

etter out of his pocket, and holding it in his hand, desired general would order his servants to go out. As soon as y were withdrawn, he advanced to the bed-side, and told general that he was sorry to be the messenger of ill news, but he had a letter de cachet, and orders to secure his person general was very much surprized; and M. Uliat endeavoured to comfort him; told him he supposed it was occasioned by misrepresentations; that every man had his enemies, and in a little time he would justify himself; but for the present, he must take the liberty of seizing these, and thereupon hold of his sword and a case of pistols, desiring him to dress self, and to give orders for admitting some of his people. general went half naked to the window, and made a sign for their admission; but they were hardly in the house, they discover'd themselves to be no officers of justice, by the hold of every thing near them, particularly some pieces of silver that were loose upon the table. M. Uliat was then ordered to change his conduct, and clapping one of the general's pistols to his breast, order'd him to come away as he was, without speaking a word. His conduct and courage on this occasion have gained the young partizan great applause.

The following surprizing case is supposed worthy the observation of the public, and may be a caution to all women how they put pins in their mouths. Mary Wye, a young woman of 20 years of age, living at Mr. Dainty's, a baker near Clement's church in the Strand, having put a large pin into her mouth, accidentally swallowed it, in May, 1745; and afterwards having lost a great deal of blood, and being in great danger of her life, was patient for two months at the infirmary of St. James's, where she was vomited and blooded often; and appeared that the pin was about the middle of her ribs, but part being black, and in great pain. But being for some time pretty free from pain, she returned to her service at Mr. Dainty's, and lived there about two years; and about the end of August last, she went to live at Mr. Acourt's in Wild-court, on the 7th instant, being in great pain in her breast, a draw-plaster was applied, and there being a little opening in the right part of her right breast, the pin was discovered, which was drawn out, but without a head. This gave her a great deal of ease, but the plaster being still applied, about 24 hours after the head, with almost half an inch of the pin, was drawn out. The pin was, all together, near an inch and a half in length.

October 29. There is advyce that a Spanish ship of 200 Tons, laden with Timber from Corunna, is taken in her Passage by the English.

It is heard that the Prize-Money of every Fore-mast Man in the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Hawke, who were in the late engagement with the French, will amount to 60 l.

There is an account from Paris, that the Court had received a letter, that admiral Byng, commander of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, had lately taken several French ships, and with Provisions bound to Nice.

October 31. The last accounts from Genoa say, that the Inhabitants of that city are indefatigable in their Endeavours to get that Capital from any Insults, by erecting several regular Batteries at Tecla, on the Diamond Mountain, at Castellaro, at S. Maria, and at Bolzinetto, which will require garrisons, amounting in the whole to between seven and eight thousand men; and the support of which certain Funds are to be assigned, but at the Expence of the Fortifications are defrayed chiefly of the Fines of such of the Nobility, as have deserted their Country since the Troubles began.

By several private letters from Amsterdam agree, that they look upon a Rupture with France as a Thing inevitable, and begin to take Precautions accordingly, which is chiefly owing to an account they have received from Paris, of a Message lately delivered to the Secretary of the Embassy, left there at the desire of Mr. Van Hoey, importing that he need not lose his time in drawing or presenting Memorials, relating to Dutch Affairs, taken by French men of war, or Privateers, since no redress will be taken of them, till the Free Mason, lately taken by admiral Schryver, is released, and satisfaction given to the Dutch upon that Head. Several stout Privateers are fitting out, as well as in most of the Ports of Zealand, that they may be ready to cruize on the French coasts as soon as things come to a rupture between the two Nations. It is added that there are upwards of three score of these Vessels ready to put to Sea.

Our Letters from the Hague bring a confirmation of sending Onno Zwier-Van Haren deputy from the Province to

Friesland to the Council of State, in Quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses, to the laudable Cantons of Switzerland, in order to negotiate a very considerable Levy of Troops, with this additional Circumstance, that he was to set out on the first of November. These Letters also add, that the Count de Wartenstein, who has been so successful in procuring two Regiments from the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, will be sent with the like Commission to several other German Courts; and that it is hoped he will be able to hire amongst them, eight or ten Regiments of Infantry, exclusive of those that are to be furnished by the Elector of Cologne, as Bishop of Munster, whose Conduct in this Respect, has given such Offence at Versailles; that the French Minister at his Court has been ordered to withdraw, and to return Home. It is from these Circumstances apparent, that the Dutch are using all Methods possible to be in a Condition to repel Force by Force, or to declare War against France, if it should be found necessary in the Spring.

### A N N A P O L I S.

We hear from Kent County, that the Worshipful Magistrates of that County, and the Grand Jury, at their last County Court, unanimously signed a Petition, to be presented at the next Meeting of the General Assembly, praying a Revisal of the Laws of this Province: Which is a Thing acknowledg'd by every Body to be much wanted.

Mr. GREEN, *March 18, 1749-8.*  
 IF you'll give this a Place in your Gazette, it may be introductory to setting People right, in a Matter wherein, at present, the Generality may be mistaken; and which Mistake, I believe, is a great Hindrance to the Circulation of our Currency.

It is the conceived Notion, that after the Expiration of the first fifteen Years of our Bills of Credit, to wit, next September, whoever shall then be possessed of any Sum in the said Bills of Credit, may, on applying to the Commissioners, have Bills of Exchange for one third Part of the Amount of such Sum, at thirty-three and one third of a Pound Exchange in the hundred; and that the said Commissioners are, by the Act emitting the said Bills of Credit, obliged and directed to sign and give such Bills of Exchange, at the Time and Exchange aforesaid.

If this be, not the Case, and that the said Commissioners have no such Power, those who hoard or keep up their Money with such Expectations, do but deceive themselves; and such Mistake tends manifestly to the Prejudice of Trade and Business, inasmuch as that in the Circulation of Money, or whatever passes for such, consists it's Usefulness to Society in general.

The Commissioners are impowered, after the Expiration aforesaid, and in a Time by the Act limited, to sign and deliver to any Person or Persons, who shall bring any Sum in the said Bills of Credit, The full Third Part of the Value in Bills of Exchange.

Now the Question is, Whether the Value of such third Part shall be the Exchange aforesaid, generally furnished; or the Exchange current in the Country? Or, Whether the Commissioners are impower'd to determine the Point? Which I refer to the Learned: And am,

Your humble Servant,

A. B.

To the Author of a LETTER, signed, A NATIVE OF MARLBOROUGH.

### S I R,

YOUR long Letter is just come to Hand; but I know not by whom, or from whence. Your request to have it publish'd in this Day's Gazette, cannot possibly be comply'd with: However, as I take it to come from a Gentleman of Honour, I shall venture to publish it Tomorrow, by way of Supplement, and distribute it at Marlborough the same Day, not doubting but you will find a Way to make me ample Amends for my Trouble and Expence in doing it. In these party Disputes, I declare myself an impartial Printer, and am always ready (for certain Considerations, which I am sure you can guess) to publish for Writers on each Side the Question, with equal Justice, Candour, and Secrecy; which you and the Freeholder, may surely depend on. I am, Sir, (in my way of Business, and) with a great deal of Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

THE PRINTER.