

May 29, 1745.

THE

Nº. 7.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.*

FRIDAY, June 7, 1745.

*To the Publisher of the Maryland GAZETTE.*

SIR,

I HAVE often thought, that there is no Kind of Learning or Study which is more worthy our Application, or proves more instructive and entertaining to the Student, than that of History. Besides the Addition it makes to our Knowledge, it has also a Tendency, if we have any Regard for honest Fame and Reputation, to inspire us with a noble Esteem of Virtue, and a just Contempt of Vice; hence naturally will arise an Ambition to imitate the first, and shun the latter. This will particularly hold true in high Characters, who, by their station and Sphere of Action, ingross the greatest Part of History to themselves: The Conduct and Behaviour of their Ancestors is here justly delineated, and exposed to their View, be it good or bad: If a noble Set of Actions shine conspicuous in the Characters of their immediate Predecessors, these must animate them to behave worthy of their Origin, that they may not prove degenerate Branches of so excellent a Stock. For the higher the Station of the Person, the more conspicuous are his Virtues and Vices; the Luitre of a *Star* or *Coronet* is so far from concealing a wicked, mean, or servile Part, that it places it in the clearest and most open Point of View. The most profligate Wretch in Being, will tacitly admire a great and virtuous Character; and even the Villain, who sees his Villainy detected, and pictured out in History, cannot forbear condemning, in the Portraiture, his own base Actions and Conduct: The Love of *Good Fame*, so natural to Mankind, will make such a Person desire, at least, to reform his Life, if he has any Sparks of Virtue left in him; whatever specious Arguments he may use to persuade himself, *That it is nothing to him what Men say or write of him, after he is dead, and beyond the Reach of Malice and Envy.*

HISTORY answers these two Purposes of Instruction and Amusement, as it displays an agreeable, and almost infinite, Variety of Incidents; describes the various Changes and Vicissitudes of Fortune, with the causes from which they flow; and exhibits the several Characters and Scenes of human Life. It is, in short, a great Step, by which we may attain to a competent Knowledge of Mankind; a Knowledge so necessary and useful in Life, that all Science and Learning without it, appears pedantic, insignificant, and vain.

IN History we are presented with a View of most of those parallel Circumstances, in which we can possibly be engaged; and as it exhibits Patterns for our Imitation, so it delivers Di-

rections for our Conduct. Probably a Man is more or less fond of Historical Reading, according to the Degrees of Virtue or Vice he possesses. It is most certain, that a Villain can never be pleased to see himself upbraided, and put to the Blush, in every Page; every Sketch of his own deformed Character, in the Person of another, such as he, must give an Alarm to his Conscience, and excite monstrous Ideas of his own Baseness and Depravity. On the contrary, what a noble and rational Feast must it be to a good Man, to find himself classed with the Friends of *Liberty, Honour, and Truth!* Can he, without Emotion and Transport, regard those antient *Heroes*, who sought all Opportunities to promote the public Good, whose whole Life was a Train of great and benevolent Actions, and whose generous and noble Sentiments made them even give up their Lives for their Country? Who can hear of *Codrus* making a voluntary Sacrifice of himself, without Wonder and Surprise? Can the *Decii*, those hereditary Deliverers of their Country, be sufficiently admired? Is not the Character of *Timoleon* an admirable and engaging Picture? Is not the Life and glorious Actions of the undaunted *Leonidas*, an unparallel'd Instance of public Virtue? How little, when compared with these, appear the Characters of a *Cataline* and *Cæsar*, basely endeavouring to satisfy their boundless and wicked Ambition, by infringing and destroying the *Liberties* of a *free People*? How surprizing then is it to find so many following the same Course of Villainy, which has ruined Thousands before them? Since we must approve a good Character or Action, is it not much more natural to act upon that Character, or that Set of Actions; than to be guilty of what we condemn in others?

