

Pennock-Neck, September 21, 1772  
for leased for a Term of Years,  
by commodious fishing Landings,  
Patowmack-River, between Pijcaia-  
y Creeks, in a very convenient  
by Land and Water; they are re-  
for Shads and Herrings early in the  
there is a commodious fishing-  
Conveniences for securing Seines  
other Two Places or either of them  
agreeable to the Tenant's Direc-  
ancing Materials at the Place. For  
RICHARD BRANDT  
THE PUBLICK.

(XXVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1420.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 26, 1772.

20th August, 1772.  
from the City of Philadelphia to Bal-  
on is now erected, very convenient  
ling, or transporting Goods or Lugs  
either Place, which will regularly  
ative Places, at the Times and for  
ster mentioned. The Wilmington  
t by Bus and Foadry, leaves the  
harf in Philadelphia every Wednes-  
illy arrives at Wilmington in a few  
rles Town Stage Waggon, kept by  
n leaves Wilmington every Friday  
arrives at Charles-Town the same  
Charles-Town Packet, kept by said  
Charles-Town every Saturday, and  
s at Baltimore the same Day; so that  
a greater Certainty of travelling to  
lphia in these Stages, and with less  
in any other. On the Return, the  
cket leaves Baltimore every Tuesday,  
n leaves Charles-Town every Thurs-  
nd the Stage Boat leaves Wilmington  
Passengers from Philadelphia to Wil-  
Shillings each, from Wilmington to  
ve Shillings each, and from Charle-  
Town Four Shillings each; Luga-  
on. As Wilmington is within Three  
are River, and Charles-Town about  
quehanna and 8 Miles from the Mouth  
Boats are very seldom, if ever, de-  
Tides or contrary Winds, a Disad-  
some other Stages from Philadelphia  
our under. The Certainty of this  
rate Rates will, it is hoped, induce  
encourage so useful an Undertaking.  
Town is situated within Thirty six  
Town of Lancaster, a proper Encou-  
is Scheme may be a Means of pro-  
Stage between Baltimore and Lanca-  
of Charles-Town, at a very mode-

may be assured, that the greatest  
uality will be observed by the Un-  
with Mess. Smith and Flanagan, or  
ill, Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or  
omas Elliott at Fell's-Point, shall be  
idelity. (3m)

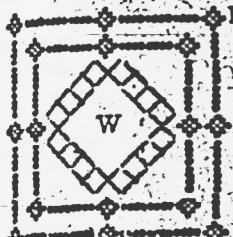
October 1, 1772.  
lick Vendue, on the 20th of November  
next,  
ATION consisting of about 200  
good Land, with a Merchant-Mill,  
on the Premises situate on Red-  
derick County, about 16 Miles from  
15 from Bladenburg, and 33 from  
said Land is a comfortable Dwelling-  
Out-Houses, and a good Orchard,  
s of Upland cleared, some Meadow,  
made, and watered. The Merchant-  
Stories high, Two of Stone and One  
Water Wheel 20 Feet high, over-  
o Pair of Stones, both double geared,  
d Stream, well situate for Merchant-  
Work, in a peaceable Neighbourhood,  
be an Inducement to the Purchaser;  
ned well constructed Mills, &c.  
JOSEPH ELGAR.

October 1, 1772.  
ublick Vendue, on the 21st of November  
next,  
50 Acres of valuable Land, whereon  
d Grift-Mill, double geared, about 30  
Meadow, well set with Timothy, and  
be easily made; this Land is situate  
uxent, in Frederick County, about 17  
Bladenburg, 23 from George-Town, and  
more Time will be given for good  
urchase Money, by  
JAMES BROOKB.

Imported from London, in Capt. Hooper's  
ment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Milli-  
nery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery,  
be disposed of at our Store, on the  
Dock, with a full Assortment of almost  
f dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail  
dvance:  
THOMAS HARWOOD, just  
JOHN BRICE.

EN and SON.

## COPENHAGEN, August 1.



E have received advice here,  
that Col. Falkenschild, hav-  
ing bribed the subaltern officer  
and four soldiers, who escorted  
him by sea to Munkholm, he  
compelled, with their assist-  
ance, the pilot and sailors of  
the merchant ship on board  
of which they were, to change  
their course and sail for Eng-  
land, where, it is said, he is already arrived.

