

rod, (in the absence of the secretary) the Earl of Northampton was then called into the royal presence, being preceded by the earl of Carlisle, one of the knights companions of the thistle; Mr. Brodie, principal herald of Scotland, (in place of the gentleman usher of the green rod) carrying the sword of state. At the entrance a low reverence was made; a second about the middle, and, on being advanced up to the sovereign, a third. His lordship being presented by the earl of Carlisle, and kneeling down, the herald drew the sword, and, kneeling, delivered it to the sovereign, who thereupon knighted his lordship; the earl, having kissed his majesty's hand, rose up, and green rod administered the oath to his lordship; then green rod, having received the ensigns of the order, presented the same (kneeling) to the sovereign, upon a velvet cushion, who put the ribbon over the earl's left shoulder, who, kneeling down, had again the honour of kissing his majesty's hand; after this his lordship rose up, and making a low reverence, withdrew in the same manner as he had entered.

The ceremony was performed soon after the seven, in his majesty's closet, several of the great officers of the court being present.

His majesty having been pleased to comply with the request of the king of Sweden, to invest the baron de Nolcken, his Swedish majesty's envoy extraordinary at this court, with the ensigns of the order of the polar star, of which order his Swedish majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate him a knight and commander, the baron had accordingly an audience of his majesty this day, to which he was introduced by the earl of Suffolk, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and, after having made the usual reverence on entering the royal presence, he kneeled down before the king; his majesty then took the sword of state, and performed the ceremony of knighting him therewith; after which his majesty took the ribbon of the order, and invested him with it; this being done, the baron rose up; and his majesty was graciously pleased to congratulate him on this distinguished mark of his sovereign's approbation; the baron then returned his thanks in the most respectful manner to his majesty, and retired, observing the same ceremony as on entering into his majesty's presence.

August 20. It is said that the French have declared war against the Tunisians.

Commodore M'Kenzie is not to have the command in India, as it has been reported. That worthy officer had the promise of the king, but the refusal of Lord Sandwich.

August 20. Letters by the mails received mention, that it is no longer a secret whither the king of Prussia is gone, for that on the 16th instant he set out, accompanied by the prince and prince Frederick of Brunswick, together with major general d'Abbal, his majesty's general Aid de Camp for Silesia. The next morning he was followed by lieutenant general de Buddenbrock, and by the count de Rous, minister of state and of war.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 7.

"By some vessels just arrived in our road from the Black Sea, we have learned the following intelligence, of which they were witnesses. On Sunday the 4th of July last, five Turkish vessels of 24 and 27 guns, on board of one of which was the commanding Basia of the Turkish fleet, together with a Chebec of 24 guns, met with two small Russian vessels, of 14 guns each, commanded by the Sieur Kinsbergh, who had no more than 250 men on board. No sooner had the Turks discovered these two vessels, than they sent a messenger (a Frenchman) to the Russian commander, desiring that he would surrender, as he could not possibly withstand six ships, any one of which was able to beat him. The Russian commanding officer made answer, that surrendering was not his office but fighting, and he was ready to receive them. A battle ensued, and the Russians fired so briskly upon the sails, ropes, and masts, that after four hours engagement the Turks were obliged to sheer off; and the Russians kept themselves ready, expecting another attack; but the Turks did not return, and made use of the opportunity to escape. The Russians lost 40 men, and the Turks are supposed to have lost above 200."

Authentic letters just received from Paris, declare, that the chevalier Grenier, is going out with a small squadron from Brest to the East-Indies, upon a secret expedition.

The above officer is just returned to France from making a voyage into the Indian Seas, in consequence of a proposal he made to the French minister about three years since, the issue of which was, that he discovered a new passage from the Ile of France to the coast of Coromandel and China, which shortened the voyage near 2000 leagues. This important circumstance was a short time since, by order of the French king, laid before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, the members of which, after examining the chevalier's journals, &c. gave as their opinion his discovery would turn out of great utility in the nautical world, as the new route was not only practicable during the latter monsoon, but from October to April, but that it was free from any remarkable danger, even if a large fleet should attempt it.

