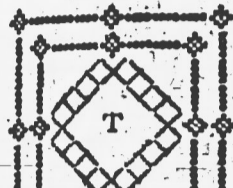


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1772.

LONDON, *October 5.*



THE lords Lyttleton, Temple, and Camden, have been observed to have courted each other's company lately, with uncommon assiduity. Their lordships, particularly the two former, have often very long conferences together.

It is reported that the duke of Mecklenburgh, alarmed at the progress of the Swedish and Danish troops, which surrounded his dominions, has applied to the courts of London and Petersburg, for their performance of the guarantee treaty subsisting between them.

The late accounts from Copenhagen advise, that vast preparations are making for war, in order to retrieve the honour of the Danish arms. All the military arrangements are settled, and the troops are in motion, and the navy is augmenting with great expedition.

Oct. 3. It is said that a very considerable naval force will, towards the end of next month, depart for America; part of which is to cruise on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other southward as far as the Gulph of Florida.

It is said that application has been made to a great personage, that no English subjects may be permitted to join the colony to be settled on the Mississippi.

Oct. 5. The congress at Poczani is broke up. France has gained her end, and Europe is returned to the very situation in which it stood at the beginning of the negotiation with Spain. Sweden will take up arms against Russia, Prussia and Poland, and France will join the confederacy, and the Turks will once more lift up their heads. Austria, Russia and Prussia, foreseeing this event, have seized upon parts of Poland, in order to make them, during the war, serve the same purpose as Saxony did in the last war with the King of Prussia.

The French and Spaniards are prepared to strike a blow in both Indies. The former have not yet withdrawn their eight thousand men from the Mauritius, nor the latter their fleet from the Havannah. Bengal and Jamaica are both in jeopardy; the one from its defenceless situation and the discontent of the Negroes; the other from the rapine of the company's servants, and the gambling of the directors.

Oct. 7. We hear a certain illustrious heir-apparent was in disgrace a few days ago, for wishing, as he declared he did from his heart, that Wilkes might be mayor.

The admiral arrived at Plymouth, eight transports from the Downs, to take on board the 6th regiment bound for the West-Indies.

It is reported that Capt. Walter Nugent, a near relation of Lord Clive, was killed in a duel a few days since in Ireland.

Oct. 8. The contents of the budget for the ensuing year, are expected to give the greatest satisfaction, as we hear, Lord North is assisted in forming it by some of the first personages in the kingdom.

An ambassador extraordinary is soon expected here from Warsaw, where some important negotiations are said to be on the carpet for supporting the political balance in the north of Europe.

They write from Copenhagen, that the King has advanced 50,000 crowns, without interest, to the projectors of a scheme for erecting a foundry in Norway for cannon and mortars, and has agreed to take all that shall be cast, even at a higher price than the proposer demanded.

Oct. 9. The reason why the parliament is to meet earlier the approaching session than usual, is, that the affairs of the East-India Company, which are now almost at an entire stop, may be discussed without loss of time.

Lord North now enjoys the greatest honours any commoner ever possessed in this kingdom, as he is a knight of the garter, chancellor of the first university in the world, and minister of state.

It is much expected that Lord Camden will be soon appointed to some important office in the administration, for he has lately been honoured with two visits from Lord North.

A gentleman lately arrived from France says, that during the time he was at St. Maloe's no less than twelve vessels arrived there with flour from North-America.

Oct. 10. It is plainly enough to be seen, that a most vigorous war threatens Europe, from the North to the South; by which the States of Holland find themselves highly embarrassed.

There are letters from Gibraltar, by his Majesty's ship the Scorpion, which give an account that a very strong fleet of Spanish men of war was arrived there, and that they had landed within sight of the garrison of 5000 soldiers; and that it was apprehended they had some design upon that place.

Oct. 11. All the latest advices from Spain agree, that all the Spanish settlements in the South Seas are putting into a state of defence with all possible dispatch.

Advice is received, that the King of Prussia has taken possession of Cracow, and placed a garrison of 5000 men there to defend it for the King of Poland against his rebellious subjects; but the same advices say, it is apprehended that he has other designs in view.

Bets were on Thursday last laid by a great man at the Smyrna, that our assistance either by land or sea, would be demanded by four different powers on the continent.

Advices are said to be received from Lisbon, that the castle of Estremadura in Spain, had revolted, and had murdered the Governor thereof, and that a body of troops had marched to prevent any further ill consequences.

On Saturday it was strongly reported, that there has been a revolution in another northern kingdom, and that the Potentate is absolutely deposed.

Extra of a letter from Hamburgh, October 5.

"We have just received advices in this city, from Copenhagen, that the Queen Dowager is just delivered of another political scheme, to advance her son Frederick to the throne; she has got it propagated, that the King is insane, and therefore it is very improper to trust him with the reins of government any longer, and wants her son Frederick to be appointed Regent till the King is restored to his senses. However, we further learn, that at the King's own desire, he is to be examined with regard to his insanity; and I doubt not but it will prove groundless; and I think he cannot better show it, than by banishing her and her set out of the Kingdom, which is the only way of restoring peace and tranquillity to that unhappy country."

