

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 10, 1774.

V I E N N A, August 24.

It is assured that the Porte is to restore some provinces which the house of Austria formerly possessed; and that the grand signior consents that Poland shall remain dismembered as it actually is.

Austria and Prussia are guaranteees of the treaty the peace concluded the 21st of last.

Paris, August 29. The king having granted to Mr. Argot, comptroller-general, the title and rank of minister of state, he sat in council last Thursday for the first time.

It is reported the parliament of Brittany will be first re-inflated, and that Mr. de la Chalotais will be restored to his office of attorney-general.

L O N D O N, August 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 22.

Monf. Pelegrin, intendant-general of the marine, has received sudden orders to employ as many hands as possible, and to build, in the different docks, 32 new vessels of war.

Orders were also given for twelve ships of war, of different sizes, to be built in Sweden on our account, and eight at Genoa, being together 52 new vessels of war.

Fifteen hundred carpenters have likewise been sent to the isle of Corfica, in order to cut down the woods there, and to attempt to repair the harbours and to build new ships.

It is also whispered here, that a certain ambassador of Great-Britain received instructions from his court to enquire into the sudden augmentation of our fleet; and that the ambassador received for answer, that it was resolved in the king's council to keep 80 men of war and 30 frigates in the different ports at home, and 20 men of war with 30 frigates cruising in the different seas.

This affair, together with our common connection with the court of Spain, augurs a war to our politicians; and it is very strongly reported, that new disputes concerning the continent of America are upon the point of breaking out between our court and that of Great-Britain.

September 2. It is a very serious and melancholy truth, that a great number of the British merchant ships must be out of employ very soon from the agreement of the colonies to a non-import and exportation; and the many English ships that have been lately employed in the Straights and Levant must return home, now the peace takes place between the Russians and the Turks; and if a liberty is granted to Russia to trade in the ports of Turkey, it must greatly add to the distress, and the loss of merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers, throughout Great-Britain.

September 3. The 20th regiment of foot, lately arrived from St. Augustine, East-Florida, has received orders to be in readiness to embark on the shortest notice for Boston.

It was rumoured on Thursday, at the west end of the town, that some disagreeable advices were received the preceding evening, express from Boston, which brought an account of some disturbances having arisen between the inhabitants and the military.

For several days past letters have been continually passing between the several persons in administration; American affairs are supposed to be the subject of them. It is expected that some important resolutions will be made public in a few days.

Thursday some dispatches passed the great seal, and were sent off by a messenger to Falmouth, in order to be forwarded to General Gage.

Some regiments of horse, it is said, will soon embark for North-America.

We are credibly informed that several American merchants here have received orders from their correspondents not to ship any goods for the colonies, as none will be received there after the first of November.

have set us a glorious example for uniting in defence of our rights and liberties at home, and not to suffer them either to be taken from us by force, or stolen from us by fraud; and surely the people of England are not yet so totally sunk in dissipation, so debilitated by luxury, or vitiated by corruption, as not to perceive the indispensable duty and moral rectitude of their conduct, and to strive to imitate their illustrious precedent.

It is therefore to be hoped, that all honest Englishmen, all uncorrupted freemen and lovers of their country, will join hand and heart together, and enter into one common association to defend and support, at the ensuing general election, that great right of the people, THE MAKING OF THEIR OWN LAWS, and which can no ways be maintained but by a free and uncorrupt choice of persons to represent them in parliament.

All the evils of the nation, and all the grievances which the people now groan under, arise from corrupt and dishonest representatives in parliament, from having such persons therein as have no kind of regard for the rights and interest of the people, as takes away every idea of a national representation, and turns such an assembly into a meeting of the creatures of the crown, wherein the people of England are no more essentially represented than the people of America.

We learn by ships in twelve days from Petersburg, that the kingdom is in a most sanguine and convulsive state. The people declare the supposed Emperor, the Empress's late husband, to be living; in consequence whereof thousands fly to the new standard, and nothing but fire and sword is carried impetuously through the kingdom.

The war with the Turks was planned by the king of Prussia, to reduce the Russian power; and this revolution is said to be contrived by him; and when he observes a favourable opportunity he means to attack the Russian forces, and make what terms he pleases.

Letters from Paris, dated the 24th ult. continue to speak of the re-establishment of the antient parliament, and of the recal of its members as a thing agreed on.

Letters from Dantzic mention, that M. Reichard, the Prussian agent there, has just signed twelve articles of agreement with the magistracy, and it is hoped the remainder will soon be settled.

We have undoubted authority to assure the public, that Lord Lyttelton is now in perfect health at his seat at Hagley.

A correspondent informs us, that (on account of the desertion of the troops in North-America) the ministry have it at present in contemplation to take a body of Hanoverian troops into British pay, and to employ them against the rebellious Bostonians; however, if recent advices from Vienna may be credited, the elector of Hanover will probably have occasion for all his troops (and more too) in order to defend his own electorate.

Yesterday Sir Egerton Leigh, president of the council of his majesty's province of South-Carolina, waited on his majesty for the first time since his arrival from the said place, and had the honour of a long conference with the king.

