

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1772.

from London, is Capt. Hooper, Clothes, Linens, Silks, Mill-Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, posed of at our Store, on the with a full Assortment of almost Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. JOHN BRICE.

Baltimore, November 9, 1772. AND LAWSON, in London, Liverpool, and Hull, ment of Woollens, Linens, and a great Variety of Staffs, at Sea, which they will dis- onable Terms for Cash, Bills of Credit.

to rent, a commodious brick Wharf, now occupied by Capt. county Wharf, a Bake-House with other convenient Ware-Houses Wharf, as early next Spring as permit. The said House and erred on, from the First to the next.

Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco, Parcels of Land, Wynns West- ing 52 Acres, Part of Wynns's res: These Two Parcels of Land ying about Three Miles from ce-George's County: Wynns's East b, containing 143 Acres, Little- Part 2d, Addition to Littleworth, Three Parcels join each other, a- omia Piscataway. There are Three n these Lands, but only Tenants on ineluable to purchase them, may know the Terms, by near Piscataway.

PUBLICK.

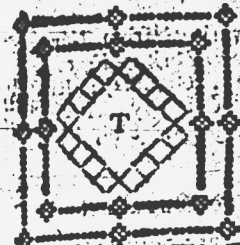
20th August, 1772. in the City of Philadelphia to Bal- is now erected, very convenient ng, or transporting Goods or Lug- either Place, which will regularly ive Places, at the Times and for er mentioned. The Wilmington by Bush and Peudrey, leaves the in Philadelphia every Wednesday arrives at Wilmington in a few Town Stage Waggon, kept by leaves Wilmington every Friday leaves 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 bbia in these Stages, and with less any other. On the Return, the ket leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, n leaves Charles-Town every Thurs- the Stage Boat leaves Wilmington passengers from Philadelphia to Wil- Shillings each, from Wilmington to e Shillings each, and from Charle- Town Four Shillings each; Lug- on. As Wilmington is within Three re River, and Charles-Town about hanna and 8 Miles from the Mouth Boats are very seldom, if ever, de- tides or contrary Winds, a Disad- some other Stages from Philadelphia nder. The Certainty of this ate Rates will, it is hoped, induce ourage to useful an Undertaking. Town is situated within Thirty-six own of Lancaster, a proper Encou- Scheme may be a Means of pro- Stage between Baltimore and Lanca- of Charles-Town, at a very mode-

may be assured, that the greatest quality will be observed by the Un-

with Mess. Smith and Flanagan, or ill, Merchants in Baltimore-Town, or mas-Elliott at Fall's-Point, shall be idelity. (3m) of the Land-Office having represent- Excellency the Governor, that their mber of Certificates 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, cy being desirous that those who par- in the Lifetime of the late Lord Pro- d have the Benefit of such Warrants, em to give publick Notice, that Pa- ut as usual, and that Applications nder the Proclamation will be receiv- rarrants issue to the first Discoverer, in y other Person, whenever the Office

Orders. WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office. N and SON.

COPENHAGEN, September 15.



HE preparations for war are carried on here with great spirit. The Admiralty has ordered twenty vessels to be got ready with the utmost expedition, viz. twelve ships of war, six frigates, and two bombs. We are very suspicious of our neighbours the Swedes.

THOR, Sept. 16. The fate of Polish Prussia is at length decided; the Prussian troops presented themselves the 13th instar. before Elbing, and summoned the Polish garrison to surrender, which the latter refusing, the gates were opened by cannon shot, in consequence of which, the Poles went out on one side, as the Prussians entered on the other and took possession; and the same happened at Langensolund and Oliva. General Stutterheim, and some other general officers, have established their quarters at Langensolund, where there are very fine gardens, and that neighbourhood swarms with troops.

MINSK, Sept. 18. The Russians, after the example of the Prussians and Austrians, have taken possession of Polish Livonia and White Russia; on the 21st of this month the inhabitants of this new province are to do homage to the Empress of Russia and her successors. The courts of justice are to remain upon the old footing. No new taxes are to be laid in this province, and customary revenues are already paid to the Russians.

WILNA, Sept. 22. The Russians yesterday took possession of the country assigned to them at the late division, which is about a third of Lithuania, viz. beginning at the north, and following the course of the rivers Duna, Ula, Ussa, and the Neiper, together with Polish Livonia, the palatines of Potzke, Whiteplock, Orsa, Mocidaw, Rohaczow, Rzazica, to the river Ozna. This vast extent of country is divided into two grand governments: The first towards the north, the capital of which is Poloczka, is under General Krecznetnikow; and the second towards the south, the capital of which is Mohilow, under Col. Kokhowki.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following is his Swedish Majesty's speech, on the dissolution of the Dyet, on the 9th of September.