I IMAGINE that if young People were put upon a right Method of reading History, it might be of singular Advantage to them, in the Conduct of their future Actions: The Knowledge of History does not at all consist in charging one's Memory with a Rabble of *Æras, Names, and Events*; a young Man who hears himself applauded for these, and can by the Force of Memory, bear a share in the Historical Part of any Conversation, may possibly think himself an able and expert Historian: But to know History truly, is to know Mankind, which is indeed the Subject-Matter of it; it is to study the *Motives, Opinions, and Passions of Mankind*; and carefully to observe how they operate upon their various Tempers and Dispositions; and to draw useful and instructive Conclusions from these Observations. Young and tender Minds should be taught to fall in Love with amiable Characters, and habitually trained to act a parallel Part themselves, if ever they shall happen to be placed in the same Circumstances. This alone renders History instructing and diverting at the same Time.

FROM

From these Observations I may reasonably conclude, that there can be no Set of Writers more useful or beneficial to the Public, than impartial and accurate Historians; Impartial, I say, because the Poison of Partiality, or Party-Spleen and Rage, has very much contributed to sully and pollute History, and obscure the Truth with Clouds of Error, and Misrepresentation of Facts. Truth, Candour, and Reason, should always be in the Eye of an Historian; and conducted by these Guides, his Writings will be valuable and permanent: Such Writings tend to inspire us with generous Sentiments, worthy of our happy Constitution; and instill into us Principles, which will on every proper Occasion discover themselves in Defence of it; and enable us to secure our valuable Liberties and Privileges.

MAY it ever be our Fate, long to understand the true Use of History, and learn to put in Practice, on every proper Occasion, what useful Reflexions may be gathered, from so many and rational a Study. I am, with Regard,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

PHIL—ELEUTHERUS.



AMBERG (in Bavaria), January 29.

**T**HIS City having been abandoned on the 26th Instant before Day break, by the French and Bavarian Garrisons; the whole upper Palatinate is now clear of Enemies, and in Possession of the Austrian Troops.

Hague, Feb. 15, O. S. M. de Dieu has at last received his Instructions, and is going to set out for Petersburg: The principal Point of the Commission he is to execute there, is to join with the British, Austrian, and Saxon Ministers, in the Invitation that is to be given to the Empress, to accede to the Treaty of Warfaw of the 28th of December; and to put the finishing Hand to the Treaty that has been so long on the Tapis, for furnishing a Body of Russian Troops to the Queen of Hungary and her Allies, to be employed wherever they shall think fit, in Consideration of a yearly Subsidy, which is rated at 100000 *l.* Sterling for every 10000 Men; one 4th of which is to be Cavalry. It is reported here, that the Lord Tyrawley, the British Ambassador in Russia, has lately writ, that every Thing was ready for the Conclusion of the Treaty: And they add, that the King of Prussia was so alarmed at the first Advice he received of it, that he immediately dispatched Orders to the Prince Anhalt-Deisau, to detach 17 Regiments of Foot from his Army, and march them directly into Prussia, whither some other Troops are likewise commanded to repair, in order to secure that Part of his Dominions from any Enterprizes the Russians might form against it. We shall soon get further Lights into these Facts, the Truth of which many People call in Question; because it does not seem credible, that the King of Prussia would have ventured to assert, in his Rescripts to his Ministers at foreign Courts, that he was very sure of the Empress of Russia's Dispositions in his Favour; and could even depend upon her Assistance in case of Need; had not such Assurances really been given him. As for the rest, it is still affirmed here, that their High Mightinesses are willing to employ their good Offices, for bringing the Treaty in Question to bear; and even to become contracting Parties in it, but without any way contributing towards the Subsidy that was to be stipulated.

Munich, Feb. 18, O. S. The Austrian Troops along the Inn, are making Motions, which indicate that they are bent upon some Enterprize. The Bavarian and Hessian Troops that are quarter'd near that River, are preparing on their Side to guard against a Surprize. The Elector of Bavaria has resolved to come into no Measures that may be prejudicial to his Allies.

LONDON, February 7.

On Wednesday last Dr. Lisle, of Magdalen College in Oxford, was chosen Public Orator of that University.

Feb. 14. By Letters from Vienna we learn, that Count Ka-nigfegg is set out to take upon him the Command of the Allied Army in Flanders, to supply the Defect of the English; and that several Cabinet Counsellors have Orders to set out from thence, for the same Purpose.

