

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 1, 1774.

December 23, 1773. D 9 REWARD.

ten days ago, from the house in the city of Annapolis, a black woman called Moll or Polly, about 30 years of age, thin and low in stature, dressed either on the north side of the river, or on the south side, by a negro man of M. J. ...

UNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774. The subscriber, living near Little Pipe Creek, in Maryland, two Irish servants, one of whom well set fellow, about 20 years of age, slender, short straight brown hair, and a d f r com. ...

Virginia, June, 1774. The honourable the general attorney from colonel George ...

of land in the county of ...

Shannandoah river in the county ...

of two mills on land streams ...

of 2000 barrels to be sold on the premises ...

of two good blacksmiths, two ...

of 1000 pounds, will be allowed credit ...

John Tayloe, George Washington ...

of the wagon continues to ply from ...

of the wagon from Rock Hill to ...

of the wagon from Rock Hill to ...

of the wagon from Rock Hill to ...

COPENHAGEN.

His Majesty has resolved and already given proper orders to unite the Baltic with the German ocean, by navigable rivers through his new possessions in the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He has likewise appointed a committee to execute that plan, consisting of the ablest ministers; and prince Charles of Hesse Cassel as the president of that committee, is invested with full authority to adopt the best measures concerning this grand affair, which will be of uncommon benefit to the commerce of Great-Britain, France, and Holland; and will enrich the inhabitants of those two duchies, but will not of course lessen his Majesty's revenues upon the said provinces, and must become greatly detrimental to his subjects there.

Since the 26th instant, three Russian frigates of war, and four English transport ships, destined for the Mediterranean, passed our road from Revel.

Paris, May 18. The following is a copy of a letter which his Majesty sent lately to the count de Mauterbourg, amidst the just sorrow which overwhelms him in common with the whole kingdom; I have some important duties to discharge as a King, this name obliges me to many obligations, but I am only twenty years of age, and do not yet possess the knowledge which is necessary for me; I cannot confer with the ministers who attended the late king during his illness; I am certain which I have of your probity, and of your knowledge in public affairs, engages me to request that you will give me your counsel. Come then to me as soon as possible.

May 20. His Majesty signifies the beginning of his reign by his prudence, wisdom, and benignity; and his accession to the throne is conspicuous by the love of his people. In passing through the city, the people saluted him with blessings. Now, (said they) vice will disappear, behold the pattern of virtue.

May 21. We discover every day new qualities in our new sovereign; these are so many subjects of consolation for the loss which we have of late sustained; he appears to have abandoned, for a time, all the exercises becoming his age and health, entirely devoted himself to the happiness of his subjects; he will take cognizance of every thing, receive every subject matter of complaint, and render his access easy to all who are under a necessity to have recourse to his justice; a resource formerly denied to innocence and equity, and allowed only to the interest and power of a despotic minister, who had seized on the authority of their late royal master.

The finances have been one of the first objects debated in three successive councils; the resources are limited, yet the coffers are empty; pensions partly suppressed and ill-paid; the credit of both natives and foreigners lost; the nation greatly in debt; commerce languid, and famine at the eve of overthrowing a people who owe their downfall and decline to the avarice and avarice of those who have governed them. The duke of Choiseul, who flattered himself with being in favour again, and commencing as much under Louis the 14th, as he did before under Louis the 15th, was the object of the first debate and examination; he entered into the ministry with about 60,000 livres in the course of his own fortune; in eighteen months, his places of government of different provinces, of superintendant of the posts of captain-lieutenant of Suisses, of Grisons, and of minister both of foreign and war affairs, have brought him an additional yearly produce of 1,000,000 livres; during a war of ten years, no less an undertaking than distinguishing for the memory of his father, he has by sea and by land, repopulated and chased every where, raising every year new taxes on the nation; he has spent nearly, as well in building as in embellishments and acquisitions, about four millions of livres; at his death he left 10,000,000 livres more. He purchased a peace, which cost his master or his subjects, 40 millions of livres; at the most serene time of peace, he was in supporting the taxes occasioned by the war, he augmented them, to conquer a miserable, defenceless island (Cork) for 300,000 livres; and which he, though not yet entirely subdued, cost the king 10 millions of livres, and 10,000 souls sacrificed; and that in order to continue to increase, augmenting his fortune and his extravagant expenses, and having obliged his master, after his death, to capitulate with him for 1,000,000 livres in cash, a pension for life of 10,000 for himself, and 10,000 for his children, in order to resign his post of captain-lieutenant of Suisses and Grisons, for supplying the emergencies of the keeping of the house of count de Provence, without being compelled to over-load the nation to that end; at length, after twelve years service, in having employed 44 millions in buildings, and making sure for himself of 1,000,000 livres a year. Then a detail was passed on all his creatures, who enriched themselves in proportion to the rewards they paid on in considering the authority which should have been used to his master's prejudice, had it not been repressed; the whole has been digested and left to the care and custody of Mr. L'Abbe de Brerul, and it is referred to the next council to examine into the conduct of the other members of administration.

