

[XXII^d Year.]

THURSDAY, June 4, 1767.

[N^o. 1134.]

G E N E R A L, February 2.

THE representing Citizens, finding their Actions greatly misrepresented, and our Frontiers closely blockaded by French Troops, which greatly alarm and distress the Inhabitants, they came to a Resolution to deliver to his most Christian Majesty's Resident in this Republic, a Declaration; which was presented to him the 30th inst; wherein they express the greatest Sorrow for having incurred the Displeasure of his most Christian Majesty; and deeply afflicted at the Thoughts of the Evils which may thereupon befall the Republic, they implore M. Hennin's Interposition to save their Country, by applying to the Duke of Choiseuil to intercede with the French King in their Favour.

M. Hennin, the French Resident here, answered the Address of the Commissaries and representing Citizens, in the following Terms: "I wish, Gentlemen, that this late Step may contribute to appease the King, who is justly offended at your Conduct. You judge right, that it is impossible for me to answer you before I receive Orders for that Purpose. I shall lose no Time in demanding Instructions, and at the same Time will inform the Duke de Choiseuil, and his Excellency the Chevalier de Beauville, of the Sentiments which you have just manifested towards them. In the mean Time be persuaded, that the surest Way to recover the King's Favour is for you to banish from your Hearts all Spite and Hatred, no less unjust than dangerous, and from your Minds all extravagant Claims and Pretensions.

"It would have been much more agreeable to me, Gentlemen, to have experienced Marks of your Confidence, every Time I have endeavoured to prevent your Errors, than in this Moment, when you begin to atone for them; but it is my Duty to hasten the happy Day, wherein all Things here shall be restored to order, and you will ever find me disposed to second your Efforts for accomplishing that salutary End, when I shall have Reason to believe that the pure Love of your Country is the sole Passion with which you are actuated." Venice, Feb. 10. Tuesday last the noble Deputies appointed by the Senate, for the Reception of the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, entertained that Prince with a Bull Feast, in the Palace of St. Mark, where, behind a long and strong Pallisado, Amphitheatres were erected, on which near 20,000 Persons were seated. Forty-eight Cavaliers, masked and richly dressed after the Spanish, English, Swiss, and Hungarian Manner, encountered on the Arena, 150 Bulls, worried by fierce Dogs. Two of these Cavaliers afterwards cut off the Heads of Six Bulls in as many Strokes. A Man, placed on the Top of the Tower of St. Mark, flew down from thence, by the help of a Cord, to the Bottom of the Steps of the Church of St. Geminian. Pieces of Fire-Works were next played off on Three Bulls, which set up horrible Roarings; and the Feast terminated with some other Fire-Works, with which Two large Machines were filled, all which had the desired Effect.

L O N D O N, February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated Feb. 18.

The following is the Answer which the Duke de Choiseuil hath written to the Sieur Hennin, the French Resident here, to the Address presented to him some Time ago by Twelve Commissaries of the Burghers, and as many Representatives of the People:

"You may, Sir, inform the Representatives, That the Court is displeas'd at your having been charged to receive by the Hand of the Commissaries, a Piece whose essential Fault is that it expresses nothing; and wherein they dare to avail themselves of a Testimony as false as that of their own Conscience, to avouch their Innocence; which is adequate to taxing us with Injustice: That you are absolutely forbidden to receive any Thing for the future on the Part of the Representatives: That moreover it is not by Words, nor by vain and ineffectual Proceedings, that they can hope to soften his Majesty, justly incens'd at all the Measures of some among them whose pernicious Councils they have the Weakness to follow: That as

long as their Blindness shall subsist, and that they continue to place their Confidence in Persons full of Passion and Private Views, who in several seditious Writings have had the Temerity to calumniate, before their Faces, the generous and beneficent Intentions of the Mediators; his Majesty will regard all of them as culpable of the same Conspiracy: That they ought to know what they have to do to merit his Majesty's Favour: And that it is not your Place to give them Advice thereupon."

