

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1774.

BRESLAU, Jan. 9.

THE theatre of war in Poland will, it is probable, soon be changed, as 30,000 Russians are on march, it is said, to crush the confederates this winter.

MADRID, Jan. 15. Notwithstanding the accommodations of this court with that of London, our ministry assemble frequently; and their project is, to put the forces of this crown, both by sea and land, upon the most respectable footing.

From the DANUBE, Jan. 25. Authentic advices from several places formally contradict those from Poland, which represented a peace between Russia and the Porte as at the door. It seems to be a thing wished for by both parties, but, at the same time, the formidable preparations they are making is a sure sign of the continuation of the war.

FRANCKFORT, Jan. 31. Letters from Saxony advise, that the want of provisions there is so great, that hundreds of persons of all ages are begging their bread; and that the inhabitants are reduced to that distress, that they make bread of acorns and of roots, which occasions diseases, from which the most fatal consequences are to be apprehended.

HAGUE, Jan. 31. According to the letters from Vienna, a courier returned there lately from Petersburg, with the answer of that court to some dispatches sent thither some time ago relative to the terms of reconciliation between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. This answer is couched in very polite terms, and expresses great satisfaction and gratitude on the part of the Empress of Russia, for the pains which the Emperor and the Empress Queen had taken to promote her reconciliation with the Turks; but, at the same time, her Imperial Majesty declares, that she cannot consent to accept the terms proposed by the Grand Signior, but is determined to abide by the ultimatum which she communicated to the court of Vienna long ago, and from which she is resolved not to depart, especially as the Porte had declared war against her on very slight pretences, and without any just reason. The ultimatum abovementioned, it is said, contains, that Crimea, Budzisc Tartary, and in general all that tract of land, as far as the left shore of the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea, shall continue for ever under the dominion of Russia; that this power shall enjoy a free navigation upon the Black Sea, have possession of the Town of Asoph, and be indemnified for the expences she has incurred by the present unjust war, &c. This answer is sent to Constantinople, so that till the return of the courier, it is impossible to know the determination of the Porte, or form a judgment of peace being restored, notwithstanding the assertions of the news papers.

PARIS, Feb. 4. According to our advices from Copenhagen, the Court keeps very secret all the proceedings relative to the late revolution, especially the motives that gave rise to it. The commission appointed to enquire into this affair, is composed of one member from each department of government, and they have full power to examine what witnesses they think proper, and all the papers of the prisoners. The public is extremely impatient to have the necessary elucidation of this extraordinary event; and it is said that the Court will publish a manifesto, in order to justify its conduct to all Europe. The public in general are of opinion, that this manifesto will not make its appearance very speedily; and, in the mean time, it is suspected that ambition, the thirst after government, and the spirit of revenge, have been the principal motives which brought about this extraordinary revolution.

L O N D O N,

Feb. 8. When the Queen of Denmark was seized, the conspirators tied her hands behind, which being told to the King, affected him very much, and must convince the world, that the Dowager gave orders for it. None but a woman could order a Queen to be thus treated.

If the Queen of Denmark should at last be restored safe to her family, and the King should be found really incapable of the government, yet it cannot stand with the honour of the King of Great Britain to suffer the Queen Dowager to hold the regency. He must take an active part against her, if he has the feelings of an uncle, or values the reputation of a great King.

It is certain that all the Spanish regiments in Old Spain are in motion, and that this fact is not denied by certain persons here; but in excuse they say, that this is the time when the Spanish government changes the garrisons of their several fortified towns.

It is said there is a very considerable party in Denmark which espouses the cause of the Queen, attributing all the present mischief to the influence which the Dowager mother has over her son; and whatever is the fate of the unhappy Queen, the people seem determined no longer to endure the intrigues of the double Cabinet. *Imprisonment is never been a telecilla*

in politics, but no government can subsist under a double Cabinet.

Feb. 11. The King of Denmark, we hear, has sent his Majesty private advice, that he had no way to save the Queen's life but by consenting to her imprisonment. The Danish Monarch has not obtained a safe channel for corresponding explicitly with England; and this, we hear, is the reason why no accounts are published in London by authority.

