

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1772.

Annapolis, April 25, 1772. M P O R T E D, ment of Goods from most rring Towns in Britain, and iber, at the Store next Door, Wholesale or Retail, upon Cash or short Credit.

There is a small Assortment of powered Mullin Aprons and

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

May 4, 1772. The Ship Molly, William May, then lying at Bendis, Two; the one named ROBERT a Barber and Peruke maker, s high, wears his own Hair behind: Had on when he Coat and Buckskin Breeches, Oilskin. The other named Trade a House Carpenter and Height as the former, wears and is pitted with the Small-coloured Coat and dirty Buck- er takes up the above Ser- in any Jail within this Province Pounds Reward, or Thirty eides what the Law allows; the Province Five Pounds for

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Annapolis, April 13, 1772. Intends leaving this Province rsons who are indebted unto their respective Debts by the, or all lawful Means will be me; and all those who have e, are requested to send in ey may be adjusted.

JOSEPH SELBY. per has a Quantity of Ladies ng Saddles: Also Chaife Har- will dispose of on very rea- ly Money only.

A LOTTERY 1000 DOLLARS, SECURING THE DOCK IN APOLIS.

Table with 2 columns: Dollars, Dollars. Rows: 2000 - is - 2000, 1000 - is - 1000, 500 - are - 1000, 250 - are - 1000, 100 - are - 500, 50 - are - 500, 20 - are - 500, 10 - are - 500, 4 - are - 3000.

10000 Dollars. Dollars. 2000 - is - 2000, 1000 - is - 1000, 500 - are - 1000, 250 - are - 1000, 100 - are - 500, 50 - are - 500, 20 - are - 500, 10 - are - 500, 4 - are - 3000.

HEME, there are more than a Prize, and the Prizes are on of Fifteen per Cent. but as them very valuable, it is not cets will very soon be disposed eat Number of them are already

egin on the Second Monday in if sooner full, in the Presence. agers at least, and as many of use to attend.

e, Mess. Lancelot Jacques, Wil- in Paca, Thomas Johnson, Thomas ase, James Tilghman, William John Brice, Charles Wallace, mas Harwood, John Clayman, omas Brooke-Hodgkin, William William Deards, James Brice, er, Dundas, John Galloway, Samuel Harvey Howard; who d be upon Oath for the faith- r Trust.

ill be published in the Gazette, to be paid in One Month after. t demanded within Six Months enerously given for the Emola-

S may be had of any of the

at the PRINTING- ADVERTISEMENTS. Long Ones, most kinds of BLANKS, their proper BOND- NG-WORK performed

V E N I C E, March 14.

SCLAVONIAN merchant hired two porters to work on his fish-pond, and, after dismissing them in the evening, and giving them orders to come to work again next morning, he missed his purse. On their coming in the morning he accused them of the robbery, which they denying, he ordered a cauldron of water to be boiled, into which he threw a piece of iron, and holding his pistol at the throat of one of the workmen, ordered him to take it out, saying, if he was innocent, he would be unhurt. The poor wretch, obliged to obey, took it out, but his arm was in such a miserable state, that the nails came off his fingers, and he was almost dead; on which the merchant said he was satisfied he was guilty, and should be punished for it. This affair coming to the ears of the Magistracy, they have ordered the barbarous Sclavonian merchant to be arrested, who will be punished for his monstrous barbarity.

CRACOW, March 15. The King's Uhlans took 29 Lithuanian Confederates the 12th of this month, near kawina, who were going to Tyniec, and some hours afterwards they took seven more; among these prisoners is one of the Confederates Counsellors, three Captains of Horse, and two under officers, all young unexperienced men. The Confederates Under Marshals Walewski, Radzimenski, Dzierzbicki, Prince Sapieba, Graczy, Littecoski, Kossacowski, and others, resolved the next day to attack the different corps of the Russian and Polish troops posted on the two banks of the Vistula to observe them, and in some measure to keep them blocked up in Tyniec; accordingly, while 800 men, horse and foot, who had passed the Vistula early in the morning, were attacking Col. de Lange, who was with his men near Smierconca, 500 or 600 Confederates fell upon Gen. Branicki, who was near Kobyzyn, about half a mile from Tyniec. The action was very warm on both sides. Gen. Lumarow joined Col. de Lange, and attacked the Confederates with such fury, that they were obliged to seek security by getting to their boats, which they did in such disorder, that many of them were drowned. Gen. Branicki likewise beat the Confederates who attacked him, and put them to flight, pursuing them till they were under the cannon of Tyniec. These two generals, in this action, gave convincing proofs of their valour, and their troops of their undaunted courage. This affair cost the Confederates 200 men killed or drowned. Our list consists only of one Captain of the Uhlans killed, and two subaltern officers with some soldiers wounded. The Russians had only some men wounded, among whom were none of their officers.