Noble, honorable, learned, worthy, and good Swedes. As I this day dissolve the Dyet, which dissolution undoubtedly will be very remarkable in the universal history, I cannot dismiss you without renewing my gratitude and thankfulness to Heaven, who very visibly shewed its particular grace, and saved this oppressed country, and its afflicted inhabitants, from their insupportable yoke of slavery. This Dyet began under the mourning of your most beloved King, mine and your most tender father; whatever was concluded upon in this Dyet, was done in dispute, partiality, hate, selfishness, and other foul and unchristian like views. It seems as if Providence itself would preserve our posterity from those grievances which have oppressed their ancestors during a time of an hundred years, and such a preservation could not have been acquired, without exposing the views and black intentions which guided the legislators before the eyes of the publick, which at last, inspired by a spirit of true patriotism, nothing but a revolution could have been the consequence of it. I repeat it, and say nothing but a revolution, sent by the hand of Providence, could have destroyed the most wicked scheme which had been carried on these last hundred years, in a time when every navigable country had flourished in prosperity, and our blessed country came day after day in greater distress, poverty, and in a most deplorable state. Nothing but the present form of government could have restored the liberty, independence, freedom, and power of a mighty nation. In such hopes I receive now the nation in its most corrupt state; but the future liberty shall be re-established, the laws confirmed, unity and concord promoted, and the national happy, or rather dying spirit, restored.

You can easily imagine in what a tender sensation I see you now assembled before my throne; these few days which have passed since this great and important change happened, gave me a most clear and moving example of your love and entire confidence placed in me. It is an infinite pleasure to me, to see that virtue and greatness of soul, which honoured the time of your ancestors, and lay hidden in your hearts, and guarded to a time of opportunity, now shining most gloriously by your deeds; your man-like courage, resolution, readiness, your indefatigableness, devotion, attachment towards your King and country; by which marks the ancient Swedish Knights were known; how happy am I now to see all these virtues renewed and set in motion in my reign. I separate myself from you this day with great sadness of mind, with a grateful and thankful heart, after your having supported me in the cause of restoring the Swedish ancient liberty, now founded upon unmovable grounds and foundation, and to its preservation you confirmed with me the new system of govern-

ment. Thus we depart from one another with the greatest hopes that prosperity will crown the future, and we ourselves (please God) will be personally witnesses of the good and blessed fruits of it.

I do assure you that all my thoughts, my unbounded industry, shall be only to strive to gain my subjects hearts, by their own welfare and prosperity; for which (you are witness) I have hazarded my crown, my dignity, nay, my life.

Would you in the future remain in the same virtue you are now in, be assured that we, very soon shall attain the end of our wishes; namely, to see the Swedish nation in a most flourishing state!

And ye noble, honourable, learned, worthy, and good Swedes, if you will remain united, mild, soft, and tender hearted towards your brothers, faithful in supporting the welfare of the nation, peaceable and quiet, then I shall assemble you again, after six years, or it becomes a true, happy, united, free, and independent nation's representatives.

I wish you a happy return each to his hear and home, &c. &c. remaining with my royal grace inclined and affected for you.

The present King of Sweden is universally said to be a Monarch of great abilities; secret in his councils, decisive in his designs, and persevering in their execution. He has undoubtedly entered into a strict connexion with the house of Bourbon, who has encouraged him in his design of rendering himself absolute; supplied him with money, afforded him the strongest assurances of their support. He will have the pretext for maintaining his army by invading Norway, great part of which he pretends he has been robbed of by the Danes. The King of Prussia, there is the greatest reason to believe, has embraced his interests as well as those of France and Spain. The consequence of this alliance or combination, must be obvious to every sensible reader, it will not only affect the independency of Great-Britain in particular; but that of all other powers in Europe.

Mr. Wilkes, his said, has been promised no less than three sets of horses, by three different Noblemen, for his state coach, should be chosen Lord Mayor. Those intended for him by Lord T. are supposed the most valuable, being purchased for the immense sum of 2400.

During the high wind on Thursday night, the 24th ult. two houses in Tottenham court road were blown down, and a poor blind beggar, his wife and daughter, who inhabited one of them, were buried in the ruins. Two trees were blown down in St. James's Park. A large stack of chimnies were thrown down in Leather-lane, Holborn. Great damage was done among the small craft and wherries below bridge; and a windmill on the Isle of Dogs has had one of its sails carried away by it. Several persons, particularly two watchmen, were killed in Oxford road, by the tiles blown from the tops of the houses. A stack of chimnies were blown down at Lambeth marsh, which beat in the roof of the house, and killed a young man, who was in bed in the garret. Upwards of thirty willow trees were blown down at Millbank, Westminster; by the violence of the wind. A house was blown down in Fashion-street, Spitalfields. Two stacks of chimnies at Sir Robert Ladbrooke's, in Lombard-street. The steeple of Newington church in Surry blown down. One of the watchmen of Bridge ward had his skull fractured by the fall of a stack of chimnies on Fish-street-hill: He was taken up speechless, and carried to St. Thomas's hospital. Several of the tops of the lamps of Black-stairs bridge were blown off.

It is thought that the wind was as high the next morning, about two o'clock, as in the remarkable storm in January, 1763, when upwards of 60 sail of ships were lost in the channel.

