

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 12, 1773.

at the plantation of Richard Scagg, ...

office issue warrants as formerly, and ...

WILLIAM STEUART, C. I. O. F.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773. ...

WILLIAM BERNARD.

June 11, 1773. ...

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773. ...

JOHN CLAPHAM.

TEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773. ...

HENRY RIDGELY.

March 18, 1773. ...

RICHARD BROWN, Trustee.

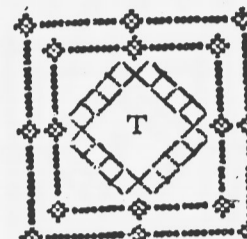
THOMA BOSND, Trustee.

by publick vendue, on Wednesday ...

ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.

GREEN and SON.

DANTZICK, April 27.



THE Prussian resident has delivered the following memorial to the magistrates of this place. ...

LEGHORN, May 5. By the French Tartan, Mary, and Vincent, arrived in thirty-five days from Zea, we learn that the Asia, a Russian man of war, of 74 guns and 700 men was wrecked, and the crew drowned, the 20th of March, near the island of Andros, in the Archipelago; and also, that on the 24th, a French frigate met with the same disaster, and that a Neapolitan galliot had carried into Malta a Tunisian vessel, with twenty-eight men, which she had taken on the Barbary coast.

WARSAW, May 10. Last Tuesday the answers of the courts of France, England, Sweden, and the republic of the united provinces to the king's letters were read, by which all those powers refuse to concern themselves with the affairs of Poland. These letters are to be printed, that nobody may flatter themselves with the hopes of a former alliance in favour of this kingdom. The same day the members of the commission for trying the king's assassins were appointed.

May 12. Three squadrons of Austrian hussars, and the same number of Prussians, entered this place, which has spread an universal consternation. The foreign troops approach daily, and are not above a mile off. Quarters are demanded for them in all the houses, and even in the palaces; not excepting those of the royal family and all the convents. The prince palatine of Waraw is to lodge 100 men, the prince grand chamberlain to the crown 60, and others 80, 40, 30, &c. notwithstanding these preparations the diet persists in not agreeing to what the three foreign ministers would have, for there seems now to be more alienation from it than ever, and will not conclude without coming to extremities it is feared.

They write from Moldavia, that 3000 turks having attempted to pass the Danube, were so warmly received by Gen. Potemkin, that 400 were killed and 200 made prisoners.

PARIS, May 14. On the 11th of this month a courier arrived from London at Lord Stormont's, the English ambassador here, with the news that in consequence of the formal declaration of the duke d'Aiguillon, with respect to the suspension of the fleet at Toulon, they had likewise taken the resolution of suspending the armament of the English fleet, and that orders had already been dispatched for that purpose.

PETERSBURG, May 22. The fleets of Russia are now in the most flourishing situation; in fact, they never were so respectable before. There are now at Revel 28 sail of the line, four of which are new 74 gun ships, and were built under the direction of Sir Charles Knowles. Most of the other new ships were built under the orders of English artists; and great numbers of the naval officers are English, Scotch, or Irish. The maritime amounting to 40 sail of the line at least, besides frigates, &c.

LONDON, May 22.

Notwithstanding the appearance of amity between two illustrious potentates, it is said, they are on the very eve of fulfilling the old proverb, viz. that thieves, though they have but one mind and one heart when plundering, find it hard to keep upon common terms with each other, when dividing their booty.

A writer in one of the morning papers says, it is no longer a secret that government are actually sending out a very powerful fleet to take possession of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixas. Nay, it is even strongly reported, that several ships of the line have already been sent on this hostile expedition; and that, in order to keep the matter as secret as possible, these ships have slipped out of the respective harbours, one by one, at different and distant periods of time.

May 26. Authentic accounts are received from Stockholm, that the French interest has received a mortal blow, by the conclusion of a new treaty between that court and those of Denmark and Peterburgh.

Matters we hear are now pretty well accommodated between the courts of France and Spain, which is looked upon as a prelude to a rupture with England.