Letters from Constantinople say, that they are in no dread of a visit from the Russians since their ill success in the two last engagements; when they were obliged to retreat the Danube, with very great loss of brave officers as well as soldiers.

They write from Toulon, that the armaments at that port, which have been discontinued some months, are again ordered to be continued by direction of the superintendants of a marine department, but on what account they are commenced is difficult to determine.

The wheat harvest is remarkably fine about Grayes in Essex, and so forward; that it is expected to be all got in by Sunday evening; if the weather should continue fine.

Saturday morning the finest pieces of roasting beef were sold in Newgate marked at 2s. 3d. the stone, and other meat much cheaper.

August 11. Letters from Lisbon, by the Gibraltar man-of-war, Capt. Rich, who arrived last Friday at Portsmouth, bring an account that the court of Spain have demanded of the court of Portugal a fleet of men of war, which are to consist of ten sail of the line and five frigates, to assist them against the Moors; which demand is to be complied with upon certain conditions, that they pay the officers and sailors their wages, and that as soon as the war is finished with the Barbarians, they send home their ships, and not employ them against any European power.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, July 10.

"The Spaniards still continue fortifying and strengthening every place of theirs in the West-Indies, and America, especially on the Islands of Cuba, and Hispaniola, where new fortifications and works are raising up daily, and several bodies of troops have lately arrived there from old Spain. The Spanish naval force now in the West-Indies, is known to amount to thirty ships of the line, most of them large vessels besides frigates, sloops, &c. In short, the Spaniards seem resolved (if not to act on the offensive part) to be every way in a state of defence."

Lord Chatham, we hear, has had a Prussian nobleman upon a visit to him for some weeks, and it is said they have been travelling about the country together.

It is reported that the late Lord Littleton has left several valuable tracts on different subjects, which it is hoped will be given to the publick when collected together.

Orders are given from the war office for a general muster and return of the militia in every county of this kingdom, and for all vacancies in them to be immediately filled up.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, Aug. 29.

"This morning arrived here, with an express from Jamaica, the Princess Amelia man of war, Sir Thomas Berkeley commander, who immediately set out for London. And the same day arrived the Adriatick, Capt. Max, and the Fox, Capt. Norfian, both transports from Quebec."

By a private letter from St. Anne's in Jamaica we learn, that their sugar crops were never more favourable than this year; that they will load, before the 25th of July, double the number of ships they had ever done before; and that next year there will be opened two additional shipping ports.

Sept. 1. Some very important matters are on the carpet, the affairs of the powers on the continent are coming to a crisis, and it seems as if our court doubted it may be a disagreeable one. All the foreign governors are ordered to their stations, and are preparing to depart, and the ambassador to France is in motion.

It is confidently reported at Paris that the Spaniards have declared to the French court their absolute intentions of assisting the Turks, even in case that court should refuse their concurrence.

We hear that a certain American governor concluded a letter which he lately wrote to one of the secretaries of state with these remarkable words, "I now perceive nothing will re-establish my authority, therefore I beg to be recalled, and that speedily, otherwise I may probably be soon called to another world."

Within this week, we are told, orders have been sent to our ambassadors now resident at all the European courts, to spare no pains or expences to discover every transaction that may be likely to affect Great-Britain, and to send the earliest intelligence of it here.

They write from Lille, that a young lady of immense fortune has just escaped from a convent there with her confessor.

We hear that an additional duty, almost amounting to a prohibition, will be laid on French wines of all kinds imported into this kingdom.

A letter from Turin, dated July 6, says, "On the 25th ult. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a magazine of powder, which the king of Sardinia keeps at Chambery for the use of the publick, took fire; and though it contained but six barrels, the explosion was so great that part of the city walls, and several neighbouring houses, at fifty yards distance, were thrown down, many others were shaken, eighteen persons perished in the ruins, and numbers were very much wounded."

