

of a LOTTERY
1500 DOLLARS,
AND SECURING THE DOCK IN
NAPOLIS.

Dollars.	Dollars.
of - 2005 - is - 2000.	
of - 1000 - is - 1000	
of - 500 - are - 1000	
of - 250 - are - 1000	
of - 100 - are - 500	
of - 50 - are - 500	
of - 20 - are - 500	
of - 10 - are - 500	
of - 4 - are - 3000	

ickets, at Two Dollars }
amount to } 10000

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

will certainly begin on Thursday
next, in the Presence of Five
at least, and as many of the Ad-
to attend.

are, Mess. Lancelot Jacques, Wil-
liam Paca, Thomas Johnson, Thomas
Chase, James Tilghman, William
den, John Brice, Charles Wallace,
Thomas Harwood, John Clapham,
Thomas Brocke Hodgkin, William
son, William Dears, James Brice,
James Dundas, John Galloway,
and Samuel Harvey Howard, who
and be upon Oath for the faith-
their Trust.

s will be published in the Gazette,
only to be paid in One Month after
not demanded within Six Months
generously given for the Emol-
s

T S may be had of any of the

DICK and STEWART
ed, in the Betsey, Capt. James Har-
rick, from London,
ffortment of European and East India
which they will sell cheap, either by
tail, at their Stores in Church-Street,
t London-Town. Among the above-
ds are, Hyson, Bloon, Green and
st London double and single refined
all Casks of 3 cwt. each, Lintseed,
ence and Chamber Oil, and a large
China.

likewise for Sale, Sail Duck of all
hors from 1 1/2 to 12 cwt. Grapnels,
Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made
openwalk, where all Orders are con-
the most expeditious Manner. Also
fine, by the Pipe, Hoghead or Quar-

Annapolis, June 15, 1772.
e propose soon to decline the retailing
napolis, we will dispose of the whole
r-Goods at a very moderate Advan-
ney, Country Produce, or short Cre-
beg the Favour, that such of our Cut-
ave not lately either discharged or set-
counts, would pay as soon as it con-
the mean Time settle their Balance by
which will oblige

JAMES DICK & STEWART.

B E S O L D,
f Ground in the City of Annapolis,
ty of the late Capt. James Keith, where
Brick Dwelling House, a good Store
d sundry other Improvements. For
to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator
Persons indebted to the Estate of the
Keith, either by Bond, Note, or open
desired to make immediate Payment
who have Demands against said Estate
to bring them in, legally proved, they
adjusted. (c.f.)

SON, at the PRINTING
Year; ADVERTISEMENTS
Continuance. Long On
ted, most kinds of BLANK
with their proper BOND
PRINTING-Work performed

(XXVIIth YEAR.)

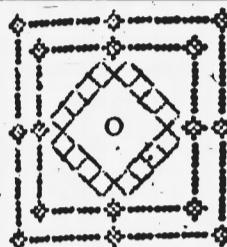
T H E

(No. 1405.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1772.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.



SMAN Effendi and Reis Effendi Osman Bey, who have been named Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Porte at the future Congress at Bucharest, have already made preparations for their departure, as have the officers who are to attend them. The slow dispositions making here for carrying on the war, give reason to suppose that the Porte has little thoughts but that the Congress will terminate in peace. The Ministers from Vienna and Berlin have frequent conferences with the Ministers of the Grand Signior, which are almost always held in the night.

WARSAW, May 9. The Prussian troops have entered Lissa, where they have placed a garrison of 40 men. Gen. Aahalt, being arrived in the district of Posen with 75 squadrons, sent an officer to Zany, to desire the Confederates there to retire immediately; on their refusing to comply with this order, they were instantly attacked, and cut to pieces on the spot. After this expedition, the Prussians pursued their march to Petrikau. They are now actually blocking up Kofien, a castle situated on the frontiers of Silesia, which the Confederates have fortified.

On the other hand, the Austrians continue to advance in this kingdom. They are at present in the districts of Sanock and Sandeck, and, 'tis said, they intend to extend themselves into Poczuta, and occupy Halicz.

May 16. The Russians entirely defeated a corps of Confederates lately near Zircoczin, commanded by Lubocki, who was made prisoner with a great number of his men, and 150 Confederates were left dead on the spot.

L O N D O N,

May 12. A treaty of marriage is actually on the tapis, and will, it is thought, be speedily concluded, between Robert Morris, Esq. late Secretary to the Bill of Rights, and Miss Wilkes, daughter to the celebrated patriot. This union, it is imagined, will be productive of the greatest felicity to all the parties, as Mr. Morris is a favourite amongst the ladies, Miss Wilkes will have a large fortune, and the patriot stands much in need of a spirited advocate, all his old adherents having deserted him. Add to this, that all the parties are so remarkable for beauty, that they attract the admiration of every beholder.

