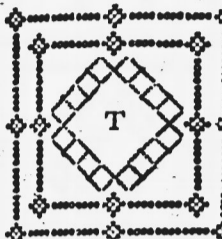


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1772.

WARSAW, March 14.



HE Diets of Lithuania were held with great tranquillity. The Nobility of that province have appointed Deputies to acknowledge to the King the legality of the acts of his election and coronation. To assure his Majesty of their fidelity and submission, and how much they were rejoiced that it had pleased Heaven to deliver his sacred person from the hands of the assassins, &c. the deputies of several palatinates and districts are already arrived to execute this commission.

According to the preliminaries for a peace, Moldavia and Walachia were to be restored to the Turks. The Tartars of the Crimea and their neighbours were to be declared a free people, exempt from all protection, and their fortresses not to be occupied by foreign troops. Turkey was to pay Russia, for the expenses of the war 80,000,000 dollars of Lyons; but Russia will not accept these preliminaries, and hath sent Lieutenant General Elmpt, with a body of 12,000 men, which, joined to that of General Romanus, who is near Slonim, Breze, and Pinski, will reinforce the Russian army considerably.

COPENHAGEN, April 4. The 30th of last month, Col. Keith, the English Minister, dispatched a courier to his Court. Next day the couriers, sent from our Cabinet, arrived here from London; and the following day Col. Keith received some dispatches from his Court, by an express, which he this day sent back again to London.

Mr. Uldahl, Attorney-General, who is charged with the defence of the Queen and of Count Struenfée, and who is for that purpose discharged from his oath, that he may be able to perform his duty the better, spoke, the 16th of last month, before the great Commission, in favour of the accused. In his speech he made use of these expressions: "In whatever light I view the affair, I find to much matter for reflection, concerning the manner in which the ——— has been treated, that I cannot entirely approve of that proceeding." He concluded with saying, "Being charged by the King's order with the defence of this cause, he persuaded, Gentlemen, that I shall undertake nothing without a scrupulous examination. Neither partiality nor affection, but the laws and my conscience alone, shall guide my pen, in my vindication of those persons whose defence I take in hand." Counsellor Beng is to plead in behalf of the Count de-Brandt.

L O N D O N,

March 19. The Earl of Halifax's estates are, we hear, up at sale for the payment of his debts, which amount to 160,000l. Ninety-five thousand pounds have been refused for one of these estates in the north, and the precision with which the noble testator takes care to provide for the satisfaction of his creditors does very great honour to his memory.

March 28. A great Personage, as well as his being his own Commander in Chief, is his own Minister; he has indeed an ostensible Premier, as he has an ostensible Secretary at War, but the one, like the other, is the instrument rather of his will than the adviser of public measures; and therefore all the proceedings of Government are now to be ascribed either to the wisdom or the benevolence of the sovereign.

The Duke of Grafton is, we hear, continually closeted with the French Ministry at Versailles; the business on which he has been dispatched to France is, however, only guessed at.

March 31. The Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland is to be made a peer, and retire as a pensioner.

April 2. The orders at the several dock-yards in this kingdom are, that the men be kept constantly at work for three months to come, and that every speedy measure be taken for putting our navy upon the most respectable footing. This, it is said, has caused some little conversation between Prince Masserano and Lord North, but each had address enough to give perfect satisfaction to the other.

They write from Dublin, that on the 20th ult. when the Lord Lieutenant was returning to the Castle from the House of Peers, his carriage was attacked by a mob, who insulted him in the grossest manner.

A small French frigate has been observed hovering for some days past off the Isle of Wight. None of the crew came on shore, and, when a boat made towards her, she moved farther off.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes intends offering himself a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

A correspondent thinks, that the recal of Baron Dieden, at this juncture, wears an ominous appearance, especially as no Minister is talked of to succeed him. The report of his going to Russia, in the same character he holds here, our correspondent thinks a pretext that may be very easily seen through, and therefore he does not hesitate to pronounce his Expectation of a speedy Rupture with Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Woodbridge in Suffolk, March 20.