LEGHORN, August 5. Mr. Rutherford, the Russian  
agent in this city, hath received a letter from Count  
Orlov, dated the 29th ult. on board the Wratislau  
man of war, off Corsica, which informs him, that the  
Russian frigate of war, the Constance, which Count  
Orlov had sent to the coast of Barbary to keep the Al-  
gerine and other Corsairs in awe, having approached  
the port of Bona, he there found a merchant ship be-  
longing to Leghorn, which the Algerines had taken  
six days before; that the Captain of the frigate en-  
tered the port, set fire to one of the enemy's ships un-  
der the cannon of the battery, and set the Leghorn  
ship at liberty.

## L O N D O N,

Aug. 14. It is said that his Majesty's pardon will be  
extended to a certain criminal Captain, if any Lady  
of sense and virtue will declare, under the gallows that  
she is ready to marry him.

Aug. 15. On Wednesday morning last the following  
droll, though melancholy event happened in Elliott's  
court in the Little Old Bailey—A cobbler who lived  
in a two pair of stairs room, being rather too familiar  
with a washerwoman who lives directly opposite in the  
said court, a man, who pretended to be her husband,  
out of a joke snapt an unloaded gun, at him, which so  
much affrighted the poor cobbler, that being terrified  
at the thoughts of being shot, he immediately went  
and hanged himself. The jury sat the same evening,  
and brought in their verdict, ignorance.

Aug. 20. The navy of Great Britain was never in a  
fairer condition than at present—except that it is almost  
entirely destitute of men. This consideration, we are  
assured, is one of the principal reasons which induce  
government, to be so inactive with respect to the in-  
tended partition of Poland; for were the navy to be  
manned at present with its full complement, it would  
scatter confusion and distress through the whole king-  
dom, deprive all our export trade of its men, which  
would effectually ruin it, and add, perhaps, another  
hundred thousand to the publick debt—and all this for  
the espousal of a measure, which will at last, in all  
probability, terminate in a bubble.

## Translation of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 1.

"The sudden departure, or rather narrow escape of  
M. St. Germain's from Copenhagen, has proved a full  
revelation to our northern politicians, how deeply the  
French court is interested in the late political murders  
of this capital. St. Germain's, with the false character  
of vast military knowledge—an old officer—of insinua-  
tion—much distinguished in his profession—great  
abilities—real integrity—compoted the character that  
became a bait to our court, was in fact the French coun-  
terpart that was intended by the cabinet council of Ver-  
sailles to prepare the way for the late revolution, and  
to throw Denmark into the same abject, contemptible  
state as Sweden—a mercenary ally of France; without  
the payment of a subsidy—St. Germain's, supplied with  
valued sums by the French ministry, by order of  
his court, who had pawned their honour, which pro-  
duced nothing; their royal jewels, which produced  
something more; to effect the late revolution in Den-  
mark, had the sole guidance of that transaction. He  
was the Catiline of the royal conspiracy—murder was  
the parole of this military assassin—and a general car-  
riage of king, nobility and senators, was his mandate.  
The royal dowager was not only his dupe, the object  
of his gallantry, the partner of his conjugal affections,  
but the tool of his policy. A Jesuit assisted him in his  
leisure hours amusement; and when his countess was  
invited with the order of Ponton parfaite, the royal  
dowager was, by this Jesuit, instigated, une Catholique  
parfaite. Hypocrisy for some time veiled the change  
of religion in this young belle devotte. At last our  
clergy have detected her bigamy, and the most melan-  
choly consequences will ensue. Their spirit of Christi-  
anity prevented Broecker and Brandt being massacred  
with the same torments as Dauten; such were the or-  
ders sent from the court of politeness and humanity,  
to this diabolical instrument of the cursed policy of his  
Majesty tres Chretienne. St. Germain's, with all the  
vanity of a Frenchman, at the moment he is the  
wretched tool of the most arbitrary monarch, lies  
himself the enemy of kingly government. In my next  
packet you shall receive the list of French Jesuits, with  
the perfidiousness of the Queen dowager, now dispersed in  
many towns of the Danish dominions. The catholick  
religion is the sole idol of our royal dowager.

Letters from Peterburgh say, that several hundred  
Jews arrived there from different parts of Germany; in

consequence of the encouragement given by the Em-  
press, set out the 18th past for Astracad, a city on the  
confines of Asia, and within sixty miles of the Caspian  
sea. Their principal design is to carry on a trade in  
Persia and the Daghestan, by means of large barks  
down the Wolga, and they are to be indulged with  
particular privileges for several years.

