

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1775.

VIENNA, October 15.

HE translation of a letter is handed about here, which, they say, was sent by the late grand Vizir to count Romanzow, in which the former says, "That he never could serve mankind, in his life, better than in the present occasion; and that he, in order to the shameful homicide, rather would conclude at any rate, let the consequence be ever so bad, than see so many thousands of men and each others throats on account of an ambitious...

October 15. We learn from Madrid, that the disputes arisen between Spain and Portugal have been moderated by the cession which the latter has made of the island of St. Saviour.

October 19. They write from Marfeilles, on account of the bankruptcies which have happened for some time past, no person will receive paper, unless it is carried on but in ready money. The owners of two English ships, laden with wrought iron, coral, &c. have paid to the insurers an enormous price, on account of the report which prevails of a rupture between England and the regency of Algiers.

October 21. They write from the Danube that the Prussian troops that were in Podolia continue to march, and that they have already reached Comarow, in order to make room for those that follow. If one may judge from the magazines and stores which are preparing, there will be 80,000 men in Poland this winter. The same advice adds, that the deserters from the Ottoman army have continued to excel in Romelia. They have not even yet arrived at Adrianople, where when the remainder of the army arrived, they found the houses in many places entirely burnt down.

October 22. We learn from Constantinople, that the first inst. another and more dangerous insurrection happened among the people, which greatly troubled the whole divan, and the sultan himself found it necessary to withdraw for some time. The mufti and the janissaries endeavoured to appease them in vain; and on having the heads of all the members of the insurrection that ratified so scandalous a peace, but at last were satisfied with the heads of Nislangi Kefimi, Minuibi, and some others, who were known to be the authors of the late grand vizir's rebellion. The famous Pulawski was publicly killed lately by the mob at Constantinople.

LONDON, October 27.

are informed that Mr. Wilkes, since his being lord-mayor, sent a very polite message to Mrs. Wilkes, desiring her to honour him as lady-mayor; she declined, giving as a reason, as she had lived a long time, it would be disagreeable to her to be public a station, but added, as her daughter was fully qualified to shine in an exalted sphere, she thought she might supply her place.

We hear that the chancellor of France has been head struck off by command of the king, for his disrespectful words against the Queen's honour. Elizabeth Grieve, commonly called the French Grieve, was tried at Hicks's-hall for defrauding persons of several sums of money, under pretence of procuring them places under government, and she was transported for seven years. This is the same man who a year ago rendered herself so famous in the streets, having pretended to be the friend of the minister, cousin to the Duke of Grafton, and to various other connections of the first rank. She had a letter from Mr. C. F. which made a great noise in court.

At the court of Aldermen held this day, Mr. Trecothick begged leave to resign his gown, and was accepted by the court. Immediately after the late Mr. Sheriff Lee and Nathaniel Newnham, of Botolph-lane, declared themselves candidates for the office of sheriff, and were afterwards set out on their canvass.

His majesty has appointed: tephia Kenible, to be deputy adjutant-general for North-America, in the rank of major in the army, in the room of the late Major-General Maitland, Esq; deceased. A courier from Wallachia brings advice, that the army of the Russian army is now returned on this side the Danube. The mails also intimate, that an exchange of prisoners has taken place between the Empress of Russia and the grand signior, prince Reppin is appointed to be the part of the former, and a muskman of high rank on the part of the latter.

The courts of Spain and Portugal are busied in adjusting with precision, the limits of the Brazils, and the of the fishery on the coast of Algarve. At least two men of war are fitting out, destined, as is supposed, for Rio de Janeiro, whether warlike stores and provisions are to be transported from St. Miguel and Terceira, all possible expedition. The last board of admiralty, orders were sent to the masters of several men of war, at Portsmouth and Plymouth, to take on board provisions for six months, and they are destined for the Mediterranean.

