

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 20, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, July 12.

THE last advices from marshal Romanow brought an account of the operations of the Russian army. Soon after the passage of the Danube the corps under the generals Kamensky and Suwarow attacked the body of troops under the command of the Reis Effendi, amounting to forty thousand men, which having made no manner of resistance, was instantly routed: the whole Turkish camp was taken, together with 12 pieces of brass cannon: very few men were killed on either side. A separate party of the Turks having attacked count Soltikow, were vigorously repulsed, and 2000 Turks left dead in the field. Her imperial majesty has made marshal Romanow a present of six pieces of the cannon which were taken from the Turks.

POLAND, July 8. Letters of good authority have been received here, which informs us, that the Turks have absolutely broke up the negotiations for a peace, and that count Romanow had dispatched an express to baron Stackelberg, Russian minister at Warsaw, to inform him of it.

L O N D O N, August 1.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 25.

A courier just arrived from Lisbon brings an account, that the Spaniards had marched a considerable army from Buenos Ayres, into the Portuguese territories of the Bravils; but that the commander of the Portuguese troops was so well prepared, that after a smart engagement, he obliged the Spaniards to retreat with considerable loss. The Portuguese ministry, it is added, are now convinced that the great preparations that have lately been carrying on in Spain, are intended against Portugal, in consequence of which their troops have received orders to march to the frontiers of Spain, to prevent any surprize.

Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

"The following ships of war have just arrived here from Cadiz: the St. Domingo and St. Iago of 70 guns each, with two frigates and eight fail of transports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Escurial of 80 guns, and the Angelo of 60, and is then to take on board 8000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the West-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable secret. The utmost diligence is used in fitting out the two ships here, and the whole fleet will sail as soon as the troops are embarked."

August 4. On Monday evening a commission passed the seal which was supposed to contain some particular instructions to lord Stormont, and the same was Tuesday morning dispatched to France by a special messenger.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 29.

"They write from Warsaw, that they are at a loss to know where the claims of the three allied powers will end, the Austrians having extended their limits on the side of Moldavia much farther than they pretended to have any right to, and the Prussians have lately extended their line as far as the town of Sochawez, within 100 miles of Warsaw. The Dantickers are determined to sacrifice their blood in defence of their liberties, but it is feared they cannot resist to any purpose."

"The last letters from Paris advise, that the count de Vergennes, formerly ambassador from France to Constantinople, but last at the court of Sweden, arrived from thence a few days ago, and took possession of the new post the king allotted him of minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was received by the king and the royal family, with the highest marks of distinction."

"The king commissioned the duke de la Villiere to go to Mr. de Boynes, and require his dismission from the post of secretary of state for the marine department, which he at once complied with; this important post was immediately conferred upon Mr. Turgot, intendant of Limoges, a gentleman of great political knowledge."

"The treasure belonging to the late king, said to have been found in bills of different banks, and other securities, is now said to amount to upwards of 400,000,000 livres, which exceeds the annual revenue of France. This sum, enormous as it seems, is by some people looked upon as possible to have been accumulated by the late monarch, who was lately grown so avaricious, that he would rather sign a pension for 10,000 livres, than give 1000 livres out of his strong box."

August 5. We are informed, by good authority, that the king of Prussia has sent a declaration to every court of Europe, setting forth that the Polish republic have commenced a war with his Majesty, and executed hostilities against his troops at Compiena. He represents the affair (as published in the gazette of Brandenburg) as follows: on the 29th of June the Prussian troops got intelligence, that the Polish regimentary Krasewsky, with two battalions of troops, occupies the city of Compiena, which is within the territory of the Prussian possession agreeable to the late treaty. A messenger was sent to the Polish regimentary to evacuate the place, which he refused. In the evening the Polish troops, led by the regimentary, went to forage still further into the Prussian possessions, where a detachment of general Lasow's Bohemian regiment were lodged. At the approach of the Poles, the Prussians stretched out only their lances in order to prevent the Poles from entering

into the Prussian dominion; but as soon as this was done, the Poles began to fire furiously, killed and wounded many of the Prussians before the latter were able to defend themselves; but after sustaining a considerable loss by the attack of that unexpected enemy, they put themselves in a formidable posture, and resisted the enemy as becoming Prussian soldiers, defeated the enemy, gained the field, and of course took possession of Compiena, a city which belongs to Prussia according to both the letter and spirit of the late treaty.

The empress of Russia has lately taken into her pay 14,000 of the elector of Bavaria's troops (with whom she has concluded a subsidy treaty) who are all gone to join the army on the banks of the Danube.

A gentleman is now on his way home from the East-Indies, who is said to be possessed of more than any one Nabob before arrived, by the small sum of 400,000 l.

August 2. It is said that orders were dispatched on Thursday last to Dublin, for some troops on the Irish establishment to embark immediately for America, the transports being already engaged, and directed to be victualled at Cork for that purpose.

A large quantity of mooring chains, ground swivels, and other furniture proper for securing his majesty's ships of war in harbours and roads, are ordered to be shipped off for North-America.

