

"So far from going to the court of Turin, you are hereby interdicted from going even to the confines of France as at first intended. You are ordered to repair without delay to your Villa, there to remain until my commands are further notified."

In consequence of this injunction de Broglie is now at his seat at a small distance from Versailles.

The French ambassador in Holland is said to be labouring with great assiduity to borrow a large sum of money in his master's name; but according to some private letters, there are little hopes of his succeeding.

*Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Sept. 17.*

The following ceremony was lately performed in the church of Solum, in the bailiffwick of Bralsberg, which deserves the notice of every well-policed state in Europe. There lived in the above village a countryman, named Andre Reugtvéd, who by his knowledge and industry has brought to great perfection the culture of grain, and had the generosity to communicate his method of cultivation to his neighbours. By a benevolence still more uncommon, during the late dearth of provisions, he refused to dispose of what he had in his magazines, though offered a very advanced price, but sold it to his neighbours at only such a profit as to enable him to carry on his business. The king hearing of it, and willing to recompense such disinterestedness, sent to the bailiff of the place a letter written by the hand of prince Frederick, which he ordered to be publicly read; which order the bailiff obeyed; and accordingly the inhabitants being assembled as above on the 18th ult. the letter was read, and the farmer was decorated with a medal, which his majesty farther honoured him with. After this the bailiff made a speech, in which he expatiated on the benevolence of this virtuous citizen, and exhorted his hearers to imitate his example.

However lord Sandwich may be vilified and aspersed in the public papers, and his most trifling faults magnified into mountains of iniquity, to serve the most base and mercenary purposes, the attention and close application he gives to the duties of his office, merit the warmest approbation both from his king and country.

*Extract of a letter from Malaga, Sept. 16.*

We have just received the following advices here by the Maurice, Christopher Drecktorp, master; a Dutch ship belonging to Rotterdam, but last from Tunis, which place she left on the 6th instant. The Moors in Tunis and Tripoli have for many years past been increasing, and always have manifested a particular hatred to the Turkish government: to free themselves from such a restraint, they have often formed parties, and have sometimes broke out into open rebellion; but the number of Janissaries and other soldiers constantly kept there by the Turks, has effectually (till lately) hindered them from becoming any ways formidable. The present bashaw, who is a Turk, has been, during the whole time of his government, a professed enemy to the Moors and native Tunisians, by laying on heavy taxes, and forcing contributions almost above their ability, with many other violent acts of the most cruel and unbounded arbitrary power. Those unhappy people have repeatedly endeavoured, by the most submissive and humble representation of their miseries to the sublime porte, to gain some relief, but in vain; they have, after such solicitations, been treated with an aggravated degree of cruelty: rouzed at last by such usage, they were resolved to do themselves justice, and for that purpose associated themselves privately at the town of Byleuta, where one of the principal ringleaders, Cara Mustapha Ali, aged of the city of Tunis, chiefly resided. Here they laid the plan for the execution of their design, which was to possess themselves of Goletta and Tunis, and entirely extirpate the Turks. To compass this scheme, it was necessary to have a good understanding with some of the soldiers in the castles of Goletta, which was easily obtained by the interest of the aga, Cara Mustapha, and some dissensions amongst them on account of not receiving their pay duly. This point settled, it was agreed four frigates, and a ship of forty guns, which lay in the harbour of Goletta, should attack the castles; and at the same time the malcontent army, which was ready prepared, should march to the attack of the city of Tunis. This plan was well concerted, and had the opposition been unexpected, it would certainly in every respect have been carried into execution. The vessels at Goletta, which were previously prepared for the purpose, made their attack, but met a more obstinate resistance than was expected; however, the castles and the whole island were at last taken; but still they were deceived in their main expectation, which was, that the bashaw would send down a great force from Tunis to defend Goletta; but he was apprized of their intention, and kept all his forces within the city, so that when Cara Mustapha made his attack upon the city, he was repulsed with great loss, and obliged to retire to some forts which he had thrown up near the lake. This repulse gave the inhabitants time to recollect themselves; and though the major part of them would have assisted the malcontents, they were restrained by the Turkish soldiers. Soon after, the bashaw marched out of the city, at the head of about 13,000 men, in order to attack the army of Mustapha, which did not amount to more than 6000 men. They defended themselves for a long time in their forts with much bravery killing above 2000 of the Turks; and at last made a retreat towards Byferta, in spite of all their enemies endeavours, who remained possessed of the forts, but with great loss. The brave defence of Mustapha's army in the forts was in a great measure owing to some European engineers whom he had with him. In the mean time, Goletta, with its castles, remained in the hands of the malcontents, who found means to gain considerably, and held out against all the Turkish force in many repeated attacks. This induced the bashaw to make some proposals for a pa-

cification, as all trade was at a stand. And Goletta being the port to Turin, the malcontents would not suffer any thing to be sent from thence to the city, and seized upon all the galleys, corsairs, &c. which were in the harbour. The proposals made by the bashaw were so highly advantageous, especially as a general pardon was allowed, and Cara Mustapha was to be continued in his office of aga, that they were soon entered upon, and the redelivery of Goletta took place on the day the Dutch ship left Goletta.