Oct. 14. A correspondent observes, that the ambitious view of the King of Prussia seems to indicate that a general war is not at any very great distance; except the powers of Europe become tame spectators while this petty Monarch dismembers the great and once flourishing Kingdom of Poland. He wishes for the peace of Europe, that this common disturber of mankind may be most heartily mumbled; and that instead of Poland, which seems at present to be deserted by all the Powers of Europe, the Dominion of this haughty Prince may become the subject of partition amongst the contending parties, which will be the only means of securing to Europe the sweets of a lasting peace.

Something more than common takes up the attention of the great people at the west end of the town. At this time all the offices of state seem in commotion.

We are informed that the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer has actually resigned, that though it was expected he would be succeeded by Mr. Baron Smyth, yet we are now told the attorney general will succeed him, and that Mr. Wedderburne will be appointed attorney general.

It is the general opinion of all the discerning, that Poland cannot be dismembered without a continental war.

A violent storm happened about the 5th of Sept. and a number of vessels lost on the coast of England; among which a large ship of 300 tons burthen, name unknown, supposed to be laden with corn or flour, bound from Baltimore in America to Dublin; she was seen to drive on the Banks of Arklow, with many people on board, and in a few minutes after disappeared, and all perished.

In the papers of September there are many pieces in vindication of the character of Lord Hillsborough, against the abuses that have been cast upon him since his resignation. "It is proved by facts, not party-clamour, that every charge hitherto advanced against his Lordship was vague, was idle, ill-founded, or absurd. Then in office, we may suppose envy and a desire of supplanting his Lordship might be the principal motives for thus hesitating him; but after resignation, after acting with a consistency seldom to be met with amongst ministers, after retiring sooner than depart in the smallest tittle from patriotism, rectitude, and honour, after this there is cruelty beyond expression, in any writer, to attack a Nobleman whose mind is virtuous in human form." Thus writes an advocate for Lord Hillsborough.

On the 28th of September Messrs. Wilkes and Bull addressed the Livery of the city of London, on the expiration of their Sherriffalty.

The next day being Michaelmas, came on the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.—A poll was demanded for Alderman Halifax and Shakespeare, together with Alderman Wilkes and Townsend.—The poll was continued to the 6th of October, when the numbers were for

Mr. Wilkes	2301
Townsend	2278
Halifax	2126
Shakespeare	1920

During the polling there were many altercations between the parties, which are too numerous to reprint here.—On the 21st of October a scrutiny was demanded by Alderman Halifax and Shakespeare against Alderman Wilkes and Townsend; upon which Alderman Wilkes and a gentleman in Alderman Townsend's

name, (who was out of town the whole of the time) demanded a scrutiny on their parts.—The declaration will not be made till the 28th of November.—The election given for demanding a scrutiny is, that there are upwards of 300 bad votes on the side of Messrs. Wilkes and Townsend; and not above 100 on the other side.

Extra of a letter from Smyrna, August 31.

"This day a terrible fire broke out here, and continued burning all the next day. Three thousand houses, which made three parts of the city, were destroyed; from three to four thousand shops; sixteen mosques, twelve caravanserais, seven bagnios, nine synagogues, and eight publick markets, have been all consumed; a large quantity of corn, 2000 sacks of rice, and 150 bales of coffee, have been lost in the conflagration.—The whole loss is computed at twenty millions of dollars: It did not affect the English quarter."

Extra of a letter from a Merchant at Dantzick, dated Sept. 19, 1772.

"The King of Prussia took possession of this unhappy province the 13th instant. The Prussians at the same time (to convince us of the King's sincerity in declaring this a free town) took possession of the harbour; and do not permit any ship to come in or go out without paying a new-duty to them; they have even orders to compel by force any ships to pay it who should refuse, and, in consequence of these orders, they yesterday stop an English ship, which refused to submit to such imposition; and to day they stop a Dutch ship on the same account. If your court and the other powers of Europe do not interfere immediately and effectually; this town will be forced to give up to the King of Prussia."

Oct. 15. Many wags are now laid, that the Court will use their prerogative of a negative, should the Court of Aldermen chuse Mr. Wilkes Lord Mayor.

THE SPEECH OF MR. ALDERMAN WILKES TO THE LIVERY AT GUILDHALL.

Gentlemen, and brother Liverymen,

"I want powers to express the deep sense I have of the distinguished honour you have done me by a majority of your free suffrages: I find you are now, on the most frivolous pretexts; to be harrassed by a scrutiny; but I know the event will only confirm the justice of the poll, and demonstrate the fairness and honour of the proceedings of my friends during the whole election.

"The present Sheriff, gentlemen, in the course of this election, have maintained a firmness and impartiality, which are the most pleasing omens of a patriotic conduct for the whole year of their Sherriffalty.