A total stop to the further exportation of American beaver and furs to France and Holland is very

quickly expected to take place, which will be an effectual bar to our rival manufacturers in the hat manufactory.

Private letters from Cadiz advise, that two men of war of the line, a frigate, and three large transports, with a quantity of artillery on board, sailed from thence the 19th of April, on a secret expedition; and that a rumour prevailed, that the above squadron was designed to join the French on the coast of Guinea, to execute certain commissions of importance; after which the Spanish ships were to bear away for the Havannah.

May 27. We are informed the last West-India mail dispatched, contained orders for Sir George Bridges to grant a sufficient convoy from the ships of his squadron to the British logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras, with positive orders to repel any offered indignities by force.

His majesty of Prussia, when he has been informed of our petitions and remonstrances to the throne, has often exclaimed—Ahl why am not I their king? with an hundred thousand of my troops round the throne, and a score or two of executioners in my train, I would soon make them as dutiful as brave, and myself the first monarch in the universe.

May 28. There are now in the house of commons one barber, three footmen, three common soldiers, and eleven clerks, who obtained seats in that honourable assembly through the channel of the East-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 20.

"A dispute of a very serious nature has lately arisen between this court and that of Lisbon, respecting some illicit practices of the Spaniards in South-America; spurring up the native Indians, slaves, &c. belonging to the Portuguese, against their masters; and likewise interrupting the trade of the Brazils, seizing the Portuguese vessels on the slightest pretences, and committing many other acts of injustice. The ministry of Portugal have repeatedly transmitted memorials to Madrid, but very little attention has been paid to them, and 'tis feared that it will end in disagreeable consequences."

May 29. The French ambassador, Count Guignes, an insinuating, enterprising, festivo little gentleman, not contented with deceiving and eluding our administration on occasion of the armament of his court against Russia, has found means to invade the honour and repose of one of our noble families, into which he had been received with the accustomed English confidence and hospitality. The discovery of his intrigues was effected at the late masquerade in London, Lady C—n, was ordered into a mortifying solitude in Warwickshire, and the injured peer waits impatiently the expiration of the cornet's embassy, for that satisfaction which may be derived from the customs of ancient chivalry, or from the events of modern duelling: sorry, cold, consolations these for the most monstrous indignity that can be imposed upon human feelings.

There is advice from the continent, that the English and French are negotiating a peace at this time between the Russians and Turks with all their powers, notwithstanding the appearance of conferences for that purpose being broke up. However the Empress of Russia may maintain her armies, in her enemies dominions, matters very little, if she cannot recruit and keep them up. It is very well known, that though her dominions are about four thousand miles from east to west, and eighteen hundred miles from north to south in extent, they do not contain above seven millions of inhabitants, and out of those they never could muster two hundred and fifty thousand men in profound peace fit to bear arms; if so, we may easily guess, from the loss of men by the sword, sickness, and hardships, the must have sustained in the present war with the porte, that the empress is as desirous of a peace as the grand signior can possibly be, the conclusion of which is daily expected.

Lord Clive after making as resolute and animated a defence as ever was known in the house of commons, has won a complete victory. "He told the house that should they be disposed to take away his fortune, he still had a small paternal estate (500l. a year, which they could not touch;) that he could retire into the country, satisfied within himself, that he had done justice to all mankind; and finished with saying, "he had but one thing more to desire, which was that whenever that honourable house came to decide upon his honour, they would not forget their own."

Lord Clive's enemies have endeavoured to make the publick believe that Sir William Meredith's favourite Nabob, Seraja Dowla, (who put to death near 200 Englishmen in the Black Hole) was assassinated by his lordship. All that is known of the fate of that tyrant stands recorded upon the journals of the house of commons of last year, page 805, and is to the following effect:

"That Seraja Dowla, after his defeat at Plassey, fled and took shelter in the house of a fakier, whose nose and ears he had formerly cut off; that at Rajemahl, a small distance from the place where he took refuge, lived a brother of the new nabob, Meer Jaffer, to whom the fakier sent immediate notice that Seraja

Dowla was in his house, and that he would detain him till he could be seized; that he was accordingly seized, carried from thence to the city, and immediately put to death by Meerham, Meer Jaffer's son, without his father's knowledge; that lord Clive knew nothing of this circumstance till the next day, when Meer Jaffer made him acquainted with it, and apologized for the act, by saying that Seraja Dowla had raised a mutiny among the soldiers."

