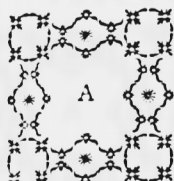


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1768.

FROM THE CORSICAN GAZETTE.

VESCOVALO, November 15.



Order having arrived from the Court of France, for the Troops of that Nation to evacuate the Garrisons of Ajaccio, of Calvi, and of Albagioli, to make Room for the Spanish Jesuits; the Inhabitants of these Garrisons, thinking that this was the Time to signalize their Zeal and Attachment to their Country, and unite themselves with the Patriotic Nation, they took all Measures to prevent the Landing of the Genoese Troops, which were sent thither by the Republic; but so soon as the Genoese Gallies appeared, commanded by Signor Spinola, the French Commander at Calvi ordered all the Inhabitants to be immediately disarmed, so that they were prevented from putting their spirited Designs in Execution. Spinola therefore made good his Landing at Calvi, without any Disturbance. The principal Inhabitants, knowing that their Conduct would expose them to the Repentment of the Republic, were obliged to abandon their Houses, and retire with their Families into the internal Parts of the Kingdom. There remained only the poorer Sort, who not having wherewithal to maintain themselves, were obliged to enter into the Pay of the Republic.

Hardly were the French departed from the Garrison of Calvi, when it was immediately blocked up by the Troops of the Nation, who had several Pieces of Cannon, and occupied many high Grounds, so advantageously situated, as to command the whole Harbour. They also possessed themselves of the Convent of St. Francis, which is within Musket-Shot of the Fortrefs of Calvi. Their Influence was so great, that they were able to hinder the Entrance of all Kinds of Vessels, so that the Garrison was reduced to such a Penury of Provisions, that it must very soon have been obliged to surrender, had not the French interfered.

The little Garrison of Albagioli, immediately on the Departure of the French Troops, fell into the Possession of the Troops of the Nation. The Inhabitants celebrated that Day of their Liberty with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Felicity.

Ajaccio, the Third Garrison Town evacuated by the French, opened its Ports to the Troops of the Nation; and the young Signor Gaffori, who was at the Head of them, near that Place, took Possession of it in Name of the Patriots. The Genoese Troops, who had Orders to land, durst not enter the Town, but were received into the Citadel. Our Troops possessed themselves of the Tower of Campomoro; and at this Place too they occupied advantageous Heights, which commanded the Harbour, so that Ajaccio must also soon have been obliged to surrender itself, had not the French here too interfered.

A Commissary of War was dispatched from Bastia by Count Marboeuf, Commander in Chief of the French Troops in Corsica; and, with this Commissary, the Nation entered into Articles of a Neutrality, and Suspension of Arms, 'til the Expiration of the Term of Four Years, as agreed upon between France and Genoa, by the Treaty of 1764.

All these interesting Circumstances have occasioned an Assembly of all those who have ever held the Office of Counsellors of State in the supreme Government of this Nation.

WARSAW, Dec. 2. The Success which the Affair of the Dissidents has met with, is owing principally to the private Conferences, which were holden at the Houses of Prince de Reppin, the Prince Primate, and the Marshals of the Confederacy. It was there agreed, that the King and Queen of Poland shall be of the Roman Catholick Religion; but that nevertheless, the Dissidents, Greeks, and Protestants, shall enjoy the same Privileges as the Catholicks, throughout Poland, and the Provinces annexed to the Crown. All the Proceedings of the Dissidents shall henceforth be judged before a superior Tribunal, intitled *Judicium Mixtum*, the Members of which are to be of different Religions, and the President to be alternately a Catholick, Greek, or Dissident.

Dec. 9. Although the Affairs of the Dissidents are actually settled, we cannot, however, know justly and precisely the Privileges which are granted them, 'til after the conclusive Treaty on this Object between Poland and Russia shall be made public; to which Treaty the Courts of Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and London, will accede as Guarantees.

LEGHORN, Dec. 12. There is much talk of a Treaty of Commerce, by which the English are to have the sole Liberty of going to load Oil and Wine with the Corsicans. It is also said, that Paoli has solicited the Court of London, to engage that of Turin to evacuate the Two small Islands, which it lately took Possession of in the Neighbourhood of Corsica.

ALTEWA, Dec. 26. We are informed that the Crown of Sweden, as well as ours, hath assigned 9000 Crowns (besides the Expence of Instruments) for proper Persons to be appointed to make Observations of the Passage of Venus over the Sun's Disk, which will happen the 3d of June, 1769.

RATISBON, Jan. 5. According to some Advices from Amsterdum, the Sea hath not, in the Memory of Man, been so stormy as in November last; during which Month a considerable Number of Ships have been lost.

Fourteen of the Republic's Vessels, richly laden, have, among others (as these Letters say) been sunk in the North Seas; and the like Number have met with the same Fate in the Baltick.

PARIS, Jan. 4. Certain Advices bring, that the Spaniards and Portuguese having entered with united Forces into Paraguay, the Jesuits opposed them with an armed Force; but that, after a sharp and obstinate Fight, 150 of the Brethren were made Prisoners, and directly hanged up on the Spot.

