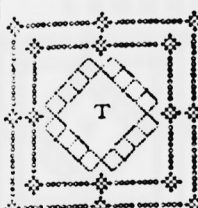


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1769.

LEGHORN, SEPTEMBER 6.



HE 8th of this Month a Corsican Half-Galley from Caprea entered this Port. The French Consul, with Two Xebecs of the same Nation, wanted to oblige the Captain to lower his Flag, but the latter professed he would sooner die, than do it; accordingly he continued in Port with the Corsican Flag hanging out. Sunday Morning last, a French Xebec, called the *Cameleon*, of 20 Guns, and 210 Men, arrived in this Port from Bastia. The next Day the Chevalier de la Croix, the Captain was invited, with some of his Officers, to dine at our Commandant's. During the Entertainment, which was very splendid, they kept a profound Silence in Regard to the Affairs of Corsica; but some of the Crew, less discreet, reported that the French had attacked, at the same Time, Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta, and Olmetta: That at the Two last of those Places, they lost about 1000 Men, besides a great Number of wounded, who were immediately carried to Bastia; and that the French, notwithstanding the Bravery of their Troops, had made themselves Masters only of Biguglia; these People add, that during these Attacks, the Corsicans being desirous of making a Diversion, had possessed themselves of Two Ports which the French had made themselves Masters of at their first Arrival in the Isle. We learn also that Caprea is not fallen into the Hands of the French.

Sept. 10. By a Letter from Corsica we are informed, that Paoli has published a Manifesto, wherein he complains, that the French have attacked the Corsican Nation unawares, and cut the Throats of those who used the lawful Means of watching over the Preservation of the Country. He asserts, in the same Manifesto, that nothing is more equivocal than the Rights of the Republic of Genoa; and that besides, were they as evident as they are doubtful, she could not transmit them to another Power, without the Consent of the Corsicans, whom he exhorts not to suffer themselves to be sold like Cattle at a Market; to repel Force by Force; and to assemble all, or at least by Deputies, on the 20th of September at Casina, there to deliberate on the Means of preserving themselves from Slavery and Destruction. He claims the Protection and Guarantee of all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and invokes the Justice of GOD, the Succour of his Providence, the Laws of Humanity, the Laws of Nations, &c.

By Advices from Corsica, dated September 3, we learn, that when the King's Edict and Ordinances, which contain Promises and Menaces made the Corsicans, were sent the 27th of last Month to Paoli, he convoked, the next Day at Oletta an Assembly of the Rebels, at which, the above Edicts and Paris Gazette of August 15th, were torn and trampled under Feet by all the Chiefs, who cried out with all their Might, to the People, War! War!

BERLIN, Sept. 10. Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, has been at Potsdam some Days, waiting the King of Prussia's Return from Silesia. This, and some other Circumstances, occasion many Persons here, to believe that there are some very important Affairs on the Tapis, between the Two Courts.

NIECE, September 14. The Inhabitants on the Estates of Joseph Barbaggio, late Commander of a Body of Troops at Nonza, have ruined all his Lands, in Resentment for his having surrendered to the Enemy, without making any Resistance; and both himself, and several other Chiefs, with a Number of Soldiers, embarked for France.

SIENNA, September 17. We just now received Advice, that whilst the French were attacking Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta, and Olmetta, the Corsicans took Barbaggio and Patrimonio, and that the Troops which were in those Places, were put to the Sword. [Utrecht Gazette.]

VIENNA, September 17. A Report has prevailed here since Yesterday, that the Janissaries, who remain at Constantinople, have risen against the Grand Vizir.

UTRECHT, October 2. According to some Advices from Germany, there has been an Insurrection at Constantinople among the Populace, which could not be appeased but by the Death of a Prime Minister. This News, if true, will soon be confirmed.

October 5. Letters from Leghorn, dated the 15th of September, bring Advice, that 800 French having advanced towards Olmetta, the Corsican Militia marched there after them; and the Governor of the Place being desirous of surprizing the Enemy, forbid the Garrison to fire till they should be within Musket-Shot, when his Men made a continued Fire upon the French, who were at the same Instant attacked by the Militia and Paoli's Soldiers, so, that after a vigorous Defence, they were all obliged to surrender at Discretion.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 21. It is said that the Troops in East and West-Florida are to be recalled, the Expence of maintaining them having greatly exceeded the whole Value of those Countries.

We are told, that great Numbers of English Horses are at this Time privately buying up, supposed with a view to remount the French Cavalry.

