

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 30, 1772.

S P A I N.

THE last letters from Madrid advise, that the King of Spain having been informed that Mess. Bahic, a French House at Cadiz, failed lately for upwards of 1,400,000 piastres, and that there is great reason to apprehend some more failures in consequence of the above in other trading cities in that Kingdom; his Catholick Majesty immediately ordered an embargo to be laid on all French ships then at Cadiz, and seemed then determined not to permit foreigners to settle as merchants there for the future. These letters add, that the King of Spain having discovered that his Confessor held a secret correspondence with the Jesuits, notwithstanding his Majesty's express orders to the contrary, has not only dismissed him, but has caused him to be arrested, and it is thought will bring him to a publick trial.

OTRANTO, Jan. 31. An express from Corfow to Venice passed through this place with the melancholy news, that the squadron of that republick, commanded by the Chevalier Emo, pursuing two pirates, was overtaken by a terrible Storm; that the Chevalier endeavouring to bring his ships under cover in the port of Varica, between Cerigo and the Moren, one of the ships sunk with all the crew, except thirty-six men; that another named the Vigilance was dashed against the rocks, but the crew and guns were saved; and that the Hercules, another ship of the line, on board of which was the Chevalier Emo, had her mast broke, which in falling killed thirty sailors, and wounded his Excellency in the shoulder.

WARSAW, Feb. 5. We have just received accounts that the confederates have taken Cracow, with all the magazines and artillery.

CRACOW, Feb. 5. The Confederates have taken the castle of this capital, and placed a garrison of men therein. A considerable sum of money, and great quantities of provisions of all kinds, have by this conquest fallen into the hands of the Confederates. The Russians are already in motion, and it is not doubted but that they will use their utmost efforts to repair this loss as soon as possible.

HAMBURG, Feb. 7. The most authentic accounts from our correspondents at Denmark do not pretend to penetrate the real cause of the late revolution, which seems to have taken its rise more from the political views of the courts of Paris and Berlin, than from any infidelity exercised towards the King by those who should have been the most attached to him. Our situation is at any rate a very precarious one, for if the courts of Sweden, Paris, Berlin, and Copenhagen, unite to oppose the Russians, which is generally believed to be the case, we cannot long maintain our independency, and in all probability the Hanse Towns, which from the twelfth century have made so respectable a maritime figure, and possessed the greatest part of the trade of Europe, will in a short time become the wretched appendages to the dominions of a great northern monarch. But to the present matter, the King of Denmark, once a monarch of unlimited power; is now a slave in his own palace, and acts just as he is dictated to by the Queen Dowager and the new Council. The parade they made on his birth-day the 29th ult. was truly ridiculous, and even penetrated by the meanness of the populace, who could not but perceive this appearance of attention to his Majesty as only a cover to the horrid scene that will in a short time take place, and end in the destruction of himself, Queen, and eldest son.—How far Great-Britain will be a tame spectator of these wrongs, the politicians must decide.

We have advice from Petersburg, that the Empress of Russia hath just permitted the exportation of corn in all parts of her empire. This important news, considering the scarcity and dearth of grain, affords great joy to the traders and people of this city.

Our correspondent at Vienna writes, that they are carrying on all sorts of preparations for an approaching war, with indefatigable diligence. An immense quantity of biscuit is ordered to be made directly, all the officers have received orders to be with their respective regiments with the utmost diligence and dispatch, and eleven regiments of cavalry are ordered to march immediately from Hungary into Wallachia.

VIENNA, Feb. 3. It is reported that the Imperial troops, to the number of 80,000 men, will shortly encamp at Peterwaradin; and that eight regiments of cavalry, and six of infantry, will be sent to Konigsgratz.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 21. "The Danish resident here had a conference a few days ago of the States General, but the object of it is a profound secret to the publick, and it is thought that it will be a long time before the motives for the revolution which has happened at Copenhagen will be truly known. We hear no more of the marriage which was talked of between the King of Poland and the Princess Sophia Albertina, of Sweden, whom it is

now said the Queen Dowager of Denmark has her Eye upon for her son Prince Frederick."

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by which we learn, that the Confederates have made themselves masters of the city and castle of Cracow by surprize."

