

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 7, 1773.

Mount Vernon, July 15 1773... subscriber, having obtained patents for...

lands are among the first which have... in the part of the country where...

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773... has for sale at his house, the next...

WILLIAM JACOB.

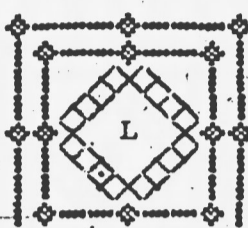
is at the plantation of James Fry, living... Nottingham, a stray red and white...

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF

and office issue warrants as formerly, and... persons who have made application for...

EN. and SON.

C R O N S T A D T, June 12.



LETTERS received here from some officers in the Turkish army import, that the Ottoman troops are far more courageous in their attacks...

From the VISTULA, July 1. The situation of Dantzic becomes daily more critical, and people begin to fear that the mediation of Russia will prove more hurtful than advantageous to it.

PETERSBURGH, July 2. The empress has at last effectually concluded, what will give her the greatest advantages of the Ottomans in the present war, and what she has long been aiming at; that it is an offensive and defensive treaty with the Persians against the Turks.

In consequence of this last article her imperial majesty obliges herself to act in concert with Persia, in bridling the incursions of the Usbeck Tartars in Chorasian, or Boetrea, the Indians into Candahor, and the Cossacks into Mazenderan.

L O N D O N, July 9.

Accounts are just received from Ireland of a most violent earthquake, which lately happened in the westerly parts of that kingdom.

July 13, Lord North, we hear, has now hit upon a scheme, which, if he puts in execution, will gain him universal applause.

poets, as long as he continues in office, to receive no salary at all. The money that government will save by this scheme is to be appropriated to the discharge of the national debt.

July 15. It is said that a considerable number of French refugees, well skilled in the management of silk-worms, and making of wines, have within these few days engaged themselves on very advantageous terms to go to New-York and South-Carolina, where the cultivation of these two lucrative branches of business is carrying on with great spirit.

July 19. The following piece of cruelty was acted a few days since in Oxfordshire: a farmer's wife having contracted an affection for a young fellow in the same village, and often expressing her desire for the death of her husband, that the might enjoy the wickedness of her heart, the young man very soon completed her wishes; for being at a neighbouring publick house along with her husband, where the latter had drunk too freely, they both sat out about eleven o'clock at night to return home; when the former took an opportunity to knock down the farmer, and then cut his throat in a most shocking manner.

The king of Prussia, we hear, has intimated to his minister at our court that peace will soon take place on the continent, the preliminaries of which are by this time signed between the belligerent powers, and will soon be declared.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 5.

"We have just received advice of a party of Russian horse and foot, consisting of 6000 men, being surprized near Tergowioch, in Wallachia, by a detachment of the Turkish army, under the aga of the Spahis, and after an obstinate engagement, in which 4000 of the Russians fell, the rest were taken prisoners: amongst the slain were several young noblemen and gentlemen who served as volunteers in the army, and in the number of prisoners were several officers of distinction, especially the count Garloritz, who commanded the party.

It is the general opinion of those who speak with the greatest confidence at the west end of the town, that Lord Stormont's return to this kingdom is not on account of his own private affairs, but that he is charged with the explanation of some overtures of a very extraordinary nature made by the court of Versailles.

Letters from a neighbouring kingdom assure us, that the ministerial party daily lose ground there, and that the publick business cannot be carried on with the least degree of ease or satisfaction to the viceroy, unless the iniquitous, oppressive, corrupt system of politics, established by his predecessor, be given up. What makes this step the more indispensably necessary is, the total stagnation of the staple manufacture of the country, the want of specie, the inability to procure new loans, and the prodigious decrease and insufficiency of the publick taxes.

It is now generally understood, that Lord H... has for some weeks past solicited his recall, but has not yet been able to obtain it. The Irish affairs, a correspondent remarks, will, in all probability, be as fatal to the power of some great men, as they were to government itself in the year 1644.

Extract of a letter from Bombay.

"We are at last in possession of Broach, but we paid dear for the victory, in losing general Wedderburne, whose bravery and conduct in the field could be equalled only by his abilities in the cabinet. He planned the attack, and his successor adopted it after his death. The nabob, who has been so troublesome to us, is with a few miserable adherents straggling about the frontiers, afraid to appear; the rest of his army are either destroyed or routed, as we stopped the impetuosity and ardour of our brave fellows as soon as possible. We expected to have found upwards of a million sterling, but the plunder does not amount to any thing like it. I expected to have had at least 5000. but a subaltern's share is estimated only at 1000. 400 men are to remain in garrison at Broach, and among the officers that are to stay I am included."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 12.

