

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, August 10.

THE rebel Pugatchew having found means to march without the knowledge of the imperial troops, arrived suddenly before Caſan, ſo that Meſſ. Brand and Potemkin, the one governor and the other commandant of that city, had only time to retire into the citadel with the garrison, where they defended themſelves for eight days, and were upon the point of ſurrendering, when Col. Michelson having advice of their ſituation, aſſembled all the troops he could, and arrived by forced marches juſt time enough to relieve the gariſon, who ſeeing them coming, made a ſally upon the rebels, whilſt the colonel attacked them on the other ſide; this obliged them to abandon the town of Caſan, which they (the rebels) had burnt down, together with the ſuburbs. Pugatchew fled with his adherents towards Niſhnevoirod, having loſt the beſt of his troops.

L O N D O N, August 22. POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

The two great pillars which ſupport the glorious fabric of Engliſh liberty are theſe:

- 1. "That no laws are binding but ſuch only as are made with the approbation and conſent of the people." 2. "That no Engliſhman can in any manner be deprived, or diſpoſſeſſed of his liberty or property, but by the lawful judgment of his peers or equals."

Theſe moſt excellent maxims are at once the foundation of Engliſh liberty, and the baſis of the Engliſh conſtitution of government. The firſt is ſecured by the glorious privilege of the people of England in being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, by their repreſentatives the houſe of commons; the ſecond by that tranſcendent inſtitution, THE TRIAL BY JURIES.

If the repreſentatives of the people, who ſhould be free from every intereſted connexion with the court or miniſters, ſhould be ſo infamous CORRUPT to be kept notoriously in pay by adminiſtration, every good purpoſe of their inſtitution muſt certainly be rendered abortive, and the glorious privilege of Engliſhmen, of being admitted to a ſhare in the legiſlature, eſpecially diſappointed. It is a melancholy reflection that, notwithstanding all the good effects which might reaſonably have been expected from the glorious revo- lution, our liberties appear to be in more real danger now, than before that period; for the people's repreſentatives, whoſe buſineſs in parliament was conſidered as a duty before, has unhappily been made a trade; and the creation of funds, and multiplication of taxes, has encreaſed the power of the crown to a degree as alarming as unſuſpected; for though our kings are reduced to a ſeeming annual dependence on parliament, yet, as the management of the immenſe revenue of the ſtate, and the ſole appointment of thoſe numerous officers employed in its collection and diſtribution, have been injudiciously veſted in the crown, the opportunities of extending the regal authority ſeem to be as great, as the means of corruption in the hands of the court and its favourites are unbounded. Hence place-men, penſioners, contractors, and receivers of lottery tickets, are innumerable among the repreſentatives of the people, by which means this branch of the legiſlature, which was inſtituted to form a ſtrong bulwark to defend our liberties from all violation, is turned into the moſt formidable and effectual engine for their deſtruction.

It is remarked by Rapin, that there are but two ways to deſtroy the liberties of the Engliſh nation, either by diſcontinuing the uſe of parliaments, or bribing them; and, as the latter is now ſo notorious, the period ſeems to be arrived when, like the Romans, we ſhall be deprived of that liberty, which has ſo long been the admiration of the world, even while the form of that conſtitution yet remains, which was created for its permanent ſecurity. Corruption has taken the deepeſt root among the repreſentatives of the people, and the luxurious depravity and diſſipation of the times has certainly extended its baneful influence but too generally among the higher ranks of the people; yet ſurely thoſe whoſe opportunities have furniſhed them with a more intimate knowledge of the excellence of our moſt admirable conſtitution, cannot be ſo ſunk in corruption to ſuffer ſuch nefarious privileges as are derived therefrom to be abverted, for want of a due exertion in their defence. It is not to be ſuppoſed that our Engliſh gentry can be ſo degenerately baſe, ſo loſt to all thoſe great duties they owe to their country, and to poſterity, to ſuffer their conſtitution to deſcend upon record to the laſt moment of an evolving time. Let us yet hope this deſtructive corruption has not infected the whole conſtituent body of the people; the majority of electors are undoubtedly compoſed of the inferior orders of the community; it behoves them, therefore, to guard againſt this general depravity.