March 14. We are assured, that a Letter was very lately written by a High Personage to a certain Patriot Nobleman, declarative of such Confidence and Support as to have silenced Opposition, and brought about a Tranquility among the Great, which was thought to be impracticable.

During the Fire which broke out lately at Constantinople near the Seraglio, the Grand Signior ordered a Part of the Palace to be pulled down, to stop the Progress of the Flames; notwithstanding which, upwards of 200 Houses were destroyed.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and gave the Royal Assent to, The Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, for the Service of the present Year, 3s. in the Pound.

March 21. Letters from Corsica, dated Feb. 21, advise, that the Malecontents persist with greater Resolution than ever, in the Design of not making Peace with the Genoese, except on Condition of being acknowledged by that Republic as a free and independent People.

The Report of immediate Changes in the Administration is again revived, and Lists are dispersed of the Parties who are to figure out and figure in; but as their Authenticity is not to be depended on, it is needless to insert them.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Emperor of Morocco was making extraordinary warlike Preparations in all his Ports, being apprehensive of an Invasion from a certain Christian Power.

A Letter from Genoa, dated Feb. 7, says, "A Report prevails here that the Courts of Versailles and London have signified to the Senate, that it appears to them that the Republic would do well to cede to the Malecontents of Corsica the Places which she still possesses; there, referring in Exchange an annual Tribute to be paid by the Islanders, and that they, the said Courts, were ready to give their Guaranty to this Arrangement; but that the Senate have made Answer, that they cannot think of embracing such an Expedient."

March 24. In the Dublin Papers received by Yesterday's Irish Mail, the following Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, (without a Date) is inserted: "There have been strange Proceedings here for some Time past, the English Merchants were ordered to patrol every Night which they refused, and wrote to Paris about it, whereupon the Earl of Rochford procured a Promise from the Duke de Choiseuil, on his Word and Honour, that he would send Orders to stop such Proceedings, but this was neglected, or the Order was defeated, for in a few Days after, the Duke of Richlieu ordered the whole Factory to be imprisoned, which was accordingly done. They have sent a Memorial to the Ambassador at Paris, to endeavour to obtain Redress, but the Issue is not yet known."

March 26. On Tuesday a Number of Gentlemen, Agents for the Colonies, attended the Commissioners of the Board of Trade.

We hear a certain great Person in a very few Days will make known the long expected Plan of Operations for this Year, which for the Boldness and Extensiveness of its Scope, we are informed will alarm and astonish all Europe.

Yesterday there was a Board of Trade; also a Board of Treasury.

They write from Paris, that the Court had given Orders for a Number of large flat-bottomed Boats, laid up at Dunkirk and Havre-de-Grace, together with these at Breck and Rochford, to be immediately fitted up, and sent to the Ports of Marseilles and Toulon, from which it was reported, that some Expedition in the Mediterranean was intended.

We hear that his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, has had several Conferences with the

Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, since his Lordship's Arrival in Town.

March 28. It is said, that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland will make the Tour of Italy this Summer, as soon as the present Session of Parliament breaks up.

It is whispered that the Duke de Lusane, Son of the Duke de Choiseuil, Prime Minister of France, is not arrived here for Pleasure alone (as given out) but on an Errand of the First Consequence to this Court.

It is said a Bounty of Forty Shillings per Ton, will be granted on ships fitted out from the American Colonies, for carrying on a Whale-Fishery in Hudson's Bay, as is now paid on Ships sent to Greenland.

We hear a Scheme has been communicated by a great Man in the Administration for raising a large annual Revenue by certain Regulations in the African Trade.

March 31. We hear that the Regulations to be strictly observed this Year by the French at Newfoundland are, that no Vessel of their Nation shall cast Anchor on any of the Fishing Banks frequented by the English, while employed in catching Cod, on Pain of being condemned as legal Prizes.

It is talked, that Lord Chatham has a Scheme for improving the Newfoundland Cod Fisheries, by the Establishment of a Company to be conducted on a Plan similar to that of the Shetland Herring Fishery, and to bring in half a Million annually to the Government.