Thursday, Orders were sent to Chatham, from the Lords of the Admiralty, for the immediate repairing the Princess Anne's, a 60 Gun Ship, for Channel-Service.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford is thought to be much better, and drinks Ale's Milk.

On Thursday the Right Honourable Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham, was married to Miss Bickford, a beautiful young Lady with a considerable Fortune.

Feb. 23. The William and Mary and Carolina Yachts are ordered to be got ready forthwith, in order to carry over his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to Flanders.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart; the Lord Bury, Son to the Earl of Albemarle; the Hon. Captain York, Son to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor; and Mr. Poyntz; are appointed Aid-de-Camps to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

And the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore is to have the Command in Flanders, under his Royal Highness.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. William Fielding, of the Pearl Man of War, to be Commander of the St. George of 90 Guns, now at Portsmouth.

We hear that Orders are issued, that no Persons of any Distinction whatever, be permitted to pay any Visit to M. Bellisle, or his Brother, during their Confinement at Windsor-Castle, without Leave first obtained.

It is remarkable, and occasions Speculations, that the very Day Marshal Bellisle arrived at Windsor-Castle, the whole Garrison kept a General Fast.

The Plate of Silver, and the Image, found some Time since at Barkway in Hertfordshire, (as mentioned in one of our former Papers), were carried to John Jennings, Esq; Lord of the Manor; who sent them to the Royal Society, by whom they have been examined; and are allowed to be the most ancient and greatest Curiosities, that have been found for many Ages.

The University of Oxford have purchased a most valuable Egyptian Antiquity, being a Porphyry Bath, of Dr. Perry, who not long since brought it from Egypt with other Curiosities.

Last Thursday the Rev. Mr. John Nixon, A. M. Rector of Towcester in Northamptonshire, a most judicious and skilful Antiquary, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Feb. 26. As we are assured that the approaching Campaign will be made entirely upon a British System, it is expected that the Siege of Dunkirk will be undertaken very early.

On Monday some Workmen began to alter Cavendish-Square, pursuant to the Orders of his Grace the Duke of Chandos.

EPICRAM, on the Earl of O—d's Recovery.

**W**HILE O—d lay ill, and himself thought a-dying;  
While his Children stood by, and his Brother a-crying;  
While the Torture acute broke all Patience and Rest;  
While Pangs still acuter corroded his Breast;  
The Judges Infernal summon'd Death to appear,  
And bade him a While the fell Statesman to spare:  
The Reason they gave to the Monarch so wan,  
We beg leave to record for the Service of Man:  
'Tis little agreed with their Justice, they said,  
'That a Man of his Guilt should die in his Bed.'

On



College in Oxford,

n, that Count Ke-  
mand of the Allied  
English; and that  
t out from thence,

from the Lords of  
the Princess Anne,

is thought to be

cis Howard, Earl  
a beautiful young

rolina Yatchs are  
to carry over his  
Planders.

athcart; the Lord  
on. Captain York,  
uncellor; and Mr.  
is Royal Highness

re is to have the  
ness.

ted Capt. William  
Commander of the

ersons of any Dis-  
sist to M. Bellise,  
at Windsor-Castle,

ons, that the very  
e, the whole Gar-

d some Time since  
n one of our for-  
Eliz; Lord of the

ty, by whom they  
the most antient  
for many Ages.

ed a most valuable  
h, of Dr. Perry,  
t with other Cu-

A. M. Rector of  
edicious and skilful  
yal Society.

aching Campaign  
it is expected that  
early.

Cavendish-Square,  
of Chandos.

Recovery.  
thought a-dying;  
Brother a-crying;  
and Rest;

ear,  
spare:  
n,  
an:

ed.

On

on Friday last died at Bath, after a short Indisposition, Hen-  
somerset Scudamore, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl  
Worcester, &c. He is succeeded in his Honours by his Bro-  
ther, the Lord Noel Somerset.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Devonshire  
Man of War, lately rebuilt at Woolwich, to be launched on  
Friday the 8th of March next.

