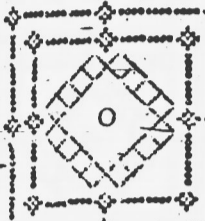


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1772.

HAMBURG, September 22.



UR Senate have written a letter to the King of Sweden, to congratulate him on the late happy revolution in the government, and to testify to his Majesty the part which this republic takes therein. We give no credit to the report that Russia and Denmark are averse to the late proceedings of the King of Sweden.

From the VISTULA, Sept. 23. The Prussians have planted officers near Dantzick and Thorn, who demand an excise on all goods that are carried thither, amounting to double what is paid in the dominions of his Prussian Majesty. Dantzick had likewise a considerable revenue from their posts, but the Prussians have taken all these into their own hands.

WARSAW, Sept. 30. The declaration of the neighbouring powers will occasion a Senatus Consultum to take place. The frequent conferences between the Ministers of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, tend toward the assembling of a dyer, in order to regulate definitively all the affairs of the kingdom.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6. All our advices from the North have a warlike appearance. At Hamburg, Altona, in the Holstein, at Dantzick and Bremen, as Russian, Austrian, Danish, Swedish and Prussian officers, raising recruits; and as trade is dead and provisions scarce, they meet with great success. In Denmark and Sweden, as well as in Russia, they are fitting out ships with the utmost expedition; the Duchy of Holstein is likely to be attacked by Russia, and Norway by Sweden, and his Prussian Majesty will probably not be idle on this occasion. In short, some politicians think there will be a general war in Europe. The accounts we received by the last post are, that the courts of Russia, Berlin, and Sweden, have made an alliance; Sweden makes pretensions to Finland, and Prussia to Pomerania, but Prussia is to pay four millions of roubles to Russia.

L O N D O N,

OB. 1. A certain member of St. Stephen's Chapel is framing a bill, in order to enforce the residence of the clergy, and that the same may be grounded on strict justice, and productive of the greater utility, the Bishops will be obliged to reside within their dioceses for full nine months in every year, under the penalty of 100l.

OB. 3. Yesterday Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen, Bart. Chamberlain of this city, polled for the Aldermen Wilkes and Townsend; after which he delivered into the hands of Mr. Lewis a paper, containing the following words: I never will give my Poil on the side espoused by Ministers, who have dared to advise his Majesty to pardon Murder and E—y.

Since the above the following has appeared: The friends of Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen present their compliments to the worthy Livermen of London, and beg that the ridiculous paper which he yesterday delivered to Mr. Sheriff Lewis, may not prejudice him in their opinion, as his great age, joined to his personal infirmities, has materially impaired his judgment.

OB. 6. We learn from Dantzick, that the King of Prussia has lately made some very great regulations there; and by mediating some of the imposts, that bore heavy on the poor, and laying them on the rich, has in some measure restored peace to that city.

It is said, that two regiments of foot are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on the coast of the Minors.

So much was the heart of a certain great personage in the late election, that it is said intelligence was dispatched every half hour with an account of the state of the poll.

Mr. Wilkes's dress and address have both been such during the present election, as undoubtedly testify to all mankind, that neither his spirits nor credit are exhausted, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the malevolent.

In a letter from Alena, dated September 25, is the following passage: "Letters received here from Dantzick say, it is now quite over with us and our trade. The dividing of the kingdom of Poland is past, and the three powers have already taken possession of their respective shares."

Letters from Madrid say, the Prince Masserano, who lately resided here as Ambassador from that court, is likely to be called to an account for giving up to the British court some particular points with regard to the right to Falkland's Islands. The same letters say that the greatest preparations are making for war, nay ever known in that kingdom; and that their having is much stronger than ever it was before, the latter augmenting ever since the conclusion of Letters.

A fleet of men from Gibraltar say, that a very powerful fleet of men at war, consisting of Spanish and Portugal ships, are not in the Mediterranean, but for what intent is not in the Mediterranean, but for what

Oct. 30. Letters from the foreign mails yesterday de-

clare, that a body of 40,000 Prussians were in full march for Hamburg, which seem to indicate that that city will not long continue under its present form of government.

An experiment has been made of the new steering-wheel, invented by Lieutenant Savage, on board his Majesty's ship Fowey, in the passage from Plymouth to Bolton in North America, which is found to steer with ease and safety, and allowed by several officers of the navy, and other eminent mechanics, who have examined it, to be a most useful and a very ingenious invention.

OB. 12. Letters from Hamburg say, that all the accounts from Berlin announce that the King of Prussia is going to augment his troops, and that it is supposed there are grand projects in agitation. Our letters from Vienna hold the same language; they positively assert, that a resolution has been taken in council not to disband any part of their forces; but that on the contrary, orders are given for raising four or five new regiments.

