

Iron-Works, November 10, 1772. Understands the Management of a... come well recommended, may... applying to... JUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

PUBLICK. 20th August, 1772. the City of Philadelphia to Bal... now erected, very convenient... or transporting Goods or Lug... other Place, which will regularly... ve Places, at the Times and for... mentioned. The Wilmington... by Busb and Feudry, leaves the... in Philadelphia every Wednes... arrives at Wilmington in a few... Town Stage Waggon, kept by... leaves Wilmington every Friday... arrives at Charles-Town the same... Charles-Town every Saturday, and... Baltimore the same Day; so that... greater Certainty of travelling to... in these Stages, and with less... any other. On the Return, the... leaves Baltimore every Tuesday... leaves Charles-Town every Thurs... the Stage Boat leaves Wilmington... messengers from Philadelphia to Wi... fillings each, from Wilmington... Shillings each, and from Char... Four Shillings each; Lige... As Wilmington is within Three... River, and Charles-Town about... 8 Miles from the Mouth... are very seldom, if ever, de... or contrary winds, a Disad... other Stages from Philadelp... under. The Certainty of this... Kates will, it is hoped, induce... age so useful an Undertaking... is situated within Thirty-six... of Lancaster, a proper Encou... Scheme may be a Means of pro... between Baltimore and Lancas... Charles-Town, at a very mode...

may be assured, that the great... dity will be observed by the Un... th Mess. Smith and Flanagan, or... Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or... Elliott at Fell's-Point, shall be... elity. (31)

Inhabitants of the Counties of St... vert; Charles and Prince-George's... the Plan of uniting the Schools of... e requested to meet at Benedict's Town... 5th of December, to consider farther... Expedients to carry this useful... tion: The Gentlemen who were... view the several Places thought of... of the proposed Seminary will then... the Reasons why they have given... o the Place known by the Name of... which they trust will meet with... tion: In the mean while Subscrip... be handed about by Gentlemen of... erted; and an Opportunity afford... re disposed to promote this benefi...

DICT CALVERT; JAM FITZHUGH; GE PLATER; Y ADDISON; MAS THORNTON; YS GREENFIELD SOTHORON; S HAWKINS; GE DENT.

of the Land-Office having present... Excellency the Governor, that there... mber of Certificats in their Office... ny of them are returned by virtue of... h issued more than Two Years ago;... e the Two Years are near expiring;... y being desirous that those who pur... in the Lifetime of the late Lord Pro... have the Benefit of such Warrants... m to give publick Notice, that Pro... out as usual, and that Application... der the Proclamation will be receiv... rants issue to the first Discoverer, in... y other Person, whenever the Office...

Order; LIAM STEUART, Ch. Ld. Office.

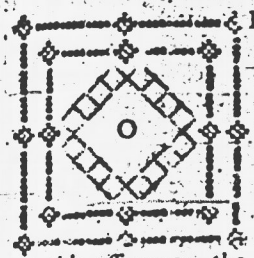
Order; LIAM STEUART, Ch. Ld. Office.

Order; LIAM STEUART, Ch. Ld. Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 10, 1772.

PETERSBURGH, August 23.



The succeeding conferences at the congress at Fozzany, were attended by very good authority, that it has been agreed upon, that the Porte is to keep Moldavia and Wallachia for which he is to give Russia a free passage through the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea; and that upon this assurance, the Emperor will have a free navigation from the sea of Aloha, without being obliged to keep an alliance with any foreign power. And the Porte farther obliges himself to take notice of the diminishing the Kingdom of Poland, but leave it entirely to the liking of the Emperor.

COPENHAGEN, August 23. The preparations of war to be made here with the utmost speed. Two hundred six of 60 guns are equipping, besides those mentioned before.

MOLDAVIA, August 23. The first conference at the congress at Fozzany was held on the 11th of this month, and it ended on the 24th. All the circumstances promise the best success to peace. The first minister, and plenipotentiary to the Porte, Osman Effendi, opened the congress with a most moving and elegant speech, which ended thus: "My master, the Grand Sultan, whom I have the honor to represent here, recommends to me emphatically to take no other measure, in this my great and important office, than according to the tenor of the great Emperor, and according to the love of mankind and the most sacred law of nations; and if ye, noble Christians, have the same sentiments, if you have the same aims, I hope we shall agree very easily. Let town peace, tranquility, and felicitation reign among mankind; and let the private passions of individuals no more consume many hundred thousands of our fellow creatures; let us be our guides, and peace its success."

The covering guard destined for the protection of each party, consist of 500 men; the Turks are commanded by Mahomet Zuma, and the Russians by Colonel Paterby, an Englishman.

STOCKHOLM, August 23. Captain Hellichius hath obtained his pardon of the King, after having assured him of his submission. The governor of Christianstadt hath participated of the same favour.