The same mails mention, from Copenhagen; that the Queen is now permitted to walk out two miles distance from the castle of Cronenburg; but that they have changed the Lady of her Bedchamber. Her name is also omitted in the publick prayers.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11. The commissioners charged with carrying on the process against the prisoners of the state have just issued an ordinance, by virtue of which all those who have received any presents from the Counts de Stepenfee and Brandt, in the name of the King and Queen, must restore them.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 10. By the death of the late Princess Dowager, there is a saving in his Majesty's Civil List of 16,000l.

Her Royal Highness had by an Act of Parliament of the 10th of King George II. a revenue of 50,000l. per ann. for life, in case she survived the Prince, which was to be paid quarterly, and the first payment took place five days after his decease; 40,000l. of that annuity was to be paid out of the revenues of the Post-Office, and the other 10,000l. out of the duties of Excise.

When the Duke of Cumberland heard of the death of his Royal Mother, he burst into tears, and remained in such an inconsolable state the whole day, that he could scarcely be prevailed upon to take any refreshment.

Till within this fortnight, there was no apparent alteration in the face of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales's illness from that she has been in for some weeks. The disagreeable news from the North, though communicated to her in as favourable terms as possible, was observed to produce symptoms of a nature bordering on unfavourable. About four or five days ago, she was thought much better, and her physicians were of opinion, taking the air would be serviceable; after this she remained something better, but on Thursday night grew dangerously ill, from which time she languished in great agonies till she died. She retained her senses to the last, and seemed desirous that the King and Queen and Princess of Brunswick should stay with her, apprehending, 'tis imagined, her life was very near a period.

The Princess Dowager in her last interview with the King wrung his hands very hard, and in words to this effect took her leave of him:—"My dear son, you are the King of a great people, be it possible the King of a happy one; study the real welfare of your subjects, not the wishes of the factious; and may you gain a brighter crown in heaven, than that which I leave you here on earth."

The Princess Dowager has died extremely poor, the charities which she disposed of being too numerous to admit an accumulation of wealth, and her bounty feeding many families who never knew the hand that relieved them, and will now too certainly make a most disagreeable discovery.

At night a corn mill at Bromley, in Essex, took fire, which communicated itself to two others adjoining, and entirely consumed them, with all the flour and corn. The damage is computed at 10,000l. besides greatly damaging the dwelling-house adjoining.

A very great man in the opposition, in it being remarked to him that the minority seemed now to have given up entirely the publick cause in Parliament, was pleased to say:—"Sir, we are good subjects, and feel for the distresses of our King—the publick cause is not abandoned, nor injured by a trifling suspension—but a man must have a heart of steel, indeed, not to let matters pass smoothly on (taking care, however, that no real injury is offered the constitution by a corrupt majority) whilst his Sovereign is racked with tortures, which a man of humanity would scarcely wish even his greatest enemy to suffer."

Feb. 11. A Correspondent observes, that we shall now discover whether the Princess Dowager of Wales really had that influence upon our national Councils the opposition would make us believe. That she was a woman endowed with a masculine understanding; that she was an excellent friend, a most engaging companion, and an affectionate parent, cannot be denied; but whether she was really buffed in forming parties to encroach upon our liberties, or whether the torrent of abuse cast upon this Lady arose only from the popular prejudices of the vulgar; this, adds our correspondent, her death, though in other respects a melancholy event, will in some measure bring to light.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament voted addresses of condolence to his Majesty, on the decease of the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Lords to go with white staves, and such of the Commons as are of the Privy Council.

Feb. 11. The House having inadvertently thanked Dr. Nowell for his sermon on the 30th of January, it was delivered to the Members. On reading it, there appeared in all the Members an universal detestation of the high church doctrines contained in it; it being to

all intents a libel on King and people; but as the thanks of the house had already been voted, they could not consistently now censure it; but as a side reflection, it was moved, that in future the sermon should be printed before the parson was thanked for it. Lord North, though he could not defend the doctrines of the preacher, yet moved the order of the day, to get rid of such a reflection as this would have been on him.