September 6. A compact is lately signed between our court and that of the three northern powers; by which, in case of a continental war, they have stipulated to furnish Great-Britain between them with 60,000 men; so that there will be no necessity to send a man out of England.

On Saturday orders were sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth for the guard-ships to be manned to their full complement, both sailors and marines.

It is not yet settled when the parliament is to meet, but a council will be held the latter end of this week, when a proclamation is expected to be issued for calling them together early in November.

Sept. 7. Advice is said to have been received, that three Spanish men of war had sunk a Portuguese frigate off the Canary islands, and all on board perished.

By a letter from Lisbon to a gentleman at Westminster, we are informed, that a squadron of Spanish men of war, consisting of seven line of battle ships, and two frigates, have been cruising off that port for some time past.

which they will be aided by Prussia, and Sweden, both of whom have claims, which they only want a proper opportunity to enforce.

A correspondent who knows the Prussian army well, declares, there are not more than 50,000 regular troops in pay. The large armies said to be kept on foot by the king, chiefly consist of inrolled men, exercised and paid only at certain times in the year, something like our militia.

Lord Mansfield's journey to Paris, says a respectable correspondent, you may be assured from the best authority, is solely on account of a challenge that has been given by a certain ambassador (Lord S.) to a prince of the blood (the D. of O.)

September 9. We learn from Paris, that Lord Mansfield hath had a private audience with the duke d'Orleans and the count de Maurepas, at Paris; and that the next day he went to Chantilly to confer with the prince de Conde. It is expected that the dispatches which will very soon arrive there from London, will be so satisfactory, that lord Stormont may appear again at Compeigne, and there present his uncle to the king and the minister.

Advices have been received of hostilities having certainly commenced between the Spaniards and Portuguese. A demand of assistance in ships and troops, it is said, has been lately made by the Portuguese ambassador.

A courier is arrived from Spain, which brings advice that no persons whatever are permitted to pass the frontiers, or ports of that kingdom, without a passport under the king's own hand; this regulation has been made lately.

September 10. By a courier which arrived here yesterday from Holland, advice was received that the court of Spain had signified, eighteen months ago, to that of Portugal, its pretensions on the colonies which occasion their present dispute; the court of Portugal, not judging it proper to give a definitive answer without having first consulted the powers in alliance with her, deferred her reply till the month of December; and the court of Spain not being satisfied with this, represented in return, that her pretensions were no more liable to prescription than those of the three powers of the north, on Poland, who had just taken possession of it without being impeded by any potentate of Europe; and that she (Spain) is going to make use of the same means.

The court of Portugal informed the English minister of this violent proceeding, but hath not yet received any answer. Spain hath determined on hostilities, and sent Prince Massareno to Paris, to engage the court of France to support this enterprize, which never had the approbation of the Duc d'Anguillon at the time of his being prime minister, who countenanced peace, to second the intentions of his master; but, at present, the general opinion is, that the count de Vergennes will take advantage of this dispute, if England should decide in favour of Portugal; to commence a war which may be very fatal.

An evening paper says, "We are assured, from very respectable authority, that general Carlton is gone over to his government of Quebec with positive orders to embody thirty thousand Roman Catholic Canadians immediately as a militia. The militia of Canada, by the laws of that country, now fully established by the Quebec act, are under the same military law as regular troops. General Carlton is universally allowed to be the most skilful officer in the British service. With so formidable a popish army, commanded by so able a general, in the service of the crown, in a profound peace, and entirely without the contrivance of parliament, is it not high time for the protestants of all denominations in these kingdoms to take some effectual measures for the security of their civil and religious liberties? Is it not expressly contrary to law for a popish army to be enlisted in the service of the crown of Great-Britain?"

Extract of a letter from Dantzic, August 27. "We are informed that an engagement has just happened in Great Poland between the Prussian and Polish troops, of which the following account has been received: The Prussians insisted upon taking possession of the cities of Kompiela and Slupza; but the Polish troops resisting, a battle was fought, in which the Prussian major Danowitz was killed; general Lossow had a very narrow escape, having his horse shot under him. The Prussians, however, gained the battle, killed many, and made the rest prisoners of war, and took possession of the above two places.

A correspondent at the Hague has sent us the following advices: "Never have the powers of Europe sent so large sums of money to Paris, to endeavour to corrupt the cabinet of France, as they do at this time. The reputation of the prime minister is so well established, and his diplomatic abilities, that his talents are admired at the same time he is feared; his operations are extensive, but so combined, that success follows the effort; he relies entirely himself, and relies on no person for his operations; he is secure of Holland and Prussia in his favour; the empire is at variance with him; and there is every reason to believe that in a very little time he will oblige it to submit. He amuses England, and before the expiration of one year, he will either ruin France, or place her on the highest pinnacle of power and glory.

They write from Dantzic, that when the King of Prussia has finally settled with that city he will enroll all his new subjects in Poland fit to bear arms. His whole army then enrolled, will amount to upwards of 300,000 men.

The whole of the Spanish government now lies in the power of the king and his several councils who reside at Madrid, whose proclamations in the King's name have

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements, including names like 'ALEXANDER CONTER', 'ISABELLA', 'WOLSEY and GALMON', 'D. STEPHENSON', 'OPHER JOHNSON', and 'and SON'.