

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1752.

PETERSBURG, November 19.

DIVERS Persons, suspected of carrying on an illicit Correspondence abroad, having been taken up a few Days ago, and convicted of the Misdemeanour, the Government has thought fit to make an Example of them; and accordingly, one of them has been publicly beheaded; the others, as being less culpable, have suffered the Punishment of the Knute, and been banished into Siberia.

Warsaw, November 27. The last Advices from Dresden say, that the King intends to set out for this Kingdom in February next, the High Chancellor having wrote to him, that he judged nothing but his Majesty's Presence could effectually restore Peace between the Magistrates and Burghers of Dantzick.

Berlin, Dec. 7. The two Ships lately bought in England for the India Service, are now lading with all possible Expedition at Embden; the largest is called the King of Prussia, the other the Town of Embden.

Frankfort, Dec. 9. Several Merchants of this City, who used to receive the English Merchandize by Way of Hamburgh and Bremen, have wrote to their Correspondents at London, that as soon as a free Port shall be established in Holland, they propose to make Use of this new Way of obtaining the Goods they shall want.

Madrid, Nov. 23. The 19th Instant a grand Council was held in the King's Presence, which, as we hear, partly turned on the Representations of the Hamburgers, and some are of Opinion, that the Edict lately issued against them will be, at least in part, repealed.

The same Day Mr. Keene had a very long Conference with the Marquis de l'Estunada, on Occasion of some Dispatches his Excellency received the preceding Day from London: But as we are ignorant of the Contents of those Dispatches and the Subject of the Conference, we will not repeat what has so often been said, i. e. that a definitive Convention is on the Point of being signed.

Leghorn, Nov. 26. The Emperor has sent Orders to augment the Marine of this State, in Consequence of which, a new Man of War is going to be built at Porto Fersjo, which will make the fifth, of which the Navy of Tuscany is composed.

Paris, Dec. 13. Letters from Genoa, of the 29th of last Month, advise, that on the 21st they had a Shock of an Earthquake almost all over that Republic: They give us no Particulars of the Damage done by it, but only say, that Abundance of Houses have been so terribly shaken, that they were propping them up as fast as possible. The Ships in the Harbour of Genoa felt this Earthquake, the Sea having been extremely agitated for a few Minutes; and the Centinels that were upon Duty on the Ramparts aver, that just before the Shock they saw something like Flashes of Fire issuing out of the Earth.

The same Letters advise, in regard to the Affairs of Corsica, that the Senate has disapproved of the Conduct of M. Grimaldi, the Genoese Commissary General in that Island, and is actually concerting Measures for keeping all Things quiet there. In the mean Time several Memorials have appeared, some justifying the Conduct of M. Grimaldi, and some vindicating the Measures of the Marquis de Cursay, the French General.

Paris, Dec. 10. This Week there was a general Insurrection of the Prisoners in Fort l'Eveque, who had almost effected their Escape, but were stopped at the outer Gate of the Prison by the Keepers and other Assistants; since which they have been double ironed, and lodged in Dungeons.

Dusseldorp, Dec. 6. Within these few Days past several Barks full of People from Switzerland, passed by this City, upon the Rhine, in order to embark for Nova Scotia, and other English Colonies in America.

Dublin, Nov. 30. A Proclamation is published, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for discovering,

apprehending and convicting each of the five Persons concerned in insulting George Brereton, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Carlow, who was insulted by above Five Hundred Persons in the Town of Carlow, in the Execution of his Office, in the apprehending John Taafe, a Popish Priest.

L O N D O N.

October 31. A Subsidy Treaty with the King of Poland has lately been concluded by the Maritime Powers; by which 48000 l. is to be annually paid that Prince for six Years; for which he is to keep up a Body of Troops to be at the Disposal of those Powers.

In a circular Epistle from the yearly Meeting at London, to the quarterly Meetings of the Quakers in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere, the Account of Sufferings for this Year (chiefly for Tithes and Church Rates), amount in England and Wales to upwards of 3025 l. and in Ireland to upwards of 1760 l. There are four Friends now remaining Prisoners, two of them, in Consequence of Process, in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Pursuant to the Directions of the yearly Meeting for Sufferings in London, and the Report of a Committee appointed by the said Meeting, to consider what Advice might be necessary to be given to Friends, in Relation to an Act made the last Session of Parliament for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and correcting the Calendar now in Use, this Meeting hath thought convenient to communicate, to the quarterly and monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, the Opinion of the said Committee thereupon; which was, "That in all the Records and Writings of Friends, from and after the last Day of the tenth Month called December next, the Computation of Time established by the said Act, should be observed; and that accordingly the first Day of the eleventh Month, commonly called January, next, shall be reckoned and deemed, by Friends, the first Day of the first Month of the Year 1752; and that the twelfth Month, commonly called February, shall be the second Month; and so of the rest."

