

Monkey-Neck, September 21, 1772
leased for a Term of Years,
commodious fishing Landings,
Townack-River, between Piscata-
Creeks, in a very convenient
Land and Water; they are re-
Shads and Herrings early in the
ere is a commodious Fishing-
conveniences for securing Seines
her Two Places or either of them
agreeable to the Tenant's Direc-
ing Materials at the Place. For
RICHARD BRANDT.
E PUBLICK.

(XXVIIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(N^o. 1420.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

20th August, 1772.
in the City of Philadelphia to Bal-
is now erected, very convenient
g, or transporting Goods or Lug-
ther Place, which will regularly
ve Places, at the Times and for
mentioned. The *Wilmington*
oy *Busb* and *Feudrey*, leaves the
f in Philadelphia every Wednes-
arrives at Wilmington in a few
Town Stage Waggon, kept by
leaves *Wilmington* every Friday
ives at *Charles-Town* the same
Charles-Town Packet, kept by said
Charles-Town every Saturday, and
at *Baltimore* the same Day; so that
greater Certainty of travelling to
ia in these Stages, and with less
any other. On the Return, the
et leaves *Baltimore* every Tuesday,
leaves *Charles-Town* every Thurs-
the Stage Boat leaves *Wilmington*
engers from Philadelphia to Wil-
hillings each, from *Wilmington* to
Shillings each, and from *Charles-*
Town Four Shillings each; Lug-
As *Wilmington* is within Three
River, and *Charles-Town* about
anna and 8 Miles from the Mouth
Boats are very seldom, if ever, de-
les or contrary Winds, a Disad-
e other Stages from Philadelphia
under. The Certainty of this
e Rates will, it is hoped, induce
ourage so useful an Undertaking.
own is situated within Thirty-six
n of *Lancaster*, a proper Encou-
Scheme may be a Means of pro-
age between *Baltimore* and *Lancas-*
Charles-Town, at a very mode-

COPENHAGEN, August 8.



WE have received advice here,
that Col. Falkenschildt, hav-
ing bribed the subaltern officer
and four soldiers, who escorted
him by sea to Munkholm, he
compelled, with their assis-
tance, 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
Orlow, dated the 29th ult. on board the *Wratislau*
man of war, off Corfica, which informs him, that the
Russian frigate of war, the *Constance*, which Count
Orlow 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
finer 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. 3.

"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 coun-
ter 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, supplied with
unlimited 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-
nage 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 *Union parfaite*, the royal
dowager was, by this Jesuit, infected uns Catholicque
puritate. Hypocrisy for some time veiled the change
of religion in this young belle devoté. At last our
clergy have detected her bigamy, and the most melan-
choly consequences will ensue. Their spirit of Christi-
anity prevented Bruenfee and Brandt being massacred
with the same torments as *Damen*; 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, with all the
vanity of a Frenchman, at the moment he is the
wretched tool of the most arbitrary monarch, flies
himself the enemy of kingly government. In my next
packet you shall receive the list of French Jesuits, with
the perdition 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 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 Altracan, 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 occasion-
ed 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
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 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 macule) 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* frigate, 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 valu-
able consideration; they appeared very well pleased
at this news; and promised, if I would send 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 1500l. 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 Streights, 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 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. 31. 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
chases in the electorate belonging to him, to be distrib-
uted 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 300 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
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, *bonestly 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 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 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 public 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.

may be assured, that the greatest
fidelity will be observed by the Un-
der Mess. Smith and Flanagan, or
Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or
as Elliott at Fell's-Point, shall be
elity. (3m)

October 1, 1772.
at Vendue, on the 20th of November
next,

ION consisting of about 200
ood Land, with a Merchant-Mill,
n the Premises situate on *Rock-*
ick County, about 16 Miles from
from *Bladenburg*, and 33 from
d Land is a comfortable Dwelling-
at-Houses, and a good Orchard,
of Upland cleared, some Meadow,
e, and watered. The Merchant-
ries high, Two of Stone and one
Water Wheel 20 Feet high, over-
air of Stones, both double geered,
stream, well situate for Merchant-
nk, in a peaceable Neighbourhood,
an Inducement to the Purchaser;
well constructed Mills, &c.

JOSEPH ELGAR.

October 1, 1772.
at Vendue, on the 21st of November
next,

Acres of valuable Land, whereon
Grist-Mill, double geered, about 30
eadow, well set with Timothy, and
easily made; this Land is situate on
ent, in *Frederick County*, about 17
ensburg, 23 from *George-Town*, and
e Time will be given for good
afe Money, by

JAMES BROOKE.

orted from London, in Capt. Hooper,
ut of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Milli-
ery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery,
e disposed of at our Store, on the
rk, with a full Assortment of almost
ry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail,
nce.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. JOHN BRICE.

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N and SON.