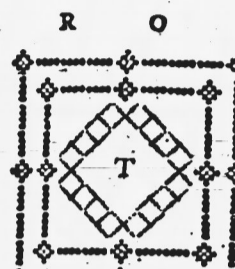


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1772.



R O M E, March 7.

THE Duke of Gloucester, after having kept his apartment three days, on occasion of the death of his august mother, went last week to the Quirinal, to pay a visit to the Pope, with whom he had a long conference; after which the Holy Father charged his Major-domo to make a present in his name to his Royal Highness, consisting of two magnificent pictures, and a complete set of copper plate cuts, representing the different views of ancient and modern Rome, engraved by the celebrated Piranesi. This Prince has ordered the Sieur Maron, a famous painter, to draw his picture; he has also permitted Mr. Nevelon, an eminent English statuary, to take a model of his bust, in order to have it cut out in marble.

WARSAW, March 11. Notwithstanding tranquillity seems again established in Lithuania, it is not so here; for it seems as if a fresh attempt was apprehended against our Sovereign's life. The Russians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the squares, and cannon in all the streets; the castle guard has been reinforced with 200 men; as soon as it is dusk chains are put across the gates, and no person in a carriage is suffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor on foot after ten. It is said, that these measures are taking on a report of some spies who have been arrested, and who report that more than 300 Confederates of Pulawski's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected soon. For which reason General Bibikow is assembling all the troops he can get, and has posted a party in our suburbs.

March 14. Since the arrival of two couriers to the Russian Ambassador here, the hopes of a peace seem to vanish, and it is feared to be farther off than it was thought to be some time ago.

COPENHAGEN, March 24. Counsellor Struenssee has lost his courage since his examination; he even says that he is not in his right senses, as the interrogatories he has answered disturb his brain night and day. It is thought this delirium is occasioned merely by the false hopes he had entertained, that, after being heard, he should be delivered from his chains. The Count de Brandt declares plainly that he does not grieve on account of the Questions that have been put to him, but that he is extremely sorry to be obliged to tell the truth, to the disadvantage of his best friends. Nevertheless he preserves his good humour, though he does not joke so much as usual.

L O N D O N,

March 17. A very considerable fund has been established by the East India Company, in the nature of Chelsea Hospital, for pensioning and relieving the officers and soldiers who have become disabled in their service, and the widows of officers and soldiers who die in it. And this charity, we hear, not only comprehends the widows of such officers as may henceforth die in the service, but is extended to the widows of such officers as died in the Company's service abroad before this fund was instituted, which has proved a very desirable and comfortable relief to many such necessitous widows.

Extract of a Letter from the Countess of M... writing at Paris, to her Friends in Scotland.

A number of people of rank and fashion in this capital have been missing from time to time; some of them were found in the river, from which it was concluded that they had made away with themselves. However, one night, as a gentleman was walking along the street, he was accosted, as he imagined, by a woman of the town. Having articulated with her, she conducted him to her lodgings. Entering the outer door, she locked it, and put the key in her pocket; after which she led him through several entries, using the same ceremony at each. Arriving at last at her chamber, she left him, on purpose to fetch some wine for her cordial. In her absence he began to reconnoitre the room, and, peeping into a closet, he spied two dead men, whom he supposed had been newly deprived of life. You may imagine what his feelings were on such an occasion; whatever they were, they did not bereave him of a notable presence of mind, which suggested to him the only expedient that, in all probability, could have saved him; at her return he told her, that he thought a small collation would be proper for him before he went to bed, for that he stood in need of something to eat, and, if she pleased, would go to a neighbouring tavern and give orders for it. She opposed his going; he still insisted, and, that the need not be afraid of his leaving, he convinced her he had no such intention; he let her watch and purse remain until his return, and he throwing them on the table, she permitted him to walk off. He soon returned with a party of men, upon searching the house, two ruffians were found lying in a large chest, who, being apprehended, were taken to the torture, confessed that they had robbed and murdered all those that were missing; that the two

who were found in the closet were so lately murdered, that they had not time to conceal them; and that the gentleman that made the discovery would also have been made away with, if he had staid a few minutes longer in the house.

March 28. By a letter from Newry, which arrived yesterday, we are assured, that the Hearts of Steel daily increase, and that they were attacked near Crumlin, on the 23d of this instant, by a party of General Strode's regiment of foot, and a body of the yellow herts, with a party of the royal artillery, amounting in all to 560 men, whom the insurgents defeated with considerable loss, and afterwards destroyed two gentlemen houses on the estate of Lord Donnegal. Their number now is said to be near 11,000 men, all Protestants, and acquainted with the use of fire-arms; a body much superior to the military at present in that part of Ireland.