Their Lordships have likewise ordered the Terror Bomb, lost  
in a Storm off Dungeness, the 10th of February, 1743, to be  
built with all Expedition.

Feb. 29. This Day the Right Hon. James Cecil, Earl of  
Salisbury, was married to Miss Keate of Canterbury.

From Charles Town in South Carolina, there is Advice, that  
the Swallow Snow of War has been lost on the Bahama banks;  
her crew was saved.

From the same Place we hear, that the Prize taken by the  
Pemborough Man of War amounted to 20000 l. Sterling, and  
part of it is already pent in Punch houses and Taverns.

BOSTON, May 16.

On Friday last the Schooner Montague, one of the Or-  
dinance Tenders, arrived here Express from Annapolis Royal,  
and brought Advice, that Governor MacCarine had received Ad-  
vice, that 600 French and Indians came in the Winter from  
Canada to Chignictu, being the same that were seen passing on  
the Skirts of New-England, and arrived at Menis on the 19th  
of April last, part by Land, and part by Sea: That they had  
with them 12 Officers, an Engineer, and a Surgeon; and were  
come in Expectation to join the Forces which the French were  
to send with M. Duvivier from France and Louisburg; and that  
two Men of War were expected early on our Coasts, to prevent  
any Succours being sent to the Garrison: That upon Report of  
Part of the New-England Fleet being seen off the Eastern Coast  
of Nova Scotia, their Thoughts at Menis were various; some  
thinking it to be the Fishery, others a Force going to take  
possession of Canso. That since the News of the Canadeans be-  
ing arrived at Chignictu, which the Garrison had received five  
Weeks ago, there had been a grand Expectation among all the  
Settlements in Nova Scotia, of a vigorous Attempt being made  
upon Annapolis-Royal; and that a secret Correspondence was  
discovered to have been carried on between the Inhabitants of  
Annapolis River, and those of the Bay; for which several of the  
former were imprisoned.

This Morning his Majesty's Ship Hector of 40 Guns, which  
came out from England with the Princess Mary, to assist in the  
Expedition against Cape Breton, arrived at Nantasket, with the  
Caraccas Prize Ship taken in her Passage.

May 20. The Princess Mary of 60 Guns sailed from Nan-  
tasket on Wednesday, to join our Fleet off Louisburg; as did  
yesterday the Hector of 40 Guns, for the same Station.

Last Friday Morning came to Town Mr. Meservy, the late  
Skipper of a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, who, about a  
Month ago, with another Schooner, was taken near the Isle of  
ables, by the French Ship that lately ran the Gantlope through  
our Fleet off Louisburg. She mounted 32 large Guns, and had  
200 Men, including 60 Marines. She came out of Brest on the  
10th of January with a Packet for the Governor of Louisburg,  
which the Captain had Orders to deliver at all Adventures. He  
had made two Attempts to get in, the last of which was on the  
10th Instant; when being within 5 Miles of Louisburg, and hear-  
ing the Cannon firing, rightly judged the Town was besieged,  
and prudently stood away from that Coast. Two Days after,  
he took a Fishing-Schooner, which he gave to our People to  
carry them home, instead of their own Schooners which he had  
sunk: Monsieur gave great Encouragements on the Bravery of  
the Commander of the Rhode-Island Colony Sloop; as also he did  
on Capt. Rouse, who killed his chief Gunner by a Shot from  
one of his Chace-Guns.

The same Day Capt. Bennet arrived here in a Schooner from  
Chapparrange-Bay, in Cape-Breton, with Dispatches for his Ex-  
cellency the Governor. He also brought abundance of Letters  
from Officers in the Fleet and Army, from several of which we  
have extracted the following Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Massachusetts, off  
Louisburg, dated May 4.

