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[Numb. 480.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1754.

LEGHORN, March 16.

THE Corsicans have published a Manifesto, addressed to all the Powers of Europe, and couched in very strong Terms. They set forth, that when their Troubles first began in 1729, all the European Powers were touch'd with their unhappy Situation, and some were even inclined to protect them, but that since the Peace of Aix la Chappelle these Powers seem to unite for their Destruction, by forbidding their Subjects to furnish them with any Assistance; which they think very hard, because it was the ill Usage they met with, and the Pains which were taken to prevent their Reconciliation, which obliged them to resume their Arms. Their Expressions, with Regard to Gafforia, shew, how much they lament the Loss of him, and how much they honour his Memory. "The fatal Death, say they, of our Father Gafforio, the Honour and Ornament of the Nation, which he defended by his Courage, supported by his Constancy, and animated by his Example, was the most fatal Stroke that could befall us. We have seen Cæsar assassinated, but we hope to find Anthony's to revenge his Death, and Augustus's to restore our Glory and Tranquillity. We have sworn, and we call upon God to witness it, that we will all of us sooner die, than enter into any Negotiation with the Republic of Genoa, or return under its Yoke. If the Powers of Europe, withdrawing their Compassion from an unhappy People, should arm themselves against us, and concur in our total Destruction, we will resist by Force; we will fight like desperate Men, determined either to conquer or die, 'til our Strength and Spirits being quite exhausted, our Arms fall out of our Hands; and when we have not Strength to take them up again, when all the Resources of our Courage shall be exhausted, our Despair shall furnish us with the last, which shall be to imitate the famous Example of the Sanguinines, by rushing voluntarily into the Fire, rather than submit to the Yoke of Tyranny and Slavery."

Toulon, March 24. The Sage and Lyon Men of War, and the Grociuse Frigate, are arming in our Port. This little Squadron will, it is said, take six Months Provision on board, and will be employed in cruising in the Levant, in order to oblige the Barbary Corsairs to pay more Respect for the future to the French Flag. Besides this Armament another will be immediately made, which is to consist of four Gallies, and a like Number of Chebecs, but the Destination of these is not publicly known.

Constantinople, March 3. Two Greek Merchants, who trade to Persia and the Dominions of the Great Mogul, have received Advice from the Coast of Coromandel, that the Indians who side with the French, having with superior Force, attack'd the Indians in the Interest of the English, the latter were so entirely defeated, that they were obliged to abandon all their Posts, and retire with the shattered Remains of their Army into almost inaccessible Mountains. As these Merchants are the only Persons that have received the above Advice, and as the Ministers and Councils residing here have no Account of it, we are impatient to be farther informed. It is pretended, that the Action above-mentioned happened in October last, but that neither the French nor the English joined with the Indians.

Algiers, March 9. The French Consul has lately presented the Dey with several fine Pieces of Sail Cloth, and is at present in great Esteem here. The Bey of Titri having informed our Regency that the Inhabitants of some of the neighbouring Mountains begin to assemble, as if they intended to revolt, a Reinforcement of Troops has been sent to keep them in Awe.

Madrid, March 26. The great Drought in this Kingdom, without the merciful Intercession of Divine Providence, will destroy our Harvest in the same Manner as last Year, Corn and Provisions are extremely scarce, in all our Provinces, especially in

Castile, Moncha, Estremadura, but still more in Arragon and Catalonia, where the Inhabitants have been reduced to such Distress, that above 4000 Families have been obliged to withdraw into the Dominions of the King of France. The Court takes all the Pains imaginable to relieve its Subjects in their Distress, by procuring Corn from Naples and Sicily, and has posted Guards to prevent more People from retiring into France and Portugal.

Paris, April 12. The Chatelet has lost seven very distinguished Members, three of whom are already sent to the Bastille, and the others obliged to hide themselves for fear of sharing the same Fate. The unshaken Resolution of that illustrious Body is the Admiration of every Body, and the more so, as fresh Accidents happen daily to encrease their Embarrassments.

Genoa, March 14. The Coast of Catalonia is so infested by the Barbary Corsairs, that none but Ships of a certain Force dare put to Sea. The Packet Boat that sails every Week from Barcelona for Italy, cannot stir out on this Account; so that they are obliged to send the Mail by Land.

Moscow, March 13. At a grand Council held a few Days ago, it was resolved to augment the Army canton'd in the Frontiers, with several Thousand Men; to cause some additional Bodies of Cossacks and Irregulars to advance to the Western Provinces; and to fit out the Men of War and Gallies. These Resolutions are said to be occasioned by the Preparation which a certain Power has been making for some Time on the Frontiers of Courland.

Dantzick, March 20. The King of Prussia has established a Company at Berlin, to be called the Mining Company. Several rich Merchants and some Jews are named as Members; and they have obtained an exclusive Grant for twenty Years, to work all Mines, Minerals, &c. as well as an entire Exemption from all Duties and Taxes whatsoever.