On the 19th instant, the day appointed by his Majesty for the officers of the guard, to take the oath of fidelity to his Majesty, and support the late revolution, the commanding officer exhorted himself by saying, "That he had a ready sword to the States to maintain the constitution." Two other officers followed in examples, and among the corps of artillery his Majesty found also most opposition. Count H. H. in an excellent manner, by the oath he had taken, from which, he said, he could not be absolved; but by the States, to whom he had taken it, and in whom resided the sovereignty. These officers were obliged to surrender their swords.

HAMBURG, August 29. All our letters agree in confirming the account of an insurrection in Scania, as well as in the Isle of Gothland. Advice, however, from good hands, assure, that the Swedes have no intention to make the King absolute; but only to procure his Majesty a more extensive power, and to annul all that has been done by the States in the present Diet.

VIENNA, Sept. 16. We have this morning received advice, that the congress of peace which was held at Fozzany is absolutely broke off, because the Turkish plenipotentiary would not consent to the independence of the Crimea, as demanded by the Empress of Russia.

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Poland, Sept. 16. "We are informed, by authentic letters from Warsaw, that M. de Balcerin, ambassador from Russia, hath just received a courier from Fozzany, with advice that the congress was broken off the 11th of last month, and that the ministers plenipotentiary of both parties set out from thence the next day.

These letters add, that the Russian troops, which are in Moldavia and Wallachia, have, in consequence, received orders to march immediately towards the Danube, and that they will be replaced by several regiments of the same nation now quartered in Poland."

HAGUES, Sept. 17. Letters from the Levant, dated August 3, advise, that the shipping hath ceased at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Aleppo; and that hostilities by sea between the Turks and Russians are suspended.

Extract of a letter from Raisin, Sept. 1.

"The treaty of peace which is asserted to be concluded between the Turks and Russians, consists of the following articles: 1. That the Crimea shall remain independent. 2. That of all the conquests made by the Russians, they shall only retain Aleppo. 3. That the Turks shall pay to Russia, for the expences incurred by the war, eight millions of Livres. 4. That

whichever has been taken from the Turks shall be restored. 5. That Kuffin shall be put in possession of the palatinate of Podlachia, having for its limits on one side the Dnieper, and on the other the ancient Bystroth, now called the Nieper, in such manner as to unite the above province with the Black Sea, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. 6. The House of Austria shall possess, if they are not already in possession, the district of Lyts, Halvey, Semtomir, Leopold, or Lemberg, and Pocuia, together with the Salt-works, and all its appurtenances. 7. In order to indemnify his Polish Majesty for the loss which will accrue from the loss of the revenue from the above salt-works, a proportion to be made to the Emperor, his Polish Majesty shall enjoy the ordinations which were before in the hands of the grandees. 8. That the King of Prussia shall receive that country of which his troops are already in possession."

L O N D O N.

Sept. 8. We hear from Carthage, in O'd Spain, that a man of war of 70 guns had been lately launched at that port, entirely built by English artificers; and that there was another of 90 guns, some time on the stocks, called the Royal Charles, building by persons of the same nation.

The consequences of the late revolution in Sweden, relative to its measures towards one power, it is imagined, will be a strong demand of a re-estimation of the German dominions wrested from that kingdom by the Danes in the latter part of the reign of Charles the Tenth, part of which (Bremen and Verden) the then King of Denmark sold for a sum of money to George the first.

Private letters from Paris affirm, that no less than four hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling has been permitted to his Swedish Majesty by the court of Versailles within these last four months.

Sept. 9. This day, on the rising of the Levée, we are assured, that it is intended to hold a Cabinet-council on some dispatches received from the court of France.

On Sunday about five o'clock a courier arrived in Great Britain, from Compeigne, with dispatches for the Count de Guigne the French Ambassador.

Yesterday morning one of his Majesty's messengers was sent off from St. James's, with dispatches to Copenhagen and Stockholm.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, August 21.

"It is very certain that we shall see, in a very short time, three declarations of the three united powers, which will not only assist Poland, but even all Europe will be most surprised to see the scheme which these three wise and powerful monarchs are about. It will make such an alteration in the whole system of Europe, that no politician, even the wisest, ever could have guessed it: It is still kept such a secret, that none of the ministers and generals of these three powers know the intention of their masters concerning the said plan which will be cleared up in a very short time, to the great astonishment of all Europe."

Sept. 16. A correspondent from Stockholm informs us of the following intelligence: "When the King came down into the court yard the 19th of August, he addressed the guard, acquainting them with his grievances; and took of them their oaths of allegiance, which the common soldiers and the law officers immediately did. But Count Hostenstern, who had the command of the guard that day, seeing, to his surprise, all the officers and soldiers taking the ancient oath without his order and advice, when his Majesty demanded the same oath from him, the Count made him the following answer: "Sire, I am not base nor mean enough to betray my country and nation, and its ancient constitution; on the contrary, I am so much a patriot as to become a victim for the good of my nation, and have spirit enough to release this presentiment (drawing his sword) my nation from the slavery which threatens it; by the point of this instrument; but not to drive away force by force, and hoping due justice will be done, as well at home as abroad, I will deliver you my sword, and am your prisoner till I hope to be your judge." Upon which exemplary instance of public virtue, the Count was secured and taken in custody. Several officers of the artillery followed his example, delivered up their swords, and were also secured."