The whole Fleet of Transports, consisting of upwards of 100  
Sail, came down on the 30th ult. The chief of them entered  
Chapparrange Bay, under the Guns of the Caesar, Boston Pack-  
et, Massachusetts, Capt. Sanders, and the Connecticut Colony  
Sloop. The French were no ways apprized of our intended  
Invasion, 'til they saw our whole Fleet of Transports coming.  
When they found we were coming to Land, they marched down  
about 200 Men to oppose us. We had but 100 landed, under  
Col. Gorham, who did not stay to draw up in Form, but sur-  
rounded the French, and kept popping at them, kill'd 4 or 5,  
wounded several, and took a great many Prisoners, some of 'em  
Persons of Distinction; and the rest took to their Heels. A-  
mong the Wounded was Morepang, who narrowly escaped be-  
ing taken, and is now in the Woods. This Day and the next,  
being May 1, all the Men were landed in high Spirits, and a  
great many Prisoners brought in every Day; and 'tis said, ma-  
ny Swits and French daily desert and come over to us. In our  
Landng we had two Men wounded. — On Thursday, the  
2d of May, we had the agreeable Sight of our English Colours  
flying in several Parts of the Grand Battery, which the French,  
after plugging up the Touch holes, and sawing off some of the  
Axle-trees of the Carriages, and throwing the Powder over the  
Walls, deserted the Night before with such Precipitation, that  
they left the Shot behind them; and a Serjeant of ours, with 17  
Men, this Day took Possession of it; they found 20 French in  
it, whom they made Prisoners. — This Invasion of ours was  
so unexpected, that the Enemy left all their live Stock a-  
broad, which our People are daily picking up. We have got  
all the Armourers in the Army and Fleet, to punch or drill the  
Plugs out of the Touch holes. They got 3 clear the first Day;  
and on the 3d Instant, and Part of the Night, the Island Batte-  
ry and Royal Battery kept firing Guns and Bombs at the Grand  
Battery; but to no Effect. This Day they have got all the  
Guns cleared, and all the Mortars, Shells, and Guns, landed  
out of the Transports. — Capt. Thompson informs us, that  
the English Flag was flying at the Light-house. Our Men seem  
spirited with a flaming Zeal for the Reduction of the Place, and  
can hardly be kept from running into the very Mouths of their  
Cannon: Nay, some have gone clove under the Town-Walls,  
and pick'd up several Men under the Muzzles of their Guns.  
— We hope to be Masters of the whole Place in a few Days.  
They have not above 6 or 700 Men, which is too small a Num-  
ber for manning so many great Garrisons; and their deserting  
the Grand Battery sufficiently confirms their Want of Numbers.  
For they never would have quitted that Place, which has the  
Command of the other two Batteries, and the Sea-board, were  
they not driven to the greatest Streights and Difficulties: Besides  
the other Batteries cannot annoy the Grand Battery. Our Fleet  
took on the 30th ult. a Ship of 200 Tons, 14 Guns, and 27  
Men, loaded chiefly with Provisions, having on board above 30  
Tons of Bread, and a Quantity of Gunpowder. We are go-  
ing after 2 Ships we hear of, so must conclude in Haste.

By other Letters we are informed,

That they found 42 Cannon in the Grand Battery, most of  
them 42 Pounders. — That our People are encamped about  
a Mile from the Town, and have erected a Fascine Battery of  
Cannon, which was ready to play on the Town; they have al-  
so erected a Battery of 3 Mortars, from whence Bombs are  
thrown into the Town with good Success. — That the  
French

French keep almost continually firing on our People both from their Cannon and Mortars, but do little Damage. — That they had several times attempted to land, in order to attack the Island Battery; but were prevented by the Boisterousness of the Sea: However, that they intended to attack it on the 12th in the Evening. — That it was the general Opinion, that the Town could not hold out many Days longer. — That in a Day or two after our Men had taken the Grand Battery, the French sent 300 Men in Boats to retake it; but they were beat off by a Handful of our Men, and obliged to return into the Town. — That upon the Approach of the Manchuets Frigate within two Miles of the Island Battery, the French sunk and burnt several of their Ships. — And, that our People are continually firing upon the Town from the Grand Battery.

The only disagreeable Article of News we have, is, that some of our Men having imprudently strolled away from their Post, 17 were surprized and taken by a Body of 300 Indians, and barbarously murdered after Quarter given.

