

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1748.

N A P L E S, January 30.

THE king has granted liberty for 200,000 tumoils of corn's being exported out of this kingdom, 100,000 whereof to the French, and the other to the allied army in the state of Genoa.

Stockholm, Feb. 9. As for the men of war and frigates, built in the ports of this kingdom for the service of France, the government has no hand in it. The contract is only between that court and some subjects of this kingdom, who are to take their measures as well as they can to that kingdom, the government not pretending to be answerable for, or to take any cognizance of, any misfortune those ships may meet with in their passage to France.

Madrid, Feb. 20. The king has charged his minister at the future conferences of peace to declare, that his majesty would be willing to grant the English nation certain advantages in relation to its navigation and commerce to the West Indies, if the British court would determine to restore the island of Minorca.

Leghorn, Feb. 21. The master of a ship from Marseilles reports, that 4 French men of war are sailed from Toulon, but whither they are bound is not known; and that orders are come to Marseilles to fit out 12 galleys, to be ready to sail some time next month.

Leghorn, Feb. 29. The affair of Corsica begins to become a serious one; the malecontents, with the reinforcements they received from the king of Sardinia, having again blocked up the town of Bastia by land, and threaten to commence the siege, as soon as the English are within reach of blocking it up by sea: However, we ought not to believe them to be in a condition of putting their threats in practice, as the Genoese, far from sending troops into Corsica to stop the incurious of the malecontents, are enlisting soldiers there to compleat the régiments which they have in Terra Firma.

Cologne, March 12. The king of England has wrote to several of the princes of the empire, to ask a passage for the Russian troops.

Vienna, March 12. Yesterday baron Kettler, who has been appointed by our court to go and meet the Russian troops, and conduct them thro' the hereditary countries, set out with a courier to receive them on the frontiers of Upper Silesia. It is reported that their majesties will go to Olmutz to see these troops when they arrive.

Aix la Chapelle, March 18. My lord Sandwich, minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, arrived here last Sunday at ten o'clock at night; he had an Escorte of Austrians and Palatines. Count de Chavannes, Minister Plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia, arrived half an hour after him, but without any Escorte. Count Kaunits, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, arrived here on Monday in the afternoon, having sent his Escorte back when he came within a league of the town. Immediately after his arrival, four gentlemen belonging to the count St. Severin, minister plenipotentiary of France, arrived also, and the count expedited every hour.

Paris, March 18. We continue to proceed against Mr. Bourdenave with great dispatch, and besides the commissioners, he king has named Mr. Villeneuve, master of requests, to regulate the proceeding. We are assured that many of the Financiers will be called, and besides the complaints of the inhabitants of the isle of Bourbon against the state prisoner, there will be one on the part of the intendant or governor. People will also have it, that the king has even consigned 50,000 livres for his ransom, in case England should reclaim him.

Bristol, March 5. The melancholly account is arrived, that the Lizzard sloop of war is left near the rocks of Scilly, and all the crew perish'd.

L O N D O N,

Dec. 23. The university of Oxford has presented the Rev. Dr. Miller of Braintree in New-England, with the degree of doctor in divinity.

On the 14th of October there was an *Auto de Fe*, or *Act of Faith*, at Lisbon, in which 26 men, and 22 women, did penance. Of the men, five had taken second wives during the lives of the former; three others, one of whom was a priest, had committed other crimes, and 18 were what they called *new christians*, two of whom were condemned to be strangled, and then burnt. Twenty of the women were new christians, and two had been convicted of sacrilegious superstitions. His Portuguese majesty, notwithstanding his indisposition, staid in the city to see the ceremony performed.

Our private letters by the last mail from Hamburg, bring the following particulars: Mr. Dickens, his Britannick majesty's minister at Stockholm, has made a brisk declaration in regard to the Swedish ships carrying contraband goods to the ports of France, viz, that they shall be confiscated for the future, without having complaints about them. There were nine Russian, Swedish, and Dutch ships, lost in the late storm, on the coasts of the island of Gothland. Among mischiefs done thereby in the neighbourhood of Hambourg, the following accident is not a little extraordinary. The wind drove the sails of a mill on the Reyierstieg with such excessive rapidity, that at length the mill took fire, and the flames spreading to the next adjacent houses, burnt a small village in the neighbourhood in an instant.

One hundred thousand quarters of wheat are entered in the custom-house for exportation; which has raised the price of that commodity five shillings a load.—*To the great joy of the poor farmers, whom some of their worthy countrymen would to have depriv'd of this providential benefit, which I doubt not they will remember on all proper occasions.*

Letters from Paris speak of the mutiny that happen'd at Thoulousé lately, as a thing of a very dangerous consequence. It is said to have been occasion'd by the bakers shutting their shops, declaring they were not able to sell bread at a settled price, tho' that was very high, and that in a very small time it would be out of their power to make bread at all, as not knowing where to purchase corn at any price. The violence of the people was very great, so that an insurrection in town and country was feared; but very luckily for the magistrates, an express arrived at that very juncture, with an account that *twenty five* vessels laden with corn, were actually arrived in the river of Bourdeaux; which being made known, the populace dispersed. The first president of the parliament took great pains upon this occasion, and made a fine speech from his balcony, exhorting the people to return home, and not exceed the bounds of their duty. But before he had done, a note was handed to him, in which were these words, *The belly has no ears, hunger has no loyalty, and baranguers are to no purpose*; upon which he retired in some confusion.

London, Feb. 16. We are well assured that the following is matter of fact, and attended with circumstances more shocking than what are here related.

Frisson, Feb. 5. On wednesday last William Eccleston and Elizabeth his wife, living near Wood Plumpton, were committed to the house of correction (by Rigby Molineux, Esq;) for inveigling two young women into her house, and confining them in a room, where they were kept to spinning of candle-wick, and so severely talked, that they were kept almost incessantly to work, cooped up in that obscure place, without knowing when Sunday came; and if their daily task was not performed they were severely whipt; and the usual balm to heal their wounds were pitch plaisters; there was one taken off the back of one of these misfortunates, since they were taken care of, a quarter of a yard square.

Their common dyet was bran and water, and some times a potatoe. One of these poor misfortunate creatures had been in this miserable confinement eight years, the other not so long; when they were brought out, the sight was, perhaps, the most shocking ever seen; and astonished every body that saw them; they were wore to perfect skeletons, with long hair grown over them like down, and were not able to walk alone.