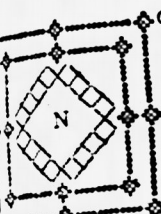


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1771.

GENICE, June 19.



NOTWITHSTANDING our Hopes of an Accommodation between the Turks and Russians, Hostilities still continue. According to our last Letters from the Levant the Russians have debarked a Number of Troops at the Island of Tenedos, situate to the South-East of Lemnos, in order to lay siege to the Castle which defends the Port, which is very proper to favour their projected Enterprise against the Rhodellles, from whence this Place is but a few leagues distant. This News is confirmed by Letters from Otranto.

L O N D O N.

25. Dispatches of a very private, and it is said of an important Nature have been sent to the Garrison of Gibraltar and Minorca, and all the Officers are now absent from their Quarters, are commended to return with all possible Expedition.

We are informed that in the next Session of Parliament, Prisoners for Debt will be so far relieved, that they are willing to give up their Effects to their Creditors, who will be released from Confinement. And Debtors, who have surrendered their all, will be released from Arrests. But the most severe Punishments will be inflicted on fraudulent Debtors, or such as refuse to give a Shilling from their Creditors.

Mr. C. we hear, was lately informed that he might have the next vacant Garter for asking; but he answered, that, when he recollected the Things upon whom the Order was hourly conferred, he thought it a Disgrace to any Man of Honour or Sensibility.

Mr. A. was arrested on Friday last, and taken from his House, Old Bond-Street, to the King's Bench Prison, where he remained some Days, unable to procure Bail, though the Debt was not very considerable; but he has since been released upon the Bail of his Uncle.

Letters from Poland, by Yesterday's Mail, advise, that the Turks had attacked a Body of 3000 Men, commanded by Prince Repnin, who were preparing to attack Giurgewo, and that the Russians, after defending themselves till Night, retreated to Bucharesk, after losing a great Number of Men.

The Commander on the Jamaica Station, has lately sent home, requesting some more Ships to be sent out, as the Spaniards shew Signs of committing Hostilities.

Tuesday Night Orders were sent down to Portsmouth and Chatham, to fit out several more Men of War as soon as possible, which we hear are to sail with some others (sitting out there before) to the West-Indies, it being strongly suspected that the French have some Design on those Islands, which are already at War within themselves, and it is pretty certain that they have been the Promoters of it; it is also said that some of the Men of War are to be stationed some Time at Virginia, and the rest at S. Carolina.

It is said that the late Dispute between the French Ambassador's Servants and the Constables, at a Publick-House in Crown-Court, Westminster, cannot be settled, and in all probability will be the Foundation for a War, a Messenger having been sent to Paris for Instructions how the Ambassador is to proceed further in the Affair, who returned from thence Yesterday.

It is the Opinion of the Politicians at the West-End of the Town, that England will be at War with both France and Spain before the Expiration of Eight Months. [London Packet.]

Some Propositions of a very singular Nature relative to the Ministry, will shortly be presented to a great Personage by some leading Men in the Minority. [Ibid.]

The following is the King of Sweden's Speech, at the Opening of the Diet, on Wednesday the 25th of June, and is looked upon as a Master-piece of Eloquence.

MOST noble, most reverend, trusty and well beloved, the Men who compose the Four Orders of the Swedish People. Every Thing at this present Moment, even the very Place I occupy, calls to my Mind, as it does to yours, our great and common Loss. When the States of the Kingdom terminated their last Assembly, they beheld in this Place a King, respected and beloved, surrounded by affectionate Subjects, and Three Sons, who distinguished them the Advantage of giving him the strongest Proofs of their Veneration and their Love. In the stead of a sight so affecting, you now behold only Three Orphans, overwhelmed with Grief, who mingle their Tears with yours, and whose Wounds bleed afresh at the sight of those which seem to rend your Hearts.

The Tears of Subjects are the most glorious Monuments that can be raised to the Memory of a good King. Those which you shed this Day, are a Spur to me that animates me to Virtue; and an Encouragement

to merit, after the Example of a Father so sincerely regretted, your Attachment and Confidence, by Clemency and Goodness.