WARSAW, March 25. The 23d of this month, the General Zarembo appeared at the head of his corps before Petrikau, with the design of surprizing Col Lapuchin, who was posted there to cover this capital on that side. Col. Lapuchin having received a re-enforcement from Col. Drewitz the evening before, replied to Zarembo's summons, by ordering Col. Drewitz's detachment to take him in flank, while he himself attacked him in front. After an engagement which lasted for three hours, the Confederates were at last forced to give way to the courage of the Russians, and to seek their safety in flight, leaving 300 hussars dead on the field of battle, among whom were two officers. Eleven were made prisoners, and conducted to Petrikau. Zarembo retired towards Stolknick.

The Court of Versailles has recalled all the French officers who had entered into the service of the Confederates. The new Confederacy, formed by the Sieur Opaleski, in the palatinate of Cujavia, against the Russian troops, makes it feared that those troops will be thereby induced to commit open hostilities, from which they have hitherto abstained. Opaleski, in his manifesto, expresses himself in these terms: "Though we have already given them all that we have, yet they are not satisfied: they demand of every farmer a sum of money, a man, a portion of cattle, and a bed. The noble then having nothing left but their sabres, and the peasants their flails, wherewith to oppose force by force."

PRAGUE, March 28. The situation of this kingdom will be the same. In several of the circles the inhabitants are forced to supply the want of bread by eating the bark of trees, &c. they devour also all the horses, dogs, and cats they can catch. This dreadful famine concealed as much as possible; but a dismal mortality has arisen from it. Above 100,000 persons are reckoned to have died of it within the space of a year, and, according to the report of the circles, 4,000 now die in eight days time.

L O N D O N,

April 14. Yesterday, at four o'clock, came on in the House of Commons, a motion made by Col. Burgoyne, for a select Committee to be appointed to enquire into the nature and state of the East-India Company, and the affairs in the East Indies. Mr. Burgoyne said, the reason of his wishing to have a select Committee

appointed was, that a Committee of the whole House could not go through it so minutely, especially as it was now almost the end of the session, whereas a select Committee might sit the whole summer. The Colonel was seconded in his motion by Sir William Meredith, who shewed the necessity of such an enquiry, as millions of people were under the greatest distress. He related a story that happened in the Roman Senate, where a great man brought home with him three hundred thousand pounds, one hundred thousand pounds of which he was satisfied with for himself, another hundred thousand he gave to bribe the Senate, and the third hundred thousand he gave among the dumb votes. Sir William was answered by Mr. Thomas Townshend, who spoke very strongly against the enquiry being made by a select Committee, saying, it was nothing more than putting the affair into the hands of Government, and therefore that he would sooner wish to see it in the hands of the Board of Trade or the Privy Council, than in a select Committee; as the latter, he said, would be answerable for their proceedings, but a select Committee could not. He added, that he thought they should have had this enquiry brought in by Administration, as there was something alluded to in the King's Speech; but that three months were now elapsed since the session began, and no notice had been taken of it, excepting by an honourable gentleman independent of Administration. Lord North spoke next, and said, he was glad to find the affairs of the East Indies taken up by a gentleman unconnected with Administration; that a bill had been brought in by one of the Directors, which he thought was much more proper than if brought in by Administration; but that he certainly should be for making the enquiry by a select Committee, and should have been for it the first day of the session, as he always thought it the most proper mode. Lord Irnham, Col. Luttrell, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Burke, objected to the enquiry being made by a select Committee, saying, they might as well have no enquiry at all, for that the select Committees never came in their enquiries to any thing, and therefore that the appointing one tended only to deceive the people, and would be ineffectual. Sir George Colebrook said, that, as one of the Directors, he could not but vote for an enquiry. Col. Barre said, an enquiry ought to be made, as more cruelties had been practised in that country than even in Spain; but he condemned Administration for not bringing on the enquiry before. The noble Lord told us (said he) that the beginning of the session he was in confusion, in the middle too we were in confusion, and we shall end in confusion; but, however, as I have always been for an enquiry, I am glad to accept this rather than none. The bill however now proposed to be brought in will give little more relief to that large wound, which I can scarcely find words in the English language to describe, than a bit of ladies sticking-plaster. Mr. Dempster spoke next, and objected greatly to the enquiry by the select Committee, saying, he was sure it would end in nothing; that he remembered a few of those Committees, but never found they came to any thing; and therefore that a Committee of the whole House would be properest. After a long debate, which lasted till eleven o'clock, the question being called for, the motion was carried without a division. Mr. Sullivan then presented to the House his bill, relative to the East India Company, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 4th of May.

April 18. The face of affairs in Denmark is greatly clearing up, respecting the reigning Queen. Since the arrival of the last messenger on Tuesday, their Majesties have, for the first time, spoke of the state of things at Copenhagen before their principal people in waiting, and in such a manner, as if the clouds would be succeeded by a speedy sunshine, and a clear and serene sky.