On Tuesday several Colony Agents presented Petitions to the Board of Trade, relative to the Fisheries and Trade of North-America.

Extract of a Letter from Durham, March 26.

"Last Week a terrible Accident happened at a Colliery near Fatfield, in this County. The Pits were Eighty Fathom deep; and on Friday Morning last, when all the Hands were below at Work, it went off with a great Explosion, by which 39 Persons lost their Lives. Most of their Bodies are got up, but in such a mangled Manner as would shock any Body: They have such an uncommon Stench, and some of their Bones were crushed as if pounded in a Mortar, yet had not the Skin broke in any Place. The Owners are now giving 20l Premium per Man; and so great is the Necessity of the Poor, and the tempting Bait, they are already nearly supplied. It is remarkable that the same Colliery blew up between 35 and 40 Years ago; by which about Eighty Persons were killed."

April 2. We hear some Spanish Agents are now very busy in engaging British Ship Carpenters to go over to Cadiz, to be employed in the Dock-yards of that Kingdom.

We are informed that the Right Hon. the Earl Temple has, within these few Days been offered a very considerable Post under the Government, which his Lordship declined accepting.

April 4. A Letter from Hamburg, dated March 24, says, "The speedy Arrival of 15 or 16000 Russian Troops in Poland is no longer to be doubted. We are even assured from good Hands that the Court of Petersburg has set forth the Motives for sending them, in a Declaration lately sent to Warsaw on this Subject. These Forces are to support the Confederacy which the Dissidents are going to form. It is to be presumed that the other Side will not sleep; and therefore we are apprehensive that the Public Tranquility is going to be disturbed in Poland and Lithuania, unless some Concessions are made by both Parties.

Translation of a Paragraph of a Letter from Lisbon, dated March 5, 1767.—"I informed you some Time ago of the Departure of the French Envoy, Mons. de St. Prie, at the Intigation of our Prime Minister; I must now acquaint you, that the Dutch Resident is preparing to return to Holland for a like Motive. You will perhaps say that the *Coude* is no more a Friend to these Nations than to England, and I agree with you; but still you must allow that human Nature is too liable to be imposed on by whatever promises Advantage, not to listen to what is thought to have that Tendency. All past Administrations in England, with Regard to Portugal, have always acted upon like Principles; and they have overlooked the Loss of what

LOST, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 28th of February, A small POCKET-BOOK with several Papers therein, of little Value to any Person but the Owner; there is, in particular about 12, Virginia Currency, supposed to be Counterfeits, one 3l. Bill, indorsed, D. M. C. n. d. b. y. G. S. Davis, Tench Francis, and J. R. Relfe; a 20s. Bill, Alexr. Lawson.

Whoever may have found the said Pocket-Book and will bring it to the Subscriber, with the Papers therein contained, shall have Thirty Shillings Currency, paid by

S. MIDDLETON

S C H E M E OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have constantly and ineffectually hitherto, since Seventy-Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Majesty hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead of Tobacco exported.

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been great desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerks of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Power of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the Fiscal Forfeitures, Amerciaments, and other Monies received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentence being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for several of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, with out the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A Subscription therefore, by Resolution of the Lower House, has been Open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by Resolution of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following S C H E M E of a L O T T E R Y, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

Table with 4 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Unit, Total value. Includes prizes of £500, £250, £100, £50, £30, £20, £15, £10, £5, £4, £3, £2:10, £2, and 2500 Prizes/Blanks.

2500 Prizes. £.6500
2500 Blanks.

Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £.7500
From which deduct 1000 £.6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at Annapolis, in the Presence of the Managers; and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleas'd to attend, on the last Monday in May Inst. or sooner, if sooner full.

The Managers are, William Muddock, Esq; Messieurs Thomas Sprigg, William Pace, John Wears, Thomas Coffey, South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall of Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes, to be Published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as gratuitously given to the above Officers.

The Scheme, to be made publick in the Maryland and Virginia GAZETTES, and Pennsylvania JOURNAL.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length; And long Ones in Proportion.