ramu (was is excamped near Boy) who brought the agreeable News, that the Soporavian Coffacks had obtained near Oczakow, a confiderable Advantage over a great Body of Turks and Tartars, whom they put to Flight, and took from them, besides their Coto Marshal's Staff, and a great Number of Horses, Cattle, and Caniels.

The Government, in order to confinue the War with Vigour, in Case that the Interposition of certain Powers to bring the Porte to pacific Sentiments prove sueffectual, hath ordered 50.000 Men to be raifed, who are to be employed in the Completion and Augmentation of our Land and Sea Forces.

VIENNA, Od. 31. A Letter was received here on the a6th of this Month, from the Frontiers of Transylva-

nia, of which the following is an Extract. The Ruffinas having penetrated into Moldavia, and made themselves Maders of Yass, from whence the Turks had retired after having fet Fire to it themfelves, the Grand Ottoman Army, which had remained at Kantepaffi, came behind the Russians, and put to the Rout the whole Body employed in the Expedition against Yass. Count Stoffel was made Pritoner, and Prince Proforowski narrowly escaped. All the Rushin Troops have abandoned Yass, as well as Choczim, and repassed the Nieker in great Disorder.

They write from Kaminiec, that in the Affair, which happened near Yaffi, and the Niester, there remained, on both Sides, on the Field of Battle, 6000 Men; and that above 2000 Russian Carcases were found without Heads.

"According to some other Advices, which fully confirm the preceding Account, the Russian Army, after having repasted the Niester, divided into many separate Bodies, in order to go into Winter Quarters in Poland."

WARSAW, Nov. 15. The King and Senate have great Expectations from the Negociations of Count Burzynski, in Holland and England. In the mean Time the Sieur Wroughton, Minister from England, has declared that his Britannic Majesty cannot employ s good Offices with the Porte to bring about a Peace with Poland, without the Confent of the Empress of

Nov. 18. As foon as the Confederates were informed, that M. Oginski had been nominated by a Decree of the Senate to go to Petersburgh, they went to his Estates, and plundered them.

Mijor Drewitz wrote the 9th Inftant, to Lieut. Gen. Weyman, who commands in this City, that he had fallen in, the Evening before, with the Confederates of Cracovie, attacked and defeated them, and pursued them Five Miles, even to the Gates of the Town; that in this Action he had killed and wounded soo of the Confederates; and that the rest, under Favour of the toe Viftula.

We are informed that Orders are given in Russia for rzifing 100,000 Recruits.

Count Potocki is appointed by the King to go as Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty and the Repub-lic to the Court of Dresden. Some Letters from Podolia advise, that the Turks had fet Fire to the Suburbs of Bender, upon the Approach of the Ruffians, who had actually invested that Place.

## L 0 N D

Nov. 25. Yesterday several Thousand Pounds of Bank and other Stocks, were fold by public Auction in the Bank, a Thing never before known.

Every Thing wears a better Aspect in the Alley now than for this Weck past, Stocks in general having rifen Two.per Cent. Yesterday.

Nov. 30. Debates ran fo very high in Sweden, with Respect to the State Arrangements, and Finance Regulations, proposed by the Secret Committee, that the Spirit of D sension has spread there equally in every Order. In the Equestian Order, and that of the Clergy, after a great deal of Altercation, they broke up without coming to any Resolution. In the House of Burgeffes, 50 Members quitted the Affembly with out voting, and the \$6 who remained behind rejected the Proposal. The Order of Peasants would neither hear their Speaker, nor his Secretary, on the Subject, but, without dividing, gave it unanimously as their Opinion, that the said Regulations were contrary to the Constitution of the Kingdom, and the Rights of the People.

They write from Cadiz, that the King had fent strict Orders to his several Governors jn America, to prevent all illicit Trade being carried on by the Dutch Interlopers to any of the Spanish Settlements.

It has been remarked, that after the American Stamp-Act had passed, in the Year 1765, great Complaints were made that the Trade of England was at a tand, on Account of the Orders from New-York and Boston being countermanded; upon which that Act was repealed, as it was supposed it might be detrimental to the various Manufactures; the Shoemakers and Weavers, it was said, would be totally ruined. But now in Three Years afterwards, when there are counter Orders from almost every Part of America, the Complaints are totally different. The Leather-Cutters alledge that there are not Hides enough in the Kingdom for Home Consumption, and pray for Leave to bring in Foreign Ones: And the Weavers, instead of heing distressed for Work, at this Time insist spon the full Wages which they have been deprived of for some Years back; and their Mafters to induce them to go to Work, have agreed to give it.