If Corsica had been ceded to England instead of France, it is supposed this Kingdom would have been

benefited 100,000. per Annum, in the Article of coarse Druggets, the Consumption of which is not a Twentieth Part of what it was 40 Years ago.

A Correspondent says, that a Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, laid upon all Penions, would near discharge all the Interest of the National Debt.

Sept. 26. It is confidently reported, that amidst the many expected Changes in the Ministry, a certain Family, of the first Consideration in Buckinghamshire, will be peculiarly distinguished.

We hear Sir Robert Ladbroke will soon be made a Baronet.

A Lady present at a grand Ball on Monday Night last, was dressed in a Silk, the Manufacture of Spittalfields, which cost 35 Guineas per Yard.

Friday last a Water Spout fell at Langton Herrings, in the County of Dorset, and uncovered Seven Houses, and Three Barns. The same Water was seen to rise out of the Sea near Abbotsbury.

We can assure the Public, that the King of Denmark's Stay in France will be of short Duration, as it is certain he will return to this Kingdom in January next, which will prove of vast Advantage, as well to our Manufactories as to the Venders of their Produce.

We are told, a Duty of Seven per Cent. will be laid on the Exportation of Pig-Lead, in order to encourage melting and refining the Silver from that Metal in this Kingdom. This, it is thought, will bring large Quantities of pure Silver into the Mint for Current Coinage, which is extremely wanted, it being well known to the Dutch, who, after refining the Silver from the Lead, underlet us in that Article in all the Markets Abroad, and supplying themselves with sufficient Silver for domestic Uses.

Sept. 26. At the Mansion-House his Majesty the King of Denmark was received by the Committee, (appointed to manage the Entertainment) in their Mazarine Gowns, who, with white Wands, ushered his Majesty into the great Parlour, where, after he had reposed himself a few Minutes, Mr. Common Serjeant (in the Absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the City's Compliments, in the following Words:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, humbly beg Leave to express their grateful Sense of your very obliging Condescension in honouring them with your Presence at the Mansion of their chief Magistrate.

The many endearing Ties which happily connect you; Sir, with our most gracious Sovereign, justly entitle you to the Respect and Veneration of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, but your Affability, and other Princely Virtues, so eminently displayed, during the whole Course of your Residence among us, have, in a particular Manner charmed the Citizens of London, who reflect, with Admiration, on your early and uncommon Thirst of Knowledge, and your indefatigable Pursuit of it, by Travel and Observation, the happy Fruits of which, they doubt not, will be long enjoyed and acknowledged, within the whole Extent of your Influence and Command.

Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest Wishes, that your personal Intercourse with our most amiable Monarch, may tend to increase and perpetuate a Friendship, so essential to the Protestant Interest in general, and so likely to promote the Power, Happiness, and Prosperity of the British and Danish Nations. And, that the Citizens of London, in particular, may ever be honoured with a Share of your Remembrance and Regard.

To this Compliment his Majesty was pleased to return a most polite Answer in the Danish Language, which, by his Majesty's Permission, was interpreted to the Company, by Mr. Deputy Patterson, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM highly sensible of the Kindness of your Expressions to me. I desire you will accept my best Thanks in Return, and be fully persuaded, that I can never forget the Affection which the British Nation is pleased to shew me, and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful Sense of it to them, and in particular, to you, Gentlemen, and this great and flourishing City, which you govern."

Upon Notice that the Dinner was served, his Majesty, with the Locum Tenens on his left Hand, was conducted by the Committee into the Egyptian-Hall, where his Majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the Ladies (who made a most brilliant Appearance in the Galleries) might have a full View of his Royal Person, and all the Gentlemen below, an Opportunity of personally paying him their Respects.

His Majesty being seated in a Chair of State, on the right Hand of the Locum Tenens, at a Table placed upon an Elevation across the Upper-End of the Hall, with his noble Attendants on the right, and the Aldermen above the Chair, on the left, was saluted by a Band of above Forty of the best Performers, in an Orchestra fronting his Majesty's Table.

During the Dinner, the following Toasts were drank, being proclaimed by Sound of Trumpet, viz.

1. The King. 2. The Queen, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family. 3. His Majesty of Denmark and Norway. 4. The Queen and Royal Family of Denmark. 5. Prosperity to the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his Majesty was pleased to propose the following Toasts, which were proclaimed in the same Manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British Nation. 2. Prosperity to the City of London.