#### NEW-YORK.

*Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of this Province, Die Martis, April 9, 1745.*

Resolved, That there be allowed to the Government of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, for and towards the Expedition undertaken by them against the French Settlements in North America, the Sum of 3000 l.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

We are informed by Letters of undoubted Credit, that Capt. Campbell, in the Snow Prince of Orange, bound to Maryland, with 260 Negroes, was taken some time last Summer.

That in England they expected every Post, to hear that the French have declared War against the Dutch.

The Ship which was bringing the Forces from England to Annapolis-Royal, is lost on the Berry-Head, and most of the Men perished.

The Account of Capt. Mackenzie's leaving the Maryland Fleet a few Days before he entered the Capes, as mentioned in our last, proves a Mistake: We had not that Account from the Captain, but from a Person who had been wrongly inform'd.

Two Letters signed PUBLICOLO, we have received; but they are too prolix, and the Subject has been too often handled, to find a Place in this Paper.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STOLEN** or Strayed, on Friday-Night, the 24th of May last, out of the Old Fields near Annapolis, a large brown-bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, C D; has Shoes on behind; and is the Horse that Captain Wood rode till he sail'd for England.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber at Annapolis, or informs where he is, so as he may be had again, shall receive a good Reward.

MARK GIBSON.

**Q**uilling-Work of all Kinds, performed at the Subscriber's House in Annapolis, in the best and neatest Manner, as cheap as in London; by a Person from England, brought up to the said Business.

SIMON DUFF.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

#### To be SOLD.

**BY** the Subscriber, on the 28th of June next, at Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land; viz. One Tract called *Joseph's Park*, containing 110 Acres; one other Tract called *The Dungbill*, containing 50 Acres; also another Tract of Land called *Ratsford's Island*, containing 64 Acres; likewise another Tract called *Knave's Disposition*, lying on Rock Creek, containing 200 Acres; and one other Tract called *The Widow's Mite*, lying also on Rock-Creek, containing 47 Acres.

The above Lands are all settled, and conveniently situated on Potomack River; with very good Improvements.

Any Persons who want to see the Titles, may apply to

JAMES RUSSELL.

**R**UN away from the Subscribers, on the 29th of May last, two Servant Men, one of them White, the other a Negro. The white Man had on when he went away, a blue Druggert Coat, a black Jacket, and a Pair of Osnabriggs Trowsers, and has one of his Hands wither'd. The Negro had on a Country-Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. He is about 21 Years of Age, and has a roguish Look.

Whoever secures the said Runaways, so that their Masters may have them again without further Charge, shall have forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Kent Street, in Queen Anne's County.

JOHN CARTER.  
JACOB CAATIL.

Annapolis, May 24, 1745.

**T**HE Subscriber being Impowered by Robert Dismond, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, to Sell the following Tracts of Land, viz. *Postern-Hole* 500 Acres, the *Low* 500 Acres, and two Thirds of the *Fork* containing 500 Acres in all, lying on *Sassafras River*; *Providenc* on *Sassafras Creek* containing 300 Acres; which Lands did belong to *Pergrine Brown*, late of London, Merchant, deceased, and became the Right of the Crown for Money the said Brown owed.

Any Person inclining to Purchase the said Lands, or any of them, shall have any of them at a reasonable Price, in Sterling Money or Bills of Exchange, and for further Information may apply to

D. DULANT.

**T**HE Subscriber hereby informs all Gentlemen and others, who may have Occasion to pass over to Virginia, that there is a good Boat and Hands at the Post-Office at Narxemy, on Potomack River; where they may depend on constant Attendance, by

ROBERT DAD.

**A**T the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Top sail Sheet Block, near the Market-house in Annapolis, may be had all sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Likewise, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping, and Wells, by

THOMAS FLEMING.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1745.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

THE UNIVERSAL BALLANCE.

✻✻✻ BEG Leave to convey, through the Channel of your Paper, an Account of a Machine I have lately invented, which I call the *Universal Ballance*; and which, I doubt not, will be as useful in political Philosophy, as the *Common Ballance* is in mechanical and natural Philosophy.

