

IMPORTED,  
JAMES THOMPSON, Master,  
of and Dublin, by  
THOMPSON,

XXIV<sup>th</sup> YEAR.]

T H E

[No. 1218.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1769.

**P L O C K Z O, September 6.**

THE Confederacy of Kauen have had a Rencounter with some Hussars, supported by Colonel Ferrary. In the mean Time, the greatest Part of the Dissidents are fled into the Turkish Territories. The Confederacies formed here, at Dobrzyn, and at Woffogrod, in Masovia, are not yet formally declared; but some ill-intentioned Persons cease not to ravage the Environs by Incursions on Horfeback, and had even the Audaciousness to attack some Uhlans in their advanced Posts, opposite Warfaw. The Ecclesiastics of the Palatinate of Cracow have published a Sermon at Czerniawa, wherein they exhort the Peasants to rise; but the new Confederates in Lithuania remain quiet, their Covenants containing a Condition not to act but on proper Occasions.

**LISBON, Sept. 6.** The King by an Edict in 1766, ordained, that the Actions of the Trading Companies in his Dominions should be deemed of the first Class, and the respective Companies fixed the Price of them accordingly; nevertheless, in Process of Time, they were sold under their original Value, and the Portuguese, taking Advantage of this Circumstance, obliged foreign Merchants, who were their Creditors, to receive them in Payment, on the Footing of the Price first set upon them. His Majesty, in order to prevent this double Abuse has lately issued a Decree, which prohibits the Sale of those Actions below their original Value, and also prohibits the obliging foreign Merchants to take them in Payment against their Will.

**ROME, Sept. 7.** The Vice Legate of Bologna, set out lately, with the Marquis Angenelli, to visit Fort Urbain, and make the necessary Preparations to put it in a State of Defence. The Militia of Romagna are marched, agreeable to the Orders of the Pope. We have received Advice, that the Women of Faenza being grieved upon this Occasion, at the Departure of their Husbands, and attributing to the Jesuits the Troubles with which the Ecclesiastical State is afflicted, went in Crowds to the Convent of those Fathers, in order to set Fire to it, and had already thrown in at the Windows some combustible Matters for this Purpose; but the Bishop found Means to appease their Fury, before they had proceeded to the utmost Extremity.

**FRONTIERS OF POLAND, Sept. 3.** A new Confederacy is just formed at Calo, near Kalish, in Great-Poland; and it is reckoned, that 300 Nobles have already joined it, but we are not yet told who is their Chief. Several Russian Detachments are in March towards those Parts. In Lithuania the Troubles increase, instead of diminishing, the Sieur Medecza being nominated Marshal of a Third Confederacy, which is formed at Upiata, in the Palatinate of Tocki. In Consequence of this News, General Numerus, has recalled, in Haste, the Russians, who were advancing towards Little-Poland. The Confederates of Bar have dispersed a new Manifesto, filled with Invektives.

**HANAU, Sept. 15.** Yesterday the Princess Royal of Denmark, Consort to the Hereditary Prince, was happily delivered of a Prince.

**DRESDEN, Sept. 17.** Yesterday the Administrator renounced the Regency of this State, in Favour of his Nephew, the Elector, who this Day takes the Reins of Government as Duke of Saxony. As for what regards the Affairs of the Empire, that must still be transacted by the Prince-Administrator, until the Elector has attained his 19th Year, which will not be 'til the 23d of December, when he will be declared of Age, according to the Constitutions of the Golden Bull.

**WARSAW, Sept. 24.** Two new Confederacies are formed in Lithuania, which, from the Number and Quality of the Persons concerned, are extremely alarming. Prince Radzivil has called all his Troops together, to prevent their being drawn away by the Confederates, who have not yet undertaken any Thing considerable.

**DANTZICK, Sept. 26.** A Troop of about 300 Horse were appeared in this Province, unloaded several Corn Vessels on the Vistula, and required several Villages to furnish armed Men and Money.

**L O N D O N,**

**October 10.** It is reported that the India Company's Forces were upon the March to attack a rich Nabob, which would greatly enrich the Officers and the Company.

**OB. 11.** Last Night all the Streets, Lanes, and Avenues, leading to the Opera-House, in the Hay-Market, were lined with incredible Numbers of People, who stopped the Carriages of the Nobility, &c. and chafed them with No. 45, at the same Time obliging those of the Inside, to cry out, "Willers and Liberty."

**OB. 13.** The Arrangement of Business for the ensuing Season, is said to be thus: 1st, Contested Elections; 2d, Colony Affairs; 3d, The Reception, or Rejection of a certain great Patriot. Many Wagers are depending, that he will be demanded by the House, and take his Seat before the End of January next. Yesterday Dispatches, said to be of Importance, from their Excellencies General Gage, Sir Henry Moore, and Francis Bernard, Esquires, were received by the Halifax Packet Boat from New-York.

We hear one House in London, remits Half-yearly, no less than 80,000l. to Holland, for the Interest of Money which that Republic has in our Funds.

Yesterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an Order was made for lowering the Price of Bread a whole Assize, or Two-pence in a Peck-Loaf, to take Place To-morrow.

