

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1772.

Neck, September 21, 1772... for a Term of Years... modious fishing Landings... back-River, between Piscata... in a very convenient... and Water; they are red... and Herrings early in the... is a commodious fishing... enciencies for securing Seines... Two Places or either of them... able to the Tenant's Direc... Materials at the Place. For... RICHARD BRANDT.

PUBLICK

20th August, 1772. City of Philadelphia to Baltimore, very convenient... transporting Goods or Luga... Place, which will regularly... at the Times and for... The Wilmington... Philadelphia every Wednes... at Wilmington in a few... Stage Waggon, kept by... Wilmington every Friday... at Charles-Town the same... Town every Saturday, and... the same Day; so that... Certainty of travelling to... in these Stages, and with less... other. On the Return, the... Balimore every Tuesday... Charles-Town every Thurt... Stage Boat leaves Wilmington... Philadelphia to Wil... each, from Wilmington to... each, and from Charles... Four Shillings each; Lug... As Wilmington is within Three... and Charles-Town about... and 8 Miles from the Mouth... are very seldom, if ever, de... or contrary Winds, a Disad... other Stages from Philadelphia... der. The Certainty of this... Rates will, it is hoped, induce... to be useful an Undertaking... is situated within Thirty... of Lancaster, a proper Encou... may be a Means of pro... between Baltimore and Lanca... Charles-Town, at a very mode...

be assured, that the greatest... will be observed by the Un... Mess. Smith and Flanagan, or... Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or... Elliott at Fell's-Point, shall be... (4m)

habitants of the Counties of Se... Charles and Prince-Georges... Plan of uniting the Schools of... requested to meet at Benedict's Town... of December, to consider farther... Expedients to carry this useful... The Gentlemen who were... the several Places thought of... the proposed Seminary will then... the Reasons why they have given... the Place known by the Name of... which they trust will meet with... In the mean while Subscriptions... handed about by Gentlemen of... and an Opportunity afforded... disposed to promote this benefi...

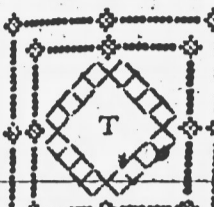
CT CALVERT, M RITZHUUGH, E. PLATER, ADDISON, AS THORNTON, GREENFIELD SOTHORON, E. DENT.

the Land-Office having repre... cency the Governor, that there... of Certificates in their Office... of them are returned by virtue of... issued more than Two Years ago;... the Two Years are near expiring... being desirous that those who pur... the Lifetime of the late Lord Pro... have the Benefit of such Warrants... to give publick Notice, that Pa... as usual, and that Applications... the Proclamation will be receiv... ants issue to the first Discoverer; in... other Person, whenever the Office...

AM. STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office

J and S O N.

WARSAW, August 19.



HE fate of Czencsloch is at last decided; that fortress, after having long been the bulwark of the Confederates, was forced to surrender to the Russians on the 15th instant, who found therein an immense magazine, and 150 pieces of cannon.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27. Our Court has received by express, the news of a rebellion in Sweden. General Huth sets out to-morrow for Norway; 700 fusils have been drawn out of our arsenal, in order to be embarked for that country.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 2. Letters from Alexandria in Egypt, dated July 5, confirm, that Ali Bey, having been joined by his allies, had gained a complete victory over his enemies, and that the army he had overcome, was commanded by five Pachas, three of whom lost their lives in it, and that the battle lasted two days.

WARSAW, Sept. 2. Just at the departure of the post, Capt. Wilde and Mr. Brant arrived here in quality of couriers, with the important news that the peace between Russia and the Porte is happily concluded.

HAMBURG, Sept. 11. The important news from Warsaw, of a peace between Russia and the Grand Turk, is confirmed by letters from Berlin.

LEIDEN, Sept. 16. We have just received advices from Poland, dated August 25, which inform us that the decision for the affairs of Poland is fixed for the 15th of this month; that the peace between the two belligerent powers, will be signed three days before; that at the above-mentioned time, the Prussians, the Russians, and the Austrians, will take possession of those parts of Poland which shall be assigned to their courts; and that orders are already given for that purpose, among others to General de Berling, and to Baron de Saldern, who will remain at Warsaw till the 15th of September, &c.

L O N D O N,

Aug. 24. The Neapolitan Gazette, dated July 4, among other things, contains the following: Isabella Milone was last week conducted to the monastery, in which she was sentenced to be imprisoned. But the nun, persuaded by the wonders which she worked, that she was possessed of an evil spirit, who would of course enter the walls with her, refused her admittance. The confutation and horror, the base ideas of her witchcraft excited in these religious ladies, was so great, that nothing could induce them to open the gates. They solicited the person who brought her to by their humble representations at the foot of the throne, and to plead their excuse. The poor girls supplicated his Majesty not to put their salvation in danger, in forcing them to open their asylum to the Devil, who would not cease his endeavours to get within their walls; and when these would produce nothing but disorder and confusion. We are impatient to hear how the King will determine in this matter, as the refusal favours strongly of weakness and credulity.