✻✻✻ The *common Ballance* takes only the *absolute Gravity* of a person; but *this* takes the Weight of his *Talents*, his *Merit*, his *Virtues*, and his *Vices*. And, to shew the very great Use that may be made of it, I shall give you a Courte of Experiments, which I have very lately had an Opportunity of making. I weighed all the Advantages we have got by the present War with *Spain*; and I found them just as considerable, as the Measures taken were wise and vigorous. Then I weighed the Advantages we were likely to gain by a Land War, and found them negative to a very great Degree. I weighed the Affair of *Carthage*; but every Thing was so complicated, that I could make very little of it: The *Admiral's* Breeches weighed very heavy. I weighed 16000 *H—ns* against 3000 *English*; the Ballance was even. Then I weighed their Pay, and to my great surprize, found the *H—n* double. Most of the Officers weighed rather heavier than they should do. I weighed the Promises against the Services of our Allies the *Dutch*, and found no Sort of Comparison between the former and latter. Upon weighing the *Dutch*, I could come to no Certainty for a great while; 'til at last, I put into the opposite Scale a Weight which I call *Prevarication*, upon which the Ballance was exactly even: then I put into the same Scale another Weight called *Honesty*; upon which the *Dutch*, as I thought they would, kick'd the beam; but upon adding *Self-Interest* to the *Dutch* Scale, up went *Honesty* higher than Air itself. Into one Scale I put *England*, into the other all the Powers of *Europe*; upon which I found, that *England* rather over-ballanced: This Experiment pleased me much. Then I put *Ireland* into the *English* Scale, expecting to find a very great additional Weight; but I was deceived, for I think, if there was any Difference, the *English* Scale was rather lighter than before: Upon which, I added a whole *El—te* of the *Empire*; and to my great Surprize found, that the *English* Scale lost incredibly by the Addition. Then I weighed the Faith of Nations in Regard to Treaties, and all the Treaties that have been made for these last 40 Years, especially those of our late Minister; the Quantity of them was so great, that I doubted at first, whether or not I should be able to get Weights enough for the Experiment; but this Doubt was soon over, for I presently found that I should be troubled to get

a Weight light enough for them; 'til at last I chanced upon a Bundle of Rushes, which I put into the Scale; but the whole Bundle was too heavy; so I put a single one in, but that was too heavy: 'til at last, I split the Rush in two, and then the Ballance was exactly even.

Just before the Death of that worthy old Gentleman Bishop *Hough*, I had an Opportunity of weighing all the *B—ps*: Into the opposite Scale I put *Translations*, *Commendams*, *Options*, *Procurations*, &c. In the Courte of the Experiment I observed something very odd: the Scale play'd up and down, as if somebody had been moving it with their Hands: At first I wondered at it, but upon surveying the Scale, in which were the *B—ps*, I saw old *Hough* stepping in and out, as I thought, for his Diversion; upon which I walked up to him, made him a very reverend Bow, and told him, that his Merit was so well known to all the World, that it was Matter of Curiosity to weigh him, and therefore I desired he would be pleased to step out of the Scale: he complied with the Request, and suddenly stumbled out; upon which, up flew the Scale of *B—ps*. After this, I put into one of my Scales four *Justices of the Peace*, two of which were of the *Quorum*; into the other, 16 jolly Parochial Priests, which did not weigh up the *Justices*; then I added 240 Volumes of their Sermons; they did not do; then one of *Barrow's* Sermons, which increased the Weight prodigiously; and by the Addition of one Country Curate, the Scales were so near an *Equilibrium*, that a Bottle and a Pipe of Tobacco turn'd either which you pleased. Then I put into one of my Scales 25 *Petits Maitres*, collected from the Stage and Boxes in *Du—ry-Lane* Play-House; 9 of them had been great Travellers, and had slept in a Post-Chaise over most Parts of *Europe*; the other 16 had been bred up under their Mothers; but the Experiment had like to have prov'd fatal to them all; for I having just taken a Pinch of *Rapee Snuff*, unluckily sneez'd into the opposite Scale, which gave them such an unexpected Toss, that they all came tumbling from the Ceiling down to the Floor; and such a Medley was there of Sighs and soft harmonious Groans, such a Confusion of *Toupees*, *Black Bags*, *Ramillies*, *Majors*, *Spencers*, *Night-caps*, *Hats* and *Feathers*, *Muffs*, *Picktooth-Cases*, *Tawc—ers*, *Snuff-boxes*, *Patch-boxes*, *Pill-boxes*, *Lavender-bottles*, &c. that the Chaos was a Fool to it. Then I proceeded to make some Experiments upon the *S—tors*: I weighed all the *Aye* and *No* Men together; their Weight was, as to the Number of Pounds, uncertain; Grains three (of *Sens*, as I took it), a vast Number of Pennyweights, but no Scruples at all.

