paper of Yesterday (copied from an Evening Paper) that not a single Dollar had been brought from thence for some Months, was entirely without Foundation.

Sept. 21. A Letter from New-York mentions, that Lord Charles Montague, Governor of Carolina, and his Lady, were obliged to return there from Boston, on account of the Disturbances at that Place.

Letters from Genoa inform, that the French Commander in Chief in Corsica, had published an Ordinance, obliging all Ships, of what Nation soever, to depart the Island within a limited Time, on Pain of Seizure and Confiscation.

They advise from Leghorn, that the English, Dutch, and other Foreign Merchants, were struck with the greatest Consternation, on the News of the late daring Insult on the high Seas, committed by the French on a Danish Ship.

Private Letters by the Jenny, Captain Orr, who is just arrived from Bolton, say, that the principal Merchants and Traders of that Place have resolved not to receive any British Manufactures, from the 1st of January 1769, to the 1st of January 1770.

By the last Accounts from France, we hear, it is looked on there by the most sensible People, that War is not far off from being declared against more Maritime States than One, who are suspected of aiding and giving Succours to the Corsicans: Likewise it is expected several Ships of the Line, from their respective Powers, will shortly make their Appearance in the Mediterranean Seas, in Order to protect their Trade from Insults, which Revolution, we are told, will immediately take Place.

This Day was published, No. I. The American Gazette, being a Collection of all the authentic Addresses, Memorials, Letters, &c. which relate to the present Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies; containing also many original Papers, never before published, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

A valuable Compilation, well worthy the Perusal of all those who wish to be acquainted with the unhappy Difference subsisting between the English and Americans, in which the Sentiments of a brave, oppressed People, are delivered with great Spirit and Freedom.

Sept 22. They talk now at the West-End of the Town, and it is asserted by many shrewd Politicians, that Corsica will eventually submit to France, provided that restless Nation will grant them a free Trade, and some other Immunities, which were always refused by their former Masters, the insatuated, cruel and blood-thirsty Genoese. If this takes Place, 'tis said Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handsome Pension annexed thereto during Life.

Extract of a Letter from Breslau, September 2.

“ The King of Prussia arrived here this Day, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, and the Two Princes of Brunswick. His Majesty has been no farther than Neiss, where he had some long Conferences with General Finck; since which Time certain Preparations are carrying on, that occasions various Speculations.”

A Letter from Rome, dated August 24, says, “ We experience unheard of hot Weather. The great Drought produces an absolute Scarcity of Herbs, Pulse, and many of the Necessaries of Life. We have every Thing to fear for our Vines. The Heat is so ardent, that it hath occasioned Fires to break out in some Forests and Harvest Fields.”

Letters from the same Place, of the 27th Uit. say, “ We are informed, that if the Imperial Troops present themselves before Ferrara, the Gates will be opened to them, and that no Resistance will be made, but to those of the Duke of Modena.”

According to Advices from Bologna, of the 30th Ult. all the Troops which are in the Legation of Urbino, to the Number of 6000 Men, are already under

Arms; and the Garrison of Fort-Urbin, on the Confines of Modena, is reinforcing with an additional Body of Militia.

A great Man is said to have declared, that the Court of Versailles, by their late Invasion of Corsica, and searching foreign Ships, belonging to our Allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared War against Great-Britain, and her Allies, as if they had done it by the Mouth of their Ambassador.

It was rumoured this Morning, that Letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded Satisfaction of the French Commander in Corsica, for some Insults committed on an English Ship lately in the Mediterranean.

They write from Leghorn, that a Report prevails, that the Genoese had been threatened from a certain Quarter, with having all the Ships of War in their Ports burnt, which are now building there for the French Service.

It is reported that a Nobleman of the first Parts and Distinction, will soon set out in the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

It is said that Edinburgh Cattle is ordered to be prepared for the Reception of his Danish Majesty, who soon proposes to set out for that Capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's Apartments, in the Palace of Holyrood-House.

Some of the late Dutch Mails have brought Advice, that 10 per Cent. Duty, are laid on all English Manufactures imported into the Hanoverian Dominions; and these Letters add, that if our Government does not make a proper Provision for paying the Debt contracted in the late War in Germany, that some of the German Powers will come to a Determination of prohibiting all the English Manufactures, until their Demands are paid.

Sept. 22. Letters by this Day's Mails, inform us, that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to Extremities against Russia; and that they only mean to demand Satisfaction of the Russians, for having attacked and seized the Town of Baita, in Little-Tartary, where some Polish Confederates had taken Refuge; so that if the Court of Russia refuse not Satisfaction on this Account, all further Troubles will be prevented.

It is confidently reported, that a great Man has actually proposed the fitting out a large Naval and Military Force, to dispossess the French Invaders of Corsica.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will soon set out for Portsmouth, to take on him the Command of a Squadron for the Mediterranean.

A Morning Paper says, a certain great Personage having asked another great Personage for his Permission to give a Masquerade, was answered, “ I have no Objection, but how will you satisfy our Bishops? To which he replied, “ Sir, I will send them all Tickets.”

We hear that the Account of Sir James Lowther's being created Lord Londale, is premature.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Cadiz, we are informed, that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their Marine, both in Europe and America.

They write from Bresl, that the Court had given Orders for some additional Fortifications to be erected at the Mouth of the River Villaine.

Yesterday Lord Egmont was at Court; but every Department of Administration is in the same Hands as usual.

They write from Toulon, that Orders had just been received from Court, to fit out the Enterprize, and Capricieux Men of War of the Line, with Three Frigates, several Transports, and Tenders, — to sail with all Expedition, with several Regiments on board, for Corsica.

We hear, that at an Interview between the Duke of G-----n and General Amherst, the latter demanded, as a Reward of his Prowess, and Achievements in the Conquest of America. 1. A British Peerage, and a Reversion for his Brother. 2. An American Peerage, if such be created, and that he be the First. 3. The Coal-Mines of Cape-Breton, which are preferable to any Estate in England. 4. A Grant of Land in America.

In the Year 1745, when Cape-Breton was reduced, (chiefly by the People of New-England) a Calculation was then made, what Numbers were fitting to bear Arms, in case of Non-Success in that famous Enterprize, it was found 100,000 Men, from 13 to 60, could be mustered in 24 Hours, with Arms and Provisions for Six Days each Man, in, or near Boston. It is well known the Militia of New-England, and New-Hampshire, exceed 200,000 Men, capable of bearing Arms; notwithstanding those People are at present (to serve, no Doubt, similar Views) represented as a disloyal and dissaffected Community; the judicious Answer is, Great-Britain itself cannot produce loyaller, nor better Subjects, than those despised misrepresented Colonies are looked on at this Time.

Yesterday at Noon his Danish Majesty came from his Apartments at St. James's, attended by his Nobles, through St. James's Park to Westminster-Bridge, where he embarked on the Upper Side, with his Retinue, being met by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Locum Tenens, with the City Officers Regalia, &c. at whose Meeting his Majesty expressed the greatest Satisfaction; the King, his Nobles, the Locum Tenens, and all the Company being seated in the City Barge, the Music playing, Drums beating, Cannons firing, and amidst the glad Acclamations of Thousands of British Subjects, the Barge was put off, and taking a stretch as high as

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