By a private letter from Gibraltar we are informed, that the following ships of war are lying at single anchor at Cadiz: the Neptune of 68 guns; the Triumphant, 66; the Campion, 66; the Principe, 64; the Espana, 60; the Gabilan, 34; the Afador, 50; and the Majorquin, 26; the former of which has got a commodore's broad pendant on board. It is added they have six months provision on board, and are completely manned. Their destination is not even known to the commodore, who only waits for sailing orders, which he is in hourly expectation of.

August 9. Letters from Zell by the last mail, give an account that the queen of Denmark is in a bad state of health, that she has requested the happiness of seeing her children, and that application has been made to the court of Denmark for that purpose, but her request is absolutely denied, and a declaration was made by the king, that so long as he lived, she should not see them.

B O S T O N, September 29.

Extracts of some letters received by the last vessels from London.

"I have the pleasure to find every day friends to America; and great apprehensions that the fatal stroke intended against the colonies, will turn out a destruction to the contrivers of it; a scene of a dreadful disappointment to some men, provided America acts unanimously."

"All possible means have been used to deceive the people here; who have been made confidently to believe that America would submit; but now some are alarmed."

"The wife and good among us say, that the present parliament have begun the destruction of Great-Britain; these think with sorrow on the Boston port-bill, and pity the people; they look upon it as necessary that all the colonies should engage in the opposition to such measures."

"If the colonies join with a manly courage, all will end to the honour and advantage of America. I have heard many men of wisdom and goodness say, that should the people of America give up, they will not only be ruined themselves, but ruin us. Nothing will save England but the Americans behaving with resolution, and breaking off all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain."

"All England is waiting to see the result of the congress. I tremble at the uproar their determinations will make here. The people are made to believe that the Americans shall help to ease them of their burthens; hence they are more quiet under their troubles."

"Soldiers are scattered all over England, and an army as large as in time of war. Discontent prevails through the nation. Public expenses dreadful. Luxury prevailing. The church is quite deserted. The sins of the nation are like those of Sodom, and religion despised. Awful times!"

"Estates taken into high rents—many poor insist in the army to get bread—others wander from county to county—bread scarce—many live by begging, others rob, and every month numbers hang. The ruin of this country seems as though it would come on soon—may the Almighty keep you from our sins, and from our plagues! your salvation and ours depend on your firmness.—Break off all trade with them interest will convince your enemies of the folly."

"I have the opportunity to know that the more resolutely and prudently you all behave, the less violent will be your oppressions."

Oct. 3. About 150 weight of tea, which arrived at Old York, from Liverpool, last Friday, and stored by a committee, was the following evening taken away by a number of Pickwacket Indians, and has not since been heard of.

The following is a copy of a letter which was sent to every town and district in this province.

GENTLEMEN; Boston, Sept. 27, 1774.

THE committee of correspondence of this and several of the neighbouring towns, have taken into consideration the vast importance of withholding from the troops now here, labour, straw, timber, stitwork, boards, and in short every article excepting provisions, necessary for their subsistence; and being under a ne-

cessity, from their conduct, of considering them as real enemies, we are fully satisfied that it is our bounden duty to withhold from them every thing but what meer humanity requires; and therefore we must beg your close and serious attention to the inclosed resolves which were passed unanimously, and as unanimity in all our measures, in this day of severe trial, is of the utmost consequence, we do earnestly recommend your cooperation in this measure, as conducive to the good of the whole.

We are, Your friends and fellow-countrymen.

Signed by order of the joint committee. At a meeting of the several committees of the towns of Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, Charlestown, Cambridge, Mistic, Dedham, Milton, Malden, Braintree, Woburn and Stow, Sept. 27th, the following resolves and votes were passed, viz.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the towns of Boston and Charlestown, by the operation of the detested and oppressive port bill, are now suffering unspeakable distress arising from the entire prohibition of commerce, and the transportation of even the necessaries of life by water from one town to another; And whereas, in addition to the severity of said execrable bill, General Gage the military commander of this province, and the admiral on his station are now in the exercise of the most licentious and arbitrary acts of oppression by withholding provisions from this town, allowed by said act of parliament, by embarrassing, unnecessary detaining, and thereby preventing the usual supplies of fuel to said town, by harrassing, insulting, and vilifying the inhabitants passing and re-passing to and from the town of Boston, by alarming the people with the most formidable fortifications at the entrance of said town, by continuing and increasing their apprehensions, with a design of erecting batteries and pickets to surround the town, thereby to awe and intimidate, if not to subjugate the inhabitants to a tame and unresisting state of servitude; Therefore, resolved, that it is the opinion of these joint committees, that should any person or persons, inhabitants of this, or the neighbouring provinces, supply the troops now stationed in the town of Boston, acting in open hostility to the persons and properties of the inhabitants, with labour, lumber, joice, spars, pickets, straw, bricks, or any materials whatsoever, which may furnish them with requisites to annoy or in any way distress said inhabitants, he or they so offending shall be held in the highest detestation, be deemed the most inveterate enemies of this people, and ought to be prevented, opposed and defeated by all reasonable means whatsoever.