The daring violation of the freedom of elections in the Middleſex affair; the outrageous uſurpation on the privileges of the city of London, by erasing a judicial record; the un-Conſtitutional mode of taxing in America, and the ſtill more un-Conſtitutional and arbitrary Quebec act, are incontrovertible proofs that the majority of our repreſentatives are influenced by the court, to execute the directions of adminiſtration, however injurious to the ſacred birth-right of the people. Can a doubt then be entertained, that the glorious liberties and privileges of the Engliſh nation muſt expire under the hands of traitorous paricides, who have inſidiously ſeared to give ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, un- leſs they are immediately reſcued from their aſſaſinations? The time, however, is happily near, when the powers veſted with theſe powers to deſpotiſm will

again revert into the hands of the people, in their collective body, and it cannot ſurely be doubted; but that they will then take effectual precautions for the preſervation and ſecurity of that liberty which their anceſtors have tranſmitted as the moſt inſeſtimable of all inheritances, and be exceedingly careful in the choice of their future repreſentatives, that a truſt of ſuch high importance as the guardianship of Britiſh freedom may be placed in MORE HONEST and WORTHY hands.

Aug. 27. By accounts from Conſtantinople we find that great fluctuations have lately happened in the miniſtry of that mighty empire; that amongſt the reſt, the two principal favourites, who uſed to carry all before them, have felt the Grand Signior's diſpleaſure and have been diſgraced. By this it ſeems as if this prince is reſolved to ſee juſtice done, and will not exert his favour or affection to any one who attempts to prevent it.

Aug. 29. Another American bill we hear is in great forwardneſs with the premier, and will be preſented the firſt week of the parliament's meeting, in which there are leſs lenitives than in either of the former.

Aug. 30. This morning upwards of 700. letters from Philadelphia and different parts of America were delivered at the poſt-office.

Aug. 31. A treaty is ſaid to be at this time negotiating between the Portugueſe and the Dutch for allowing the latter a ſeparate trade to the Brazils; in lieu of which the Portugueſe are to be allowed to engroſs all the Dutch ſpice trade to the Eaſt-Indies, contrary to the treaties ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and the States-Ge- neral.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Aug. 5, ſays "in the province of Nordland a new religious ſect has lately been diſcovered; it conſiſts of above 200. perſons, who perform divine ſervice in the woods, where they appear naked, and after ſome ridiculous ceremonies, light large fires, and paſs through the flames naked; by which, they ſay, they are purified from their ſins, and bind the devil from doing miſchief. The leaders were committed, and are to be examined."

September 1. The ſeeming ſhew of a diſpute between the courts of Liſbon and Madrid is looked on merely as a rumour to amuſe the other powers of Europe. While ſome ſpecious meaſures are tranſacting, which they wiſh to keep ſecret.

A letter from Vienna, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The laſt advices from the Ruſſian army affirm, that marſhal Romanzow has not quitted one of his poſts, but, on the contrary, has taken care to ſecure them all, to the extent of his conqueſts; and has otherwiſe taken ſuch wiſe precautions as will effectually tend to fix the armiſtice on the firmeſt baſis, and fully ſecure the advantageous terms he has gained from the Turks."

Extraſt of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 15.

"Our miniſtry ſeem greatly embarrassed, on account of the late motions of the Spaniards by ſea and land, which ſufficiently teſtify their intentions to break with Portugal in a very ſhort time; nay, the ambaffador from Madrid to this court departed laſt week in a haſty manner, without having any audience of leave, or giving any notice of his intention, which may be deemed an open avowal of the Spaniſh deſigns. The reaſon of this miſunderſtanding is affirmed to be, ſome unjuſt attacks the Spaniards had made on one of the Portugueſe ſettle- ments in the Brazils, which the latter reſiſted, and com- plaint being made by the court of Spain to that of Liſbon, the latter defended what the ſubjects had done in South-America."

September 3. The following regiments, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, are fixed upon to relieve as under, the enſuing ſpring: The 4th is to relieve the 1ſt battalion of the royals at Gibraltar; the 49th, 53th, and 63d, are to relieve the 16th, 18th, and 26th, in America.

Extraſt of a letter from Compeigne, Auguſt 25.

"The following is the new ſtate of the military of France, as agreed on in the council of the king yeſterday:

"From the firſt of January laſt there were in France, including infantry, cavalry, and the whole of the king's houſhold troops, 80,000 men. By the ſtate of the review of the firſt day of July laſt, it appeared that there were 12,000 defective men.