A labouring man near Uxbridge brewed a barrel of ale against his wife's groaning, who last week was taken in labour; her female friends were assembled, and the barrel was tapped on the occasion, which they drank so plentifully of in order to keep up their spirits, that when the husband came home at night he found his barrel empty, his gossips drunk, and his wife dead.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the East Indies, to his friend at Edinburgh, dated Patna, March 9, 1773.*

Very few occurrences, which can immediately affect the company's affairs, have happened since I wrote you last; however, there is one which deserves attention; and that is, the growing power of the Mahrattoes, seeming to tend towards a desire of establishing universal dominion and superiority in Asia. Shaw Allam (the great mogul who had, in a manner, lived at Allahabad for many years, under the protection and observation of the English, was about two years ago, influenced by the persuasions and fair promises of a large Mahrattoe army, then not far from Dely, promising that they would, for a certain stipulated sum, undertake to drive his son (then on the throne) from thence, and put him in possession of the crown; and in consequence struck a bargain with the Mahrattoes, who proceeded to his capital, where they performed, in some degree, their promises; however, more with a view of enriching themselves than to serve him; for, till very lately, he was little better than a prisoner, forced to comply with whatever they demanded; and all this time they had him in their army, they were, under the cloak of redressing his grievances, oppressing the inferior princes of the country, by extorting heavy tribute, deposing such as would not comply, and erecting others in their room; and, whatever was obtained by these means, they always kept to themselves, pretending it was all too little for the expense of their army.

Last year they had the boldness, in the king's name, to demand tribute of Sujah Dowlah, and to march their forces towards his frontiers; but, as he was our ally, and it being by no means safe for us to suffer them to come nearer our possession, or to subject him, a part of our army was ordered to join his, and to take the field; which they did, and awed them so effectually, that they never once came near enough to give battle; but towards the beginning of the rains, in the month of June, afraid of being prevented from returning to their own country, by the swelling of the river Ganges, they retreated, and our army came down the country to their cantonment; however the Mahrattoes, unwilling entirely to lose the design of their coming, besieged the capital of the Rchilans, a very warlike people, and in a few months brought them to their terms.

Soon after this, they took the chief of this people into favour and protection, inasmuch as to insist on Shaw Allam's making him his buckthy, or paymaster-general. A compliance with this the grand Mogul absolutely refused, and did all he was able to defend his prerogative and country, but it was to little purpose; for the Mahrattoes soon defeated his army in the field, laid siege to Dely, and took it, and at the same time compelled him to assign over to them the whole province of Allahabad, which, in fact, he had made over to Sujah Dowlah before he went last to Dely. They, however, determined to make the most of their power, and insisted on Sujah's paying the revenue of this province to them; but here meeting with a refusal, they marched a large army, and a brigade of the English army are waiting to intercept them at this very time. Whether they will be bold enough to persist in their demands, and to hazard a battle, is at present very uncertain, though the two armies are not above twenty-five miles distant from each other. For my own part, I wish something decisive may be effected, as their hovering about in the manner they have done for these two years past, has done much injury to the trade of the country in general.

*Cambridge, Oct. 29.* A few days ago three reputable tradesmen at Coventry, made a proposal to continue a drinking match at a public house, till one of their wives should appear to fetch one of them home. They kept it up for three days, when one of the women luckily came in quest of her husband, who by her appearance dissolved the contract, and her husband was brought in to pay the reckoning.

**BOSTON, January 11.**

The price of undated tea, we hear, is in a few days to be fixed at 2s. 10d. per chest, and 3s. 4d. by the retailers, by the single pound. This president it must be said, is much to the honour of the importers of that article. And these two great purposes will be answered—to prevent the other governments throwing it upon us—and the country towns complain that the late high price took its rise from a few monopolisers—be that as it may, such practices will be effectually prevented in future.

**ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 10.**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**

**ENTERED.**

Sloop Lively, Timothy Wadhaw, from New Providence.

Brig Friendly Trader, Edward Weeks, from Cork. Schooner Adventure, Benjamin Jones, from Barbados.

**CLEAR'D,**

Brig Charming Molly, Samuel Waugh, for Belfast. Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, for Rhode Island. Ship Rebecca, Laton Albro, for Cadiz. Ship Dulany, Thomas Jarrold, for Port Mahon.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774. CAPTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the request of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehensions they seemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in small craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unnecessary delays, those whom he may not have an opportunity of seeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inspectors of the different warehouses; and also any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ship, in the latter part of the summer. Insurance is ordered, and shall be inserted in the bills of lading of those who do not desire to the contrary.

His correspondents, in other parts of the province, who are desirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requested to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may send craft. But if it should be convenient for them to send it by their own vessels, or to hire any upon the spot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the usual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ship at Annapolis, where she will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of sales for the last voyage are daily expected.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND SOLD BY WILLIAM AIKMAN,  
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Annapolis.

THE American Register and Calendar for 1774. Likewise, Father Abraham's and Poor Will's Pocket Almanacks for the present Year.

To be sold at W. A.'s shop a few gross of OLD PORT WINE of the best quality, newly imported.

**LAND TO BE SOLD.**

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereas Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two stories high with brick chimneys, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, Feb. 8, 1774.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, PARCEL of healthy indentured servants, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, butchers, and sundry farmers and labourers.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. He has also for sale a quantity of the best new feathers and a few cags of pickled salmon.

It was never designed for man to live alone.

**WANTED,**

A YOUNG WOMAN who is between 15 and 22, who can take care of a single man's linen and otherwise attend him, in case of indisposition, to make tea and occasionally amuse him with a text a text. As a very genteel salary will be given, 'tis expected that the lady will be likely as to person, and cheerful in her temper; such an one will not be offended at this manner of address.

The advertiser is serious and in earnest. He hopes an idle curiosity will not lead any one to be impatient.

A letter directed to D. M. L. to be left at the printing office, will be duly attended to.

The utmost honour and secrecy may be depended on.

**WANTS EMPLOYMENT,**

A YOUNG MAN of good character, an ingenious penman, well versed in arithmetic, is capable of being clerk, writer, &c. has been a teacher, would willingly open a school in any populous neighbourhood in the country. Please to direct a line for N. L. at the printing office, and shall be waited on. Was bred a vintner and understood the bar and cellar business well.