Jan. 15. It is reported that the Emperor intends to marry the Sister of the Duke de Chartres, whose Beauty, Wit, and other amiable Qualifications, make her adored by all who see her.

Jan. 18. On the 6th of this Month, at Nine in the Evening, a Fire broke out in the Village of Comdle, in the Diocese of Noyon, and reduced to Ashes Fifty-Four Houses, with all the Corn and Provender contained in them.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 23. They write from the Hague, of the 16th of this Month, that Mr. Wilkes is actually there, and lodges at the Sign of the Marshal de Tourainne, where he daily receives Abundance of Visits.

Dec. 24. We hear that a very ingenious Gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with all the landed and commercial Property in the Three Kingdoms, has made an Estimate of the same, by which it appears, that England, including Wales, is Ten Times richer than Ireland, and Thirty Times richer than Scotland.

We hear from Dublin, that upwards of one Hundred prime Artificers, in various Branches of Manufacture, had lately embarked for the American Colonies, on Promise of great Encouragement.

Dec. 28. It is said an Ambassador at the Hague, not being able any longer to penetrate into the Affairs of a Cabinet, now governed by Prussian Politics, is very much dissatisfied on the Occasion, and it is expected he will not stay much longer.

Dec. 30. A Letter from Rome, observes, that all the disastrous Events that can affect the Church, seem to be united under the present Pope. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, the Jesuits are expelled. In Poland, where the Church is possessed of great Estates, they talk of re-uniting them to the Government. The Nobility of the Kingdom, tho' Roman Catholicks, yet alarmed at the too great Power of the Clergy, are come, it is said, into the Proposal, to which is added, that the Primate himself is not far from being of the same Way of thinking.

It is reported that the Dutch are, at this Time, privately transporting large Quantities of Naval and other Stores to their Islands of Caracoa and St. Eustatia, in the West-Indies, which causes much Speculation among the Coffee-house Politicians in Holland.

The Dutch are fitting out Six Frigates of 36 Guns each, to go out, as pretended, in Company with the Tryton Man of War, upon a new Embassy to the Court of Morocco; but it is observable, that each of these Frigates is to be fully manned, and that they are to carry out Nine Months Provisions.

We hear that frong Squadrons of Ships of War will sail for the West-Indies early in the Spring.

Jan. 1. Yesterday Morning, an Express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Dispatches, said to be of great Importance.

We are told from Naples, that though the Populace in that City are the most superstitious of any in Europe, yet they testified to a Man the greatest Indignation against the Jesuits at their late Embarkment; and even seemed rejoiced at their Expulsion. To prevent any Tumult however, besides the Garrison, which was drawn out under Arms, all the Cannon of the several Forts around that Metropolis, were pointed at the City, and every other Measure taken for the Preservation of the Public Tranquility.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 19.

Twelve Hundred Workmen are now actually employed about the new City, which the Government of France hath resolved to build on the Borders of the Lake of Geneva, Half a League from that Place. It is to be called, 'Choiseul City.' The Project appears to be, to draw thither the Trade of Geneva, and especially a Number of French Refugees. It is asserted, that Toleration will be allowed there for all Religions. This Place, is, however, in France, in the County of Gex. This Resolution is considered as the Prefage of a Permission for those Subjects, whom the fatal Revocation of the Edict of Nantz hath carried away, to re-enter the Kingdom.

We hear that James Burrow, Esq; late of the Customs at Glasgow, is appointed a Revenue-Officer in America.

Jan. 2. Richard Hawkshaw Lofack, Esq; is appointed Lieutenant-General, and Governor of all his Majesty's Leeward Carribee Islands in America.

Some Letters from the Hague advise, that Couriers are frequently arriving there from Berlin, which causes much Speculation among the Politicians in Holland.

We are told that Three Expresses have been dispatched to Sir Joseph Yorke, Ambassador at the Hague. It is said that Two Deputies from Corsica are daily expected, in order to lay some very material Affairs before the Government.

Jan. 12. Orders are sent to Chatham and Sheerness, for several Men of War to be fitted out for immediate Service.

Jan. 13. They write from Northampton, that on the 3d Instant, between 12 and 1 in the Morning, an

Earthquake was felt at Crick, in that County, which shook the Houses very much, and lasted about a Minute and Three Quarters. The same was also felt at Wel-ford, Nately, and several other Places.

Jan. 14. We are authorized to assure the Public, that from recent and authentic Accounts, the real State of North-America, and particularly of the Provinces of New-England and New-York, is that of a dutiful Acquiescence in the Regulations made by the British Government.—The Commissioners of the Customs have been received at Boston, with proper Respect, and there are the strongest Appearances of the Continuance of good Order through the whole Continent.

Lord C——, it is said, will be created an Earl before the rising of Parliament, and we are told, that no Change in the Law will take Place before his Lordship's Elevation to that Dignity.

'Tis now we hear beyond a Doubt, that no Alteration in the Ministry will take Place, 'til after the Election of a new Parliament.