I shall say nothing here about the Transactions of Government, since your last Meeting. You will be informed of them by the Pieces that shall be communicated to you. My Absence did not permit me to effect any Thing for the publick Good; however, if we have the Happiness now to see Peace reign at home and abroad, Friendship preserved, and Confidence securely established with the Neighbours and oldest Allies of this Kingdom, these are the Fruits of the Prudence and Wisdom of Administration, to which I am glad to testify publicly here my Acknowledgment.

As to the Object of the present Assembly, I think I need not say any Thing about it. You know what the great Change that has happened in this State requires of you; you know your Rights, and it is to exert them that you are here convoked. For that End, I wish you the Blessing of Heaven, that Peace and Unity may preside in all your Councils, and lead them to a happy Issue.

Born and educated among you, I learnt from my earliest Youth to love the Country, to consider it as the greatest Happiness to be a Swede, and as the greatest Glory to be the first Citizen of a free Country.

All my Designs will be fulfilled, if the Resolutions you are going to pass, contribute to strengthen the Felicity, Glory, and Independence of this Nation; to see it happy, is the first Object of my Wishes; to govern it free and independent, is the last End of my Ambition.

Do not think, my dear Swedes, that these are empty Professions, belied, perhaps, by the secret Motions of my Heart; they are the faithful Expressions of what that Heart feels; too upright not to be sincere; too haughty to be ever false to its Engagements.

I have seen several Countries; I have endeavoured to attain a Knowledge of their Morals, their Form of Government; the Situation more or less advantageous of their People. I have found, that it is neither arbitrary Power in the Hands of the Prince; nor Luxury and Magnificence; nor Treasures amassed by Covetousness, that can render the Subjects happy; that can become so only by Concord, and the Love of the Country. It then depends solely on yourselves to be the happiest Nation on Earth. Let this Duty be distinguished for ever in our Annals by the Sacrifice of every private View; of every Rancour of personal Jealousy, to the grand Interest of the publick Weal. I shall, on my Side, contribute to the utmost of my Power to conciliate your divided Minds; to reunite your Hearts alienated from each other, that this Affair may become, with the Blessing of the Most High, the Era of a permanent Felicity to this Kingdom.

I assure you all, and every one in particular, of my Royal Good-will and Protection.

Extract of a Letter from Windsor, July 26, copied from an Evening Paper of Saturday.

As to the Ceremonial, you knew as much of it before it took Place as we do now; you will perhaps wish to hear a few of the Occurrences of the Day.

After Dinner the new Regulation of the Lord Steward took Place about the Scramble; as it was thought a better Plan of Oeconomy to carry the Victuals to the Mob, than to let the Mob come to the Victuals. Accordingly the Windows of the Castle were thrown open; and the Provisions tossed out to the gaping Crowd below. A Cloud of Hams, Chickens, Palties, Haunches, and Delicacies of every Kind, with Knives, Forks, Plates, Table-Cloths and Napkins, their Campaigns, darkened the Air. This was succeeded by Showers of Liquor; some conveyed in Bottles perily corked, but the greater Part in Rain. The Scramble was more diverting than any Part of the preceding Farce. You would see one stooping for a Fowl, and a great Ham falling plump on his Back; and another having a Fork stuck in his Shoulder, and another looking up to secure himself from more of the Arrows thus flying by Day, received a cream'd Apple-Pye full in his Face. A Beef-eater having lost his Cap in the Scuffle, had his Lofs repaired by a Venison Pasty falling inverted upon his Head. A Bargeman who had just fetured a noble Haunch of Venison, was retiring as fast as he could with his Booty, and ran with it full against the Back of Lord —, and made an Image of the Gridiron, that all the Mob, after they ceased their Laughter, cried out, Smoke the Merry Andrew.