"It is impossible to describe the distresses of the poor in this part of the country, for want of bread corn. It is not occasioned by a bad harvest, for we had a very good one, and well got in, and many farmers have now two years crops by them; but they will not bring it to market, saying they can make a greater advantage of it by sending it to your city. But it is strongly suspected that, instead of coming thither, it goes to feed the French; and three days ago we were confirmed in our opinion, by some words let drop by a sailor, belonging to a vessel which lay in a small creek within four miles of this town, to take in corn, that they were bound to Dunkirk. Upon which a number of people assembled, went to the place where the vessel lay, seized all the wheat, which they divided among themselves, and then set fire to the vessel. Had they not been in such a hurry, they might have met with a larger booty, as several waggons were on the road, loaded with corn; to put on board, and about a score of fine fat sheep. The master and crew made off, and have not since been heard of. The farmer lived in France some years, being obliged to leave his native country for several debts he had contracted, till his creditors agreed to give him time to pay them; he had followed this trade about two years.

"It is hoped that the legislature will take some steps to put a stop to these iniquitous practices, that our own poor may not starve to supply our enemies. Whilst I am writing this, I am informed, that several farmers round our neighbourhood have sent their corn to Dunkirk for three years past; and that they have in return brandies, teas, &c."

The jubilee of the Jews, which is held every fifty years, in commemoration of their deliverance out of Egypt, was celebrated on Wednesday by that people. This jubilee surpassed in shew any thing of the kind ever before seen in this kingdom, not only from their extraordinary increase in numbers, but from an emulation that seems to prevail amongst the several priests of the respective tribes, who headed their different orders, riding upon jack asses elegantly caparisoned in their habiliments for this occasion; which were not only truly antique, but superlatively sumptuous. They assembled at the tabernacle in Duke's Place by six o'clock in the morning, whence they set out, according to ancient custom, on a pilgrimage to Highgate, the laity all walking barefooted and bare headed, and Signior Lioni, and several others of the most capital singers that could be found in Europe, heightened the solemnity of this procession, by singing several anthems adapted to the occasion, and accompanied by a band of muick hitherto unequalled for grandeur upon any occasion. When arrived at Highgate, where a temporary Synagogue was erected for the purpose, several living and other sacrifices were offered for the expiation of their sins, according to the judicial institution. This over, they returned in the same manner to Duke's Place, where they held the feast of the Passover; and met the setting sun with a religious jubandity.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Rochford, Captain Hunt, dated Madras, Sept. 27, 1771, by the Stag.

"I embrace the opportunity of informing you, that we arrived here the 17th instant, having had an agreeable but rather a tedious passage of five months and 16 days, in the course of which we have in general enjoyed tolerable good health.

"We called at the Cape on the 6th of July, where we spent a fortnight very agreeably. There was at this place a French transport, with part of the regiment of Clave on board, destined for the island of Mauritius, and from her we learned, that a French army of Europeans, consisting of 7000 men, was there ready to strike some capital stroke in India.

"The India Company are now at war with the King of Tanjour, and have raised an army of 40,000 men against him, with which they have begun the siege of his capital, which contains himself, his treasure, and his whole army. It will soon capitulate, as the place cannot long resist such a force."

Extract of a letter from Lurgan in Ireland, dated March 25.

"I find the rioters (near us) very quiet; I am of opinion they will soon submit; the soldiery are in parties hunting the country every night, and each day bring in one or more prisoners. Yesterday Mr. Johnson, with a party, returning to this town, founded a horn, as they rode, frequently at which many women, with joy in their countenances, ran out, supposing it to be their husbands returning in triumph; but when they saw the troops, a groan was the consequence; one man whose name is Reily, at the sound of the horn, unkenelled himself, and ran to meet; as he thought, his quondam friends, but perceiving his mistake fled; and Mr. Johnson seeing him, said, that fellow did not fly without a cause; therefore ordered a trooper to pursue him; the fellow took into a bog at that place called Clare, and the trooper, not being able to follow him on horseback, got on foot, and pursued him to the side of a lake, where the fellow took to swimming; the trooper followed into the water to his middle, then snapped his piece at him, which flashed in the pan; however, Mr. Johnson rode round and

met Reily on the other side the lake, presented his pistol at him, and the fellow immediately fell upon his knees and begged his life. The brother of this Reily was committed to jail in the morning just before this fellow was taken; they have both turned King's evidences and impeached numbers. The country round this town is entirely thinned, unless of old men and young women. Another prisoner, one Duffy, a tailor, is this minute taken."

April 9. It is said, that a tax of 50 s. per ann. is to be laid on all foreign livery servants in this kingdom. It was Mr. Oliver that moved the House of Commons to enquire into the case of the proprietors of the Antigallican private ship of war, printed copies of that case having been distributed. He was well supported by Mr. Sawbridge and others, but in vain. The nation's honour, the King's solemn promise, the hardships of the case, were all despised; and treated with contempt by the Treasury Bench, and consequently by the House, who refused to enquire into that matter. This motion reflects much honour on Mr. Oliver.