- - 44. .

Zin

Dec. 2. On Tuesday last the following extraordinary Circumstance happened very near St. James's. -A certain young Nobleman, for some Time past, paid his Addresses to a young Lady, with whose Brother he had been very intimate fince they were School-Fellows; the Brother heard of the young Nobleman's Affiduries, and took an Opportunity of speaking of it to his Friend, requesting he would declare his Sentiments, and make his Father acquainted with the Courtship, or desit his Visits to his Sifter; upon this Explanation his Lordship did not give that Satisfaction which the Brother thought necessary: He therefore insisted his Lordship would drop the Design, and never more see his Sister in private. This his Lordship punctually promised, but on Tuesday Morning the promised, but on Tuesday Morning the young Lady met his Lordship at a certain eminent Milliner's near St. James's, which the Brother was informed of, rushed up Stairs in the Milliner's, and defired his Lordship would either adjourn with him to Hyde-Park, or promise to marry his Silter. His Lordship for some Time hesitated, and refessed; but the young Gentleman turned his Silter out of the Room, and locked the pulling out a Case of Pistols, infifted that his Lordfinis should take up one of them, or fign an In-ftrument or Contract, that he should marry his Sister in Three Months; his Lordthip, of the role the least, figned the Contract, and his intended Brother-in-Law parted with him in a very affectionate and friendly Manner.

M. de Passow, the Danish Consul here, has received Advice from the Court of Denmark, that Two Danish Frigates of 50 Guns each, are ordered to efcort Three East-Indiamen, and after having conducted them out of Reach of the Algerine Corfairs, they are to take Station in the Streights of Gibraltar, in order to fcour it from Pirates. These Frigates are to fail next full Moon from Copenhagen, and to go through the English Changel, in order to the next state of the content of t lish Channel, in order to take under their Convoy any Danith Ships deftined for Leghorn, Cadiz, &c. A Squairon is also ordered against the Algerines next Spring as early as the Seafon will permit.

Dec. 18. By a private Correspondent, residing at the Court of Vienna, we are informed, that the young Emperor expresses his Antipathy to the French every Day more and more; and that his Majerly has public-ly declared at Court, his fixed and determined Refolution of conquering the feveral German Provinces, which, within this Century, have been annexed to France. And further, in order to accomplify this great and univerfally defired Work, the Ministers of the Imperial Court talked of reviving a Plan, first projected by the Empress Queen, during the War before last; and by which it was proposed, on the Part of the Empreis, to furnish Great-Britain with 20,000 Land Forces, who were to be perpetually employed in making rapid Descents upon the Coast of France. The Number of Land Forces, that are now to be employed in executing the prefent Plan, is to be augmented to 30,000, 20,000 of which are to be employed in British Ships in Europe; and the remaining 10,000, it is said, are to be shipped off, to conquer the remaining French Islands in the West-Indies .- This Measure, it is reported, is to be carried into Execution in April or May next.

Dec 20. By a Letter from the Continent we hear, that Lord Holland's Diforder has rentiered him to weak, that he is unable to give himfelf any Affistance, and that his Physicians expect his Lordship, unexpected Crisis happens, cannot survive but a short

The Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Northington, and the Lord Chancellor, are all clearly of Opinion, that the late Decision of the House of Commons, in declaing Col. Lutterell a Member of their House, upon an indisputable Minority of Yotes of the Electors of the County of Middlesex, is a Measure totally indefensible, and that it ought and must be undone.

About a Fortnight ago a very pretty Girl, supposed

to be about 15, but meanly dreffed, was taken in at a Work-House at the West-End, of the Town as a Cafualty Poor, and was in a few Days delivered of a fine Boy. She appears to he the youngest Daughter of Gentleman of Fortune, and is Heiress to an Estate of Sool. a Year.
In an Address "To our Sage M-

ral," published in a London Paper, is this Sentence. Detail of your wife Administration with Respect to our Colonies; only permit me to remind you, that by your Sagacity the Americans had nearly been brought under our Egyptian Bondage 1; What has been the Refult of these Proceedings, i. e. the Affair of America? I will of Trade, by which the Merchants, answer, a Decay Tradefinen, and the poor Handicrafts in general, will ere long fink down in the greatest Distress, unless timely -God grant they may !"