Feb. 13. Yesterday 23 deserters were conducted by a sergeant's guard to Gravesend, in order to be sent to some of the regiments abroad for life; which punishment, it is said, will be inflicted on all deserters for the future.

It is said a certain great personage has declared an opinion with respect to a future plan of politics, which has convinced a late favourite that his political influence expired on Saturday last.

The friends to Lord North boast, in every company, that as he is now at liberty himself, the people will see there never was a greater friend to freedom, and doubt not but he will shortly be called the Patriot Minister.

It is said in Windsor, that the Duchess of Cumberland has rallied her sister the Duchess of Gloucester, upon her being disconsolate in the absence of her Lord; "What do you mourn for, says she, you have got what you wanted; you married for a title, and that cannot leave you; a title, like the soul, can never die; come cheer up, my dear sister, and let the world see us the merry wives of Windsor."

The fatal moment is at length arrived, and the Princess Dowager has paid the last sad debt of nature; I would therefore hope, that not only the news writers, but politicians of all denominations, who have so long filled the public prints, and disturbed the peace of private companies, by their continued clamours, will so far shew themselves to be possessed of reason and humanity, as to cease their murmurings at the conduct of a person, who is now beyond the reach of their utmost resentment. However just their former accusations against her may have been, let them now remember, that the hand of death has cast a veil over her crimes, and it would be unmanly, ungenerous and unchristian, to endeavour to draw it aside. A strict adherence to that established maxim, *nil de mortuis nisi bonum*, was never more necessary than at present; and, if no other consideration can tempt them to be silent, let me at least persuade them to reflect a moment on the present unhappy and distracted state of the Royal Family; his Majesty, it is universally known, was deservedly admired for his filial attachment to his deceased mother, and the loss of a parent to him at least respectable; the precarious situation of his Royal sister in Denmark; the late imprudent conduct of one of his brothers, and the hourly expected death of the other, these are, surely, sufficient cause of affliction to the best of Kings, without any addition being made to his anxiety, by our expressing even the smallest satisfaction at this melancholy event.

We are assured that her late Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, expended, first and last, upon her elegant gardens at Kew, not less than 100,000 l. exclusive of wages to gardeners, &c. a prodigious sum! but rationally and judiciously expended, not only for the purposes of ornament and pleasure, but for promoting the useful study of botany; it being said, she was possessed of every species of tree and plant that could be collected throughout the known world.

Extract of a Letter from Shoreham in Sussex.

"A very extraordinary personage has lately appeared here, whose character, history, and discourse, have much amazed us. He was taken up for charity, in a trading vessel, on the coast of Holland; he calls himself an Englishman, though he speaks the language but indifferently, which will not seem strange when you have heard his story.

He is now eighty years of age; when he was no more than twenty, having lost his parents, reduced what fortune he had, and meeting with a very severe disappointment in love, he resolved to relinquish the world, but he preferred solitude to self-murder. To accomplish his design, he laid out the chief remainder of his fortune in books, and then embarked for the Isle of Candensis, in the Frozen Sea, in July, anno Domini 1712.

"In this place he continued to lead the life of an hermit till the age of fifty, when (he says) he found himself impelled by an irresistible impulse to revisit his native country; which, though friendless, void of money, and so far advanced in years, he was persuaded he should be able to effect. The cause of this strong prepossession was a vision which he saw for several nights successively, assuring him that it was his destiny to rectify what yet remained imperfect in his country's practice of religion, which yet had been the whole study of his retirement.

"Accordingly, having contrived to get conveyed to the continent, he set out on foot in the year 1742, and continued his walk for thirty years, through Russia, Prussia, Germany and the Netherlands, subsisting all the while upon charity, not dismayed at the insurmountable obstacles he met with, being convinced that

he should arrive here at last, though he knew (for he pretends to inspiration) that it would not be till some previous attempts had been made to those regulations which he is the instrument to finish.

