

Yorke, at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majesty with them, and had a conference.

The business which the last messengers were charged with to Copenhagen, we are told, was of such a nature, as to be of the utmost importance to this kingdom. The opinion of our greatest men was called for and taken before this express was sent away; it is therefore expected that a few days will unravel this mysterious affair, which the world has been waiting for with such impatience.

Yesterday morning, by order of his Majesty, Admirals Howe, Keppel, Brett, and Sir Edward Hawke, had the honour of a conference at Buckingham House.

March 27. An enquiry is ordered to be made, what sort of a trade the inhabitants of Jamaica and other islands have carried on, which has induced the Spaniards to take so many of their ships, and confine the men; and if it is found that it is only a false pretence of their carrying on an illegal trade, then a demand will be made to restore the ships and people, and to pay all damages they may have sustained by being taken. There are upwards of 50 failors confined at the Havana.

Certain advice has been received, that the King of Prussia is now making warlike preparations with all possible dispatch.

March 28. Notwithstanding the silence of all the other papers, it may be depended upon as a fact, that last Saturday evening an express arrived from Ireland relating to the white-boys. The messenger did not stay above two hours, when he returned with an answer. The purport of it is said to be, to put all the ringleaders of the mob to death without mercy. Persons of greater consequence are supposed to be concerned in the late rising of the white-boys than most people imagine.

From the frequent couriers that pass between the Courts of London, Madrid, Versailles, and the Hague, our politicians prognosticate a fresh rupture in Europe; and even the peace lately concluded between the Russians and Turks is urged in support of their opinion, as if the former was desirous of being at leisure for a new scene of hostility.

March 30. We are happy in being able to convey to our readers the following authentic intelligence:

By advices from Madras of the 10th of October our army was besieging the capital of Tanjour, which was on the point of surrendering. This opulent province paid formerly a tribute to Mahommed Ali, nabob of the Carnatic, but has of late been guaranteed against that prince by Hyder Ali.

Hyder Ali, after the decisive battle against him of last year, shut himself up in a farengepatnam, where he is closely besieged by the Mahrattoes.

The Emperor Shaw Allum, disgusted at the impolitic tyranny of the East-India Company, has thrown himself into the hands of the Mahrattoes, who have actually raised him to the throne of Delhi.

The use to which the Mahrattoes wish to turn the Emperor, is to give them a Firman for the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; so that, under the colour of a grant, the Company will be found to be attacked by the next advices.

Suja Dowla has sent an embassy to Calcutta, soliciting an offensive and defensive league with the Company, which, in the present situation of affairs, will not probably be refused.

The French forces have found themselves obliged to return home from their islands of Mauritius and Bourbon for want of provisions; the fortifications of Pondicherry are in no repair, and the few troops that were there have deserted.

It is certain that the surplus in favour of the Company at Madras is only 50,000 l. per annum, and that that settlement costs us the lives of 1000 British subjects a year; so that we give away British subjects for 50s. a head.

The vigour which Madorwa, the chief of the Mahrattoes, at present exhibits in his operations in all quarters of the empire, seems to promise suddenly to Forhis nation the sovereignty of Indostan. If therefore Hyder Ali, our only barrier, is destroyed, we have only 300,000 horse to contend with, to oppose our devastations, and defend, even on the coast, a frontier of 1500 miles in length. Bengal is more safe from its situation, though Shaw Allum is now, by the aid of the Mahrattoes, placed on the throne of Delhi.

The last advices left the Emperor within a few miles of the capital of his ancestors; and one may form an idea of the power of the Mahrattoes, from their settling a prince on the throne of Delhi, and besieging Hyder Ali in his principal city, whilst all the intermediate country is their own.

Hyder Ali was on the brink of total ruin in his last action. He was surrounded by the enemy; he lost all his Europeans and army, and narrowly escaped himself with his life; yet in the midst of his distress he has not lost his spirits; his letters to the presidency of Madras are in the stile of an independent Emperor.

In the month of July last a French ship came into the road of Madras; the commander was in debt, and he mortgaged his vessel for a part of her value to obtain money to clear himself; Mr. Whittle, a member of the council, was the person who advanced the money, to the amount of 4000 pagodas; he therefore sent a person on board the ship, to take charge of her till he was paid and the mortgage redeemed. The Frenchman went, a few nights after, on board, and slipping his cable, went out to sea. Mr. Whittle upon this applied to Sir John Lindsay, who gave an armed force under Mr. Whittle's direction. The party consisted of an officer and twelve men; they set out in a vessel, overtook the ship upon the high seas, boarded her, and struck the French colours. Mr. Law and all the French in India consider this as a declaration of hostilities, there being goods on board the ship belonging to merchants in Pondicherry. The correspondence is hot between Admiral Harland and the French Governor; the Court of France are informed of the whole in the most striking colours; and, if the French have

really any designs on the East Indies, this will serve them as a plausible pretext.