Paris, March 30. The Agents of the Clergy have obtained Arrets from the Council annulling all the Proceedings of the Parliament of Provence, Languedoc, and Guienne. The poor People in the Cevennes are in a dismal Situation; the Frontiers of Breff and Rochefort are actually sealed for the Mediterranean, where they will be joined by the great Armament from Toulon.

Hanover, April 1. The Distemper among the Horned Cattle, continues to rage in several Places of this Neighbourhood.

Berlin, April 13. Last Thursday a Fire happened by the Carelessness of an old Woman, at Suldorff, which consumed twelve Dwelling Houses, the Church, and several Stables, Cow-Houses, &c.

Pentzler, April 8. A Fire broke out here the 4th Instant, and, in Spight of all the Methods that could be made Use of to extinguish it, continued burning three Days. Thirty Houses in the Suburb of St. Peter, and eight in the High Street, were entirely consumed, together with the Tower upon the Ramparts, five other public Buildings, and the Convent of the Capuchins.

Hague, April 15. Letters from Italy bring Advice of the Death of Don Emanuel Pinto, Grand Master of Malta, in the 81st Year of his Age.

Constantinople, March 16. In the Night between the 10th and 11th Instant, there was a very great Fire in the Armenian Quarter, which burnt from 12 at Night to 6 in the Morning: The Number of Houses consumed are not yet certain, but is very considerable. The Grand Signior and Vizir attended at it with great Assiduity.

Dublin, March 30. Monday last a Proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, setting forth, that the following scandalous and seditious Advertisement, viz. "Whereas the Government of this Kingdom have been at uncommon Pains to enlarge the Prerogative of the Crown at the Expence of the Rights of the People; and as it would shew much Inattention to the public Good to neglect any Opportunity of testifying an Abhorrence of such Proceedings; there are therefore to require all and every of the Free Citizens

to be and appear at the Smiths Hall in Smock Alley, on Tuesday the 12th Instant, in order to censure these bold Invaders, and to take such other Measures as shall convince them we are determined to use all Ways in our Power to render them disrespected and odious," was affixed to the Walls of several Churches, and other public Places, on Sunday the 10th Instant, and offering a Reward of 500 l. to any Person who shall within three Calendar Months discover the Author of the said Paper, except the Author himself, 200 l. to such Person, other than the Author or Printer, who shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover the Printer; and 100 l. to such Person, excepting the Author or Printer, who shall, within the above Time, first discover any Person who posted, or employed any other Person to post the above Paper; such Sums to be paid on Conviction of the said Persons respectively; and offering besides such Reward, his Majesty's Pardon to the Printer, provided he discovers the Author, or to any Person concerned in posting the same, on Discovery of the Author or Printer, or any other Person concerned in posting the same, provided the Person or Persons, so discovered, shall be convicted of such Offence.

Casbell, March 30. Last Monday Night Niele the Romish Priest, who hath been confined about six Months in the Goal of Clonmell, for marrying Miss Mary Groves to Mr. Grady, was brought under a strong Guard of Horse from thence to this Town, in order to be transported to Limerick to take his Trial at the present Assizes; and the next Morning the Sub-Sheriff, with his Bailiffs, &c. escorted by a Serjeant, Corporal, and 12 Men from the Barracks here, proceeded with him towards the County of Limerick; but at a Place called the Long Store, three Miles from Tipperary, they were opposed by a Mob of above 1000 Men, armed with different Weapons, who rescued the Prisoner, after a very sharp Skirmish, in which the Sheriff and Soldiers behaved with great Bravery, and fired four Rounds, but were at last overpowered by Numbers. One of the Mob was shot dead on the Spot, and many others were dangerously wounded. Two of the Soldiers are very much bruised, and the Sheriff narrowly escaped being killed. It is thought if it had not been for the Priest, who begged of the Rescuers to desist, that a very few of the Soldiers and Sheriff's Party would have escaped with Life.

L O N D O N.

April 8. The last Letters from Gibraltar mention, that a great Number of Recruits from England were arrived there, and more daily expected, to reinforce that Garrison.

Saturday Morning General Wall, who has resided here several Years on the Part of the Court of Spain, set out for Madrid, being appointed, it is said, to succeed Don Carjaval de Lancaestre, who died a few Days since, as Prime Minister.

Petitions are already talked of to be presented to the Hon. House of Commons, complaining of undue Elections for Wotton Bassett, Wells, Abingdon, Reading, St. Edmund's Bury, Colchester, Salisbury, &c.

According to a private Letter from Switzerland, an ingenious Optician in that Country has made a Telescope, which is said to be no longer than a common Picktooth Case, and yet magnifies to so great a Degree, that the Satellites of Jupiter and Saturn are clearly distinguished by it.

Extra of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated March 31, 1754.

"The Difference between England and Portugal will have no Consequences, notwithstanding the secret Intrigues of a certain Court. A Palliative has been found which will supply for some Time the Place of a radical Cure, about which both Courts earnestly labour, in order to remove every Thing that may disturb the good Intelligence between the two Kingdoms, whose Interests are so strictly united, that they may be said to be the same. The English and Dutch carry on their Trade in Portugal