From the LONDON CHRONICLES of Becember 2 and 7. TO THE PRINTER.

Plymouth, November, 23. Pinding to for the Donn't in the Papers for refusing to fign the Devonshire Petition, I think it necessary to state that Part of my Conduct to the Public. It is not true then, that I ever stickled for or promoted a Petition to the King on the Subject of the Middlesex Election. My Opinion has invariably been, that the Decision of the House of Commons in that

Infance was legal and conflictutional, and this On I have openly declared from the Beginning in all panies. Serjeant Glynn will Tellify for me, the panies. Scriptant Grynn the 4th of October, I d the Point with him for a confiderable Time. Or be necessary to go further back, the concluding graph of my Reply to Mons. D'Bon, published graph of my Kepy of the any one that I did diffrust the Honour and Equity of the present parts of the present part ment, and that an Arraignment of their Conduct terwards, by figning the Petition, would have highly abfuld and inconfiftent.

Further: It is not true that the Freeholden Earther: It is not true that the Freeholder general testified any Unwillingness to support my Coplaint against Lord Halifax. The contrary may he collected from the Acclamations with which received the Instructions, when read to them To several Times. It must be owned some of the land Gentlemen did not think themselves warranted to the Acceptance of the Land Contract of the Acceptance of the Land Contract of the Acceptance of the Land Contract of the Acceptance of the Acceptan fert it in the Petition. But I have the Satisfaction knowing that this was not their original Opinion, most probably infused into them by a private, an fended, indefensible suggestion of a certain Load Patriot.

I am, SIR, Your bumble Servant, S. MUSGRAY

To DR. M U S G R A V E. SIR,

Read with Concern, but more Indignation, yo Letter in the Papers of latt Saturday. You the tell the World, that you never promoted a Petition the Throne; on the Contrary, that you always clared it as your Opinion, both ir private and published that the Decision of the H— of C——in Res to the Middlesex Election, was legal and conflitud in Rega Now, Sir, as I was prefent at the Meeting at Eres on the 5th of October, give me leave to afk you Ti or Three Questions.

Post, Does not the Devonshire Petition run chie upon that one Grievance, the violated Right of fr Election, and praying a Difficution of the profe

Seconally, Did not Serjeant Glynn argue for for Time upon the necessity of a Petition to the Three and the ill—and un—heafure pursued and the ill—and un—Meafure pursued the of—of—, in feating Mr. Lut—as Member of that H—, with a Minerity of Vze against a great Majerity of legal Electors (this, Sir, a done upon the Steps leading into the Casse) and dyou not then give your Assent, with the test of the Freeholders, by holding up your Hand? Did you the declare you being the Petition? Did you then declare you being oppose the Petition? Did you then declare you beiter the Decision of the II— of C—, will Re spect to the Middlesex Election, to be legal and and tutional? I answer for you: No.

Thirdly, Did hot you, with Serjeant Glynn, afinth Business was over out of Doors, go into the Casse, in was not the Petition, at the Request of several Gentemen, read a Second Time in the Casse, and dip not then, as you had done before, give your Asset it? And did not Serjeant Glynn repeat in Subsume what he had before full on the Serye, which he had before full on the Serye, which he had before full on the Serye which he was not the Casse when the Serye was not the Casse which had before the serye when the Serye was not the Serye was not the Casse when the Serye was not the Casse was not the Casse when the Serye was not the Casse when the Serye was not the Sery what he had before faid on the Stene, which met ed the Approbation of every one prefent?

i um, SIR, Your most obedient Servant, Dec. 4, 1769. WILLIAM MOOR

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 22.

Last Saturday, between the Hours of One w Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, departed in Life, Mr. PHILEMON LLOYD CHEW, Queen-dine's County, who came here upon a Vist his Friends: His Illneis was sudden, thort and pain ful; with uncommon Fortitude and Patience he fa tained the Shocks of Death: In his last Moment with the most perfect Refignation, he consule upon his approaching Diffolution, and, happy in well grounded Hope, cheerfully submitted to he -He was warm and fleady in Friendthip open and untuspecting in his Temper, and of a b nevolent and humane Disposition; he discharged to several Stations of Life with an unidemished Cha racter, and as he lived, so he died, in great Cont dence of a happy Erernity!—His Bodyl on Monda last was attended to the Family Vault, by the pricipal Inhabitants of this City, and decently intered

We are requested to insert the following Paragraph. MARYLAND prefents her best Wifnes to her Sifter Colony Virginia, and Sucerely condoles with the upon the untimely Death of all her brave Sons, who in Defence of the Liberties of their Country, formed the Resolutions at Williamsburg in May like

"The Races intended to be at Annapolis in May next, are put off to a future Day, of which time? Notice will be given in this Gazette.

