

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1772.

COPENHAGEN, March 10.

THE Counts de Thott, Schack, and Rentlau, Ministers of State and Privy Counsellors, and the Baron de Juel Wind, Privy Counsellor, and M. Stampe, Counsellor of Conference, who went to Cronenburgh on the 8th, returned here yesterday. Soon after their arrival, Lieutenant-General Koller de Baner set out for Elfinour. Baron Diede de Furtenheim, the King's minister to the Court of London, is, 'tis said, recalled, in order to go and reside in the same character at Petersburg. 'Tis assured he will be replaced by the Chamberlain de Rantzaw.

March 14. The regiment of horse-guards, which underwent a reform the 25th of May last, is going to set on foot again; it is to consist of four squadrons sixty men each, and the command of it will be given Count d'Ahiefeldt.

'Tis assured, that all the persons that are actually in the service of Queen Caroline Matilda are going to be dismissed, and replaced by others.

HAMBURG, March 13. Letters from Copenhagen, dated the 10th instant, advise, that the Ministers of State, Counts de Thott and Schalk Rathiou, accompanied by Mr. Keith, set out on the 8th for Helsingor (where the Queen is confined) on an important commission.

HAGUE, March 14. According to the last accounts from Cracow, the Confederates still remain masters of the castle. These letters announce the death of a young man.

BERLIN, March 15. A major of hussars, belonging to Colonel Ziethen's regiments, brought an agent of the King's Majesty to our sovereign, who was sent by General Field Marshal Count Romanow as a present. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, and defended himself in an extraordinary manner. When he came before Majesty at Potsdam, he was asked by the King if he wore a sword; he replied, "Gracious Sovereign, I now a slave, and am not permitted to wear one;" whereupon his Majesty declared him immediately free, and made him a present of a fine sabre. He is kept at the King's expense; and, as he desired to be sent safe to his country again, the King ordered 1800 dollars to defray the expence of his journey. He is upwards of six feet high, speaks the Italian language tolerably, is well versed in the art of war, and defended himself against a superior force of Russians, till he was so much wounded he could fight no more.

L O N D O N,

March 4. Monday last a very great quantity of foreign clothes (belonging to a nobleman) both mens and womens, richly trimmed with gold and silver lace; several suits, embroidered with gold and silver tissues; suits of velvet, cut and uncut, with gold and silver; a coat of gold tissue lined with fur, which lining cost 100 guineas; also rich silk and satin waistcoats, embroidered with gold and silver, &c. &c. were sent at Messrs. Plumbe and Browne's, refiners in Fof-Lane, in presence of the master, wardens and clerk of the gold and silver wiredrawers company, pursuant to an act of parliament. The above clothes are said to be the property of Charles Fox, Esq; and were supposed to have cost upwards of 1000l.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 25.

Baron de Dieden, envoy extraordinary from the King of Denmark to the Court of Great Britain, passed here last Saturday in his way to London.

By a private letter from Rome we have the following remarkable anecdote. There is a custom among the order of monks called Minimies, on every Year's Day, for the religious to draw lots for a saint, and whatever saint they draw is to be their patron and protector the whole year. The present Pope is of that order, and when a Cardinal was extremely sick, he came to the papacy, as he has been likewise before him. It happened when they were at this year, that the famous Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, was the saint that fell to the lot of his Holiness. Many people are of opinion, that this was not merely the effect of chance, but that some secret was made use of to direct this saint to his Holiness, in hopes to induce him to espouse the cause of the Jesuits, in order to ward off the blow which seems aimed at them by the King of Spain, who abhors the French and Spanish ambassadors that society. The French and Spanish ambassadors have become lately connected of late, that they associate on all occasions, and are said to transact no matters of importance for their respective courts without previously consulting each other.

March 7. A gentleman expressing his surprise to a friend at the Smyrna Coffee-house, that so great a matter could be found in both Houses to pass the royal bill, the latter replied, that if the Ministry fight in a bill for annihilating the Christian religion, the Bishops themselves would vote for it, provided they were continued in the possession of their temporalities.

