

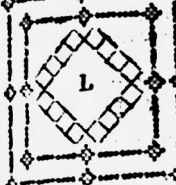
MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1771.

September 13, 1771. ed to the Subscriber in...

County, July 24, 1771. subscriber the 3d of this...

L O N D O N, July 15.



LAST Thursday was married at Worcester, the Widow Bid-

City of a Letter wrote a few Days since by a Nobleman to his Steward.

"SIR, I had a damned tumble last Night at Hazard, and...

The same Hand wrote the following Letter one Day, during the Sitting of the Parliament, to the Premier...

"MY LORD, I was applied to Yesterday, in your Name, by...

July 31. A Plan has been laid before the Ministry, for establishing a very important inland Settlement in the Vicinity of Lake Superior, in America; and...

We hear that the brave Behaviour of his Excellency Governor Tryon, of North-Carolina, in his late Engagement with the Insurgents of that Province, was much applauded in a late Council.

We hear that Lord Townsend will not leave Ireland for a considerable Time, as his Attendance there will be more necessary, the ensuing Month, than it has been for any Time during his Viceroyship.

August 1. According to Letters from Madrid, the greatest Interest is now making at Court, to prevail upon the King of Spain to relax the Severity of his late Edicts against the Jesuits.

The King of Denmark, it is said, has contracted with our Merchants for Seven new Frigates of 36 Guns each.

August 6. One Day last Week, as Charles Western, Esq; of Rivenhall, Essex, a young Gentleman of ample Fortune, and amiable Manners, was driving his Lady and Child in a Phaeton, near Brightelminton, stopped at a publick House to refresh his Horses, he alighted himself, and taking out his Handkerchief to wipe his Face, the Motion of the Handkerchief frightened the Horses, and they immediately ran away; Mr. Western ran to stop them, but was beaten down, and the Pole of the Carriage struck him on the Temple. The Horses proceeded with great Violence across the Heath; the Lady had the Presence of Mind to throw the Child into a Hedge, and was so fortunate as to jump out herself without any hurt. But the Catastrophe was fatal; being brought back to the publick House, she found that her Husband had been killed on the Spot, and she has been distracted ever since.

August 12. There is no Doubt but at the ensuing Meeting of Parliament, Opposition will not be known in that House; that is, if the amicable Plan, now in Agitation, is brought to the wished for Period. This is a Circumstance, it is thought, that cannot fail; as the Measures adopted are of such a softening Nature, that Catalines they must be, indeed, who can refuse them.

A great Personage, we are assured, has been greatly importuned to exert his Superiority and Power, in checking the many wanton and licentious Attacks from the Press on his sacred Person. His Answer was, "No! I was born, was instructed, and will continue as the Friend of Freedom; those who think me otherwise, are of a Nature intappable of Comprehension, as their Principle of protecting Liberty is the laying of Snare to entrap it."

August 13. Some Deputations are sent over to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to compromise Matters in that Kingdom, so as that nothing may transpire at the Meeting of the Parliament there, to frustrate the amicable Measures now settling by Administration for the Peace and Quiet of the Nation.

ST. JAMES'S, August 17. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. to be Master of his Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof.

By a Letter from Florence, we learn, that the Situation of the Pretender is truly deplorable. His Finances are limited almost to Poverty, and Cardinal York, being a Bigot of the first Enthusiasm, squanders his Ecclesiastical Revenues upon the Trumperies of the Church, without administering much to the Wants of his Brother. Thus circumstanced, the Pretender is little more than able to keep a Carriage, but on this Carriage he is not allowed any Ensign armorial; and coming lately to Florence, where he purposed staying a few Days, he had Orders to quit the City in Four and Twenty Hours; nor was this all; the Master of the Hotel where he put up, having kept the best Apartment in his House for him, received a Command to let it immediately, and was threatened with a publick Punishment, if he treated him with any Instances of Distinction. The Pretender is exceeding corpulent, owing to a total disuse of Exercise; and his Face is remarkably carbuncled, from an excessive Indulgence of the Bottle, to which he flies as a Refuge from Reflection.

August 19. The Duke of Gloucester is to travel under the Title of Earl of Connaught, to avoid the fatiguing Ceremonial People of the higher Rank are obliged to submit to.

Lady Waldegrave is to reside at Kensington Palace, during the Duke of Gloucester's Absence.

The Parting between his R. H. the D. G. and Lady W. was extremely tender and affecting; their affectionate Concern at parting was visible to the whole Court.