And whereas, for the more regular Computation of Time, the same Act of Parliament doth direct, that "The natural Day next immediately following the second Day of September in the Year 1752, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted to be the fourteenth Day of September; omitting for that Time only the eleven intermediate Days of the common Calendar." The Opinion of the said Committee, approved by the yearly Meeting, was, that Friends should be found in the Observance of this Direction, and omit the said eleven nominal Days accordingly.

In the London Magazine for October, 1751, we have the following Character of the late Prince of Orange, from the Hague; viz.

"The best Panegyric we can make on the deceased Prince, is, that he is regretted by all true Patriots; and indeed none of his Predecessors deserved it more; for if some of them did greater Things in the Eyes of the Vulgar, it was because the Conjunctions favour'd them: They laboured for the Good of their Country, and so did our late Stadtholder, with a Zeal inferior to none. He possessed in an eminent Degree the Qualities which form the honest and the great Man. In the Duties of Religion he was strict and sincere, and free from all Superstition, giving an edifying Example of Piety to all about him. The Serenity of his Countenance was the Index of a virtuous Soul. To these principal Qualities he joined good Nature, Affability, and so much Attention to please and meet People half Way in their Sentiments and Requests, that none went away from his Presence dissatisfied. To a Mind cultivated by the most useful Arts and Sciences, he joined the Talent, so necessary in great Princes and Statesmen, of behaving with Dignity. Hearing every one patiently, he readily took their Thought, however prolix, concise, or obscure it might be; and answered them

with equal Gracefulness and Preciseness. Having been raised to the Stadtholdership in 1747, in critical Conjunctions, from the Events produced by the Death of the Emperor Charles VI, his chief Study was to restore Peace to the Republic, that he might afterwards labour more successfully towards putting her domestic Affairs in better Order: The first Point having been gained by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he continued intent upon the second 'til the Day of his Death. The Plan for reviving Trade, which he delivered to the States General before his late Journey to Aix-la-Chapelle, will be a lasting Monument; whether it be executed or not, of the Care he took of the public Good."

In the London Magazine for November, are the following pathetic Expressions, as a Conclusion of a History of the Stadtholdership; which was printed in the Westminster Journal, the 2d of November last.

"Alas! All Mankind have lost a Friend in this excellent Prince: Commerce seems expiring at his Tomb; while poor Batavia sinks beneath her cumbersome Load of Affliction! Nor can Britain be insensible of the Blow: It pierces home to her Heart; and brings fresh to her Soul the Memory of her Royal FREDERICK, the beloved Patron of Arts, and Encourager of Sciences."

Gosport, November 21. On Wednesday Evening was buried in Portsmouth Church yard, the Body of Mr. John Chambers, of Smock Alley, Fisherman. His Corpse was carried by six Great Grandsons, and his Pall supported by six Great Grand-daughters; and was followed by his Sons and Daughters, Grandsons and Grand-daughters, Great Grandsons and Great Grand-daughters, and their Children, two and two, amounting to 72 in Number. He wanted but six Months of being 100 Years old, and retained his Senses to the last. He was called Admiral of the Fishermen; and on the Day of his Interment all the Fishermen belonging to Smock Alley had Jack, Ensign, and Pendant, hoisted half Mast high, on board their Fishing-boats, as Mourning for their late worthy Admiral. He was a Man of a general good Character. All who attended his Funeral had Gloves, and most of the Children large Apples which were found in his Chest. A greater Number of People were to see the Funeral, than has been known in Portsmouth for many Years.

November 30. The Accident which occasioned his Royal Highness the Duke's Illness, was as follows:—He was hunting, and on full speed near Croydon in Surry, on this Day Fullnight, when his Horse fell, and his Highness under him.—He was stunned for a few Minutes, but as he recovered himself, he told those about him he was not hurt; and came the same Day to Town, and went in the Evening to the Play.—He did not complain much on Sunday, but on Monday had very acute Pains in his Side, and was bled by his Surgeon, attended by his Physicians, who repeated the Bleedings several Times to the Quantity of about 40 Ounces.—He was likewise blistered.—On this Day Se'night he was much better, and last Sunday was thought to be out of Danger.

December 12. An English Gentleman, just arrived in Town from Rochelle, having had the Curiosity to step into the Great Dock there, in order to take a View of what they were doing, was very civilly desired to go and air himself any where in and about the Place, but not presume to come into the Docks. They had then about fifty Sail in the Port, some being Men of War and Frigates, and the rest Merchantmen, besides several Ships of Force on the Stocks.

From Paris we have Advice, that the Spaniards having carried into St. Domingo, a French Ship, bound from Martinico to Nantz, because she had a considerable Sum in Piasters on board, and consequently, in their Judgment, must have been concerned in a contraband Trade; the French, by Way of Reprizal, have detained at Capé Francois