

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY,

AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

W E Z E L , May 2.

A CAMP will soon be formed near this town, consisting of 50,000 men, and the king is expected there. It is also said, that considerable magazines are to be established in this neighbourhood. The levies go on successfully, in his majesty's dominions. In general, every thing seems in a ferment, as was the case before, when important affairs were in agitation. We also learn, that 12,000 of the Elector Palatine's troops are to be assembled, at the same time, near Duffeldorff.

LONDON, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated April 20.

THE chevalier Stuart has very frequent conferences with our government, and we hear he is to stay at Florence till the new pontifical sovereign notifies to him (in the capacity of king of Great Britain) his accession to the holy see; after which the chevalier will make a publick entry into the city of Rome, in that capacity.

"If we may credit an universal report, the fleet which is fitting out at the different ports of Spain is absolutely ordered to renew and protect the Spanish trade with the British colonies of North America, and to act against the English men of war in protecting those colonies on the Newfoundland fishery."

On Thursday last the wife of Mr. Samuel Lefuze, peruke-maker, in Portland street, Cavendish square, was delivered of two sons and a daughter, who, with the mother, are likely to live. What makes this case more remarkable is, the mother being in the 54th year of her age, and the 30th of her marriage, and never before had a child.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the tower, in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

May 10. Advice is received that a Spanish man of war of 80 guns, which was cruising in the gut of Gibraltar, in a company with two frigates, by some unknown accident took fire, when the flames were so rapid that the ship was soon consumed, and upwards of 700 persons who were on board perished. The frigates could not give them any assistance, it blowing a gale of wind; and the sea running so high, they could not hoist out their boats.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 3.

"All the accounts we receive from the provinces are very melancholy; a scarcity of corn prevails through them all, and the price rises daily. They call on the authority of the king to oblige the rich, and the dealers in that article, to bring it to market; but as his majesty can only be informed of what his ministers choose to let him know, and as the people have received no answers to their complaints, a general insurrection is ex-

pected every moment. Beggars increase amazingly, and do not require money, but bread. All the fine projects which were intended to remedy the monopoly of that article are at once laid aside.

"The king begins to love his pleasure, inasmuch that it is feared his youth will be passed in diversions, whilst his subjects fall victims to the despotism of his ministers."

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, April 27.

"The last ships which arrived here from Ireland inform us, that the transports which sailed a few days ago from Corke, for America, are put back through stress of weather, and that several of the horses are killed.

"Friday last an express arrived here from the Isle of Man from governor Hope, for major Dawson at Carlisle, the governor having received orders to join his regiment at Corke in order to embark for America, and the major is to succeed in the government of that island."

Sunday last the wife of a gentleman of fortune, at the west end of the town, poisoned herself, which as soon as she had done she relented, and acquainted her friends, who immediately sent for relief, but unfortunately without any manner of effect, for she died yesterday morning in great agonies. She owned that she committed the rash action in a fit of jealousy.

May 12. Lord Camden, we hear, has given notice to the House of Lords, that he will, on Wednesday next, make a motion respecting the province of Quebec. The said motion, it is thought, will relate to a petition his Lordship means to present that day from the British subjects settled in that province, relative to the late act passed for regulating and establishing the government of Quebec.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Burke gave notice of a motion relative to America on Tuesday next, and required that the members should be summoned to attend. It is to be founded on a petition from the inhabitants of New York. at the same time, Sir George Saville gave notice that he should present a petition on the same day, from the settlers at Quebec, against the act of the last session of the last Parliament for regulating the government of the province.

More regiments are talked of to be sent directly to America, to speak in the language of the court, "to do the business effectually." It was the principle Mr. Pitt adopted when he came into administration the beginning of last war, of sending out a large force at once, in contradiction to the former minister's method of sending out only two regiments at a time, which Mr. Pitt ridiculed by comparing it to the custom of Dolly's chop-house, "sending up stakes hot and hot."

It is worth of observation, that in all the king's speeches about 15 years ago, and before that time, there was always a retrospective compliment paid to the revolu-

tion, as well as a recognition of the rights and privileges which the monarch enjoyed under that auspicious era. Now that period is as much forgot in the king's speeches as if it never existed, and seems to be only remembered by hirelings and pensioners, for the purposes of obliquity and defamation.

By a gentleman just arrived from Cadiz we are informed, that whatever may be the secret designs of the Spaniards, he will not pretend to decide positively upon; but that since the reign of Philip II. they never had, in times of peace, such a naval armament as they have at present, nor was the kingdom in general ever in a better state of affairs.

On Monday admiral Duff will hoist his broad pennant on board his majesty's ship Romney, now in Long Reach, to sail for his government at Newfoundland. The fleet for that station is to be augmented to eight sail, exclusive of sloops, and other vessels to be employed in the service.

May 15. It was whispered on Saturday evening, and yesterday, that the parliament will be broke up sooner than was generally imagined, for the purpose of preventing some motions being made which were talked of last week, and are by no means relished at the west end of the town.

Sir George Saville hath been presented with a strong and spirited memorial from the people of Quebec and St. Lawrence, to present to parliament in their behalf, and in that of their injured brethren of more southern America; another, of the same tenour, has been remitted also to Mr. Burke, from New York.

A gentleman at a coffee-house not far from Charing Cross, on Saturday evening, and who it was known has some knowledge and connexion with the principals in administration, declared, that a message had been sent from hence about a fortnight ago, by proper authority, to the court of Spain, importing, that if they presumed to concern themselves about our disputes with America, or to assist those misled people in their rebellion, they may depend upon it that England will never rest while Spain has a ship of war left.

The above gentleman at the same time offered to give the sum of 1000l. to any one present, to be paid the sum of 100l. for every Spanish ship of 50 guns and upwards which shall be taken or destroyed by the English in the space of 18 months.

An embargo is reported to be now laid on the English vessels in all the ports of Spain.

The reason that so much indignity is offered to the English flag, in all the Spanish ports, arises from the agreement made by the court of London to Spain, when the latter gave up their pretensions to Falkland's isles; which was, that no English ships of war should take up any salutes in the ports of Spain, but those immediately of their own