A letter from Stockholm says, "The 10th of August which will be ever memorable in the annals of this Kingdom, bore the appearance rather of a public festival than a revolution: The people were all abroad, and more joyful countenance were never seen. As the King passed along the street, the old men, raised their hands towards Heaven, in adoration; and thanksgiving, for having (as they expressed) survived to see that blessed day: The women ran with their children up to the horse which the King rode, and those were happiest who could kiss his boots, and make their children do the like. All the masts and rigging of the ships in the river were crowded, and the water side and quays were lined with people, rendering the air with repeated shouts of long live the King."

His Majesty has ordered a particular account of the state of the army in America to be made out with all possible speed, and to be laid before him.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, August 28.

The revolution that has just happened here affords matter of admiration to all. The first step was the departure of the prince from this city, under pretence of meeting the old Queen, who was expected from Stralsund about the 10th inst. On the 13th a captain in one of the prince's regiments, quartered in and about Christianstadt, took possession of that place, and issued a manifesto, declaring that he and some of his friends had joined, in order to relieve their country from its present distracted situation, which could not be done till their gracious sovereign got more power, &c. A great officer hearing this uproar, set off with all haste for Stockholm, and gave the alarm. The Senate immediately ordered a general officer to go down, and endeavour to seize the revolted, which they looked upon as crazy; and the King (signed surprise) but upon the order to send down the above officer being presented to him, he refused to sign it; however, they thought proper to put his Majesty's name and seal to it.

In the night of the 18th an express arrived from Prince Charles, and in the morning early his Majesty called a meeting of the Senate, when he began to be a little warm with the minister for discharging the orders without his consent; who, in place of answering, insisted that the Senate should see Prince Charles's letter. This his Majesty refused; upon which the minister said, that it was full time for them to secure the King's person, and offered to take his Majesty's sword. On this his Majesty drew his sword, and called to his life guards from the window, and in an instant they were in the hall, and, at his Majesty's desire, secured all the Senators.

It is expected every thing will soon be in order, and the kingdom has great expectation from the government of so good a King."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, August 29.

"Yesterday arrived here the Finland troops, and were quartered in the city. His Royal Highness Prince Charles is to keep the command of the troops in Schonen.

We hear that the Senate is accused of having accepted of pensions from foreign powers, in order to limit the rights and power of the King.

It is said that our court demands the Stift Bremen and Bremen Verden from the Count of Hanover; a district of land about a hundred miles in length, which begins about six miles from Hanburgh, and goes on the whole river of Eibe quite to the river Weser, and proceeds to the mouth of the South Sea. This territory brings in about 300,000 l. per annum; and is able to keep 20,000 men; and the possessor has it also in his power to stop the commerce of Holland, England and France, with the greatest part of Germany, by stopping the navigation of the rivers Elbe and Weser."

Sept. 17. We are assured by a respectable correspondent, that Lord Harcourt has been declared in Council Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for near three months past, though his appointment has not been announced in the Gazette. We can likewise, through the same channel, that his Majesty is perfectly pleased and satisfied with Lord Townshend's services and administration; and that the impossibility of that noblemans complying with his engagements of last winter is the true reason of his recall. In fine, this measure is purely at his own request.

Yesterday morning a nobleman of great distinction set off for Dover, in order to embark for the Continent; he is said to be charged with important business to a foreign court.

A letter from Petersburg says, "A conspiracy was lately discovered against the Emperor, Count Orloff and his brother; but it was crushed without noise, and about ninety different people were sent into exile in Siberia."

Sept. 21. An evening paper of Saturday says, "I was curiously reported this day, that the King of Sweden was assassinated in his palace, by two of his guards, on Sunday last night."

Sept. 22. It is said, that had Mr. Fordyce been only able to maintain his ground till now, he must have necessarily acquired half a million of money by the fall of India stock. But his way was too finely spun, that it cracked prematurely, and left him a beggar where he expected to be the wealthiest man in the kingdom.

A resolution has been lately taken to keep up a standing army of 30,000 men in Hanover, to be ready against any sudden emergency. This causes much discontent.

A Squadron of men of war completely manned, with six months provision on board, are constantly to be kept at Spithead, and left on the shortest notice, whenever occasion may be required.

Sept. 26. Some letters from Lisbon mention, that the King of Portugal has published a manifesto prohibiting all commercial intercourse between his subjects and those of France.