For many years past the scarcity of grain in Sweden has been excessive. At present, by the attention of their king, all sorts of grain are in such great abundance, that, notwithstanding the considerable exportation now making to Holland, the opposite extreme is dreaded, and that the too low price will be prejudicial to the farmers. Corn becomes cheaper every day; and for this reason the cultivators are desirous that the government should take some measure, that what contributes to the welfare of their fellow-citizens may not become a loss to a class of people so valuable in all nations.

This day about a quarter past two o'clock the lord mayor elect, Mr. Alderman Crosby, Mr. Alderman Thomas, Sir Watkin Lewis, Alderman, Mr. Alderman Hayley, and the two sheriffs; Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the recorder, the city remembrancer, the reverend Dr. Williamson, chaplain and other proper officers, waited on the lord chancellor at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. As soon as they were conducted to the drawing room the lord chancellor, attended by his proper officers, waited upon them. Mr. Recorder, then in a short speech acquainted his lordship, that the livery of London had proceeded to choose a chief magistrate, and that their choice had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Wilkes, which had since been confirmed by a court of aldermen; that having on several occasions distinguished himself as a sensible, upright and active magistrate, the livery of London thought his fidelity and abilities had been sufficiently proved, and for that reason had called him to so great and important an office as first magistrate of this great city. The lord chancellor then addressed himself to the lord mayor, and the rest of the company; told them his majesty had been acquainted with the proceedings of the citizens of London, relative to their having elected a chief magistrate, and that he was commanded to signify his majesty's approbation of the choice they had made. This ceremony being over, the lord chancellor took the lord mayor elect by the hand, wished him health to go through the fatigues of his office, and placed him on his right hand; the rest of the aldermen took their seats. A gold goblet, with rich wines and spices, was handed round, and the usual healths drank; several assortments of cakes were presented to the company; and after the chancellor had set about ten minutes, he took his leave with that civility and politeness which belongs to the Bathurst family. Another glass afterwards went round, and the lord mayor returned amongst the acclamations of several hundred people assembled on the occasion, who conducted themselves with great decency.

Orders were sent off to Ireland on Tuesday night for all the ships of war now lying in Cork harbour, which are fit for service, to be manned, and put in readiness to sail on the shortest notice. We are informed that the lord-mayor elect's private coach and charriot cost two thousand pounds, which his brother-in-law, Mr. Hayley, made him a present of. It is confidently asserted, that a scheme is in agitation for putting a final stop to the exportation of corn from any of the ports of North-America to France, Spain, Portugal, or any part of the African coast.

By the laws of this country, if a man owes 10l. he is arrested and left perhaps to linger out a miserable existence in a loathsome goal; if he owes 10,000l. though obtained by the vilest acts, he can play with his creditors till it suits him to become a bankrupt; and then, after delivering up his nominal all, he begins the world again a better man than at his first outset. What pity the distribution of justice is so unequal in a free country!

In France a man, though he owes ever so much, is secure, provided he keeps in his own house, as no writ but one from the crown for a misdemeanour can touch him; by which means, if he intends honestly, he has it in his power, in a short time, to settle his affairs to his credit, and the satisfaction of his friends. In England, where the subjects boast of their houses being their castles, a resolute bailiff, or an unworthy pettyfogger, will enter by force, and carry the master into the most abject slavery. Oh Englishmen! ye gaze at a gnat, and yet swallow a camel!

It is a common remark, that a gaol pays no debts; and it may be added, says our correspondent, it never mends manners. A man goes in an honest man, though unfortunate, but comes out a confirmed villain, commences a swindler, and at last is transported, perhaps, for doing such things which his honest heart would before have shuddered at. A very good plea in support of the illegal practice of imprisonment for debt.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which the earl of Suffolk, lord North, and the principal officers of state, &c. were present.

After the levee was up, Mr. George Pitt had a conference with his majesty; and it is said the above gentleman will in a short time set out for Spain in a public capacity. Orders are sent to the searchers of all the out-ports, to prevent the exportation of live cattle to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Scilly, and Alderney; except such as are for the garrison, or on government account.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 28. Prince Galitzin, the Russian minister here, has just received the following letter from Petersburg, dated Oct. 7, 1774.