Our Inn-keepers and Inhabitants are more disappointed than any, for they asked so extravagantly before the Day for Lodgings, Provisions, and Accommodations; that you have a Bed, Stabling, and every Convenience, where you please, and for what you please. I must inform you, that Two or Three Days before the Installation, it was almost impossible for any of the Inhabitants to get Provisions at any Rate, as every Thing was kept for this Day; so that we had like to have starved in the Midst of Plenty, but fortunately for us, the Melancholy News arrived that a Brother of the Queen was dead, and the Installation

would be postponed. Immediately the Price of Provisions sunk almost to nothing; and had the Report continued for many Hours, the Ceremony of throwing Provisions out of Window would have begun sooner than to Day.

As I have been generally entertained with the Folly of this Festival, it is with pain I mention, that it has been concluded with a serious Riot, in which there has been much Mischief.

August 1. The Duke of N. —, we hear, would be very happy to compromise Matters with Administration, so as to come into play with them; something introductory to that End is now in Agitation.

August 2. An American Governor has already made Application by his Friends here, for leave to return. We hear another Petition, Address, and Remonstrance, is already resolved on, by that respectable Body the Livery of London, who so lately vanquished ministerial Influence, with a Spirit that will merit the Thanks, Love, and Admiration of future Ages.

The Artificers in Portsmouth Yard work one Tide extraordinary every Day, to get forward the naval Preparations.

An Evening Paper says, the following Intelligence may be depended on: Four more Men of War are to be sent from some of our Out-Ports, to join Admiral Harland in the East-Indies. The like Number are to reinforce Sir George Pococke at Jamaica. A Squadron of Force is to be sent into the South Seas, and several Cruisers are to be employed in the Baltic, and other Places.

A Squadron of Six Men of War and Two Frigates, is now fitting out at Chatham.

Four Men of War of 64 Guns each are now fitting out at Plymouth to cruise in the Bay of Biscay. It is said the Honourable Captain Barrington will have the Command.

We are credibly informed, that the Spaniards are making the greatest naval Preparations at Cadiz and Carthagena; and are continually exporting Men and Arms to their Settlements in the South Seas; and on the Continent of South America.

The Portland Man of War of Fifty Guns, Captain Elliot, is ordered to be fitted out as fast as possible for the West-Indies; the Favourite, Captain Biggs, and the Falcon, Captain Baines, are ordered for the same Place.

Wednesday all the Knights of the Garter that remained in Town set out for Windsor, with a prodigious Number of the Nobility and Gentry, of both Sexes.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands has made Application for the Protection of his Government.

Yesterday a Council was summoned to meet this Day at St. James's, on some Affairs of great Importance.

The Thoughts of the Intelligent are now placed upon an approaching War, and we are assured, the commencing Hostilities, with a neighbouring Power, is the serious Advice of some leading Members in our Councils.

We are told that the Ministry have in Agitation a grand Stroke to play off against the Enemies of Great-Britain; which it is thought (even by their Opponents) will in case of a War effectually throw the Balance of Popularity into his Scale.

August 3. Advice is received that the Empress of Russia has rejected Seven of the Articles of Peace drawn up for Ratification between Russia and the Porte.

It is said some very displeasing Accounts were received on Saturday Night in an Express from the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

August 6. They write from Plymouth, that the Regiment lying in the Barracks at the Dock there, has Orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for North-America.

Another Remonstrance to the King is in Contemplation, wherein it is said the Lord Chamberlain's Letter to the Citizens, with their consequential Reception at St. James's will have a capital Place.

It was reported this Morning that very satisfactory Answers have been received by our Ministry from the Court of Versailles and Madrid, regarding certain Cases now upon the Point of being happily terminated.

We hear it is in Contemplation at the Admiralty Board to Advance the Pay of Midshipmen and petty Officers on board the Royal Navy.

The young King of Sweden is to be crowned at Upsal on the 3d of September next.

Letters from Paris mention, that to such a Height are the publick Disputes in that Metropolis arrived, that the King has doubled his Body-Guards; for there is great Reason to suspect that there are yet Des-miens left in France.

Russia, emboldened by her late numerous Successes over the Turks, and particularly those on the Banks of the Danube, &c. has grown very haughty in her Conventions with the Porte about a Peace. It is now insisted on, on the Side of Russia, that in Case of a Cessation of Arms, all the immense Tracts of Land, and consequently all the Navigation, North of the Black Sea, shall be immediately ceded to her.