A gentleman who left Dublin on Tuesday evening gives an account of a very great riot that happened there the day before. The Irish manufacturers (connived at by the masters) have for some time past behaved with great insolence to those who wore cloaths of any other than their own manufacture. Ladies have had muslin gowns cut to pieces in the streets. Several gentlemen, with nankeen waistcoats and breeches, have had both cut to pieces, and obliged to go home naked. One day the week before the rioters stopped a post-chaise, and took out a gentleman from between two ladies, and after disrobing him of his nankeen waistcoat and breeches, put him into the chaise again. Such has been the exploits for a week or two past; but that day it was resolved to make a public procession, and figures were dressed up representing Captain Nankeen and Miss Muslin. The figures were carried through the streets of Dublin, attended by a most riotous and insolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace, and the lord mayor at their head met the rioters in Francis Street. Nothing could prevail upon them to disperse, and at last some of them (for great numbers were armed with pistols and cutlasses) fired upon the soldiers. The word was then given, and the soldiers fired and killed seven upon the spot, and wounded twelve others, who are not expected to live. The gentleman from whom we have this intelligence saw the dead car-

ried off. The mob afterwards broke the windows of one of the sheriffs, and a guard of Highlanders were posted at the mayor's house, to prevent the like outrage there.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the three regiments of foot guards, for completing the same to their full establishment, in the room of the old men, who have been lately dismissed from their service.

Two Spanish men of war, and six galleons richly laden, are arrived at Cadiz.

Such has been the emigration from Ireland of late, on account of the great decrease of the linen manufacture, &c. that we are informed, by a gentleman of veracity just arrived from Philadelphia, that in the course of last year there have been landed there, from only two ports in the north of Ireland, no less than 12,000 families.

Sept. 2. The Spaniards know no better method to oppress and harass the rich kingdom of Naples, than by erecting several courts of justice, with a small pension to such as sit at the head of them, so that they are tempted to take bribes, keep causes undecided, encourage law-suits, and do all they can to fleece the people, in order to support their own dignity. They cannot be a better scheme to drain Bengal of the last rupee, than to send among a licentious and luxurious people, a set of wrangling lawyers, who will soon share the wealth of the province with the directors of the India company and their servants.

Our great and wise ministers are at length, it is said, brought to their senses, the warm opposition their measures have met with on the other side of the water, compelling them to acknowledge that they have strained the bow far beyond their original intention.

However the good-natured part of the public may be disposed to wish an accommodation between a royal northern pair, it is asserted by the knowing one, that no such step has ever yet been in contemplation, nor from the nature of things ever can be effected.

It is said, from private dispatches, that the late successful attack of the Turks on a part of the Russian forces, has so abundantly raised their spirits as to bid fair for future victories.

The Czarina, whose pride and ambition is gratified by having herself considered as the sole agitator of the present martial manœuvres on the continent, is nevertheless, we are assured, merely a cat's paw to a certain artful and high-reaching monarch, who has been heard to boast of his talents for fomenting and appeasing national differences at will.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 25.

The English prints, with which we have been favoured by the packet, give an account of the safe arrival of the Annapolis at her moorings the 21st of August. Captain Eden writes his intention of sailing again for this province about the 25th of September, he may be therefore hourly expected should he arrive safe, and the weather keep open, the Annapolis will soon sail again for England, and return here early in the summer.

By the papers of the 1st of September we are informed also, that the Richmond, Captain Love, is arrived safe at Dover, with whom were passengers Col. Sharpe, our late governor, and Mrs. Ogle.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.
LOST, and supposed to be STOLEN.

A LARGE folio book, covered with green vellum, containing part of the inestimable records of the Howson Club—Whoever finds the said record, provided he is not a member, and brings it to Mrs. Howard at the coffee-house, close sealed up, and makes oath before some magistrate that he or she came honestly by it, and that they have neither inspected the contents, nor suffered any other person so to do, shall receive the above reward, or fifty pounds sterling for the book, and all questions asked.

By order of the club,
THE SECRETARY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3W DANIEL DULANY, Junr. administrator.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administrator.
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Anne Arundel county, November 22, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the land adjoined to this gazette, No. 1468, to be sold by Nathaniel Waters on the 27th instant, will not be sold at the time therein mentioned, but put off to a future day, when notice thereof will be given.