Voted, that it is the opinion of these committees that committees of observation and prevention should be appointed by each town, particularly in Roxbury, Milton, Dedham, Cambridge, Braintree, Mistic, Charlestown, and Watertown, and that the committees of correspondence be desired to appoint committees to see that the resolves of the joint committees entered into this day be faithfully executed.

N E W Y O R K, October 10.

At a meeting of the importers of goods from Great-Britain, to take into consideration the dissatisfaction that has already appeared, upon the advance of divers articles, some of them the real necessaries of life; and being determined, as far as in us lies, to preserve the peace of the city, we think it necessary, in order to remove the cause for any future murmurings, to make the following declaration:

That we will not, from the apprehension of a non-importation agreement, put any unreasonable advance upon our goods; and when such an agreement shall have taken place, we will continue to sell them for a moderate profit, and no more.

That we will do our utmost to discourage all engrossers and persons who buy up goods with a view of creating an artificial scarcity, thereby to obtain a more plausible pretext for enhancing the prices.

That if any retailer, or other person, should, by a contrary conduct, endeavour to defeat these our good intentions, we will, as one man, decline dealing with him, and shall consider him or them as the author or authors of all the disturbances that shall be consequent thereupon.

Signed, by order of a large number of importers met at the exchange.

HENRY REMSEN,

ORDERED, That the above declaration be published in all the news papers.

We have the following authentic intelligence from Boston, dated the 27th of September.

A few days ago General Gage paid for and deposited in his Majesty's magazine, a quantity of military stores, which had been provided, many years since, at the desire of Col. Bradstreet, and had lain from that time on the hands of Mr. Scot. He select men and the committee of correspondence, sent for Mr. Scot, and told him he deserved immediate death, for selling warlike stores to the enemy; and a number of people instantly assembled to put this sentence in execution, but Mr. Scot was so fortunate as to make his escape; his house however suffered very much before the people separated, at the desire of the select men.

Doctor Warren, the president of the committee of correspondence, came about 9 at night to the general, acquainting him that he was to write to the congress immediately, and he desired, for their information, that the general would answer the following questions, viz: What is the meaning of the fortifications? What is the meaning the general buys military stores? Are the people

the subscriber on the 11th of the... convict servant man, named... five feet eight inches high... two years of age, pitted with... full faced and pale complexion... hair tied behind; had on an... old castor hat of the new fashion... old dark coloured bearskin... turned down cape, a jacket with... back dark bearskin with... esches—much patted, with... old check shirts, a pair of... air of old pumps or brougs, a fea... smooth tongue, and on the... ever shall take up the said ruc... to the subscriber, living about... wden's iron-works on the Point... chapel Prince George's county... of twenty shillings it ten mil... lings if more than ten, and three... besides what the law al... Otho French, near the head of... rundel county, shall receive the... w 3 B X ISAAC SHORT.

act of assenbly for uniting the Mary's, Charles, and Prince... the Cool Springs, under the... ll, will be sold to the best bidder... in Charles county, with the land... containing 100 acres, on Satur... October next. The situation is... commanding a fine prospect of... here the house stands in a high... of Port Tobacco; about 70 acra... round, 40 of which are in woods... g reduced into good meadow... will be given to the purcha... security.

three years from the first of Oc... convenient store house, with... room adjoining, and a... for a small family, with one... premises are situated on the... branch of Langford's bay, in... leads unto Chester river) and... rock-Hall to Chester town, abou... n each. Its situation is thought... store, being in the middle of a... and near to three public tobacc... nant should choose it, he may... upon the lot for the receipt of... at, and he will have the use of... landing within one mile of the... quantities. For terms, apply... gold of Chester-town, or to the... the premises.

Frederick-Town, August 1774... are sundry lands in Frederic... which considerable sums of money...; this serves to acquaint those... ne lands, that unless the quit... 19th of September, compulsory... immediately after.

more-Town, August 31, 1774... E S O L D, in Frederick county, Maryland... the Conollaway creeks, and ex... distance on the banks of Patw... g upwards of 3000 acres. I will... d from the 10th to the 15th of... ger if necessary, to treat with... to purchase. A reasonable... a great part of the purchas

of exceeding good unimproved... nty, containing upwards of six... nd is well wooded and watered... y of rich meadow grounds: it... e miles from Baltimore-town... e main road leading from Fre... and would make two or more...; there is a fine range for stock... ntry. Mr. Edward Dosty, lives contiguous, will shew the... to view it.

of land in Baltimore County... five hundred acres, in the neigh... and about the same distance... these tracts are well wooded and... in meadow grounds. Indisp... for the above lands, by

and called Upper-Marlborough... res, situated and lying in Balti... great road leading from Balti... ick-Town, and at the distanc... more-Town. This land has... for building, and is well adapt... ming, having a very extensiv... antity of meadow ground may... are two small tenements on it... ay be divided or sold together... wo other tracts of land, situated... co main Falls, the one being... d partly in Anne-Arundel coun... as, and is about 12 miles from... land is very rich, has plenty of... ds a very fine mill seat; there... ment that pays ten pounds per... it is nearly adjoining and cons... rich and full of fine timber... is indisputable.

and S Q N.