It is now asserted, that the bakers refused to buy the American flour, alleging that it would not make bread white enough for their London customers; this is the consequence of the Chief Magistrate's not publishing an order for baking of second bread; or if they wished well to the poor labourers, they would offer a premium to induce some honest baker to adopt a measure which must inevitably prove of great utility; the American flour was shipped off for Bristol, and it will be acceptable to many persons to know what use it is applied to there.

We are informed by a respectable correspondent, that the political creed now in force at St. James's, and which has been recommended from the Council, is, "To keep free from the present dreadful commotions in Europe, while we can keep free from them."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 8.

"We have advice from Madrid, that the Indians of Chili in South America have revolted, and were not subdued when the express came away. On the 14th of May last a body of Indians, amounting to 10,000, having surprised Baldivia, the principal port in Chili, they put to death the inspector of the King's gold mines, set the black slaves free, and massacred all the Europeans they could find. Some resistance being made, they became enraged, and set on fire the magnificent suburbs of that place, with all the churches and convents. At the departure of the express, 4000 troops were ordered from Lima to quell the insurrection."

Extract of a letter from Schweren, in Mecklenburgh, dated September 28.

"The Prussian Alexander, the legislator of Germany, the scourge of his neighbours, the master of the politics of Europe, has at last resolved to discover his scheme, by sending a large body of troops into the Duchy of Holstein, namely, into that part belonging to the Grand Duke; but, as we see the alliance between Prussia and Russia concerning the affairs of Poland, we rather believe that the neighbouring provinces, as Danish Holstein, Schlewick, Gotorp, and Jutland, will have more reason to prepare for a warlike resistance, as these provinces are in the hands of the King of Denmark, from the beginning to this present moment, by an illegal possession."

The present century (says a writer in one of the papers) may very justly be called the age of revolutions; in which the Empress of Russia took the lead. The next person in this crown dance, is Lewis XV. and he, good man, first banished all the Jesuits out of his kingdom, and then banished all the Parliaments out of Paris to the same tune. Not to be behind hand with these Roman Catholic Kings, the Protestant King of Denmark banished his own dear wife; and, to convince the world of the great benefits naturally resulting from petticoat government, put the political reins into the hands of his step-mother. This young man's neighbour, Gustavus, King of Sweden, perceiving with what facility revolutions are now-a-days effected, thought it very pretty to be an absolute Monarch, so he absolved himself of his coronation oath, dissolved his Parliament, and told them, that if he should think proper he would call them together in six years. The young Emperor of Germany could not see all this fine sport going on, as a mere spectator; therefore not to be intirely idle, he sent an army of 60,000 men into Poland, and appropriates to himself one fourth part of that kingdom, an earnest of one day monopolizing the whole. But of all the Royal Revolutionists of the present age, commend to me that excellent Logician the King of Prussia; by a new mode of reasoning, far superior to that of the schools, he fairly proves, that Royal Prussia and Great Poland belonged to the house of Brandenburg long before that house existed; and therefore it is but right it should belong to that house now it actually does exist.

The plan of operation, laid down by the ministerial party, on occasion of the late election, is as follows:— They will object to such a number of the voters on the

popular side, as would, if their objections were admitted, turn the scale in their favour; and, on a refusal from the other party to admit such objections, they will carry the affair into the Court of King's-Bench, where it may remain for some months, during which time Mr. Nall will act as *Locum Tenens*.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated September 14.

"Orders have been issued from our Court for the head officers of the army in Poland to provide quarters for the next winter season. The soldiers are to be quartered in the houses, in each house two rooms are to be allowed for the family, and the rest of the rooms for the soldiers; the houses are to be properly cleaned to prevent any distemper or contagion. The city of Landeron, which is now in the possession of our troops, is to be one of the chief fortresses in the imperial part of Poland, for which purpose a thousand working people are employed every day in order to fortify it; which number of workmen the inhabitants are obliged to pay at the rate of seven krutzer (three pence half-penny) per day, and two pounds of bread is allowed per head from the magazine. This city is about eight German miles from Cracow, has a very strong fortified castle upon the hill, and will serve for a very good fortress upon the front of these new imperial dominions.

"Our wise monarch, the Emperor, having looked into the increasing of the members of each order of the clergy, and finding that the ecclesiastic estates are hardly able to support them, by which means the subjects are daily oppressed in an insupportable manner, ordered that, for the future, no candidate should be admitted into holy orders, under the age of thirty-five years. His Holiness the Pope is highly affronted at this ordinance, as the Emperor issued it without advising or consulting with his Holiness.

"A set of villains lately broke into the convent of Newburg, and robbed them of the sum of two hundred thousand florins, ready cash; and notwithstanding a reward of a thousand ducats, not the least discovery has been yet made."