WAR OFFICE, May 14. Orders are dispatched to Lieutenant General Gage, to collect all the troops from the different garrisons and cantonments in America at New York, from whence they are destined to meet a considerable naval force in a certain latitude, and proceed upon an expedition, which may strike terror to some of the Northern Powers. Transports are sent to Newfoundland, to carry the three companies belonging to the 50th regiment to the general rendezvous at New York; those companies are replaced by as many companies of marines, who are for the future to garrison that island.

May 19. We hear that a board of general officers is to meet at Whitehall this day, to consider the abolition of the ranks of Major and Captain Lieutenant in the army, and to report thereon to his Majesty.

On Saturday the officers of the Foot Guards signed a memorial to his Majesty, representing that the abolition of the above ranks would be a very great injury to them.

On Monday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor decided the cause of the Stanwix family, which was an equal division of the estate to the three several claimants.

Letters from Naples, brought by this day's mails, bring an account of a terrible storm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, which had happened in Girgenti in Sicily, by which all the fruits of the earth were destroyed, and a vast number of cattle, and twenty-four persons killed. The hail stones weighed twenty ounces. The commandant of the town, in order to dispel the storm, caused several shots to be fired at it, but the cloud being at that time perpendicular over their heads, fresh lightning fell from it, and killed several of the cannoneers.

May 20. Yesterday a great number of the principal Nobility resorted to Gloucester House, to compliment the Duke of Gloucester on his safe arrival in England.

May 22. The Duke of Ancafter, Master of the Horse, is in a bad state of health at his seat in the country.

Sir Gilbert Elliot will, we hear, shortly be created Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Green-
nich.

It is said, that certain advice has been received of the death of the King of Sardinia.

May 23. The fruitless attempt which the Ministry made, in prosecuting the printers of Junius's letters, for some time prevented their proceeding against the publisher of the poem called the Senators; but we are now credibly informed, the opinion of a special jury upon that work will be taken next term at Guild-
hall. This affair will in all probability furnish the

publick with a new topic of conversation, as several informations will be filed by the different parties, if the first proves successful.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, May 26. The King has been pleased to direct, that for the future the Captain-Lieutenants in the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers shall have rank, as well in the army as in their respective corps, as Captains; that the present Captain-Lieutenants shall take the said rank from this day, and all future Captain-Lieutenants from the date of their respective commissions.

June 1. Letters from Vienna take notice of a difference which has lately arisen between the Courts of Austria and Berlin, about the Silesian and Bohemian trade, touching which their respective subjects have quarrels daily.

A letter from Dantzick concludes thus: "An army of 50,000 Austrians has just entered Poland; for what purpose is a secret."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, May 20.

"The affairs of the Confederates are at present in a most critical situation, and every day some of their members desert them. Marshal Zarembo, one of their principal chiefs, has surrendered with all his corps, consisting of 2000 men, to the Russian Colonels Lapuchin and Drewitz. The following were the conditions granted them: Mr. Zarembo and his general officers, after engaging upon oath not to be any more concerned in any confederacy, are to come and reside here. The other officers, who are gentlemen, are permitted to stay in the country, giving security for their peaceable behaviour: The Polish soldiers are to be incorporated in a body of the King's Uhlans, and the hussars or other foreigners are to go in the service of Russia. Prince Augustus de Sulkowski is likewise determined to quit the confederacy; and it is generally thought that his example will be followed by that of several other chiefs of the Confederates.

The Custom-House which the Russians had established at Marienwarder is abolished; so that the trade of Dantzick resumes its former vigour."

A private letter from Paris, May 18.

"A certain mighty power of Europe has sent word to the Confederates of Poland, that if they would agree to have a King upon the throne, according to his pleasure, meaning the Chevalier Charles Stewart, now King of Corsica, he would assist them to the full extent of his power and influence. A Nobleman went through a certain city of France, in his way to London, the 8th of this month, when he carried the intelligence, that the Pretender very soon will be proclaimed King of Corsica."

June 5. They write from the Hague, that his Prussian Majesty, at the head of 20,000 troops, entered the city of Warsaw, in Poland, on the 2d of May last, and that an interview was immediately had between his Majesty and the King of Poland.

The King of Denmark and the Hereditary Prince, we hear, are gone to Fredericburgh for the summer season, and Queen Matilda and her daughter remain much indisposed with the measles, at the castle of Cronenbourg.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated June 2, says, "This afternoon no less than 48 families of poor Highland people arrived at Leith from the North, in their way to Glasgow. They give out, that several opulent drovers have engrossed all the farms where they got all their living, and turned them into pasture; on which account they were obliged to dispose of what they had, and intend emigrating to North America."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, June 3.

"Orders are received here for the artificers of this dock-yard to work one tide in a day extra for four months (except the rope-makers, who continue to work half a day extra, and the blacksmiths one quarter of a day extra) for the quicker dispatch of building and repairing the following ships now in dock, viz. Building: Prince George of 90 guns, Formidable 90, Sterling Castle 64, Roebuck 44. Under a thorough repair: Ramillies 74 guns, Augusta 64, Ardent 64."

