

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1772.

Pennsylvia-Neck, September 21, 1772... Commodious Fishing-Landings... Patowmack-River, between Piscataway Creeks...

THE PUBLICK.

20th August, 1772. From the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore is now erected, very convenient...

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may be assured, that the greatest equality will be observed by the Union with Messrs. Smith and Flanagan, or Messrs. Hill, Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or Messrs. Thomas Elliott at Fell's-Point, shall be a Certainty.

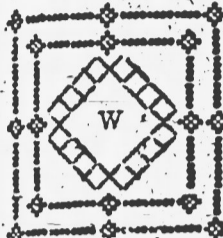
October 1, 1772. Publick Vendue, on the 20th of November next, consisting of about 200 Acres of good Land, with a Merchant-Mill, on the Premises situate on Reister County, about 16 Miles from Bladenburg...

October 1, 1772. Publick Vendue, on the 21st of November next, 50 Acres of valuable Land, whereon is a double geered, about 30 Acres of Meadow, well set with Timothy, and a Pair of Stones, both double geered, and a Pair of Stones, well situate for Merchant Work, in a peaceable Neighbourhood...

Imported from London, in Capt. Hooper's Ship, a great Quantity of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, to be disposed of at our Store, on the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost all sorts of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Price.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. JOHN BRICE. N and SON.

COPENHAGEN, August 8.



We have received advice here, that Col. Falkenschildt, having bribed the subaltern officer and four soldiers, who escorted him by sea to Munkholm, he compelled, with their assistance, the pilot and sailors of the merchant ship on board of which they were, to change their course and sail for England, 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 Wratislaw...

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 finer condition than at present—except that it is almost entirely delinquent of men. This consideration, we are assured, is one of the principal reasons which induce government to be so inactive with respect to the intended 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 kingdom; 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 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, with the false character of vast military knowledge—an old officer—of infinite experience—much distinguished in his profession—great abilities—real integrity—composed the character that became a bait to our court, was in fact the French courier that was intended by the cabinet council of Versailles 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, supplied with unlimited sums by the French ministry, by order of his court, who had pawned their honour, which produced nothing; their royal jewels, which produced something more; to effect the late revolution in Denmark, 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 carnage 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 invested with the order of Etoile parfaite, the royal dowager was, by this jesuit, invested, una 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 melancholy consequences will ensue. Their spirit of Christianity prevented Bruenice and Brandt being massacred with the same torments as Darnley; such were the orders sent from the court of politeness and humanity, to this diabolical instrument of the cursed policy of his Majesty tres Chretienne. St. Germain, with all the vanity of a Frenchman, at the moment he is the wretched tool of the most arbitrary monarch, sits himself the enemy of kingly government. In my next packet you shall receive the list of French jesuits, with the permission of the Queen dowager, now dispersed in many towns of the Danish dominions. The catholic religion is the sole idol of our royal dowager. Letters from Petersburg say, that several hundred Jews arrived there from different parts of Germany, in

consequence of the encouragement given by the Emperor, set out the 18th past for Astracan, 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 destroyed in the islands of that sea since Christmas last, by earthquakes, and that 5000 inhabitants have perished.

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 dangerously 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 locusts 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 masquerades, and it is said a prohibition of them throughout the kingdom will certainly take place.

Lord Hillsborough, previous to his resignation, delivered in his motives in writing to the cabinet, and we hear that a great personage has since read them repeatedly 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 number 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 Switzerland, 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 Hillsborough's resignation, were Lord Gower (the president), Lord Rochford, Lord Suffolk (the Secretaries of State) and Lord Falmouth, for the intended settlement. Against 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 despondency.

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 12th of May arrived off Desolation Island, in 63 deg. north lat. and 45 deg. 15 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 valuable 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 about 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 1200l. 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 quantity 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 Labrador coast, which we made on the 5th of June, and went on shore at different places, where we drove a good trade for the remaining part of our cargo; but the furs we got in exchange were not a fifth so good as those we had of the Greenlanders. On the 10th of July we saw Cape Canlo, and on the 6th arrived here in safety.

Sept. 3. In a debate which happened last week in a great council relating to Capt. Jones, a gentleman expressed himself in the warmest terms against the culprit and all who protected him; which expression being resented 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 disgusting subject, which I by no means chuse to investigate further; but as many of you seem much better acquainted 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 dignity; 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 distributed into farms, and let on lease. If the same method 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 Mall 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 silversmith, has placed over his door a whimsical inscription, by which the publick are informed, that he buys and sells all sorts of gold or silver, honestly or otherwise come by.

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

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 general. From Denmark they seem as if a speedy rupture was likely to ensue between those two neighbouring 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 intended 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 interposition of this kingdom in the present calamitous situation of that country, but answer was sent back, that Great Britain would by no means embroil herself with continental 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 Majesty is left at liberty either to come to England, or remain 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 Mississippi 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 secure the city chair for the ensuing year; but certain it is, that the court of Aldermen are determined to give Mr. Wilket a preference to Mr. Townshend,