"The new miniſter of war has juſt propoſed an augmentation, proportioned to that which is going to be made in the marine, viz. one company of chaſſeurs to each battalion, and an augmentation of 15 men to each company; in all 48,000 men.

"The 60,000 men of the old militia are to be aſſembled, in order to be employed in this augmentation; and 60,000 men of new militia are to be raiſed, to replace the old.

"Six thouſand invalids will alſo be employed to guard the interior parts of the kingdom.

"This operation, having received the approbation of the king, will be carried into execution without loſs of time. A manœuvre of this kind does not denote a continuation of peace.

"Lord Stormont hath not appeared at court, nor at the houſes of any of the miniſters, ſince the 16th of this month."

Extraſt of a letter from Petersburgh, Auguſt 7.

"Her imperial majeſty has ordered that eight days ſhall be ſpent in public feaſts, on the joyful account of a peace ſo glorious to Ruſſia; ſhe has likewiſe ordered, that all the priſoners (thoſe for high treason excepted) ſhall be releaſed; orders were alſo ſent to Siberia to releaſe all thoſe who have been impriſoned there ſince the

year 1746; a courier was alſo diſpatched for Warſaw, who, as we are informed, carried very intereſting and agreeable news for that country; and we hear that ſhe has ſpoken very much in favour of Dantzic, ſince the news of the peace arrived at court."

Letters from Petersburgh mention, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo ſatisfied with the conduct of count de Romanzow, that he will be dignified with the higheſt honours which the Ruſſian ſovereigns can confer on a ſubject. A proportionate diſtinction will take place with reſpect to moſt of the other commanders, both by ſea and land.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the militia forces in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all the vacancies therein to be filled up.

Sept. 5. It is remarkable that the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay were the only colony that reſuſed to give up their charter when it was revoked by the arbitrary James the Second; the baniſhment of that prince ſecured them from the puniſhment, which, to his ſhame, he would have inflicted upon them for their principles of liberty.

Sept. 6. It is ſaid that ſome foreign advices of a very intereſting nature have juſt been received here, and that a privy council is ſummoned for Wednesday next to take the ſame into conſideration.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to haſten the fitting out for ſea the men of war, intended as a reinforcement to commodore Shuldham's fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Extraſt of a letter from Stockholm, Aug. 20.

"All the old treaties of friendſhip and alliance between this kingdom and the empire of Ruſſia are now renewing, and we are well aſſured here that a guarantee treaty between the two powers is now negotiating, and will be finally ſettled between the Empreſs and the King of Sweden at the court of Petersburgh, which his Majeſty will ſoon viſit. The extreme attention which his Majeſty pays to the regulation of the affairs of this kingdom is attended with the moſt happy effects. Sweden now ſees herſelf miſtreſs of a reſpectable navy, a powerful army, a flouriſhing trade, and an equal and well regulated commerce; in fact, ſhe is daily advancing in a happy reformation."

September 7. Orders are given for a number of ſhipwrights to be draughted off from the different dock-yards, to be ſent to his majeſty's dock-yard at Mahon, to repair any of our ſhips of war that may put in there in diſtreſs.

A ſtop is ordered to be immediately put to the exportation of braſs and iron ordnance, from any of the ports of this kingdom, except on government account.

September 8. A great number of journeymen c'o- thiers, from Wilthire and Glouceſterſhire, are going over to New-York, to be employed in the woollen manufactories in that province.

It is a determined point among part of the li- verty, at the enſuing election, to return again the preſent chief magiſtrate and Mr. Wilkes to the court of al- dermen, as the only way to ſeat the latter gentleman in the chair the following year.

A letter from Warſaw dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The greateſt proſpect now ariſes of the affairs of this king- dom being ſoon happily and permanently ſettled, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are formed that the peace, lately concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, will be greatly conducive to the eſtabliſhing the long unſettled matters of this diſtreſſed kingdom. The delegates are very conſtant in their ſittings, and the miniſters of the three powers are very aſſiduous and attentive to the ſettling of every point. The plan of the permanent council is univerſally adopted, and the three miniſters have ſigned the conſent of their reſpective courts to it. The delegates are now conſidering on the regula- tion of the finances of the kingdom."

Extraſt of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 24.