There is nothing more certain than that, for every 20s. imported by the East-India Company into this country, either as a society or by their servants, a human creature is destroyed, by oppression and famine, in our acquisitions in Bengal. A tale horrid to relate!

A correspondent desires us to inform the publick in favour of a certain Company, that none of their servants are the actual executioners of the millions destroyed in India; but by permitting, by commanding, they are accessory to the crime.

The directors of the East-India Company, to alleviate the distresses of their subjects, ordered, two years ago, an European servant to superintend the collections in the different pergunnahs. The cure was worse than the disease. These servants not only added to the oppressions by punishments; but even ruined the country, by monopolizing even the necessaries of life. It was from this circumstance that the late famine in a great measure proceeded.

March 31. Yesterday a motion was made in the House of Commons, by Mr. Sullivan, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the officers and servants of the East-India Company, and for regulating the courts of justice at Bengal. Sir George Colebrooke spoke for the bill, said there ought to be some regulation made, that the committees there might mind the directors, which they did not. Governor Johnston answered Lord Clive, relating to his going to Bengal. Mr. Thomas Townshend spoke against bringing in the bill in this manner, and Government taking no notice of it, as it was mentioned in the King's speech, till a motion was made on the 30th of March, and the latter end of the session, when this bill is now brought on without any papers being laid before the House. He was answered by Lord North, who told them, that he had not seen the bill, he had only seen a sketch of it, and that he was sure the noble Lord (meaning Lord Clive) had given the House a very full and particular account of the affair, and he should certainly be for the bill. Lord North was answered by Col. Barre, who, in a very severe manner, condemned Administration for supporting the bill when brought in thus, but that himself would always support them and give his assistance to them when they acted with honour. Major Van Neck spoke next; He said, that there were men enough to govern Bengal were they properly managed by the directors. Mr. Burke opposed the bill being brought in, without any papers being laid before the House, as by it we were to have a court of justice set up there without knowing who was to be judge. Sir William Meredith spoke for the bill, and the necessity of passing it, as there were fifteen millions of people in that country who were oppressed for want of some regulation there. Mr. Dempster shewed the state of the East-India Company, and said some regulations ought to be made for the inhabitants there. The question being then called for, the motion was carried without a division, and the bill is expected to be brought in this week, but no day is yet fixed. Three nabobs and several of the directors were in the gallery the whole time of the debates.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 4.

Capt. Hanrick arrived here last Thursday from London, in whom came Passenger Mr. Anthony Stewart of this City, Merchant.

On Friday last a young Man and his Horse were both killed by a Flash of Lightning, on the Road leading through Mr. Joseph Galloway's Plantation.

Annapolis, June 4, 1772.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship Eden, Capt. Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Front of the Dock in Annapolis, either Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or on short Credit.

A LARGE and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season. Amongst which is a great Variety of the gentlest Silks and Millinery, embroidered Silk Shapes, Whalebone and all other Stay Goods, best London Porter, double and single refined Sugars of different Qualities, Sail-Cloth, Jewellery, best Barbados Muscovado Sugar, &c.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON & JOHNSON.

Annapolis, June 4, 1772.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the Betsey, Capt. James Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, very cheap, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or on short Credit.

A GREAT Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to all Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Melasses, best Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Oatmeal, Loaf and brown Sugar, Seines compleat, &c. &c. I expect Window Glass and fine Salt by the very first Ship from Bristol.

(w4) NATHAN HAMMOND.

T O B E S O L D,
On Monday the 24th Day of August next, A TRACT of Land, containing about 18 Acres, lying on Severn Run, on which is a good Dwelling House, Two Rooms on a Floor, with Brick Chimnies; a very good Grift and Saw Mill, with a constant Stream, and a good Pair of Carriage Wheels. To be sold for Cash or on very short Credit. For Terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

REZIN PUMPHRY.

Bladenburg, May 27, 1772.
T O B E S O L D,
A MULATTO MAN SLAVE, about Thirty Years of Age, who has been regularly bred to the Tailors Business. Apply to
(5w) ANDREW LEITCH.