Lord Dartmouth has declared that he will grant  
every indulgence to the colonies that is not absolutely  
contradictory to the interest of Government, and that  
he will be always ready to redress their grievances on  
the very first intimation.

Aug. 25. By accounts from the Archipelago, it is  
computed that no less than 700 houses have been de-  
stroyed in the islands of that sea since Christmas last,  
by earthquakes, and that 5000 inhabitants have pe-  
rished.

At the breaking up of a council the other day, a  
member was heard to say, that the confusion occasioned  
some little time ago by the Stamp-Act, with the  
behaviour of certain Governors, will forward the era  
of the North-American empire a century or two.

A few days since a young lady of fortune eloped with  
her uncle's black servant; they were pursued and  
overtaken near Newcastle; the fellow made a resolute  
defence before he was secured, and the enamoured fair  
one fainted away several times, and now lies danger-  
ously ill at a gentleman's house there.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord North, and others of the  
ministry, in hopes of providing for their led captains,  
toad-eaters, and political writers, assent to the plan of  
sending out supervisors to the East-Indies. As these  
loafers came into office only to gorge themselves with  
the fat of the land, they are in a hurry to make hay  
while the sun shines, and to the plunder of Europe to  
add the plunder of Asia.

A certain newly appointed Minister and his Majesty  
have had a conference on maquerades, and it is said a  
prohibition of them throughout the kingdom will cer-  
tainly take place.

Lord Hillsborough, previous to his resignation, de-  
livered in his motives in writing to the cabinet, and we  
hear that a great personage has since read them re-  
peatedly with an attention that does honour both to  
his benevolence and his understanding.

We are informed that a certain prelate has wrote a  
very obliging answer to a great personage, humbly  
promising a strict obedience to the commands of the  
latter.

The spots on the sun make a formidable appearance.  
There is one lately risen (which is followed by a num-  
ber of lesser maculae) of a very considerable magnitude;  
it is visible even by an opaque glass.

It is reported, that the King of Prussia has lately  
concluded a subsidy treaty with the cantons of Swit-  
zerland, on condition of their recalling all their best  
troops to be engaged in his service.

Aug. 28. The Lords of the Council who voted on  
the Ohio question, which caused the Earl of Hillsbor-  
ough's resignation, were Lord Gower (the president),  
Lord Rochford, Lord Suffolk (the Secretaries of State)  
and Lord Falmouth, for the intended settlement. A-  
gainst it; Lord North, Lord Hillsborough, and Lord  
Barrington.

Advices from Copenhagen mention, that the King  
has of late manifested an extraordinary absence of  
mind, and is almost continually in a state of despond-  
ency.

## Extract of a letter from on board the Hyacinth snow, Capt. Smith, dated at Salem in New-England, July 20.

I was fitted out by some merchants of this place,  
to trade on the east coast of Labrador or New-Britain,  
and other places out of the territory of the Hudson's-  
Bay company. My lading was chiefly tobacco and  
brandy, which was to be exchanged for furs, and all  
kinds of peltry. On the 24th of April I sailed on my  
voyage, and on the 13th of May arrived off Defolation  
Island, in 51 deg. north lat. and 45 deg. 30 min. east  
long. seeing a good bay on the opposite shore, we came  
to anchor, and sent the boat on shore with my mate  
and ten men, in order to discover some of the natives  
to trade. In about two hours they returned, and  
brought two of the people with them; we told them  
in the Esquimaux language, which one of them spoke  
(for they are not Indians, but Europeans, being on  
the continent of Greenland) that we came to trade  
with them for fables; for which we would give a valu-  
able consideration; they appeared very well pleased  
at this news; and promised, if I would lend my boats  
on shore they would load them back several times with  
skins. Accordingly the three boats were manned, and  
laden with some of our goods to exchange, and in a-  
bout four hours they returned almost full of fables,  
beaver, ermine, and other skins, which were the finest  
I ever saw; they went on shore in this manner twice  
more, and came back each time laden. The peltry  
they brought aboard were worth 2200l. and we gave  
about the value of 100l. in tobacco, brandy, toys,  
&c. we lay here above five days, and were treated with  
the utmost civility and kindness by the people, who,  
when we were going to sail, brought us a great quan-  
tity of wild fowl and other provisions. We stood over  
from thence for Cumberland Bay, on the other side of

Davis's Straights, but were so jammed up by the ice,  
that we could not make any way on our course, but a  
fine gale springing up from the North, the ice opened,  
and we moored close to one of the large pieces, and  
sailed out with it till we got sea room enough, and  
then steered away for the Labradore coast, which we  
made on the 5th of June, and went on shore at differ-  
ent places, where we drove a good trade for the re-  
maining part of our cargo; but the furs we got in ex-  
change were not a fifth so good as those we had of the  
Greenlanders. On the 2d of July we saw Cape Canso,  
and on the 6th arrived here in safety.

