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MARYLAND GAZETE

S D A Y, FEBRUARY, 5, 1789.

STOCKHOLM, October, 12.

WXXXXXX B are in great uncasiness at present, in consequence of certain intelligence having arrived that the prince of Hesse Cassel, commander in chief of the Danish auxiliaries, has attacked a corps of our troops, confisting of 650 * * XXXX men, near the bridge of Quistrum,

whom, after a bloody engagement, they obliged to furrender at discretion. What renders this event the more to be lamented is, that in that quarter our territories are now rendered totally defenceless; and the Danish auxiliaries are every where confessedly superior to ours. It is but justice, however, to add, that the prince of Hesse behaved with infinite magnanimity on the occasion; for no sooner did he hear that our officers had laid down their arms, than he defired them to refume them, declaring, that though in the moment of actual hostility against them, he could not deprive such brave men of weapons, which, in the cause they were bound to defend, they had shewn themselves capable of managing with fo much skill.

The city of Gottenburgh is now in the best state of defence. The 4th inst. a fresh reinforcement arrived there, which makes the garrifon to confift of 3000 effective men, not to mention the citizens themselves, who, to the number of 1200, are all at this instant in

arms. The senator baron Sparte, governor of this capital, had a meeting the day before yesterday with the magistrates and chief citizens, who are already under arms, when it was agreed that 10,000 more men should be raised for the defence of this royal resi-

COPENHAGEN, OBober 14.

It is confidently afferted here, that it was made an essential preliminary to our armistice with Sweden, that no change should be attempted in the interim in the fortifications of Gottenburgh. Certain it is nevertheless, that our auxiliary troops have quitted Stram, and not only made advances towards Gottenburgh, but taken possession of Balhus. On the 11th our head quarters were at Congelf, not far from Gottenburgh, which, when our accounts came away, was so completely blockaded both by sea and land, that the inhabitants were in the utmost efforts to put themselves in a posture of defence.

The king of Prussia, who applauded the court of Denmark for having fulfilled their engagements, by giving the fuccours for which they stood pledged to their ally the empress, seems now to have changed his language. He has ordered his minister, the count de Rhode, to read to the count de Bernstorff, a declaration, stating, that he had believed that the Danes, in the succour they had yielded to Rullia, had fimply confined themselves to a simple demonstration of friendship, and that their troops would not have acted offensively against the Swedes; but finding it was otherwise, and that the Danish troops had taken possession of several Swedish posts, he found it the interest of his kingdom to oppose their progress, and he consequently declared to his Danish majesty, that if he did not order his troops to retreat without delay, he would march into Holstein, and take possession of the dutchy; that the count, de Rhode demanded an immediate answer; that he was prevented from giving a copy of this declaration, but was ordered simply to read it to the minister of Denmark, and to require no answer.

The count de Bernstorff answered preliminarily, that his Danish majesty disayowed all intention of acting hostilely against Sweden; that he had confined himself to a faithful discharge of the treaty with his ally, and that all his efforts had tended to the restoration of peace; that he was aftonished to hear his Paussian majelly talk of a war between Denmark and Sweden, when the king of Sweden had acknowledged that no such war had existed; that he disavovved more haughtily the infulting supposition that his conduct towards Rullia was no more than a shew; that it was good faith which had induced him to Russia; and avowed, that he participated with that power the defire of fecuring her from the attacks of a neighbour which had already three times in the course of a short reign, endeavoured to disturb the peace.

M. de Bernstorff added, that he must wait for advices from Norway before he could answer at more length; but he hoped that his Prussian majesty would take into ferious consideration, the ancient friendship that subfifted between him and the king of Denmark, and the strong solicitude which the latter had to contibue on the same good understanding.

GOTTENBURGH, October 14. On the 3d instant his majesty came to town, and has

fince taken up his abode with us. On his arrival, matters were neither found or in order; however, this week had holidays, the putting the fortifications in a proper state of desence, has been his veloce object and employment; and I may fay, there has been more effeeted under his presence, in ten or twelve days, than

otherwise would have been in as many months. Indeed, he is indefatigable in animating and encouraging his people, high and low.

On the 6th instant, he affembled the burgesses in the

town-house, where he made an elegant, concise, and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetic prelude, he concluded his speech with these words-- Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at stake-my crown, and even my son's succession to the Swedish throne! Gottenburgh is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstafy of loyalty, "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" At the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that same day, in the forenoon, the prince of Hesse, who was at no greater distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his adjutant-general, with two trumpeters, to demand pofsession of the town. We had then picquets out as far as Myabro, about two miles from honce; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the king, who told the general, that, in place of luch a messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the king discharged him with every mark of indignity, and defired him to tell the prince of Hesse, "Gottenburgh was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot, to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the

The same day, Mr. Elliot, the British minister at the court of Copenhagen, came to town; and, after waiting on his majesty, wrote a thundering letter to the prince of Heffe; and, on receiving a reply, went immediately to him himself, taking Mr. Erskine our conful along with him. A cessation, or armistice, was agreed on until the evening of the 17th instant, which gives us scope for accomplishing our defence. Whether war or peace will then enfue, I cannot with any degree of certainty advise you. Meanwhile Mr. Elliot continues here, and the Russian and Dutch ambassadors are expected to-day or to-morrow. In a word, if we are not attacked by sea, we shall soon clear our hands of the enemy by land.