Lift Night we were favoured with a Dubli the soth of January, from which we have

the following Intelligence. N D 0 L

E Majefy's most gracious Speech to both Houses tement, on Tussian the Ninth Day of January, My Lords, and Gentlemen, is with much Concern that I find myfelf ob

open this Section of Parliament with acqui nadual Appearance, my next Attention was to precess appearance, my next Attention was to mer to flop, if possible, its farther Progress: And lectes of those Endeavours must, in all Probabili lecarnizely defeated by any the leaft Degree of the Application of them, I thought it absolutedry, with the Advice of my Privy Council, andiate Directions for every Step to-be take intended Directions for every step to be take speared most capable of checking the instant of the speared most capable of the Enrection, until I could opportunity of consulting my Parliament upo not permanent Measures, for securing us agree a Calamity: And to your immediate an brown Consideration I earnestly recommend the mportant Object. I have given my Parliament repeated Affu

hat it has always been my fixed Purpofe to p er general Tranquility; maintaining, at the fire, the Dignity and Honour of my Crown The, the Dignity and Honour, of my Crowr her with the just Rights and Interests of my The uncommon Burthens which my Subject some so cheecfully, in order to bring the late stoppy Conclusion, must be an additional Music me vigilant, to prevent the present Diffusion extending to any Page. a Europe from extending to any Part, where unry, Honour, or Interest of this Nation may pecesiary for my Crown to become a Party. brances which I receive from the other great dird me Reason to believe, that my Endeavo minute to be successful. I shall still make the Interests of Europe the Object of my Att ad, while I steadily support my own Rights, bequally careful not to acknowledge the Cla en other Powers, contrary to the Limitations he Treaties of Peace.

It is needless for me to recommend to the Attention of my Parliament the State of my ert in America. I have endeavoured on n r every Means, to bring back my Subjects her Duty, and to a due Senig of lawful Au t gives me much Concern to inform you, the gives me much Concern to inform you, the first of my Endeavours has not answered the lone; and that, in same of my Colonie mons have embarked in Measures highly un t, and calculated to dettroy the Commercial 230 between them and the Mother-Country

Confirmen of the House, of Commons, I have ordered the proper Estimates for the fibe current Year to be land before you. I mid that your Affection for my Perfon and t, and your Zeai for the public Good, wil ou to grant fuch Supplies as are necessary; my be affured, that, on my Part, they is caraged with the driftel Occonomy.

By Lords, and Gentlemen,
As the Wiltiare and Prospectity of my Peoples a seen the Object of my Withes, and the produced from my Ex fyour Conduct, that you will be governed acceedings by the fame Principles. My rea arrence and Support in every Meature that m promote those Ends, you may always depen nyou it will be now, more than ever, income tracefully to avoid all Heats and Animo orgh yourselves, and to cultivate that Spirit ony which becomes those, who have but o kely to give Authority and Efficacy to the R Deliberations. Such a Conduct, on you , above all Things, contribute to maintain oper Luttre, the Strength, the Reputation, offerity of tais Country; to firengthen the mt of my Subjects to that excellent Conflitu ternment, from which they derive fuch dift Advantages, and to cause the firm Relian andence which I have in the Wifdom of my at, as well as in their Zeal for the true Int People, to be justified and approved both d Abroad.

it Address of the Lords and Commons will be in our next.

I.a. to. By the many and early prident staken to flem the Progress of the dreading that lately broke-four among the horned can with Pleasure affure the Public, that it h kented from spreading even over the very Co broke out in; that it is almost confined to of no very great Extent; but that it has it with uncommon Violence.

At Night there was a Meeting of the Minds at the Cockpit (as ufual) previous to the

the Seffion of Parliament, when the Numb

was only 179. A ting of the Gentle Might there was a Marting of the Gentle contion, at the Thatched-House Tayern