Aug. 27. Thursday last the battalion of the royal train of artillery, quartered at Greenwich for the purpose of the review on Black Heath by his Majesty, marched from thence for Chatham barracks. They were a very handsome corps of young men, who greatly attracted the notice of the young women of that town, by their civil and polite behaviour, and during their stay got greatly into their good-graces; insomuch that it is computed near twenty young ladies went off with them. The drums beat the march about two o'clock in the morning, at which early hour the young girls took the opportunity of leaving their beds, and slipped out unknown to their families, so that in one street near the church, where they kept a guard, there was not a servant-maid that was handsome to be found when the families got up, excepting two, who, being very handsome, and their mistresses having some suspicions, locked all the doors over night and secured the key, to the great disappointment of the poor girls.

Aug. 28. So great is the passion for lands on the Mississippi in North America, that one petition only, now lying before the Privy Council, has 180 names to it, many of them persons of large fortune; who are already sending to the neighbourhood of the Rhine and other parts of Germany for emigrants, which they are likely to collect in great numbers from the poverty of these countries.

Sept. 1. By a gentleman just arrived from St. Brieux in Brittany, we are informed, that the celebrated dramatic author, who lately absconded for a detestable attempt, was found dead near Dol, by the monks of a monastery near that place. A considerable sum of money found upon him, became the property of the holy fathers. It was said, that he had poisoned himself, and that some writings found caused the discovery.

A whisper circulates round St. James's, that, in consequence of the great rise in all the necessaries of

life, as well as in consequence not only of his Majesty's large family, but of the increase in civil employments, which he is obliged to maintain, his allowance of 800,000 l. will be made a million annually in the next session of Parliament.

Sept. 4. Sir Robert Murray Keith, we are told, was to have returned to Copenhagen in his former capacity; but he gave to understand, that he was apprehensive he should not return here again alive if he did; at least his situation would be rendered so disagreeable by the arts of a disappointed crew, that he should not be capable of doing that duty the nature of his office required.

Sept. 5. It is exceedingly whimsical that though the English consider themselves as the only free nation in Europe, every other is equally captivated with its constitution. The Russians, whom we represent as miserable slaves, deposed their Prince to maintain their rights; and the Poles are at this moment glorying in the full possession of their liberty, though three different armies, belonging to different Princes, are hourly dictating death through the unfortunate country.

By letters from Peterburgh we learn, that the greatest expectations are formed on the discovery of a safe and practical navigation from the coasts of Kamtschatka to China and Japan; and that a company is already formed, under the immediate protection of the Emperors, for the further prosecution of opening a communication and trade with that part of Asia.

Extract of a genuine letter from Warsaw.

"In acquiescing to the projects of Russia, against our republic, the view of the King of Prussia has been to drive her into enterprises above her strength, which would necessarily weaken her, and consequently excite a variety of internal troubles, which he would turn to his own advantage. He took particular care not to give any important or decisive succours to his allies, under colour of managing those powers who were in amity with the Polanders. Accordingly he contented himself with quartering his troops upon us at our own expence, and with exacting different contributions from us: In proportion as we arrived at the unravelling of the plot, that is to say, in proportion as he perceived that Russia, the Porte, and Poland, were more tired than one could well believe with continuing a war; which only tended to discover their respective weakness and disability, the King of Prussia feels himself arriving, or rather arrived, at the point of time when he expects to reap the fruits of his politics. Perhaps he might have bounded his ambition by doing no more mischief to the republic, than he has already done, if the armies of Poland had marked more zeal for its own interests; but his hopes greatly exceeded those bounds; when he saw that we had not courage to defend ourselves; and he now flatters himself that he shall be master of some of our provinces without any resistance, as soon as the peace between the Turks and Russians shall have obliged the latter to evacuate our republic. He is sure that his very name and reputation will impose upon all Europe; he has hopes that all the European powers will remain inactive; and he is morally certain that the Turks will not take up arms again in favour of the Polanders; and that the Russians are too much harassed and tired with the present war to think of opposing his intension.

"If the King of Prussia makes himself master of Pomerania, that part of Pomerania which belongs to Sweden will necessarily, either by convention, purchase or conquest, become an additional province to the King of Prussia's little empire. I ask then all our natural allies; that is to say, all those powers whose interest it is not to see us crushed, how they will be able to exculpate themselves in the eyes of all Europe, if they come not to our succour and defence.

"The King of Prussia is not as yet so far advanced in his enterprise; but his ambition, which is not that of a precipitate thoughtless boy, may be easily checked; and if not checked now, doubtless he has still further views. I therefore insist, that it is the joint interest of all the powers in Europe to set bounds to the ambition of this enterprising monarch before it be too late.