OB. 13. The demanding a scrutiny appears to be not only unreasonable, but ungenerous also; for there were many Livermen in Mr. Wilkes's interest (his said full 300) left unpolled when the books were finally closed, which was agreed to be done at the desire of his competitors. How honourable, therefore, is it for Messrs. H. and S. to insist upon a scrutiny, with a view of superseding the majority against them, which would have been still larger but for the ab ve insidious finesse in getting the poll books closed.

Mr. Wilkes has always thrived by opposition. Had not the ministry exerted themselves to frustrate his election in the city and in Middlesex, he might have perhaps passed without notice; for, notwithstanding his merit, as a thorn in the side of the ministry, the people were not so much influenced by it at circumstance as by the spirit of opposition, which from long practice has become a habit, and is in fact the last anchor of the constitution.

On Sunday an express arrived from Petersburg, and, we hear, brings a confirmation of a resolution which lately happened there, and the deposing the Empress. It is further said, it was brought about by the French, who were jealous of her growing greatness, and saw that she was no friend to their interest, but shewed the greatest regard to the English. On the contrary, we can assure our readers, upon the best authority, that the letters from Petersburg, which arrived yesterday by the foreign mails, make not any mention of the revolution, which, it is reported, has lately happened there.

From Warsaw we learn, that, on Sunday the 20th of September, the Ambassadors from the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburg, notified to the King, and his Ministers, from their several sovereigns, the claims, in virtue of which they have taken possession of certain territories in that kingdom. They also demanded, that a diet should be convoked for the purpose of recognizing the above claims. The King declared, that he would not set his hand to any thing on that subject; and that under the present circumstances of affairs, no diet could possibly be held. The manifesto of the Empress of Russia (with a nether date nor the name of the place where it was published) does not mention what parts of Poland she lays claim to; but it is just now reported, that she will take possession of the palatinates of Polocks, Whitepk, and Melslaw, which together form near one third of the duchy of Lithuania.

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.

The friends of freedom at the Pan's Head Tavern may boast of the best pieces of Generalship that have ever been transacted at any election. They subscribed one guinea each, to the amount of 500, for tavern expenses, and, by examining the state of the poll daily, a party went a ways out soliciting the unpolled Livery, whilst the others were backing their endeavours by wagers, which made them all principals; whereby it is

from London, in Cap. Hooper, of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, disposed 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. N. AND L. W. SON, from London, Liverpool, and Hull, assortment of Woollens, Linens, Cottons; and a great Variety of Stuffs, present Season, which they will dispense on reasonable Terms for Cash, Bills of Credit,

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

Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco, being Parcels of Land, Wynns West Acres, Part of Wynns Acres. These Two Parcels of Land lying about Three Miles from Prince-George's County: Wynns East Acres, containing 143 Acres, Little's Part 2d, Addition to Little's Three Parcels join each other, as from Piscataway. There are Three on these Lands, but only Tenant Person inclinable to purchase these of them, may know the Terms, by Wynns, near Piscataway.

THE PUBLICK.

20th April, 1772.

from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore is now erected, very convenient selling, or transporting Goods or Luggage either Place, which will regularly peddle Places, at the Times and for as often mentioned. The Wilmington Packet by Buss and Fendrey, leaves the Wharf in Philadelphia every Wednesday, and arrives at Wilmington in a few Charles-Town Stage Waggon, kept by on, leaves Wilmington every Friday arrives at Charles-Town the same Charles-Town Packet, kept by said Charles-Town every Saturday, and leaves 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 the Stage Boat leaves Wilmington Passengers from Philadelphia to Wilmington Four Shillings each; from Wilmington to Five Shillings each; and from Charles-Town Four Shillings each; Luggage. As Wilmington is within Three water River, and Charles-Town about 10 Miles from the Mouth of the Bay, our Boats are very seldom, if ever, by Tides of contrary Winds, a Disadvantage, some other Stages from Philadelphia about under. The Certainty of this moderate Rates will, it is hoped, induce to encourage so useful an Undertaking. Charles-Town is situated within Thirty of the Town of Lancaster, a proper Encounter, this Scheme may be a Means of promoting a Stage between Baltimore and Lancaster of Charles-Town; at a very moderate

may be assured, that the greatest actuality will be observed by the Use

with Mess. Smith and Flanagan, of Nall, Merchants in Baltimore Town, at Thomas Elliott at Fell's Point, shall be Fidelity.

of the Land-Office having represented his Excellency the Governor, that there Number of Certificates in their Office many of them are returned by virtue which issued more than Two Years ago, are the Two Years are near expired, being desirous that those who have the Benefit of such Warrants should have the Benefit of such Warrants to give public Notice, that the one is usual, and that Application under the Proclamation will be received Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, by any other Person, whenever the Office

Orders

WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Lt. Of the

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