"I have been desirous to know what could be the substance of his pretences, but can get no more from him than distant hints, that there are faults in the education of our clergy, and in our articles of religion; He says, he shall not explain himself more fully, till he is more universally known. I have not time to send many more particulars of him by this post. His dress is not less extraordinary than his history; it consists of a motley patched mixture of the habits of the kingdoms which he has passed through; he wears no shoes, nor lies on any bed but the ground; his beard is very long and white; his voice clear and sonorous; his gait, considering his years and adventures, amazingly firm. He says, he is sure he shall not die till his purpose is fully effected."

"I have sent you, I believe, the very earliest account of this amazing character, who will soon, I fancy, be sufficiently talked of. Whether or no he is an impostor, time will certainly discover. But; I assure you, he relates this with such unvarying firmness and apparent veracity, as staggers the most incredulous. He proposes having his history drawn up at full length, as soon as possible, to be made public; to every article of which he promises to wear before any magistrate. Large subscriptions are already begun, not only for his support, but for the prosecution of the abovementioned work.

Feb 15. It is an undoubted fact, that an Indian sent over by Heider Ally, to execute a commission of importance with the Directors of the East India Company, has been arrested for a considerable sum of money by order of the House, and is now actually confined in the King's Bench prison. A gentleman of spirit and abilities he is, we hear, got the man's papers, which are to be published; when, it is expected, a scene will be opened so detrimental to the Company, that a parliamentary enquiry will be the immediate consequence.

A correspondent observes, that he most sincerely rejoices to find the Parliament intends to make a serious enquiry into the conduct and management of the East India affairs; for, after examining the different revolutions brought about in that country since the year 1759; after comparing the different stories told by different plunderers, it appears, says our correspondent, that the conduct of our countrymen in that quarter of the world is cruel, mercenary, bloody and tyrannical. And considering the knavish petty larceny of the Company's servants at home, it is high time, adds our correspondent, for a parliamentary stop to be put to practices which disgrace us as Christians, as Men, and as Britons.

It is asserted, that news of a very interesting nature is arrived from the coast of Coromandel. Heider Ally, driven to the last extremity, has made a very disadvantageous peace with the Marattoes, who have made insolent demands for the Chout-upon the Company. An army of 60,000 horse, with 80 battalions of disciplined infantry, were, when the letters came off, advancing slowly towards the Carnatic.

The advices add, that 200,000 horse, of the same nation, have filed off towards Orissa. Suja Dowla, afraid of the growing power of the Marattoes, has offered to the Council of Calcutta, to enter into an offensive and defensive treaty with the Company.

It is positively asserted, that Col. Luttrell has actually wrote to Lord North, desiring the nominal employment of the Children hundred, for the purpose of vacating his seat in Parliament.

It is thought that the desired alteration in the marriage act will be carried in spite of all opposition, as also that no bill whatsoever is intended to be brought into the House, adverse to the wishes of a matrimonial delinquent, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary.

It is expected that the Lord Mayor's refusal of a Common Hall will produce new commotions in the city, as a strong body of malecontents have already begun to form themselves under a leader of proved abilities and most extensive fame.

Feb. 26. We learn from Dantzick, that the Prussian troops continue not only to demand larger contributions than before, but that they likewise occupy all the avenues of that city, by which they prevent corn being brought thither; and all the neighbouring inhabitants are forbid to carry corn to Dantzick, on pain of having it confiscated. It is to be feared, that the corn sent from Poland this year will not be very considerable, for it is assured, that in the territory of Marienbourg, the sending of corn to Dantzick is prohibited.

Feb. 27. Private letters from the East Indies give authentic intelligence, that a new Indian war is actually begun with the English, though this news is suppressed with all possible care. All the troubles are attributed to the private machinations of the French in those parts.

Feb. 28. A gentleman of veracity, who is just arrived from Copenhagen, says, when he left that city, every thing was in the greatest confusion, not a day or night passed but murders were committed, and houses

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AND WILSON.
Mar 21 1774
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