Letters from Constantinople, by Yesterday's Mail, dated July 3, tells us, that their Advices from Syria are very disagreeable. Ali Bey has published a Manifesto, in which he styles himself Sultan of Egypt, Successor to the Pharoas, and Deliverer of the Land of Promise, Mecca, the Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas of Damas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Seraskier of Urfa, having assembled their Forces, to oppose his Enterprizes, after a most bloody Engagement, in June, had been defeated; and, in Consequence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphant Entry into the City of Damas.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, August 2.

The Cause of the sudden Coolness that has lately subsisted between the Imperial Court and the French King, and which daily increases, is now perfectly unravelled. Our Ambassador at Paris, has, by his great Abilities, Diligence, and Penetration, sent such Information of the Finesse and Perfidy of the French, as not only clearly explains this Mystery, but their whole political System for this last Twelvemonth. With infinite Pains and Perseverance the French have laboured, for some Time, to influence the Imperial Cabinet to collect the whole military Force of the House of Austria in Hungary; to leave ungarrisoned all her fortified Towns in Flanders, Germany, and Italy; and, with this vast Army of Imperialists, to dictate Terms of Peace to Russia; and, if refused, to attack the Russians at the same Instant they should be engaged with the Ottoman Troops. France not only promised a magnificent Subsidy for the Charge of such a Campaign, that must have expended so much Treasure for the marching of such an Army from Flanders and the Milanese into the Turkish Dominions; but likewise engaged, that the French and Spanish Fleets, in the Mediterranean, should sail to the Levant, and unitedly attack the Russian Fleet, as well as land a considerable Body of Troops in the Morea and the Dardanelles. Such were the Promises of France, none of which she ever had the slightest Idea of performing, excepting the Embarkation of Troops. They were to be landed indeed, not upon any Part of the Turkish Territories, but at Genoa; nor long to remain there in Garrison. The Milanese being destitute of Troops, such an Opportunity was not to be lost. Mantua was the Object. Austria was supposed not to have any Objection to such an Operation, as it would awe the Venetians, and prevent their Fleet uniting with the Russians, taking Possession of the Morea for them, selves, and having the Advantage of defeating the Turks. This political Object the French declared could not be obtained, if their Fleet cruized in the Adriatick; for it was uncertain their being able to prevent the Junction of the Russians and Venetians; and without the French Fleet, the Ottomans would be unequal even to the Russians, alone. France well knew being in Possession of Mantua, with a good Garrison, and a Line of Troop extending to the Mountains, she should prevent the Return of the Austrians into the Milanese, and dictate to all Italy, except Piedmont.

By the Fidelity of some Germans in the French Service, a Discovery was made of the Plan formed for seizing of Luxemburg, upon which Expedition French Battalions only were to be employed; the French Ministry being convinced there was no Garrison at Luxemburg to oppose them, therefore, if their Numbers were great, they might perhaps have Resolution to succeed. The Impossibility of employing the German Battalions was obvious, for they would sooner revolt than march upon such a Service, so dishonourable.

Our Court is in the highest Degree of Agitation, and so much enraged, that it is expected the French Ambassador will be immediately ordered to leave Vienna, and conducted to the Frontiers with the same Marks of Disgrace, as a French Minister was some Years past from the Imperial Court of Petersburg.

August 20. It may be depended on, that the Court of Madrid have just concluded a private Treaty with the States-General, in which it is expressed, that the States-General are to furnish that Court with Twelve Men of War of the Line, on any Emergency.

A Snow belonging to Barbadoes, Capt. Potis (formerly of Liverpool) Master, passed Bahia on the 16th of March, with about 60 Slaves for Anamaboe, but, a few Days after, was cut off by the Slaves, who killed the Captain and most of the Crew, except Three they spared to conduct them to Sierreleon (from whence they came;) about the 20th they were retaken by a Dutch Ship, near Cape Mount, and sent to their Fort on the Gold Coast.

The late Intercourse between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid has been more close, and the Dispatches more frequent, than any Thing but some bad Design could give Occasion to. The internal Dissensions in France are now drawing to a Conclusion; the French King has got Money from the Dutch at exorbitant Interest; and these Two Circumstances, which may be regarded as the Axis on which their whole System turns, being now changed in their Favour, it is likely they will not lose much Time longer in commencing their intended Hostilities against Great-Britain.