"The whole commerce that the foreign states have with Poland, is negotiated and transacted in the cities of Koningburgh, Stettin, Breslaw, Frankfort upon the Oder, and Dantzick. So long as the Polanders are masters of the Vistula, and of the navigation of that river, so long will the commerce be free. The King of Prussia, however ready to grasp every possible means of encreasing his treasury, does not dare to impose any new duties or customs in those cities which are at present under his dominion, because we (the Polanders) are in the entire possession of the coast of Dantzick. It is on this account that strangers bring to, and take of us, all those articles of merchandize which compose a rich and important commerce, and safely enjoy this freedom by this happy concurrence of our vicinity and good faith with the Dantzickers. But should the King of Prussia make himself master of the navigation of the Vistula, he will, by that single event, make himself master of the whole commerce of Poland, external as well as internal. For Poland is the granary of all

Europe, and in that case all Europe will not be able to buy their bread corn from any other merchant, but the King of Prussia.

"It is not my intention to inspire vain and visionary disquietudes and trouble; my request, my intreaty is only that the conduct of the King of Prussia's whole life, his arbitrary system of politics, and unmeasurable ambition, may be examined by the different powers of Europe with an impartial eye: They will then see that he owes all his importance to his constantly keeping a steady eye upon the future; and that by thus foreseeing events, and making all suitable preparations before-hand, his enterprises are always sure of success.

Sept. 8. The annals of Europe furnish not an instance of so critical a juncture as the present. The sword of war for a moment withheld in suspense, whether to be sheathed, or again to be embroiled in the blood of the subjects of the two mighty empires of Russia and Turkey; the very extraordinary and interesting proceedings of the courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia; in regard to the unhappy kingdom of Poland, threatening the dismemberment of it; and the sudden and important revolution in Sweden, where by a power little less than absolute is given to a young and enterprising prince; these events suggest ideas big with consequences that, in a very short time, may entirely destroy the balance of power, and, in a manner, leave not a natural feature in the face of Europe. Add to the above, that it is very probable, the Dowager Queen of Denmark, availing herself of the commotion in Sweden, and the engagements of the other above-mentioned powers, will alarm us with the news of another revolution, by cajoling the present puny monarch of her crown, in favour of her own son, and thus increasing the confusion. No one doubts, that the instance of Peter III. is yet recent in her memory.

We are credibly informed, that the messenger who brought the news of the revolution in Sweden to St. James's, brought also letters to the Swedish Ambassador; with instructions to negotiate a new subsidiary treaty with the court of London, the King being desirous to throw off his dependence on France, and to form his alliance with protestant powers only. Like instructions, it is said, were dispatched by his Swedish Majesty to his Minister at the court of Berlin; and it is imagined, that a new treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, will speedily take place between those two powers.

Sept. 9. His Majesty has thought fit, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, to constitute and appoint Joseph Wanton, Daniel Horsmanden, Frederick Smyth, Peter Oliver, and Robert Auchmuty, Esquires, to be his Majesty's commissioners for enquiring into all the circumstances relative to the attacking, taking, plundering and burning the Gaspee schooner, and to the insults offered or obstructions given, on this occasion; to his Majesty's officers within the colony of Rhode Island; offering his pardon to any of the said offenders (excepting the persons who wounded Lieut. Dudingston, and excepting two others who assumed to be the Sheriffs of the colony, and the captain or leader of the insurgents) who shall discover any of their accomplices, and also offering rewards for such discovery.

Sept. 12. It is allowed that Governor Hutchinson's speech at the House of Representatives at Bolton, on the 17th of July, is a most perfect masterpiece of the kind; that it contains one of the finest portraits (notwithstanding its brevity) of the nature and end of the British constitution that ever was penned.

Sept. 13. Authentic intelligence is said to have arrived here the beginning of the week, that the Danes have very great apprehensions from the present motions of the King of Prussia. 'Tis said he has laid claim to some of the Danish territories which formerly belonged to the Prussian dominions. However this report seems most improbable, for 'tis thought his hands are pretty full with the affairs of Sweden, without preparing other employment.

Sept. 16. We hear that Lord Chatham was acquainted with the late revolution in Sweden, some time before the intelligence arrived at St. James's to that purpose. So long since as the latter end of July, it is said, he hinted to a friend about an approaching change in the government of Sweden. It is certain that this noble patriot has known a better knowledge of the affairs of every court in Europe, and of their intentions, than any man in this kingdom; and yet so little deference is paid to his opinion by those in power.

It is computed that, within this month, upwards of four hundred artificers have arrived at this metropolis from Birmingham; where trade is now so dead, and has been for some time, that they cannot get employment. From Coventry we hear news still as disagreeable. The silk and woollen manufactories are quite at a stand; which, with the excessive high price of provisions, has reduced hundreds to a state of beggary.

Sept. 17. The peace between the Turks and Russians is entirely concluded; likewise, the several partisans of Poland are settled.

At Stockholm, on the 15th of August, an attempt was made to seize the King; but the Baron Rudebeck, who was at the head of the plan, ran out into the