The passages objected to are these:—"It has indeed been frequently asserted, that this tempest was raised by other causes; that the despotic disposition, the arbitrary proceedings, and the tyrannical government of the King, after numberless oppressions patiently submitted to, roused at length the spirit of an injured people in defence of their liberty and laws; that they had frequently applied for redress of grievances, had often petitioned for their rights, had used every method of persuasion and remonstrance without success, before they had recourse to those measures which a sense of their injuries inspired, and necessities sufficiently justified. But to every unprejudiced person this apology for rebellion will appear as groundless as it is base. Their complaints preceded even their pretended grievances, and continued after those grievances were redressed. They felt indeed one, which, to men of their cast, will ever be a real grievance; the establishment of episcopacy in the church, and monarchy in the state; of both which their levelling principles were equally subversive."

"In vain shall we look for the beginning of those evils from any real or pretended grievances, from any undue stretch of prerogative, from any abuse of Royal power, those favourite topics upon which the enemies of our constitution so vehemently declaim. No; whatever colour these pretences might lend to rebellion, the ground-work of it was more deeply laid in the principles of the times, in the factious zeal, and turbulent spirit of man devoted to enthusiasm, phrenzy, and madness."

"And while we behold the bright resemblance of those princely virtues, which adorned the Royal Martyr, now shining forth in the person of our gracious Sovereign; let us earnestly address the Throne of Mercy, that the guilt of an ungrateful, abandoned people may not cause this sun to be withdrawn from us, nor quench the light of Israel."

Feb. 16. Yesterday a motion was made for expunging out of their Journals the thanks that were ordered to be given to a Rev. Divine for his Sermon, preached before them the 30th of last month, which was carried in the affirmative, on a division of 150 against 51.

The following is an authentic copy of the laconic letter which Mr. Charles Fox sent to Lord North, previous to his resignation:

"My Lord,
"You have grossly insulted me, and I will resent it. I am just now going to set out for St. James's to resign my seat at the treasury board to the King."
"I am, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's humble servant,"
"Thursday, 22 o'clock. C. J. FOX."

The resignation of Mr. Charles Fox, we are assured, was owing to a dispute between him and Lord Sandwich, who had disposed of a considerable post in the navy, which had been promised to a friend of the former.

His Majesty has appointed Capt. Shuldham, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Royal Oak; to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on the Newfoundland station, in the room of Commodore Byron, whose time is expired.

Feb. 17. Tuesday night an express was sent from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, for the men to work double tides, in order to get the men of war sitting out there, completed for sea, as soon as possible; the same orders were sent to Plymouth and Chatham.

It is said, that the whole military establishment of the British Colonies is to consist of 13000 effective men, exclusive of their militia.

March 3. Yesterday a motion was made in the Lower House, by Mr. M. for expunging out of the Kalendar, the observance of the 30th of January, in commemoration of King Charles's Martyrdom; the debates thereon contained upwards of two hours, when the previous question being put, the House divided, and there appeared for the question 97, and against it 125, after which the House adjourned to this day.

The following letter was lately written by the King of Denmark to his Queen:

"MADAM,
"I pity your present sad fate. Let this prove my last adieu. I wish you a sincere and Christian repentance."
CHRISTIAN, REX."

March 4. We are credibly informed, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to proceed to the Baltic.

The bill for incorporating and well governing the society of free and accepted Masons, has been read the first time, and ordered to be read a second.

The engines of the Bath were given to Mr. Keith, as a reward for his late spirited behaviour, in defence of the Queen's Consort; and we are told his Majesty is so greatly pleased with Mr. Keith's conduct, that he has ordered all the usual expences, attending the cro-

of European and East India Goods suitable for the season, which they will sell cheap for ready money or short Credit. Also Sugar, London Porter, Barbados Cane Spirit.

County, March 19, 1772. on Monday the First Day of the Month, at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Auction, the following Goods, to wit:—A Parcel of Land, containing upwards of 100 Acres, lying in the Parish of St. Giles, in the County of Middlesex, and being a good Draw-well, with a convenient Stream of Water, and a good Deal of Cider, and Cherry Trees. The Land is now open, and is a tolerable good Land, and sundry other Lands will be exposed to Sale, at Mr. Ricketts's, on Tuesday the 14th of April, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, a Parcel of Land, lying in the Parish of St. Giles, in the County of Middlesex, and being a good Draw-well, with a convenient Stream of Water, and a good Deal of Cider, and Cherry Trees. The Land is now open, and is a tolerable good Land, and sundry other Lands will be exposed to Sale, at Mr. Ricketts's, on Tuesday the 14th of April, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

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