In the year 1769 the following number of ships entered the port of Dantzick, viz. Dantickers 155, English 90, Swedish 300, Danish 62, French 2, Dutch 320, Lubeck and Pomerania 103, in all 1037. The seizure of such a town would be an excellent foundation for a maritime power; no wonder his Prussian majesty has taken so much pains to get it into his clutches, notwithstanding the rights and privileges of Dantzick are guaranteed by all the powers of Europe.

May 31. On Saturday evening, the duchess of Gloucester was safely delivered of a daughter at Gloucester-house. The event was immediately notified to the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and all the great officers of state; and a messenger was dispatched to Kew to acquaint their majesties therewith.

By the master of a vessel arrived from Lisbon, we are informed that a few days before he left that place, the Deliverance, a Portuguese man of war of 74 guns, took fire in the Tagus, and burnt down to the water edge; unhappily upwards of 100 seamen perished in the flames.

June 1. The last letters from Hanover brought advice, that Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz died the 20th of May, about fourteen months old. As he was the only son, his loss is extremely regretted by his illustrious parents.

Letters from Venice, dated May 8, advise, that a cabinet courier from France arrived there that day, having been only six days and a half on his journey, and after resting 24 hours he is to set out on board a felucca for Spalatro, on his way to Constantinople. It is generally thought he is going with advice to the grand signior that the French had changed their resolution of sending a squadron to the Levant.

Letters from Dublin declare, that Lord Harcourt has lately instituted a distinct board for superintending the business of the excise. This new board consists of five commissioners; and this addition makes the number of revenue commissioners in Ireland to be twelve. These places are of importance, and produce emolument enough to gratify the like number of members of parliament, and to hold more than that number in vassalage to prerogative, perhaps for all time to come.

By the last accounts from Constantinople we are informed, the porte is determined to open the ensuing campaign against the Russians with all imaginable vigour. Orders for large levies have been dispatched to the several governors both in Europe and Asia, and two formidable fleets are ready to put to sea, one of which is intended to cruise off the Dardanelles, and the other destined for the Black Sea.

None of the great preparations in the several ports of Spain have been as yet suspended.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 2.

"We have received advice, that six Russian ships of the line, and two frigates, have passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea into the Aegean, or Archipelago, notwithstanding all the resistance that was made by the Turkish ships of war, and the gallees which could come up with them. The batteries at the Dardanelles opened and began to play upon the Russians; but the guns were managed so injudiciously, that hardly one shot took place, and the vessels sailed clear through the strait."

We are well informed that the court of France has made an offer of Corsica to General Paoli, if Great-Britain will advance them one fourth of the expences they have been at in conquering that island.

June 2. Lord North has declared very positively his resolution of resigning the premiership, but will keep all his other appointments, if permitted. He says he is tired of the exalted character of first minister, he will play that part no longer. That the managers have used him ill often; but on a late occasion so palpably, that was to continue longer in that mock station, he must be the ludibrium of fools, and the scorn of knaves. In this resolution his lordship has the voice of the whole nation, and the sooner he is in execution the better.

It is said, that nothing but the customary supplies will be demanded from the parliament for the service of the present year, and that 1,300,000l. of the national debt has been paid off in the course of the last year.

A detachment of the Russians, consisting of 50,000 men, have been defeated by the turks, and 2000 slain and made prisoners, on the banks of the Danube.

England now seems to be divided against itself, therefore the providence must be great that keeps it from sinking. The people are broke into parties and factions, worrying and reviling one another. What a fine harvest it yields to the common enemy! It may be asked, who are the common enemy? The answer is, that there is a banditti in time of peace, as well as in time of war; there are free booters, who are not regu-