"By the laſt advices from Moldavia we learn, that all the operations of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies are now wholly ceaſed, and the Turks have entirely broke up their camp, and are returning towards Con- ſtantinople, after having delivered up all their artillery, according to the treaty with the Ruſſians; to marſhal Romanzow, who has taken the moſt eſſential care to ſe- cure it, as it is a very fine train. The Turks have evacuated all the forts, poſts, &c. mentioned in the treaty, eſpecially the ſtrong fortrefs of Widdin, which is now well ſecured by the Ruſſians. The latter have evacuated Silifria, according to the 11th article of the private treaty, and are now all on this ſide the Danube."

Extraſt of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 24.

"The new concluded peace between the Porte and Ruſſia, which appeared very ſuſpicious, ſeems now to meet with ſome obſtacles. A letter from Vienna of the laſt date ſays, we have juſt received intelligence from Semlin, that the grand viſir died on the road as he was going from the army to Adrianople; his body was carried to the latter place, where he was buried without the leaſt honour paid to his dignity; which circum- ſtance is very ſuſpicious, and it is ſuppoſed that he was killed by order; if ſo, the ſultan and divan at Conſtantinople certainly will not give their aſſent to what he has done; we therefore expect to learn the particulars of it very anxiously."

Extraſt of a letter from Madrid, Auguſt 19.

"It is really amazing to behold the aſſiduity and di- ligence with which the Spaniards are making their great preparations both by land and ſea, and which fully prove their intentions of carrying on the war the more going to engage in with the utmoſt ſpirit. The

the plantation of James Drubbe, an iron grey horse, branded on the off buttock with a star in his forehead and some owner may have him again, on and paying charges. 2

June 24, 1774. The subscriber, a house and lot in the city of Annapolis, of Mr. Isaac M. Hall, and now Pitt; under the house are four windows, which are very valuable, being the conveniences above are well describing; time will be given in bond and security if required. Mr. Robert Couden, or JOHN SWAN.

Maryland, September 25, 1774. POUNDS REWARD. A runaway from Dorsey's to George, 3 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, light coloured short hair, pink colored, and has had his left wrist cut to be much larger than his right, and joined by trade; had on a blue check shirt, one of his shoes, light blue jacket without buttons, hat bound with black worsted small piece of craps tied round the head worsted stockings, and a pair of buckles. Had on an iron collar. Born in Yorkshire, and speaks English about 26 years of age, about a swarthy complexion, down look, hair: had on and took with him, blue grey jacket without sleeves, coarse hat about half worn, a pair of one pair of shoes and buckles, to be a complete farmer. Had on

An Englishman, 28 years of age, a lutey well made fellow, a little of a swarthy complexion, bare thick lips, and a very full set of teeth with him a cloth jacket, a pair of ditto, of snarbrig trousers, a pair of shoes with buckles, and a new felt

said servants, and brings them to have if 20 miles from home 40 miles forty shillings, and if 60 or each, including what the law is. SAMUEL DORSEY, jun. EDWARD NORWOOD.

BE SOLD, land containing upwards of 3000 in the county of Richmond upon the opposite to Mr. Robert Beveridge, between two and three miles upon the of it lies well, is extremely rich timber. There are also, besides the above-mentioned, between 4 and 5000 acres of meadow land, together with a large water-course, and through the greatest part of the several delightful situations for commanding extensive prospects to the river, where the greatest plenty of fish had. A part of the tract is at this time tenanted by some of whom pay an annual rent for 100 acres. It will be given at Christmas) either to be private bargain, at any time of October; and if not disposed of in this manner (of which public notice in the Virginia gazette) it will be sold upon the premises, on the third of the month. Twelve or eighteen months will be given upon giving bond with good securities, the terms made will be shown, and made by the subscriber in West. WILLIAM BERNARD.

year to year, or for a term of years, the beautiful seat of the honourable James Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Fairfax county, Virginia, about 10 miles from Alexandria. The mansion house is high, with four convenient passages on the lower floor, fire place on the second, and a terrace walk, convenient offices, stables, and a large and well furnished with a great variety of valuable things. Appertaining to the tract are a stand, and which contains several valuable fisheries, and a good pond in different parts, which may be separately, as shall be found more terms may be known of colored lives near the premises, or of me

between the 24th and 30th of July, Addison's ferry, opposite Alexandria, an mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 trots and canters well, her hinder horn by dragging them as she walks, ever takes up the said mare, and de- William Herbert, merchant at Alex- one guinea; if stolen, for her and conviction, three guineas.

N and SON.