Advice is said to be received, that his Sardinian Majesty's health being much impaired, he had declared his intention of surrendering the Crown to his eldest son, which it is reported will take place the beginning of July next.

At the Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday at Guildhall, the petition to the House of Commons for opening the ports for the importation of corn was ordered to be presented, after a long debate, by Mr. Sheriff Bull alone, the majority of the Court, it is said, being of opinion, that Mr. Sheriff Wilkes is in Parliament for the county of Middlesex, and therefore was exempted from that duty. Mr. Wilkes insisted on his right and privilege, which was allowed by that Court after a full hearing.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Bull, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, set out from Guildhall, to present the above petition to the Hon. House of Commons.

In digging a proper foundation for the sewer now repairing in Fleet-street, a brass idol was found, much impaired, but it appears to have been an image of the Goddess Astarte. As the Tyrians had an extensive commerce, they probably introduced their worship into Britain. The head seems to have been coiffed in some likeness to the present fashion.

The following fact is almost too shocking for relation, and reflects infinite disgrace on the perpetrators of the horrid deed. One Charles Gulton called on Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, and, under pretence of friendship, told her that her husband was arrested, and was at the Black Dog, a publick house in Shoreditch. The poor woman, anxious to see her husband, stepped into a coach with Gunton, but soon found herself in the fields instead of going to Shoreditch. She remonstrated, but in vain; the coach stopped at Cope's mad-house on Bethnal-green: She then declared she would not enter the house, as it was not a publick house, and her husband was not there: Gunton then forced her out of the coach, and dragged her into the house with the most brutal violence. The amiable Mrs. Cope now appeared, called her mad bitch, and ordered her to be shaved, &c. They then proceeded to handcuff and chain her, and treated her with their accustomed severity. During her residence in this infernal mansion, which was from Tuesday to Thursday night, a Mrs. Field (wife of a hackney coachman) brought her water, advised her to patience, and wiped the trickling tear from her cheek. This Mrs. Field, it seems, is likewise in her perfect senses, and has been confined for years. Mr. Justice Wilmut declared that he went to Cope's, where he found Mrs. Mills in a place which he should not again chuse to enter, as the stench of it was sufficient to poison a thousand people. It appears that a Mrs. Ubanck has likewise been a long time confined at Cope's, though in her perfect senses. Sir John Fielding and the rest of the magistrates observed, that the cruelties exercised in private mad-houses exceeded the tortures of the inquisition; and the writer of this account knows, that of all the mad-houses Cope's bears the most infamous character. Mr. Kirby, keeper of Wood-street compter, and another person, appeared to bail Gunton; Cope's infamous agent, Mr. Kirby's bail was accepted, the other refused, and Gunton is to find another bondsmen to take his trial for the assault.—Will no man of rank, spirit and ability, exert himself to procure an act for the inspection and regulation of private mad-houses?

We hear that a celebrated club, not an hundred miles from Pall Mall, who, on the close of the last rebellion, supplied the Pretender for some years with an annuity of five thousand pounds, but who lately topped it on account of his dissipated course of life, gave, on a late letter from him, informing them of his intended marriage and future intentions of economy, agreed to renew the subscription, and have actually sent him over 5000l. with a promise of the like sum annually.

It is expected the Attorney General of a sser kingdom will be called to a very severe account, for making his report in favour of Lord Valentia, by which he was admitted to the House of Lords of that kingdom. What particularly accounts for this predispos-

... given, that the Stage-waggon... John Bolton, that plies from... will begin the 11th of this... at Chester-Town on Monday... going till the Navigation is... Delaware; she will arrive at... about Noon, where a con... by Joseph Tatlow, will take... Goods, and sails immediately... same Day the Waggon will set... and arrive at Chester-Town on... she will go to Jamis Hedge's... have a compleat Boat to take... and sail immediately for An... Annapolis Saturday Morning... to Rock-Hall, where the Wag... Return of the Boat, to take the... to Chester-Town. The New... fail from Philadelphia on Sun... on Monday; she was built... e-boat, has excellent Accom... ers, and as she will be kept... thereby to induce Gentleme... Method of Travelling, as it... far less Trouble and Expence... and we shall do our utmost... ach Passage agreeable to them...

JOHN BOLTON,  
JOSEPH TATLOW,  
JAMES HODGES.

Annapolis, April 14, 1772.  
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