

T H E

No. 292.

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 28, 1750.

P A R I S, July 13.

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 AST Saturday a woman who practised the infernal trade of inveigling young women, in order to get them debauch'd, was led through the markets of this city on an ass, with her face towards the tail, and an inscription on her breast and back in these words, *notorius Bacvd.* At St. Michael's Gate she was mark'd with a notation on the right shoulder, and banish'd for five years.

Last Saturday was published, a declaration of the king, register'd in parliament, enjoining all the clergy, who hold benefices, to deliver to the government, in six months at farthest, a true account of the produce or revenue of the said benefices.

Peterbourg, August 8. The court has received advice, that all the ships belonging to the Imperial navy have sailed from their respective ports, and are actually cruising in the Baltic, at some distance from the coasts. — This fleet is one of the most numerous and best equip'd that ever put to sea. It is reckon'd it will return into harbour towards the end of next month.

At Sirkes in Lorrain, on the 5th of July, a little rivulet that runs through that town into the Moselle, rose in less than an hour, 22 feet, carried away above 30 houses, damaged 27 others, and drowned 20 people; supposed to be occasioned by a water spout, or the eruption of water from the adjacent mountains.

Extract of a letter from Bresl, August 12. N. S.

We reckon, that the Squadron which lately sailed from this port under the command of M. Macnamara, is actually at Lisbon; but we cannot tell whether it will proceed from thence to the Mediterranean, and call at the principal ports there, or whether it will steer for the West Indies, as many people are of opinion. What makes us incline to think it is bound to America, is the quantity of provisions, and warlike stores on board, which are supposed to be destined to fill the magazines of Louisburg, and the forts in Canada.

There are still in the road of this harbour, as also at Rochefort, several men of war and frigates ready to put to sea whenever the court thinks proper; several more are on the stocks, and they are finishing them in all haste. The *Opiniatre*, of 64 guns, will be launched in a few days: The *Formidable* is also in great forwardness, but will not be launched till next year. We are actually building a galley, whose length is to be 123 feet, with 48 oars, with five or six slaves to an oar. This galley will be mann'd with a good number of soldiers.

Paris, August 29. The count de Gallissoniere, who is commandant of the Squadron of the naval forces, and the sieur de Sillhouette, who is master of the requests, belonging to the *Hôtel du Roi*, and chancellor of the duke of Orleans, commissaries of his majesty, with the English commissaries, for the adjustment of the contest and debates in regard to the prizes made at sea, during the last war, and likewise with respect to the possessions of both nations in America, were introduced on the 19th instant by the marquis de Puyfieux; and the sieurs de Shirley and Mülmay, commissaries, in behalf of his Britannic majesty, being just arriv'd at Paris, the conferences began forthwith.

Bordeaux, August 29. A young woman of this city, very beautiful and agreeable in conversation, being kept by a banker, who supping with her declared his intention of altering his course of life, she took up a case knife, and stabb'd herself to the heart. She was the next day, by the laws of this city, dragg'd through all the streets, and afterwards hung up by the feet naked.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER, August 25, 1750.

Algiers, July 29. The 10th instant, Commodore Keppel arrived in our bay with four English men of war; but on account of some indisposition did not come on shore 'till the 15th, which he did with a numerous retinue; among them were several of the officers of the garrison of Port Mahon. The castles saluted him with 21 guns, in consideration of his quality as minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic majesty; — which compliment was returned by firing the same number of guns from the flag ship. — In the afternoon, Mr. Keppel and Mr. Stanvord, the British consul, who is likewise veiled with the character of minister Plenipotentiary, repaired with a great number of attendants, to an audience of the Dey, communicated to him their full powers, and delivered him a letter from the king their master, which was received in a very respectful manner. But as in this country a quarrel may be pick'd about trifles, two difficulties were started; the first, because Mr. Stanvord came to the audience with his sword by his side, a distinction which the Dey pretended was due only to Mr. Keppel; the other difficulty was about the hour that the Plenipotentiaries came to the audience: This was in the afternoon, at the hour when such as repair to the Dey, are admitted into the apartments of the kitchens, and allowed to sit down. The Dey took occasion from this, and Mr. Stanvord's wearing his sword at the audience, to send word the next day to the Plenipotentiaries, that for the future, when they had any thing to lay before him, they must come to the ordinary audience. Upon which it is to be observed, that this audience begins at break of day, and ends at half an hour past nine in the morning during which hours, the Dey smoking a long pipe, sits every day at his gate, at the upper end of a spacious court, on a stone bench, covered with a carpet, and over this a lion's skin: And this is all the pomp of his majesty the king of Algiers, who there decides all affairs, and hears all that come, not excepting the slaves. All the while he sits at his gate, the four great scribes, or ministers of state, sit by him; and, he is also attended by several other officers and an interpreter. Mr. Keppel absolutely refused to come to the common audience; and Mr. Stanvord peremptorily insisted that his quality of minister Plenipotentiary gave him a sufficient right to wear a sword in the presence of the Dey: So that his Algerine majesty thought fit to wrangle no more about these two points. However, neither of the Plenipotentiaries have yet been able to settle any one article of their commission, the Dey not chusing to conclude any thing till the return of the ambassador, he sent to England.

Most of the consuls here have visited Mr. Keppel; but M. Lemarie, the French consul, has positively excused himself; alleging, that he knew the commodore pretended to the title of excellency, which it was not in his power to give him, because the French commodores claim no distinction.

The following Extract; (from a Letter dated Barbadoes, July 12, 1750), written by a Person of undoubted Veracity, to a Gentleman of great Credit in the City of London, contains the most alarming Particulars.

There was some bustle about the islands, Tobago, Dominico, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. The French have such numbers on these islands, and so many settlements, that it would require an army of some thousands, to get possession of the weakest of them. Tobago was said to be evacuated; and 'tis certain that some soldiers, and people, did leave the island; but 'twas told, in a month after, by those who trade there for turtle, wood, &c. That there were as many French upon Tobago as ever: But as to St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominico; these are already fine islands; have governors, large towns,