Yesterday the best Wheat sold at Bear-Key, under Five Shillings a Bushel; and it is thought, that from the great Fall of Wheat, that the Assize of Bread will, this Day, be fixed at One Shilling the Half-Peck Loaf.

They write from Leghorn, that Four additional Battalions of French Infantry, &c. had been landed from Marseilles and Toulon, in the Island of Corfica.

Several Officers, on Half-Pay, are employed to raise Recruits in the Scotch Highlands, to reinforce the Troops in Garrison of the East-India Company, A-board.

There is a Difference arisen between the Court of Vienna, and the Republic of Venice, on Account of some Tolls which have been established on the Side of the Tyroleze.

According to Letters from Gibraltar, the Merchants there, and at Minorca, are afraid of either sending Ships or Merchandise to Corfica, though the best Market in the Mediterranean, lest they should be seized by the French.

At Carlisle Fair, on the 19th ult. there was a great Shew of black Cattle, but not one Half of the Irish and Galloway Cattle sold, and none of the Highland Cattle, brought from Falkirk, as they could not get within 10s. a Head of what they colt at Falkirk.

By Letters from Yorkshire we learn, that the Harvest is well got in throughout that Country, and that the Prices of all Sorts of Grain are considerably fallen.

They write from Warfaw, that an Order had been published there for all Military Officers, who were in that City, and not in the Service, to quit the Place immediately.

According to Letters from Petersburg, a considerable Body of Russian Infantry, and several Squadrons of Russian Cavalry, are appointed to compose an Army of Observation on the Frontiers of the Empire nearest those of Turkey.

They advise from Hamburg, that the Court of Petersburg had prohibited the farther Exportation of Gunpowder from the Dominions of Russia.

**OB. 14.** They write from Constantinople, that the Russian Ambassador, who still continues there, is very assiduous in assuring the Grand Signior of the pacific Intentions of his Mistress, and endeavouring to penetrate into those of the Porte; but that all the Answer he can obtain, in respect of the great Levies, and other Military Preparations, now making, is, that they are intended for the Frontiers of Poland, in order to protect such as may fly into the Ottoman Territories in those Parts, from Insult.

By Letters from Gibraltar, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco, and the States of Algiers and Tunis, are not a little alarmed at the Invasion of Corfica by the French, from a Dread of the increasing Naval Power of that Nation in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Constantinople intimate, that the late Grand Vicer was deposed, because he always gave his Opinion in the Divan, for the Continuation of the Peace with all the Christian Powers, and could not be prevailed on to change his Sentiments.

And other Accounts, from the same Quarter, assert, that from all the Preparations going forward in the Turkish Empire, there was no Doubt of War being soon declared. It is certain that the Janissaries, and the Populace of Constantinople, loudly cry out for War, and have already occasioned some Tumults in that City, where they have also had Two Fires, which have done considerable Damage.

**OB. 15.** Her Majesty is now in the 8th Month of her Pregnancy, and in perfect Health. The Honourable Mr. Yorke is created an English Peer, and it is said will soon be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. Lord Chatham has resigned the Privy-Seal, and, it is said, intends next Week to resign his Pension. Lord Rochford is talked of to succeed Lord Hillsborough, as Secretary of State, and Lord Egmont to come in, in the room of Lord Shelburne, also that the Duke of Northumberland will be appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and President of the Royal Society; Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland; the Marquis of Lothian, one of the 16 Peers of ditto. The Duke of Gordon, to have a Green Ribbon. The Three last Places being vacant by the Death of the Earl of Marlon. Other Accounts say, Lord Charles Cavendish will be elected President of the Royal Society.

It is reported his Majesty (with the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland) will early next Summer visit his German Dominions, and the Court of Denmark. On Thursday the 13th, his Danish Majesty, having been just Nine Weeks in England, after taking an affectionate Leave of all the Royal Family, set out for Dover, on his Way to France. At Chatham, he viewed the Dock-Yard and Shipping, and at Dover, the Castle. On Friday the 14th, he embarked on board the Mary Yacht, and landed at Calais the same Afternoon. His affable and Princely Behaviour in England, gained him the universal Esteem and Good-will of the People of all Ranks. A little before his Departure, October the 10th, he gave at the Hay-Market, a Masquerade, which, for the Number and Dignity of the Company, the Richness, Variety, and Taste of the Dresses, the Grandeur and Beauty of the Scape, and the Elegance and Order with which the whole was pre-

pared and conducted, was the most splendid and magnificent that ever was seen in England, or perhaps any where else. The Number of Tickets delivered out, was not less than 3000, and from 25 to 30 Guineas a Ticket was offered and refused. Some of the Dresses cost 200l. besides Jewels, and the Quantity and Value of the Jewels was incredible. One Jeweller let out, for the Night, to the Amount of 100,000l. and it was thought, that there was to the Value of Two Millions Sterling in the Company. The Quantity of Gold and Silver Tissue, made into Indian, Persian, and Chinese Habits, with the Quantity of Diamonds with which they were decorated, is past Description, nothing but the actual View could convey an Idea of them. As to the Ladies, a more beautiful Group never appeared: In the choice of their Dresses, the whole Capacity of Female Taste and Elegance, was exerted. At 12, the Company unmasked to go to Supper; the Description of the Mahometan Paradise immediately rushed upon the Memory. The Sight in short was almost too dazzling to bear. The Stage was lined with crimson Velvet, beautifully illuminated round. A Profusion of Plate appeared in the Six Rooms set apart to Supper, and the Tables were covered with all imaginable Elegance. Unwards of 400 Waiters were employed, and hardly sufficient. Most of the Company staid the whole Night. No Gaming was allowed.