Mr. Deputy Patterson had the Honour to attend his Majesty as Interpreter; his Majesty, through him, repeatedly expressing to the Locum Tenens, how much he admired the Grandeur of the Egyptian Hall, the Brilliance of the Illuminations round it, the Magnificence of the Dinner, the Excellency of the Music, and the good Order and Decorum of the whole Entertainment.

After Dinner his Majesty was re-conducted into the great Parlour, where he was presented with Tea and Coffee, and entertained with Solos on different Instruments by several capital Performers.

At Eight his Majesty and his Retinue, after taking Leave of the Locum Tenens and the Corporation, were ushered to their Coaches, the Committee going before his Majesty with Wax-Lights. His Majesty then returned to his Apartment in St. James's Palace, amidst the same Clamour and Acclamations as before, with the Addition of Illuminations in almost every Window, that the People might have the Pleasure of seeing his Majesty as long as possible.

By the last Letters from Hamburg, we are informed, that there are some English Officers at that Place, enlisting Troops. They have Orders to form Three Regiments, to be sent directly from thence to America.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Cadiz, we are informed, that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their Marine, both in Europe and America.

It is confidently reported, that a great Man has actually proposed the fitting out a large Naval and Military Force, to dispossess the French Invaders of Corsica.

Sept. 27. They write from Cadiz, that they had received Advice of the Island Juan Fernandez having been so disfigured by an Earthquake, as hardly to be known for the same Place by the most experienced Navigators in the South Seas.

We are told an additional Duty will be laid next Session of Parliament, on the Exportation of Coals, Gum, Calamine, Fullers Earth, Pipe-Clay, and other raw Materials for Manufactories, or dying Abroad, which meets with Encouragement on the Continent, greatly detrimental to the Trade and Commerce of Great-Britain.

Sept. 29. They write from Lisbon, that a Treaty is on Foot for ceding the Isle of St. Catherine, on the Coast of Brazil, to the Catholic King.

The whole of the national Debt, as it stood on the 5th of January 1768 (being old Christmas Day) was 129,724,936l. 8s. 2d. Farthing. The annual Interest for the same 4,646,027l. 7s. 5d.

It is said Commodore Spry has sunk a French Ship in the Mediterranean, for not paying the Honours due to the British-Flag.

It is said that at this Time the French have Seventy Men of War in Commission. More than Two Thirds of which are Ships of the Line.

The several Expresses arrived at the Court End of the Town since Sunday, have occasioned no little Bustle among the Politicians near St. James's, who seem extremely embarrassed to account for the Motives of the uncommon Hurry and Business observed at present going on at certain Offices in the Administration.

Oct. 1. A certain great Man we are told, begins to relax in his Resentments against the Americans, which Change of Sentiment, we hear, is probably owing to the near Approach of the Meeting of a certain august Assembly, where it is asserted the real Friends to Great-Britain, and her Colonies, will have a cool, fair, and impartial Hearing, which it is hoped, will be attended with happy Consequences to the whole.

We hear that 3000 Cards for his Danish Majesty's Grand Ball and Supper, at the Opera-House, on the 10th of this Month, were ordered to be delivered to the Nobility and Gentry.

His Danish Majesty has sent a polite Card to Sir Robert Ladbroke, and the Three other City Members, to invite them to Dinner with him To-morrow at St. James's.

It is now said, that one principal Reason for allowing a Popish Bishop in Canada, was, to furnish a Pretext for establishing a Protestant Prelatic Hierarchy, throughout all the other English Colonies in America.

It is by no Means true, that the Differences between a great Minister and a great General are adjusted: It is indeed a Fact, that Overtures for an Accommodation have been made, by the Friends of each Party, but no Mode of Reconciliation has yet been approved of: There are even some who deem an Adjustment absolutely impracticable; the Concessions of the Minister, such as they are, appearing rather wrung, than gently persuaded, or voluntarily proceeding from him; and the Purchase of Oblivion, respecting the Affront, received by the General, being on the other Hand, fixed at a Price which would totally bankrupt the Honour of the Minister to comply with.

We do not give it to the Public as a Project that will inevitably take Place, but rather as a Scheme too wild (for Want of Strength) to be carried into successful Execution: However, be it as it may, we can positively assure them, that it is insupportable, by some Minority Patriots of the present Day, to found an Impeachment next Session, on a Variety of Accusations of the ministerial Conduct of an absent Man of Distinction; and, particularly, among others, that of his advising a Proclamation, wherein the brave Corsicans are