March 9. There is now in Cheshire jail a man, aged near 80, who is to be tried next assizes at Stafford, for a murder committed by him upwards of 20 years ago, at Meir, near Newcastle under Line, by shooting through a window one Walsh, a bailiff, who was going to serve him with a writ; upon which the murderer absconded, and could never be discovered till by mere accident a few days ago.

Part of a letter written by an officer, who lately served in Bengal.

"For the sake of my country, and the honour of the English name, I sincerely wish that a thick veil could be drawn over the methods of acquiring fortunes in India for some years past (especially the last seven years) as well as over the monstrous and unconstitutional powers with which our nabobs in that country have been permitted to invest themselves.

During the period I have just hinted at, our eastern nabobs possessed the power of doing ill in a greater degree than perhaps was ever known in the annals of time, and let Bengal now declare how they have used it.

In the year 1765, when the prince and father of nabobs, whose nod, like that which shakes Olympus, could destroy the inhabitants of the earth, shook his awful brow, and said, "Let there be a monopoly of the necessities of life, for the benefit of my family and friends," he signed the death warrant for two millions of his fellow creatures! And when he said, "Let the coin be adulterated," he issued an order for depopulating three thousand villages!

I speak from experience and ocular demonstration. I have known Bengal for many years. I have travelled over that country when it was in reality the garden of the world; when the villages were large, populous and flourishing; when the extensive plains were covered with lowing herds and laughing husbandmen; and when the manufacturer sung unmolested under every shady tree.

I have since travelled over that country, when the villages were become the habitations of foxes; when the once fertile plains were become immeasurable wastes, inhabited only by the growling tiger and the howling jackal; and when the few half starved manufacturers, whom rapine and avarice had left, beheld me with jealousy and fear.

This picture is too horrid for reflection; yet, alas, it is never the less true."

March 12. It is said that as soon as the last messenger sent to Copenhagen arrives, all the proceedings relative to the Queen of Denmark and the other prisoners will be published here by authority.

The Earl of Hillsborough had yesterday a grand levee of colony governors, agents, and West-India merchants, at his Lordship's house in Hanover-Square.

March 14. A petition was lately presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from an officer of that kingdom, praying for promotion; in which the petitioner urged, as claims to his Excellency's consideration, "That his brains were knocked out in America, and that he was the father of two orphans, who had not a parent existing to furnish them with the necessaries of life."

Lord Bute seems now again to come into play, his messages are continually passing and repassing from him to Lord North, particularly since the marriage bill has been in agitation, so there is no doubt but that his influence, though more secret, is still as powerful as ever.

March 17. Providence in general has wisely ordered it, that every father who is a miser should have a son who is a spendthrift. This was never more strongly exemplified than in the case of Lord H—, whose two sons, upon their father's death, are likely to dissipate his immense fortune in half the time he amassed it.

Letters from Marseilles mention, that fourteen ships had been lost in the road of Gibraltar, in which number was an English man of war.

If the Government does not establish a settlement on the Mississippi, in North America, all the benefits arising from the industry of our subjects in that part of the world will flow into the coffers of Spain, through the channel of New Orleans; whereas, if a civil establishment takes place, thousands of the back settlers in the old provinces, who are now commercially lost to their mother country, as they consume none of her manufactures, will immediately remove to the borders of so delightful a river, where they will be again able to renew an intercourse with England, and to make a comfortable provision for their families. The advantages, however, arising from the establishment in question, will not terminate here; for an incredible number of foreigners from various parts of Europe are already preparing to embark from the Mississippi, upon the opinion that the wisdom of Government must necessarily grant them protection, and think it better to add to the opulence of Great Britain, than to increase the strength of an ambitious neighbour, who is at best a jealous rival, and may be (especially if we supinely complacent it with our side of the Mississippi) a very dangerous enemy in America.