At this present Time the Prussians, Spaniards, and French, are recruiting and buying up Arms in the Bishopricks of Liege.

By a Gentleman arrived from Paris, we are assured, that the Duke of Courland is confined a Prisoner in the Bailie, the Cause of which extraordinary Procedure is not known.

We are informed that in a late Riot at Northampton, occasioned by the present vigorous contested Election, one great Man was knocked down by a Parson, and another of equal Rank (Earl) was rolled in the Mud, and otherwise greatly hurt by the Mob, for interfering in a Matter, which the opposite Party declared, these great Men had no Right to interfere in.

On Monday last died at Mitcham, in Surry, Mrs. Hutchins, who about Three Months ago, was bit by a mad Cat; she went to the Salt Water to be dipped, but finding herself better, she was not dipped as was advised; the Neglect proved fatal, and she died in great Agonies.

A Letter from Paris says, "A most daring Robber, who has some Time infested the Neighbourhood of this Capital, begins now greatly to alarm the City, where Murders are frequently committed. This Villain is said to have a numerous Gang under him, whose first Proceeding, in the Robberies they meditate, is to knock down and dispatch their Object with a Club armed with long Iron Spikes. A few Days ago the dead Body of an Officer was found in a Ditch near the Square of Lewis XV. with the Skull pierced in Two Places. Several other Bodies have since been found. The Chief of this Band, it is said (who calls himself Pierrotin) has wrote to the Principal Members of the Police, that he has under his Command upwards of 300 Men, whom Misery had engaged, like him, to undertake any Thing, and that he is determined to sell his Life dearly."

Jan. 15. It is currently reported that Lord Halifax will soon be appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Dec. 14.

"In the Night between the 1st and 2d of this Month, a Fire broke out here, at a Druggist's, which was soon consumed, together with Six other Houses, and amongst them one occupied by a Man who kept Wild Beasts for Shew; the Flames having soon reached a Stable, wherein were Two Lions, a Tyger, and Three Bears, those Animals got loose, and ran thro' the City, which re-sounded with the Cries of the unhappy People who became a Prey to their Fury. A Hundred Men were ordered in Pursuit of them, and they were so fortunate as to kill Two of the Bears, One Lion, and the Tyger; but the other Lion and Bear escaped their Vigilance. As soon as Day appeared, I saw with Horror the dreadful Ravage made by the Fire, but still more by those Animals. We reckon upwards of an Hundred Persons killed, and a much greater Number wounded."

Jan. 16. Letters from Parma advise, that an epidemical Distemper had for some Time reigned there, and likewise at Bologna and Modena, at which latter Places it had been very fatal.

They write from Leghorn, that the total Inhabitants of Corsica, including Foreigners, were said to be 700,000 Persons, on whom Paoli intended to lay a Capitation Tax, to be applied towards enabling them to shake off entirely the Genoese Yoke.

By letters from Portugal we are informed, that we must speak very plain English to the Prime Minister, before there can be the least Likelihood of his listening to our Arguments.

It being found by Experience, that a temporary Imprisonment of Prostitutes, is much more dangerous than beneficial to the Community; we are informed, that a Power will be veiled in the Magistrates to transport the most wicked, and abandoned to the new acquired Settlements in America, where White Servants are greatly wanted.

They write from Gibraltar, that an Agent of the Grand Signior, who had been sent with some Dispatches to the Dey of Algiers, was lately found murdered there.

It is said, that the Hon. and Rev. Sir Robert Pynsent, Bart. will be preferred in the Church in Ireland, in Consequence of some removes occasioned by the death of Dr. Barnard.

The Bishopricks of Derry in Ireland, which has just become vacant, and which, we are informed, is designed for Sir Robert Pynsent, is said to be worth 4500l. a Year.

Bladenburg, Feb. 27, 1768.

Will be exposed to SALE on Saturday the 5th of April,

THE HOUSE and LOT in Bladenburg, where Mr. Rowe lives, and One Hundred Acres of LAND, lying near the same. For Terms apply to

DAVID ROSS,

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on suspicion of being Runaways, a certain William Hudson, and James Smith, who say they are Servants to William Groves of Baltimore County.

Their Matter is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, five Miles from Bladenburgh, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 150 Acres are improvable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4s. per 100lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 12 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 20 Acres of flat Ground for Corn.—The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 50 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River; 500 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Swamp, but there is no good Spring on the Land. I have also about 1500 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in Jail, the following Persons, viz.

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is George Craft, who lives near Queen-Anne.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in Philadelphia, to one of the Name of Telly.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain William Grassfield, in Patasco Neck, in Baltimore County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an Irishman, says he is a Servant to William Hide, near Bladenburg, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately not in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in Virginia, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to Addison, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, alias MALONE, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertis'd in the Philadelphia Papers, by John Gratton, of Brox's Gap, in Augusta County, Virginia.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

DANIEL CHAMIER,

Sheriff of Baltimore County.

GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, Weekly Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all Sorts, with their proper BONDS, and of PRINTING-WORK performed