"The measures which are now taking, and the operations going forward in all the ports, bespeak the intention of the Spanish ministry to carry on the renewed war against the moors with the utmost vigour. A fleet is fitting out, and nearly finished, at Seville, which fleet is to favour the motions of the Spanish army now on the African coast, and afterwards is to attack the capital port of Saltee. Great numbers of the military are daily shipping off from Cadiz and Seville, to reinforce the Spaniards at Oran, who by the last advices from them have retaken Tetuan, and have formed an intention, when the reinforcements arrive, to attack the capital city of Mequinez."

July 20. A misunderstanding of a very extraordinary nature, it is said, has arisen between the three powers who now occupy different parts of the kingdom of Poland. This unexpected change is chiefly attributed to the apparent influence the French ministry have attained in the imperial cabinet.

Junius has been discovered, and proves to be a person high in office under government, and whose sole support is on administration; he has been threatened with immediate dismissal: This is the true cause of that celebrated writer's silence.

Mr. Frazier, our chief engineer at Dunkirk, arrived in town last week with some important affairs concerning our fortifications at that place.

July 21. To such a situation have administration brought the Kingdom of Ireland, by their oppressions in forming a board of excise; with the many places consequent thereon, with the heavy weight of pensions fixed on that poor and distressed kingdom, that the viceroy was obliged to apply to an eminent banker in Dublin for the loan of 28,000l. to pay arrears due to the military list, on government security. The banker's answer was, "My lord! to such a miserable predicament have a late administration brought the credit of the nation, that I would not take the government security for half that sum; but as you say there is no money in the treasury, I will advance you the sum you ask for on your own security;" which, from the exigencies of state, he was obliged to comply with. Finding the national credit reduced so low, his excellency, a few days after, waited on a nobleman of the first distinction in that kingdom in fortune, title, and interest, and begged he would use his endeavours, in conjunction with him, on the meeting of parliament, to support the credit of the nation. To which that nobleman, in a truly spirited and patriotic manner replied, "My lord, every thing has been carried on here for these few years past with so high a hand in defence of administration, regardless of the interest, credit, or advantage of this kingdom, particularly in forming a new board of excise, with the several officers consequently annexed to it, merely to promote court influence, that I will not interfere in matters of this kind; a very little time will convince the council of England that this kingdom cannot subsist long under the heavy weight it is now oppressed with by places, pensions, &c. and no trade to support it; but, my lord, let administration shew they are in earnest to relieve us, by striking off these new officers of excise, and I shall do my utmost to promote the credit and honour of the kingdom." In consequence of this conversation, colonel B... was dispatched to England with the Lord L...-nt's sentiments to the privy council.

They write from Madrid, that the members of the Spanish ministry are strongly inclined to declare war against England, but that the opposite party was as yet the most numerous; and that his catholic majesty was much inclined to peace. This letter adds, that notwithstanding this, troops and ammunition were frequently sent off to the West-Indies.

The workmen belonging to the armory in the tower are now busily employed in fitting up military implements of all kinds for the service of the royal navy.

Fresh orders are sent from the ordnance office to Woolwich, to expedite the completing of the works going on in the warren both for land and sea service.

The gentlemen of Halifax, in Yorkshire, are taking measures to extirpate the clippers and filers of gold coin from thence; several have been apprehended, and great numbers have decamped. Never was known so much confusion as this late act occasions at the above place. The farmers scruple to take a guinea if it wants more than 6d of weight.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 10.

"A courier has just arrived here from the Russian army, with advices of a large party of the Russians, amounting to 11,000 horse and foot, under the command of lieutenant-general Potemkin, being entirely defeated by the Turks, but 4000 escaping with the general, and other officers of distinction. This party was detached by count Romanzow, to attempt the taking of Ockzakow, which is in Budziack Tartary, and a town of great importance. They marched from the camp of Targorod, in Moldavia, and met with no opposition till they arrived at Beuden, a city of Beffarabia, where a body of the Turkish army, under the command of two bassas, lay entrenched. The Russians attacked them immediately, and after an obstinate engagement, entered the intrenchments, driving the Turks out with great loss. They retired towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Muscovites pursued as far as Palantua, a little town, with two strong castles; at the back of this town lay encamped 3000 Turks, and near 10,000 Tartars. This was entirely unexpected by the Russians, but no alternative now remained, they must either fight, or yield themselves prisoners; they chose the former, and began the attack themselves, by firing 30 pieces of artillery, which made some slaughter, but the superior number of the Turks and Tartars prevailed, near 6000 of the Russians were killed, about 2000 prisoners, and the rest, with general Potemkin, made good a retreat to Bender."