Private letters received by the last post from Russia, absolutely confirm the report of a revolution there; and add, that a majority of the ministry are to take up their winter quarters in Siberia.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued out by order of his Majesty, for the Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 17th of November next, to meet on Tuesday the 24th of the said month, for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

The late advices received from Denmark were very plain, that that Kingdom will soon experience a capital revolution, which will not terminate till the present Christian be supplanted by the ambitious Frederick. The Queen Dowager will not cease from her machinations till such an event be accomplished, to which the degradation of the unfortunate Carolina Matilda was but a necessary prelude, whose innocence nothing yet has transpired to indicate so much as the change of affairs just intimated.

The dismemberment of Poland, the revolution in Sweden, and that supposed to have already happened, or that will soon happen in Denmark, form an assemblage of events so critical, as have not been equalled in the world before. In this juncture of affairs, will Lord North promise a ten years peace to Great Britain?

This morning orders came to the Tower, for the picket guard to hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning, in case they should be want-

ed to quell any disturbance which the sailors may raise.

This afternoon several of the riotous sailors were committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell.

Queer. If any instance can be produced of a Lord Mayor, fairly chosen by the citizens, being refused by the Barons of the Exchequer.

Last night thirty guineas were laid to ten, at a great tavern in this city, that there would be no scrutiny.

Oct. 16. His Majesty's consuls at Tripoli and Tunis are to be recalled, and no other to be sent for the future.

A letter from Dantzick mentions, that the tax upon French wines is ordered to be doubled.

We hope, that since the Parliament is to meet on the 26th of November, for the dispatch of business, it will be that business which stands most in need of dispatch, the reducing the enormous price of every necessary of life. How strange! that in so pious a reign, the complaints and miseries of the poor should be greater than in any former; yet 'tis stranger that not even an attempt is made to relieve them.

By advices from Spain we learn, that the enrolment of persons fitly qualified to serve on board his Catholic Majesty's ships of war, the number amounting to 20,000, besides those in actual service. More than one half of these registered seamen can be brought to their places of rendezvous in less than a fortnight, and the remainder within three months. By the above advices we likewise hear that the King of Spain has lately given orders for taking a list of all the foreigners settled in his dominions. The intention of this order, it is said, is to prevent the natives from assuming the quality of foreigners, in order to enjoy certain privileges granted by treaty.

In a letter from a gentleman at Dunkirk to his friend in Edinburgh, dated September 23, is the following important article. "Within these two days, the frigate called La Flore came into this road, having on board the Chevalier Borda and Abbe Pingre of the academie des sciences, from a voyage already upwards of eleven months, to make further trial of the watches for discovering the longitude: Two of them have succeeded wonderfully well; one of La Roy's, and another of Monsieur Bertiour's. I have been much with these gentlemen since they arrived here. Notwithstanding the rough weather they have had, and the difference of climate, they assured me these watches have ever told the longitude within a minute of time, or a quarter of a degree, which when upon the Equator is about fifteen miles. They have been at Cadix, Island of Madeira, Teneriff, and Cape de Verd islands, and crossed the Atlantic to the island of Martinico, Antigua, and St. Domingo; from thence to St. Pierre and M Quailon, near to Newfoundland; from thence to Ireland and Copenhagen; and took this place in their way to Brest. These watches, they assured me, were much simpler in their construction than Harrison's, and also go much truer; if so, great advantages may be expected from them, at least for the King's vessels.

From accounts from various parts of the town, the damage done by Mr. Wilkes's people on Tuesday night is much greater than could have been conceived. The famous Quaker in Cheapside and Alderman Harley suffered much; and the windows of those Scotch tradesmen where the mobs found no light, they had no mercy on; in short, there is scarcely a street where they did not leave some testimony of their patriotism, notwithstanding the greatest diligence of the inhabitants to comply with their request. The terror and consternation that many families were thrown into on the occasion were also very great. If this be liberty, may heaven avert it. It must be the hearty wish of every real friend to his country, that the Legislature would take the matter into consideration.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that the senate of Venice have openly declared war against the Knights of Malta.

We are assured that the late transactions in Denmark, relative to the Queen, will be laid before the Parliament the ensuing winter; and it is thought a war between the two nations will be the consequence of it at last.

When General Stutterheim arrived, on the 23rd inst. before Elbing, in Polish Prussia, he summoned the garrison to surrender, in his Prussian Majesty's name. The commanding officer having received no orders from his Court to acknowledge the sovereignty of his Prussian Majesty, refused to obey; upon which the Prussians immediately pointed their cannon against the gate, called St. Mary's gate, and for some time made an incessant fire upon it, both with artillery and small arms. The garrison, finding themselves unable to sustain the charge, submitted, and were suffered to depart under convoy of a Prussian commissary, who had orders to direct their march.

Advices from the Danube assure, that the Porte is endeavouring to secure the Court of Vienna in her interest, by a tender of Belgrade and all servia to the Empress Queen.

There is but little probability of Lord Camden's coming into office at present.