Sept. 1. In a debate which happened last week in a  
great council relating to Capt. Jones, a gentleman ex-  
pressed himself in the warmest terms against the culprit  
and all who protected him, which expression being re-  
sented by some present, the dispute became a scene of  
confusion, when a great personage, on being appealed  
to, suddenly started up and said, "My Lords, we  
have already spent too much time upon a very disgust-  
ing subject, which I by no means chuse to investigate  
further; but as many of you seem much better ac-  
quainted with those matters than I am, I leave it to  
yourselves to determine what ought to be done." At  
these words he walked out of the room with great dig-  
nity, and the meeting broke up immediately after.

They write from Hanover, that the King of Great  
Britain, their Elector, has ordered all the parks and  
chaces in the electorate belonging to him, to be distri-  
buted into farms, and let on lease. If the same me-  
thod was to be followed in England, would it be bad  
policy?

A lady of quality (who is ranger of a park in the  
county of Kent) holds an office of 500 l. per annum,  
under the title of Sweeper of the Mail in St. James's  
Park.

Sept. 5. By a correspondent we are informed, that  
at Newport in the Isle of Wight, one Solomon, a Jew  
silver-smith, has placed over his door a whimsical in-  
scription, by which the publick are informed, that he  
buys and sells all sorts of gold or silver, *bonafide* or *other-  
wise* come by.

This morning a wardmote was held at the free-  
school in St. Mary Axe, for the election of an Alder-  
man of Lime-street Ward, when Joseph Martin, Esq;  
(our late worthy Sheriff) was chosen without opposi-  
tion.

Sept. 8. All the advices from Sweden confirm the  
report of very great disorders in that kingdom, but the  
accounts are so confused, that nothing further can be  
collected from them, than those disorders become ge-  
neral. From Denmark they seem as if a speedy rup-  
ture was likely to ensue between those two neighbour-  
ing powers.

We learn from Stockholm, that a great number of  
the principal nobility have refused signing the paper  
owning the King's independence, in consequence of  
which they have been banished to their estates.

They write from Copenhagen, that the fleet which  
is fitting out there with great expedition, is not in-  
tended for the Mediterranean. The same letters add,  
that several important changes will take place in that  
kingdom very shortly.

The King of Poland wrote lately with his own hand  
to a certain great personage, begging the interposi-  
tion of that kingdom in the present calamitous situation  
of that country, but answer was sent back, that Great  
Britain would by no means embroil herself with con-  
tinental affairs.

We can assure our readers from the best authority,  
that Lord Sandwich is at this time planning a scheme,  
which is to be laid before Parliament at their next  
meeting, for a registry of seamen to be kept in the  
manner practised by most of the maritime powers of  
Europe.

It is confidently asserted, that the Spaniards have  
filled their coffers, and have fifty men of war in their  
ports ready for immediate service.

A report now current at the West end of the town,  
relative to the Queen of Denmark, is, that her Ma-  
jesty is left at liberty either to come to England, or re-  
main in her present retirement; but that if she does  
come, she will be received at Court under the assumed  
character of a private lady of fortune.

The Duke of Parma has ordered a box to be placed  
in a publick part of his palace, into which any of his  
subjects may throw their petitions. Such as request a  
particular audience may obtain it.

Orders have been lately issued from the War-office,  
for building several new forts on the rivers of Missis-  
sippi and St. Lawrence.

Three ships of war, with a regiment of marines, are  
ordered to sail immediately for the East Indies.

It is imagined by the late conduct of the Dutch, that  
they have resolved to keep good faith with Britain, for  
the same wise reasons which determine their conduct on  
all occasions, viz. their interest.

Yesterday arrived in town Mr. Fordyce.  
Mr. Fordyce is to make his first appearance before  
the commissioners on Saturday next.  
All is silence yet about the popular measures to se-  
cure the city chair for the ensuing year; but certain  
it is, that the court of Aldermen are determined to  
give Mr. Wilkes a preference to Mr. Townshend,