"During the present contest a remarkable paper has been published relative to the liberty of the press, one of the great bulwarks of all our liberties.—I find it authenticated by one of our own body, a Freeman of Paternoster-row, Mr. Thomas Evans. In that paper we are told, that a gentleman came into this city, and threatened the printer, in consequence of his having published their minutes, that if he did not give up the paper or persons who favoured him with the proceedings of that Committee, the House of Commons would proceed against him with the utmost severity. I rejoice, gentlemen, that the honest printer has not been frightened by so insolent and illegal a menace; and I here declare that he, and every other fellow citizen, shall have the most spirited legal support from me, both for his own private protection and security, and for the effectual punishment of every violator of the laws of our country, and the franchises of our city. While God continues me health to do my duty among you, the powers with which you have armed me, shall be exerted against every attempt of violence and injustice, even from the highest usurped authority. Our rights, as constituents, to be fully informed of the proceedings of our representatives in Parliament, has been clearly demonstrated; but the force of truth is not likely to prevail against men, lost to all sense of shame, even so atrociously wicked beyond the example of the most barbarous nations and times, as to corrupt the great fountain of publick justice, by erasing a judicial record, till that hour held almost sacred in every civilized country. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you possess several excellent magistrates, who in a good cause have the fortitude to meet the rage of a Senate, composed chiefly of hirelings and slaves. I wish I could rank your present Chief Magistrate among that number; but as we have among us magistrates of ability, firmness and intrepidity, real and warm friends of the people, I am persuaded that our liberties and franchises are safe against every hostile attack. The event must be happy, the defeat of despotism, the victory of the constitution.

"I can never, gentlemen, sufficiently acknowledge the honour you have done me, by the unanimous resolution of your entire approbation of my conduct during my past Sherriffalty: Permit me likewise, on this occasion, thus publicly to return thanks to my late colleague. Through the whole course of the last year

Iron Works, November 10, 1772
understands the arrangement of a
can come well recommended, may
by applying to
AMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

from Liverpool and London,
and next Assortment of Dry Goods,
rated for the Season: Also Liverpool
and London Porters; any of which may
moderate Terms, by applying to
HENRY CAMPBON.

THE PUBLICK.

20th August, 1772

from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore is now erected, very convenient sailing, or transporting Goods or Luggage either Place, which will regularly arrive at Baltimore every Wednesday, and for after-mentioned. The Wilmington Packet by Busb and Frendley, leaves the harbor in Philadelphia every Wednesday, and arrives at Wilmington in a few days; the Wilmington Stage, kept by Waggon, leaves Wilmington every Friday, and arrives at Baltimore the same day; the Charles-Town Packet, kept by said Charles-Town every Saturday, and arrives at Baltimore the same day; so that a greater Certainty of travelling to Philadelphia in these Stages, and with less in any other. On the Return, the Packet leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, and leaves Wilmington every Thursday, and the Stage Boat leaves Wilmington Passengers from Philadelphia to Wilmington Shillings each, from Wilmington to Five Shillings each, and from Charles-Town to Four Shillings each; Luggage as Wilmington is within Three Rivers, and Charles-Town about Chesapeake Bay, and 8 Miles from the Mouth of our Boats are very seldom, if ever, impeded by contrary Winds, a Disadvantage some other Stages from Philadelphia about under. The Certainty of moderate Rates will, it is hoped, induce to encourage so useful an Undertaking. Philadelphia is situated within Thirty Miles of Lancaster, a proper Encouragement this Scheme may be a Means of procuring Stage between Baltimore and Lancaster, at a very moderate Rate. It may be assured, that the greater Equality will be observed by the Use of the Inhabitants of the Counties of Calvert, Charles and Prince-Georges, of the Plan of uniting the Schools, is requested to meet at Beadley Town the 15th of December, to consider the most proper Expedients to carry this into Execution. The Gentlemen who were to view the several Places thought the Utility of the proposed Seminary will assign the Reasons why they have given to the Place known by the Name of Kings, which they trust will meet with Approbation. In the mean while Subscriptions will be handed about by Gentlemen (who are concerned) and an Opportunity afforded who are disposed to promote this benevolent Scheme.

with Messrs. Smith and Flanagan, of Neill, Merchants in Baltimore-Town, by Thomas Elliot at Fell's-Point, shall be Fidelity.

BENEDICT CALVERT,
WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
GEORGE PLATER,
HENRY ADDISON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORNDON,
OSIAS HAWKINS,
GEORGE DENY.

Judges of the Land-Office having respect to his Excellency the Governor, that the Number of Certificates in their Office, many of them are returned by virtue of which issued more than 120 Years where the Two Years are near expiration, being desirous that those who have the Benefit of such Warrants should have the Benefit of such Warrants made out as usual; and that Applicants under the Proclamation will be permitted to apply to the first Discoverer to any other Person, whenever the same is discovered.

per Order
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld.

W. B. N. and S. O. N.