March 19. A certain amiable Prince, whose reformation gives universal satisfaction, and who has now proved himself not only a man of sense, but what is infinitely more valuable, a man of principle, declares, that if ever there is a parliamentary dissolution of his marriage, there never shall be a real one, as he is determined never to forsake the lady who is morally his wife, but on the contrary, resolved to shew the most inflexible regard to the most sacred of all engagements.

The following is a genuine account of what passed between Mr. Charles Fox and Lord North, on Monday last, in the House of Commons: Before Mr. Fox entered on the matter in debate (the marriage bill) he said, that it gave him much pain to be obliged to differ from a Minister, whose general conduct he so much approved, and whose political principles he admired. A Minister, who, with unexampled spirit and resolution, had stood forth in the most critical and dangerous moment, to save his country from that anarchy and confusion into which it was about to be plunged by factious and ill-designing men. But that since, by some unaccountable fatality, the same Minister was become the promoter of a bill which seemed big with mischief, and likely to bring upon the country that very disorder and confusion from which his former conduct had rescued it, no consideration of regard or good opinion should prevent him from giving his most determined opposition to every part of the bill in every stage of its progress. He then entered into the argument, and in the remainder of his speech there was nothing personal to Lord North. When Lord North rose to speak in the course of the debate, he took notice of what Mr. Fox had said with regard to him, and observed, that he should always lament when a gentleman, of whose abilities and integrity he had so high an opinion, differed from him, and that the manly, open, and spirited manner in which that gentleman had, from the first, communicated to him his objections to the bill, and his intentions of opposing it, had increased instead of lessening the esteem in which he held him.

March 21. Private letters from Warsaw advise, that it has long been a matter of surprise how the Confederates supported themselves notwithstanding their great losses, and it was generally believed that they were privately assisted by some foreign power. This supposition is at length verified, and it is discovered that France has, from time to time, sent them considerable remittances, and continues so to do.

The disturbances raised by the levellers in Ireland are become so serious, that a very considerable reinforcement, it is said, will be immediately sent from Scotland, to assist in restoring peace to that kingdom.

We have just received information, that a regiment of foot is actually embarked from North Britain on the above service.

March 24. Last night Lord North waited on the Duke of Cumberland, at Cumberland House in Pall-mall, with whom he had a long conference.

A great personage acts now as only commander in chief over the army, the secretary at war receives his orders regularly relative to the disposition of comamissions and the destination of regiments, so that the whole revenues of the chief commander flow into the royal coffers; and we can easily believe these revenues to be great, when thirty pounds a day at least are allowed for the expences of a table.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer on the Right Hon. Lord North the blue ribband, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Duke of Holstein Gottorp, uncle to the King of Denmark, is expected very soon in this metropolis; and it is said he will have apartments in Carlton House.

Sunday, about four in the afternoon, there was a violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, by which the shipping below bridge received much damage. The same afternoon, in the great storm, a boat with a sail was overset opposite Chelsea, with three persons in it, two of whom were brothers; one of whom, being an excellent swimmer, kept his brother above water some time with one arm, beating the waves with the other, until they both sunk. The former soon came up alone and swam ashore, but two of the three perished. The same afternoon the congregations in several churches were struck with the utmost terror by the storm during divine service, particularly at St. John's, Horsley Down; when the hailstones breaking some of the windows, a great part of the people, in the midst of the sermon, precipitately ran out. Many cloaks, cardinals, hats, &c. were lost. The same afternoon Mr. Goodson, a master tailor in Craven Buildings, being at Mr. Whitefield's chapel in Tottenham Court Road, was struck dead by a flash of lightning.

Yesterday their Graces the Dukes of Manchester and Beaufort had the honour of a private audience of his Majesty. A bill is preparing by those two noblemen to reduce the price of provisions, a plan of which they have presented to his Majesty.

It is reported that some of our men of war have sunk a French ship of forty guns in the Mediterranean, for not paying the honours due to the British flag.

March 26. Some expresses of a very great import arrived at six o'clock this morning from Sir Joseph

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