March 30. Advices from Ireland give an account of the insurrection growing more formidable every day. The people who are in arms are not a raw, undisciplined mob, but rather a regular army, being composed chiefly of deserters from different regiments, who have fled to the north of Ireland for refuge, and are now got together with the country people, headed by discharged veterans, whose experience qualifies them for able commanders. The force sent against them is composed of five battalions, the 5th, 34th, 42d, 55th and 62d, Drogheda's light horse, and two squadrons of heavy dragoons, all under the command of General Osborne; and two more regiments are cantoned in and about Port Patrick, to be ready for embarkation, in case their assistance should be wanted. From so formidable an appearance, we have but too much reason to fear bloody work in that part.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, in the North of Ireland, by way of Port Patrick, March 24.

"Yesterday in the afternoon, about half past three o'clock, the 62d regiment of foot and five companies of highlanders came up with a company of about 2000 of the hearts of oak, &c. who are entirely composed of disbanded soldiers, and the militia that so bravely distinguished themselves in Thurot's invasion in 1760; when a general engagement immediately ensued, in which the regulars were obliged to retire with the following loss, viz: 62d regiment, killed, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns and 109 rank and file; wounded, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and 147 rank and file. Highlanders, killed, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, and 90 rank and file; wounded, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, and 14 rank and file. Killed, wounded, and prisoners, of the insurgents, 500."

The following is an account of the origin of the riots in the county of Antrim in Ireland. "About the end of the year 1770, the Earl of Donnegal, who is a proprietor of a very great estate in that county, granted a lease of all his lands there at the old rent, which was very low, to Mess. Greg and Cunningham of Belfast, for which, it is said, he receives as a premium upwards of 100,000l. These gentlemen began to raise the rents on the farmers very considerably, though not unreasonably; which so provoked them, that, in January 1771, a great multitude of people came into Belfast, on a Sunday night about seven o'clock, some with fire-arms, others with pitch-forks, &c. and with them a gallows and ropes to hang Greg and Cunningham; but they, being timely informed of the design of the mob, had fled: The rabble, disappointed in not finding them, threatened to set fire to their houses, unless the three Justices of the Peace, who were then in the barracks, under the protection of two companies of the royal highlanders, would set at liberty two rioters confined there the day before. This demand not being immediately complied with, they set fire to the houses, went to the barracks and fired on the soldiers; but, as I am informed, did not hurt any. The fire was returned, by order of the magistrates, and two of the mob killed. The soldiers afterwards took many of them prisoners, which were tried, but the jury durst not bring them in guilty. This caused an act of Parliament to be passed, empowering government to try the northern insurgents in Dublin."

Letters from Dublin inform us, that some parties of insurgents, in the north of that country, had divided, and were travelling to more distant parts, ransacking all the villages in their way, and committing the most extreme cruelty upon such of the unfortunate inhabitants as made any attempt to secure their property. Surely it would be better to relieve this poor misguided people, than to suffer them to serve themselves or to cut them in pieces.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 24.

Letters from Copenhagen advise, that Col. Keith, Envoy extraordinary from England at that Court, having demanded a private audience of the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his master relative to the late revolution, and a day being appointed for that purpose, Mr. Keith was much surprised, upon coming into the audience chamber, to find, instead of the King, some members of his Council of

State, who intimated to him, that his Majesty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr. Keith made answer, that the orders he had received from his master were to speak to the King in person, and not to the Ministers; and that he was not a little surprised that, after his Danish Majesty had consented to give him the audience he demanded, he should refer him to his Ministers, which he should not fail to acquaint the King his master with; after which he retired, very much dissatisfied with his reception. These letters add, that Mr. Keith had declared in a very spirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the respect due to her birth and rank, the King his master will not fail to resent it.

It is certain very disagreeable advices are arrived from the East Indies. Our people having discovered that there was a treaty of alliance between the French and the King of Tadjour, hostile to the English, they have taken an opportunity to attack that Prince, and are actually besieging the capital of his country. Tadjour is one of the finest provinces of the East; it is as large as Bengal, and much richer, having many gold mines, and all the diamonds. But it is not probable that the natives, who are acquainted with our oppressions, will submit to our government. A greater power than we can oppose may be selected, and it is feared will be employed against us. Leagues between the country princes and the court of Delhi are forming, in order to dispossess us of Bengal at least; and, if whispers are true, several very intelligent persons belonging to the Company confess the situation of our affairs in the East Indies to be very precarious, if not dangerous.