LONDON, May 19.

A foolish Scotch courier said yesterday, that the French king had been poisoned by some emissaries from Boston, and that lord Chatham was in the secret.

May 23. It was reported yesterday in the city, that intelligence has been received by the East India company from abroad, which will render them much more agreeable in the eyes of government than they ever were.

The advices from Crimea are very favourable, for Dewlet Guerai Khan has informed his highness, that the Russians have evacuated Kerch, and that he took possession of that place with the Ottoman troops. We cannot tell whether the retreat of the Russians ought to be attributed to the weak condition of their army in the Crimea, which is not sufficient to garrison all the posts they occupy; or whether their troops, joined to those that are coming from the Ukraine, are to be employed at the siege of Ochakov.

May 17. Lord Sandwich, during the debate upon the American affairs in the house of lords, in vindicating the hard measures dealt out to the Americans, by destroying their democracy, wished to have as efficacious measures applied to the spiritual tyranny of the people here (as his lordship courtly phrased it) in their choice of representatives.

May 19. We hear that the independent freeholders of several counties in Ireland have formed themselves into separate societies, at the meetings of which the parliamentary conduct of their several representatives have been taken into consideration; and resolves made, that no candidate should have their interest at the next general election, who either neglected his duty to his constituents this session; by not attending the business of the nation; or who by his attendance gave an assent to have the kingdom burthened, without any real cause by a most heavy destructive tax, which obstructed the channel of justice, damped the spirit of literature, and attempted to destroy the liberty of the press.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, March 2.

The Lynx sloop of war, by whom I convey these few lines to you, is dispatched from hence with letters of importance from his excellency Sir Ralph Payne and admiral Parry, to the ministers of state, touching a claim which the governor of Porto Rico has lately made of Cuba island, which most indubitably belongs to the crown of Great Britain, and constitutes a part of his excellency's government. This claim, it is presumed, has been made in consequence of the captain general and admiral's having visited this island fourteen days ago, and under their command, attended by the whole squadron upon this station. It is a fine island, but as yet unsettled.

The duke of Leinster's attendance on his duty in parliament here; in preference to that of Ireland; does that young nobleman the highest honour; as it proves that the object which most materially affects the general liberties of Britain; is his pursuit; independent of any local or partial attachments.

May 17. From the express which is dispatched by government to Boston, the friends of the constitution hope that the olive branch will be extended (conditionally) to our brethren on the other side the Atlantic; which it is hoped, will be productive of such conciliating measures, as naturally should subsist between Great Britain and her colonies.

Some dispatches have been, it is said, lately received from the court of Berlin, which have a good deal engaged the attention of the ministry. The Prussian monarch, it is believed, is uneasy at an union of sentiments should take place between the houses of Austria and Bourbon.

It is reported in the neighbourhood of St. James that lord Howe will shortly be appointed to a very important command on actual service.

May 24. Two more regiments of infantry are, it is reported, ordered to hold themselves ready to embark for New York on a short notice.

It is now generally understood that immediate orders will be issued for augmenting considerably the garrisons of Port Mahon and Gibraltar.

Lord Bute, it is reported, intends setting off for Paris in a few days, but whether his business is of a public or private nature we do not know.

Notwithstanding the premier may think to amuse the nation into a supine lethargy, by crying peace, peace, yet there are letters in town of indubitable authority, the purport of which wears a very different aspect. An unpopular minister has many private reasons to wish a continuation of peace, more of the least important of which is, his consciousness that nobody will lend him a shilling; a lottery subscription is out of the question.

May 25. The city of Cracow complaining to the emperor, that by the disturbances in Poland, his forces amounted to more than twelve millions of florins; the emperor answered, he was concerned for his loss, but comfort yourself my good lord bishop, all the twelve apostles never had so much to lose.