All our lighters are turned into bridges, for passing and repalling the river with horse, foot and artillery; and a parcel of them are fitted for war, mounting a 14 pounder in the bow, and a 4 pounder in the stern, with

fix oars to move them at pleafure.

VIENNA, October 29. An action took place on the 20th or 21st instant, between a division of the emperor's army on its march from Sakola to Opova, and a confiderable body of Turks: The latter, after having cut to pieces a battalion of Austrian chasseurs amounting to 350 men, were at length compelled to retire. They however carried off in their retreat all the pontons, and also the draught horses which were attached to that division. The emperor's head quarters were on the 23d at Jakuba, about nine English miles from Panscova. Marshal Laudohn is still engaged in the siege of Gradis-

It is somewhat extraordinary that none of the foreign prints mention the inundation at St. Petersburg, which however, is a fact, confirmed by yesterday's letters from

that city. Now. 5. There is not a syllable in the Dutch mail, relative to the state of affairs in Holland; they have perfectly gagged the prefs in that part of the

world. The empress of Russia has, in answer to the king of Prussia's declaration, signified that it is not her intention to enter into any close connexion with the Polish republic, and that the would not meddle in the deliberations of the diet.

The empress of Russia has caused her minister at Wariaw to apply to the king and senate for leave for the Russian troops now warring upon the Turkish territory, to winter in Poland.

If the king and senate should feel themselves disposed to refuse the desired leave, they should have an army strong enough to keep the Russians out of Poland; for they cannot winter in Turkey, and still less can they think of remaining so far from the theatre of war as to march back to Russia, and disperse themselves through the provinces, because too much time would be lost in collecting them next spring, and marching them back from the remote garrisons to the Ottoman frontiers, where they are deltined to co-operate with the impe-

And on the other hand, should the king and senate grant the requests of the empress, they will be sure to expose the country to the incursions of the Turks, who will have cause to complain if the Russians actually winter in Poland, with the consent of the king and senate, that the Poles have violated the neutrality, which they pledged themselves inviolably to observe.

In this dilemma, the grandees have proposed an armed affociation, that they may be prepared for the worst that may happen. These grandees are mostly in the interest of Russia; but still there is another party, not less powerful, that opposes Russia, and consequently resists the idea of a national association.

Yesterday morning one of the king's messengers set off from Whitehall for Harwich, where he is to embark for the continent. He is charged with dispatches for the Hague, Berlin and Copenhagen, so that his return will not be in less than a month.

By letters from St. Petersburgh we are informed, that just as the post came away, that city was inundated; in many places they were under three feet of water. It was occasioned by a storm from a strong north-west wind; several craft, &c. on the river Neva, it was feared, were damaged.

The Turks have published a manifesto, by which they invite the Hungarians to shake off the Austrian yoke, and to put themselves under the grand signior's protection, who promises to restore to them their ancient rights and privileges.

Compte Dufi, the Prussian minister at this court, has received the instructions of his royal master, to repair immediately to Berlin with all the expedition that may be practicable.

A gentleman who came over from Hamburgh with the last Dutch mail reports, that a corps of Prussian troops, both horse and foot, had actually entered the dutchy of Holstein; this step will no doubt cause the Danes to evacuate Sweden immediately.

The number of people in Choczim was 24,000, among whom were 10,000 men fit to bear arms; 16,000 Roman catholics, Greeks and Jews, &c. have remained behind. There were found in that fortreis, 178 brass and 4 iron cannons; 40 of the former metal are beautiful, and cost a great deal of money in Poland, where they were lately bought; 14 mortars, 2000wt. of gun-powder, 90,000 balls and bombs, 150 quivers, 4568 arrows; besides many other implements of war.

Nov. 14. The French mail which arrived yesterday morning, did not bring any account relative to the meeting of the notables. But our letters mention that the heavy rains, set in near Gradisca, has caused the Save to swell so much, that the Austrians were under the necessity of raising the camp near that place, and had no prospect of taking it from the Turks.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4. Our cabinet, far from displaying that unanimity that should give solidity and weight to its measures, exhibits a miserable scene of confusion. On most subjects of finance, and particularly on that system of rigid economy which M. Neckar wishes to introduce into every department of the state, he is very obstinately opposed. The queen, it is said, will not hear of retrenchments in the royal households, nor have her expenditures limited. It is chiefly on this ground that her faction oppose M. Neckar.

of If in all his measures he continues to be thwarted. it is supposed he will relign; and that at the assembly of the states general they will be obliged to reinstate him. The count de Brienne is at the head of the queen's party."

Now. 17. The accounts of his majesty's health, as delivered at St. James's, are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least infight into the nature of his majesty's complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but furely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected fuch a concealment is equally cruel and un-

After the messenger was dispatched to St. James's on Saturday, his majesty gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell afleep; in which state he continued for some hours, but without any falutary effectfor from the period at which he awoke, till late last night, when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

What means the princely embassy from the king of Prussia to the grand monarch ?--- A prince of the blood reported to have arrived at Paris from Berlin on buliness of the very first importance! !--- Is this royal ambassadorship undertaken in concert with our administration, or in opposition to it?—Our ministers have need to be well informed of what is passing between these two courts, both selfish, ambitious and ambidexter-both, we fear, too cunning for our court. What honours and distinction are paid to the French nation, even in its present boasted, prosperous state!-There must be something couched under all this, not very propitious to our island.

The law in England never supposes the king to die his death is called his demile, and his next heir is infantly king, without even ceremony or cosonation

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