Monday Mr. Sullivan moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill, to regulate the proceedings in the courts of justice in Bengal. It is proposed, to abolish the Mayor's court entirely; to appoint a Chief Judge, with a salary of 3000l. per ann. and three Puisne Judges, with each 4000l. per ann. an Attorney-General, &c. the proceedings to be by information and answer, without a jury; and these lawyers to be appointed by the King. The appeal to be to the Governor and Council of Bengal, and the dernier appeal to the King and Council here.

This motion brought on a debate upon India affairs in general. Several gentlemen spoke, particularly Lord Clive, who, in a sensible speech, which lasted two hours and an half, gave a narrative and justification of his conduct. The debate lasted till eleven o'clock, when the motion to bring in the bill was agreed to without a division.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Wedderburne are to draw up the bill, and to be assisted by Lord Mansfield's nephew, Sir John Lindsay, who is just arrived from India; supposed to be at least 200,000l. richer than when he went.

It is very apparent, that the French are now meditating some great stroke; it is well known that their solicitude about the possession of the island of Corsica is redoubled. The Courts of Versailles and Madrid were never on better terms; the Spanish Monarch is caressed and his acquaintance courted by all the Noblesse of France; great fleets are fitting out at almost every port of France and Spain; a new treaty is now forming with the Algerines, and a loan of two millions negotiating at the Hague; and that they are now carrying on a secret treaty with the Court of Copenhagen is too apparent to be denied. These are facts, which, though strove to be hid and contradicted, are well known to most of the Administration. It is the characteristic of the French nation to be perfidious and ambitious, it is the part of the English to chastise them; and it is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the notorious and shameful indolence and inattention of our ministers, the spirit of the British nation will rise, unexpressed, and superior to all their artifices.

The late affront offered by the Danish Council of State to Col. Keith, has been talked of in very high words by Lord Rochford to Baron Dieden, and his Lordship has been heard to say, that it will be productive of no very pleasing consequences.

April 1. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

- The bill for regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.
- The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army in America.
- The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia.
- The bill to discontinue the inland duty of one shilling per pound on single and black teas, and for allowing a drawback on teas exported to Ireland and the Plantations.

The bill to dissolve the marriage of Lord Viscount Ligonier with Penelope Pitt, and to enable him to marry again.

And also to several other publick, private, and divorce bills.

April 2. A motion was made in the House of Commons, in behalf of his Majesty's Protestant Dissenting Subjects, relating to subscription to the thirty-nine articles; and a bill was ordered for their relief.

given, that the Stage-waggon, John Bolton, that plies from will begin the 11th of this from Chester-Town on Monday going till the Navigation is lazarous; she will arrive at about Noon, where a company by Joseph Catlow, will take goods, and sails immediately the Day the Waggon will set and arrive at Chester-Town on the will go to James Hodges's have a complete Boat to take and sail immediately for Annapolis Saturday Morning Rock-Hall, where the Waggon of the Boat, to take the to Chester-Town. The News from Philadelphia on Sunday on Monday; she was built boat, has excellent Accommodations, and as she will be kept thereby to induce Gentlemen Method of Traveling, as it is less Trouble and Expence and we shall do our utmost Passage agreeable to them.

JOHN BOLTON,
JOSEPH TATLOW,
JAMES HODGES.

Annapolis, April 14, 1772. Intends leaving this Province persons who are indebted unto their respective Debts by the, or all lawful Means will be; and all those who have e, are requested to send in they may be adjusted.

JOSEPH SELBY,
has a Quantity of Ladies Saddles, Also Chaise Harness will dispose of on very ready Money only.

of a LOTTERY
500 DOLLARS,
SECURING THE DOCK IN
ANAPOLIS.

Dollars.	is	Dollars.
2000	- is -	2000
1000	- is -	1000
500	- are -	1000
250	- are -	1000
100	- are -	500
50	- are -	500
20	- are -	500
10	- are -	500
4	- are -	5000

at Two Dollars
ount to

HEME, there are more than a Prize, and the Prizes are of Fifteen per Cent but as them very valuable, it is not tects will very soon be disposed at Number of them are already

egin on the Second Monday in if sooner full, in the Presence rgers at least, and as many of use to attend.

e, Mess. Lancelot Jacquet, Wil- Paca, Thomas Johnson, Thomas ase, James Tilghman, William John Brice, Charles Wallcut, mas Harwood, John Clapham, mas Brooke Hodgkin, William William Deardi, James Brit, mes Dundas, John Galloway, Samuel Harvey Howard; who d be upon Oath for the Faith- Trust.

will be published in the Gazette, to be paid in One Month after demanded within Six Months generously given for the Embe- may be had of any of the

at the PRINTING
ADVERTISEMENTS
Long One
off kinds of BLANKS
their proper BOND
NG-WORK performed