Orders are sent to Sheerness for the Hornet, Swift and Greyhound Schoops, now laid up there, to be put into Commission immediately; they are to be stationed in the Irish Channel.

From the great Numbers of Councils that have been lately held, one would imagine that Business of more than common Importance was on the Carpet.

Some People, within these Two or Three Day, endeavoured to propagate a Report that Admiral Rodney had failed with an Intention to take Possession of the Madeiras: No such spirited Conduct is expected from an Administration, which has suffered itself to be insulted by the most insignificant Power in Europe.

Translation of a Letter from Paris.

Within these Two Hours I have received a Copy of our great Loss in the late Bloody Engagement in Corsica. Marsebus acted in the late unhappy Action like a prudent, cautious, consummate Officer; yet the natural Situation of the Country, the deep Ravages between Calanca and La Tavagna, made it impossible for the bravest and best disciplined Troops to resist the barbarous Ferocity of the Natives; therefore the French failed in the Attack, but made their Retreat in good Order. No human Wisdom could prevent the Enemy taking the Baggage and Military Chest, at Piamato; for they descended the Side of a vast Mountain, that seemed inaccessible, with such a Multitude, that they resembled a rapid Torrent after a Thunder Storm, rushing over every Obstacle with a furious Impetuosity. The following is the Return of the killed and wounded.

Regiment Dauphine, Officers killed 7, wounded 16; Rank and File, killed 99, wounded 261—Regiment Berry, Officers killed 11, wounded 46—Regiment Alsace, Three Battalions, Officers killed 31, wounded 50; Rank and File, killed 179, wounded 296—Royal Rouillon, Officers killed 5, wounded 21; Rank and File, killed 96, wounded 129—Regiment Burgoyne, Officers killed 13, wounded 29; Rank and File, killed 42, wounded 79—Regiment Royal Italian, Officers killed 3, wounded 7; Rank and File, killed 9, wounded 41—Regiment Castella, Officers killed 6, wounded 19; Rank and File, killed 21, wounded 129—Regiment Bulkely, Officers killed 9, wounded 17; Rank and File, killed 47, wounded 109—Cavalry, Officers killed 12, wounded 21; Rank and File, killed 41, wounded 73—Seven Battalions were left in Garrison. The Numbers missing since the general Attack are not included, nor those taken Prisoners in the Surprise of the Baggage, who, we fear, have not experienced much Politeness from the Savages.

SUPPLEMENT to the Corsican Victory.

M. de Marsebus attributes the Loss of this Battle to one Ardachy, or Aessi, a Sergeant in the Royal Italian, who deserted Two Days before this unlucky Rencontre, and who is supposed to have gone over to the Mountaineers, to inform them of the Disposition of the French General, and directed their Defence.

September 19, 1771. ed, on Tuesday the 19th of the Subscriber's House, for...

ants who have near Four several likely young Negro, and Colts, Cars, Cart-Furniture, and many other begin at 12 o'Clock.

Administratrix of CALEB, RICHARD.

September 9, 1771. EN from the Subscriber, 2 with a large Blaze upon his Wall Eye, his rear hind cer, and branded as I re-

oulder HF joined together, high, and thod all round. e about him, a thick well Hands high, a trot is his n going slow, he is branded D and M the one upon his his rear Buttock, and shod e been used in the Waggon. of the County, I will give for each, and Forty Shillings taken and consided for the JOHN DALTON.

September 17, 1771. will and Testament of Robert more County, deceased, and VENDUE, on Thursday the October, at Mr. Ambrose

eres of Land, Part of a led Upper-Marlborough, situate County, lying on the Frederick-Town to Balti-

Distance of about 15 Miles This Land would answer to Farming. There are in it; fine Meadow Ground very extensive Range, and the The Land may be laid out as may best suit the Purpose had for Payment of the with good Security. Any d to view the Land before ay apply to Mr. Ambrise a small Distance from the them over it. This Land Time past, but the Sale me, but will certainly be pointed.

GILCRESH, Executrix. iber's Pocket, on the 7th, a small old Pocket-Book, ing Tobacco on Cole's War-

1078 Tare 87 Nett 991 1004 94 910 1117 99 1018 St. Inge's.

RICHARD FENWICK. County, September 5, 1771. this publick Notice, that he e a Company under Inocula-

untill late in the Spring 1772; Pounds Inspection Currency or Blacks. H. JERNINGHAM

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E.N.