June 6. It is imagined that a conference will be proposed and take place between the two Houses before the Parliament breaks up.

The Turks, by the assistance of the French, are getting a fleet in readiness, as well knowing the condition of the Russians, who have now only the two line of battle ships that were carried out by the Danish Admiral Arff capable of going to sea; and it is believed by the Greeks, that the Turks are not in earnest about a peace, as the Russians must sue for one, having neither credit, money, men, or ships, sufficient to carry the war on another year.

The report of a second revolution at Copenhagen gains no credit at either end of the town with the intelligent.

From Warsaw, May 13. A very great stroke in politics, which has been kept a profound secret for a long time, will be made publick here on the first of June next, which will surprize all Europe.

The Imperial army in Poland have already possessed themselves of Poczuta and Halicz, while Lieutenant General Elmpf occupies Grodna in Lithuania.

The following is given us as a faithful translation of a letter sent by the Queen of Denmark to Sir Robert Keith, a few days before her trial, which was intercepted by the officer of the guard.

"To Sir Robert Keith, Envoy from Great Britain.

"From the first day of my captivity, I foresaw that the rage of my enemies would inflict upon the loss of my liberty or my life. I am perfectly resigned to my fate either way. But the thought of my reputation being tarnished, and my dear-children being abandoned to the mercy of a people unjustly prejudiced against a legitimacy of their birth, overwhelms me with the most pungent grief. Has the — my brother, then, abandoned me? Great God, will not one, then, avenge my innocence and my memory? I doubt whether my merciless Argues will suffer this letter to reach you; in case you receive it, continue to do me all the good offices in your power: I shall never forget the zeal which you have testified in the cause of innocence, and if ever Heaven should restore me to the rank and pre-eminence from which I have been so unjustly degraded, you shall have more certain proofs of my gratitude. Oh! were I in England, my dear country, where the meanest criminal has the privilege of being tried by his peers! An I forgot by the whole universe? I am greatly fallen away, and my health is much impaired, since I have been immured within these walls. There is not any single person about me whom I do not suspect, and I despair of ever recovering my liberty. For the love of God, endeavour to visit me; the time approaches when my trial will take place, but my sentence is already determined.

"I pray God to take you under his holy protection.

Cronenbourg, April 12, 1772. MATILDA."

The King having been pleased to promote to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, a considerable number of Majors, who obtained that rank before the end of the year 1764, an official letter has been sent to all such Majors on half pay, as have not applied for employment, informing them, that if they propose to be comprehended in the said promotion, they are to return to actual service, and apply through the Secretary at War to his Majesty.

The bill for allowing a drawback upon the exportation of tea to Ireland, and his Majesty's colonies in America, was on the first of June read the third time in the House of Lords.

The Commander in Chief of the men of war stationed in the Mediterranean, has sent for a reinforcement of ships, to enable him to protect our trade in those seas, as it now swarms not only with Spanish men of war but with Barbary Corsairs, and that he suspects the latter have a design upon our merchant ships.

Advice is received of an insult being given by a large Spanish man of war in the Straits to an English frigate.

Extract of a letter from Stade, May 19.

"The arrival of her Danish Majesty is still uncertain, the ships that are appointed to bring and convoy her are not arrived in the Sound, however every thing is already prepared for her Majesty's reception; his Excellency Baron de Bodenhausen has the necessary directions to receive her with the greatest honour and dignity as the Queen of Denmark. The order is to salute her Majesty from the Castle with 100 cannons. The servants belonging to her Majesty's kitchen, consisting of three pages and seven footmen, with three baggage waggons, are already arrived."

The notice which Sir Edward Walpole has given of the Duke of Gloucester's marriage exceedingly embarrasses the administration, as sensible men observe a shameful partiality in receiving one brother with the highest marks of deference, though guilty of the same action, for which another has suffered accumulated disgrace in the full face of the community.

The Austrian troops in Poland, by the last advices from Cracow, had already taken possession of upwards of 100 towns, besides castles and villages; and they met with no resistance in their progress.

Yesterday the corn exportation bill was brought back to the House of Commons from the Lords with amendments, which was ordered to be read, and after undergoing some very severe animadversion, it was rejected *sem. con.*

In a short time after the game bill underwent the same fate, with this difference, however, that the principle on which it was rejected underwent some discussion. Not one of the ministerial members said a word in opposition to this measure.

The motives assigned by the House for rejecting both bills were, that the House of Lords had no right to alter any bill, by which money was to be levied on the subject.

In the debate on the latter it was urged, that money levied by way of penalty could not be properly looked on in that light; to which Mr. Solicitor General replied, it was not the sum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might establish, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 400. that the glorious Hampden contended, but