It is said his Danish Majesty, the Day before his Departure, converted some Time with Mr. Garrick, and gave him a Gold Box, studded with Diamonds, desiring him to receive it as a small Mark of the great Regard he had for his extraordinary Talents. He left 1000 Guineas to be distributed among the English Servants at St. James's, appointed to attend him during his Stay. He made Presents to the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; and to the Earl Talbot, Lord Steward, of a Ring each, of the Value of 1500l. He also laid out large Sums in the Purchase of Goods from different Manufactories.

A Gentleman, just from Berlin, informs, that it is currently reported there, that his Prussian Majesty had demanded of the King and Republic of Poland, the Whole of the Territory known by the Name of Prussia; alleging that though, for the Sake of Peace, his Royal Predecessor, Frederick the Great, accepted of a Part, instead of the Whole of his Dominions, yet that he his Successor was resolved to assert his Right to the Whole of Prussia. The same Gentleman adds, that his Prussian Majesty has an Army of 30,000 Men on the Frontiers of Poland, ready to maintain his Pretensions, if refused by the Diet, which he insists on being convoked for determining the Merits of his Demands.

**OB. 17.** Four additional Battalions of French Infantry were lately landed in Corfica. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of September, several Actions passed between the Corsicans and French, all of them to the Disadvantage of the latter, but by the French Account, all in their Favour. A Letter from Versailles says, the Corsicans had made several Attacks upon the Ports of the French Troops, but were always repulsed with Loss, and in the last Action had a great Number of their Men killed: Yet it is certain the French were worsted, nor can they any longer deny it, but affect to make light of it, saying, with a Shrug, it was no more than a Coup d'Essai, and that they shall soon revenge the Loss. A Letter from Corfica, dated September 25, gives a very modest Account of the Affair, acknowledging that the Advantages gained by the Corsicans had been exaggerated. He says that on the 11th, the Corsicans attacked and took by Assault, Penta, (then in the Hands of the French) one of the strongest Places in the Island, and made Prisoners 3 Officers, and 80 Soldiers. The French in those Quarters, about 200 Men, retired from Post to Post, and in Velcovato, were surprised on the Night of the 12th by Captain Salacetti, who had taken several Houses, when a Wound from a Musket-Ball, obliged him to retire. The Sieur Clement Paoli, also the same Night penetrated into Loreto; but his Troops, not listening to the Capitulation proposed by the French, were beginning to fire into the Houses, when the Inhabitants took the Part of the French, and immediately defended them; and Paoli, beginning to want Ammunition, was obliged to relinquish his Possession. On the 18th, it being resolved to drive the French from the Province of Ca'inca, the Corsicans began their March, which the French foreseeing, abandoned several Places, and retired; but the Sieur Paoli, with 200 Men, having seized the Bridge del Lago Banedetto, greatly incommoded them in their Retreat, and some were lost on each Side. The French having at last passed the River, re-united at Borgo, where they left a Garrison of 600 Men. The Corsicans did not immediately pursue them, but have since blocked them up. It is said the French have proposed a Suspension but have been refused. They have posted Corps at St. Marie del Orto, about Half-Way between Biguglia and Furiani, to preserve those Two Places. Thus Things were situate on the Side of Ca'inca. An Account of the Operations on the Side of Nebbio, where General Paoli has acted in Person, is impatiently expected.

According to Letters from Leghorn, General Paoli has destroyed several Magazines of the French in Corfica, whereby their Army is greatly distressed for Provisions. Letters from Paris mention, that the Court has determined to take several Regiments of Swiss Troops into Pay, to serve during the War with Corfica. [Surely the Swiss will not engage in such an infamous Service.]

from the Subscriber, living County, near Upper-Market-bay HORSE, Four Years a Half Hands high, brand B; he paces, trots, and head high, when rode.

id Horie, 10, as I may get thirty Shillings Reward, and if he be convicted, paid 100l. (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768. to the Subscriber, are her charge their respective Accounts further Notice. And, a Course of several Years extensive Credits, so as in considerable Sufferer thereby; unity and Forbearance, and a ies arising to Debtors in ge- nity of Cash in the Province, to take the necessary Steps to power at last reduced to the reparatory Step, towards col- lts. Those therefore who peedy Compliance with this ible and Expence attending very by Law.

HENRY CATON.

at the PRINTING- ADVERTISEMENTS, ance. Long Ones kinds of BLANKS, their proper BONDS WORK performed