It is not known whether any political business between the Courts of London and Petersburg, relative to the war with the Porte, was the occasion of the frequent interviews at Rome between the Duke of Gloucester and Count Orlov, the Russian General; but it is certain their meetings were frequent, and often private, and that also their respective Secretaries were engaged by his Royal Highness and the General in a long epistolary intercourse.

Letters received by the last Dutch mail remark, that his Britannic Majesty had actually ordered all his electoral troops of Hanover to assemble immediately at Hamburg. This advice was received from the river Elbe on the 27th of last month; and as the town of Hamburg is situated, so that a few thousand troops, quartered there and in its neighbourhood, may, with great facility, take possession of all his Danish Majesty's dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himself of the troubles reigning at present in Copenhagen, to seize and make himself master of such Danish dominions as may lie contiguous to the electoral dominions of Hanover.

A gentleman lately arrived from Dunkirk says, that during three weeks stay at that place, no less than 400 sheep arrived there from different parts of England in smuggling vessels.

It is generally believed, that the seals will be offered to Lord Camden, on the same terms the present Chancellor holds them; which, if his Lordship declines, it is said that Lord Chief Justice De Grey will then be complimented with them.

Great complaints are made here in England of the dearness of provisions, and not without sufficient reason; but at Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and several other places in France, at this present time meat sells at the price of twenty-pence per pound English money.

We are informed, that a great person, in imitation of the King of Sweden, intends to order 50,000 l. to be laid out in buying corn, to be given to poor families who are ashamed to let their straits be known.

Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; declared, in a certain House, that no man paid a greater regard to the landed interest and to the farmers and graziers in general than himself; that any oppressive measures would give him the greatest anxiety; but the cries of the poor made it absolutely necessary that something be immediately done, in order to lower the price of provisions; and that the only speedy way to do it would be, to fix a price upon those commodities, and compel the persons who withhold them to bring them to market; monopolizing farms, he said, was a very great evil, and should be seriously considered. To which Lord North answered, that he would support such motions with all his interest; and that he was surprised to find, especially in a Christian country, men so unmerciful; as to withhold the necessaries of life from the poor.

The French Ambassador was on Wednesday at St. James's. It is reported that he has lately received advices, which contain fresh and strong assurances from the King his master of the pacific inclinations of that Monarch, and his steady resolution to adopt no measures against his Britannic Majesty, which may tend to interrupt the mutual peace of the two kingdoms.

Lord Halland, it is said, will speedily be appointed President of the Council, in the room of Lord Gower, who goes to Ireland in the room of Lord Townshend, who comes over to preside at the Ordnance Board of this kingdom.

It is reported that Struensee, being put to the torture, confessed all; and his confession being carried to an unfortunate great personage, she, in the confusion of grief, flame, and despair, signed it; so that a divorce is to proceed immediately upon this event. The British Ambassador has made a demand of the person of the Queen, but no answer is yet given.

Lord Mansfield, being asked lately how he relished literary abuse, and particularly what he thought of Junius's attacks upon his character, laughingly replied, "I am glad that the Patriots have got something to please them; and if they only leave the government of the nation to the King's friends, we shall never dispute with them about the government of the news-papers."

The reports of the affront which the Duke of Gloucester received at Rome, are said to have arisen from the following circumstance. The Pretender meeting the Duke one day in publick, bowed to him, which the Duke returned only with great coolness, as he did not immediately recognize the Chevalier's person; however, meeting him a second time in publick, the Duke complaisantly apologized, and interested himself so much in the Chevalier's favour, as to hint that a pension was in great forwardness for him in this kingdom; but just as matters were in a right train, the Pretender, knowing the Duke was to pay a visit on a particular day, took care to stop him in his carriage, and the Duke's servants being ordered to make way for the King of England, immediately obeyed. The Pope hearing of the matter, commanded the Pretender to keep his house during the Duke's stay in Rome, and the Chevalier, besides that mortification, will go without an income, which would have been very useful in his circumstances.

The last Paris Gazette mentions, that, by a vessel from the coast of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people descended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the river Gambia, and have committed several hostilities against the English, whom they threaten to dispossess of the Gold Coast, which they assert was part of the territories of their forefathers.

The above people, says the French account, are exceedingly powerful; rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the cultivation of cotton, corn, and tobacco, and the breeding of cattle, and no strangers to the profits made by the gold, ivory, and slave trade; from which, and their intrepid bravery, it is thought that they will become very troublesome neighbours to the subjects of Great Britain.

It is generally thought that the Court of Copenhagen, to avoid the disgrace of being compelled into a surrender of the Queen, will deliver her up, before our fleet sails from the Downs, and give a real act of necessity the appearance of inclination.

The Danish Ambassador has, we hear, made a formal demand with respect to the destination of the fleet now fitting out, and, from a late intimacy which his Excellency has contracted with Prince Masserano, it is conjectured, that, if we proceed to hostilities against his nation, the Spaniards, who only want a tolerable