The canvass is already begun in the city for sheriff against midsummer day next. The society of the bill of rights, the constitutional club, and the ministry, will each start two persons.

The protest of the lords against the Boston bill, it is said, has disgraced the premier very much, as he is apprehensive it will be the means of spurring the Americans up to resist government; as the generality of the people there will be weak enough to think this protest to be the feeble of the greatest part of Great Britain.

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May 17. The Quebec bill is, of all others, the most infamous and despotic; it makes George III. ten thousand times more arbitrary than Louis XIV. was, when he ruled that kingdom with a rod of iron; and what is still more contemptuous, all these negotiations were conducted in bad French; the very speeches were made in that language, and the king's assent thereto: Quere, is it the custom and the law of this constitution, for the king of England to give his assent to the public bills in the French language?

A noble lord, who has systematically supported the measures of government, asking a member in the minority, the other day, at the Smyrna (rather sneeringly) what day a noble duke was robbed near Kensington? the other immediately replied, "the evening of that day; my lord; you were concerned in robbing the Americans of their liberties."

Our readers will doubtless be pleased with a relation of the ceremonies performed at the death of the late French king. As soon as his christian majesty was given over, the four heralds of arms were ordered to wait in the antichamber next to his Majesty's bed-room; just as he was expiring, they were introduced, and placed one at each corner of the bed, and after the physicians attending had declared he was dead, the two heralds on the right side of the bed immediately proclaimed aloud, three distinct times, *Le Roi est mort*. But as the king is supposed to be never dead in France, the two others on the left proclaimed in the same manner, *vive le roi Louis seizieme*; then the body remained exposed for the inspection of every one, twenty-four hours after the death, the body was opened, the heart and bowels extracted, and washed in aromatic waters; after being embalmed, they were put into a box for that purpose, and buried in a tomb, at the *Vale of Grace*; the body was carried to the Louvre in Paris, exposed in state, remained there till all the parish priests, monks, friars, &c. had been in procession, and said prayers. It was then sent with funeral pomp to St. Denis, and placed under a mausoleum erected in the choir of the church, where it is to remain forty days. During that time, all the household will be waiting as if the king was alive; a table is served twice a day; and when the dinner is ready, *le grand maître d'hôtel* will take the vicinals, and then proceed to the choir of the church, and announce to his Majesty that the table is served; the first gentleman of the chamber in waiting will answer, that his Majesty has dined; the same ceremony is to be gone through at night for the supper. At the expiration of the forty days the ceremony of the burial will be performed, and a funeral speech pronounced: the tomb is then to be open, and six *guards de corps* will take the body of Louis XIV. who lays upon the first steps, and carry him down into the vault, and put the body of Louis XV. in his place. The entrance is then shut up, and upon it erected a new wooden mausoleum, covered with a black velvet pall on the right hand of the altar.

They write from Vienna, that Monf. Bynn, who was sent from court to meet the Turkish minister at Semlin, has sent a courier to court, enquiring for some instructions how to behave with the Turkish minister, who absolutely refuses to perform quarantine; and insists on having a retinue of two hundred of his own sophies to accompany him to Vienna; to which the emperor sent word, that he should give the Musselman to understand, that his business was to obey, not to command; and in case he did not obey the commands of the gentleman sent from the emperor to conduct him to Vienna, he might return to Constantinople. The Musselman, after receiving that answer, determined immediately to return homewards; but the commanding officer of Belgrade (who seems to be the greater politician) advised him to proceed on his journey.

Great preparations are making by many illustrious personages in this kingdom, to be present at the approaching coronation of the king of France, at Rheims.

The duke and duchess of Northumberland, it is said, are preparing to set off for Paris, to be present at the coronation.

Lord North, it is now publicly talked of, last week received some intelligence from lord Stormont, our ambassador at Paris, which has greatly lessened his opinion of the pacific intentions of the young king of France.

A scheme is in agitation to grant the India company a bounty on the importation of low-priced teas, in order to prevent their being smuggled here from France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Calais, dated May 30.

By what I can learn, the death of Louis the 15th will give a strange turn to the affairs of Europe; but no nation is likely to be affected by it so much as England. The good old king, I really believe, entertained much friendship for the English, and made it his principal study to avoid a war with them. The young one, I am afraid, means to pursue a different conduct; I am credibly informed, and I have no reason to doubt the information, that he has just sent a very pressing invitation to the pretender to visit Versailles, on purpose to provoke the court of London to question him about it; which I suppose will be the

and SQN.