Baltimore, May 27, 1772.
MR John Craig being appointed to succeed me in the Management of Messrs Spiers, French and Company's Business in this Town, I would be glad, if possible, to have every Account on the Books settled before I deliver them to him, to prevent Disputes in my Absence. I will therefore be much obliged, if all Persons whose Accounts are still unsettled would come and have their Balances ascertained before I leave the Country, which I expect to do in about six Weeks.

There is on Hand at the Store a very large Assortment of Goods, where all my good Customers may be supplied as usual.
(3w) EBENEZER MACKIN.

BY Knowledge taken from a Receipt to discover such Coals and Marl, upon Estates that can afford such, the Subscriber made his first Discovery; and, doubting whether the Climate would agree with it as well here as in Europe, caused him to practise about 20 Loads of it upon a poor Piece of Land, and planted in it Indian Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, Flax, Cotton, Potatoes of both Sorts, Melons of different Sorts, and many others too tedious to mention, which grew to so prosperous a Growth, to the Astonishment of the Neighbours and many other Spectators who came to view them. Though this is a new Kind of Husbandry here, first proposed by John Kelly, yet it has been practised for 1000 Years or more in the Three Kingdoms, where it is well known that no Kind of Manure is to be compared to Marl, nor will bring Crops to such Perfection, as Wheat to 70 Pounds a Bushel, and other Things in Proportion; it is well known that, by the Use of it, Estates have been raised, from less than Ten Shillings an Acre per Annum to a Guinea. There are Two Sorts of Marl, Stony and Clay, much the same in Quality; but it has been experienced, that the Clay Marl suits best with poor and dry Levels, and the Stony with a sandy and light Soil. There are few Pits but what produce both Sorts, the Clay Marl at Top. A Discovery is seldom made but where a great Body of Marl lies. The 5th of May the Subscriber made a Discovery of a Tract of Land of about 120 Acres; the Body of Marl discovered was thought by the Spectators to be sufficient for a Thousand Acres a Thousand Years; yet Three larger Tracts adjoining to it had none. The Subscriber intends to practise this Summer from St. Mary's County to Philadelphia. He has made Ten Discoveries in St. Mary's County, and in One of them both Coals and Marl. There is no European acquainted with farming (and there are many in America) but will testify, that wherever Marl is used, the Ground will bear Crops 24 Years, no Rust will infect the Wheat, or any Worm or Mole live in it, to infect any Kind of Plant; though a Cordial to the Crop it is Poison to them.

The Subscriber proposes a Bet of Fifty Pistoles or more, that if any Man in this Province, desires of such Discovery, can show him 1000 Acres of tenable Land, he will discover Coals or Marl upon it, and perhaps both. Any Person in the neighbourhood may have their Lands looked over gratis, and where he makes a Discovery he will expect 5 l. Currency. He will likewise direct them how to build their Carts and cultivate their Land in the best Way. It will be found of great Value near Towns, where Land is dear, and old Plantations, to bring their Crops near their Dwellings. It is no matter how poor the Ground is, so as they can light a convenient Marl-Pit. When People come to experience it a little, there is no Doubt but there will become a great Demand throughout the Province. It can be evidently made appear, that it is carried Two Miles in England to Lands that cannot produce it. Where both Discoveries are made on one Estate 10 l. Currency will be expected. Direct to the Subscriber at the Post-Office in Chaptin St. Mary's County.

JOHN KELLY.

AN away from the Subscriber the 20th of May from the Ferry opposite Alexandria, Maryland, an Irish Servant Man named JOHN MATTHEWS, about 5 Feet high, of a fair Complexion and black Hair: Had on when he went away an old brown Coat, blue Pea Jacket, Drilling Breeches, grey Stockings, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any Jail, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN CLIFFORD.

T O B E S O L D,
THE Dwelling House, Outhouses, and a complete Lot of Ground thereto belonging, formerly the Property of Dr. Alexander Hamilton of this City, and now in the Occupation of Dr. Schaubworth. For Terms and Title apply to Mr. Walter DULANT.

MARGARET MURDOCK.

AN away from the Subscriber the 20th of May from the Ferry opposite Alexandria, Maryland, a fresh Complexion, 23 Years of Age, of a brown Linnen, and a dark black Yarn, man belonging to JOE, her Ship pale Complexion, her Mistress when she went manco Shoes. bable they will to get on Board Masters of V give 40 Shilling each, besides them in any Ja

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A QUANTI cheap, at M Sub-River.

TAKEN up a Elk-Ridge, a Switch Tail, no 13 Hands high, ing Charges.