Hitherto the treaty of peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte, is executed by both parties with the utmost precision. Count Romanzow has sent colonel Peteroff to Constantinople as charge de affaires from our court, in order to render the correspondence between him and the grand vizir less tedious.

Prince Dolgorouki has advanced with his army to Perecop, where he will stay till the entire evacuation of Cahia, and where, you know, the fleet and Turkish troops entered with his consent. They are almost all gone from thence already, except the retinues of the captain bashaw and the seraskier, who commands the land-forces. These officers have besides sent to acquaint prince Dolgorouki that they will leave the place as soon as possible.

If a private letter received from Italy may be credited, the person who poisoned the late Pope is discovered to be one who was highly in his holiness's good graces; and whom the jefuits found means to bribe, to execute their horrid designs.

Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

An engagement has just happened off Oran, between a Spanish man of war of forty guns a frigate of thirty, and a squadron of Algerine corsairs, consisting of one ship of thirty two guns, two xebecs of twenty-four guns, and four from eighteen guns to twelve. The Spanish ships were bound for Barcelona and having their ports hauled close, were mistaken by the corsairs for two merchant men, and in consequence of the mistake they gave chase, and fired several guns at the Spaniards before they discovered themselves, when two of the smaller xebecs were soon sunk by broadsides from the Spaniards; the large ship maintained the fight for some time, but was at last taken, and the others made their escape.

They write from Vienna, that in the college of the late jefuits (which is rebuilding for the-war-office) a small arched cave was discovered deep under ground, in which a human body was chained between four iron posts; and by several circumstances it appears to have been a person of high rank, who was suddenly missed at court twenty years ago. Such being the conduct of these wretches, it is to the immortal fame of Clement the fourteenth, the abolishing that order, and getting rid of these monsters.

General Gage, it is said, has received orders not to proceed to extremities, but to act upon the defensive, till the sense of the new parliament relative to the conduct of the Bostonians be finally known.

Orders have been given for the seizing every ship, of whatever nation soever, that are employed in conveying arms or ammunition to the Americans. This, it is thought, will certainly be the cause of some serious disputes.

They write from Gibraltar, that seven sail of Spanish men of war had just passed the Gut with several transports under convoy, which appeared to be full of troops, said to be bound for Carthagea, in the West-Indies.

There are twenty-one men-of-war and frigates now building at the different dock-yards of this kingdom. At Deptford, three seventy gun ships, and two frigates; at Woolwich, two sixty, and one fifty-four: at Sheerness, two frigates; at Chatham, five men of war and frigates; at Portsmouth, six ditto in all twenty-one,—besides two beginning at Plymouth.

On Monday last died at his seat in Leicestershire the right-honourable lord viscount Wentworth.

They write from Gibraltar, that the dey of Algiers hath declared war against the grand duke of Sicily.

Advice to administration with respect to America.

Let authority give way to prudence: dignity is supported best by justice; the bread of at least one hundred thousand manufacturers is of more importance than a shadowy authority: the lives of our fellow subjects descended from ourselves, and though born in a distant climate, are dear to us. One passionate resolve may sacrifice a million of British subjects, and subject this nation and its dependencies to ruin, and those who framed it to everlasting infamy. More is at stake than many comprehend; those who say otherwise are ignorant, or foes in disguise. The present warlike preparations of the French and Spaniards (those natural enemies of our country) ought now to engage the attention of every Englishman.

Some advices were received on Thursday night, at lord Dartmouth's office from Liverpool, said to be brought by the Goodwill, capt. Dickson, from Philadelphia, the contents of which are kept very secret.

A certain gloomy jealousy and distrust now reigns in the French court, which, a correspondent assures us, is a very favourable event to the peace and happiness of Great-Britain.

The code of laws which is now making by the crown, lawyers at Versailles, by order of the French king, are to be comprised in 60 sheets of parchment only. In England the title deeds of an estate are often as much as that.

in alarming a conjuncture, this colony has, in her committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, that Mr. Alexander M'Pherson, merchant, in... Bryan Town, in this county, was selling tea which had...