Then I weighed the *Patriots*, particularly a tall thin Man, that you would not think weighed an Ounce; then one who is remarkable for *speaking well*; another *honestly*; another, whose

distin—

distinguished Abilities are not blessed with the best of Constitutions; and I found, as soon as ever they got into the Scale, they fix'd it down as firm as a Rock, so that all the Weights in the World were not sufficient to move them. Then I put into one of my Scales all those Creatures that had been blown up like Bladders, with the Breath of popular Applause; some new Lords of the A—ty, and a C—m—s—n—r or two; into the other I put a certain truly honourable Person, who always stood firm to his Principles, and whose Merit alone has lately raised him to the highest and most profitable Employments; which, to his everlasting Glory be it said, he fills, tho' envied, uncensured; down went the conscious Scale, and had there been a Million more such Creatures in the opposite Scale, he would have overbalanced them all: Nay I weighed him against those very Patriots I mentioned, and found the Ballance even; from whence I concluded, that no Party but Merit, was the Standard both of public and private Virtue.

I waited one Morning on the L—d M—r and C—t of A—n, to desire the Favour of weighing them: One of the most bulky of them told me, that it was not worth my while; that he knew they weighed one with another about 20 Stone: a Man, moreover they did not care to be weighed in a Morning fasting, and that I must stay 'til after Dinner. I stayed, and had the Pleasure of weighing them, and found, that a Flea weighed about 12 Times as much as their Brains. Then I weighed in my Ballance 999 Women, and they were all found wanting; except one, and her I found dead in the Scale. Then I weighed this Paper against myself, and the Ballance was even. Then I weighed myself; and found to my Sorrow, that I weighed just nothing at all.

Yours, &c.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for February.

#### TURKEY.

FREQUENT Commotions happen at Constantinople, among the Populace and Janizaries; and even the Divan is divided into Parties, of which one is for carrying on a vigorous War against the Persians; and the other, headed by Bashaw Osmin, formerly Count Bonneval, for turning the arms of the Porte against the Christians; but the former has hitherto prevailed.

#### RUSSIA.

The Austrians give out, that the Empress will accede to the quadruple Alliance concluded at Warlaw, and in Pursuance thereof, had given Orders for the March of 35000 of her Troops for Germany; but others say, however that Alliance may turn out, these Troops will not stir without English Money.

#### DENMARK and SWEDEN.

We have nothing of Importance from Denmark; but we are informed from Hamburg that great Remittances are made to Sweden, where they are very busy in building of Ships, for the Service of the House of Bourbon.

#### SPAIN.

The Queen takes all possible Measures for prosecuting the grand Design of procuring a Kingdom for the Infant Philip, to be formed out of the States of Parma and Placentia, and some other Territories in Lombardy; for that End is this Country continually exhausted both of Men and Money, and the People pressed into the Service with a Violence unknown in former Reigns. — The Ships lately arrived under Count Torres have not brought, it seems, above a 5th Part of the Treasure repositied at the Havannah, and consequently not enough to satisfy the Cravings of the Court. The Arrival however of these rich Ships so opportunely, was so acceptable to the Court, that M. Torres for his good Service had a Title of Castile conferred on him, with Liberty to chuse either Count or Marquis.

#### ITALY.

Count Gages who it was expected would have entered Tuscany, has received Orders to march another Way. The Genoese, who were supposed to arm in favour of the Spanish Pretensions, are afresh embarrassed by an Insurrection of the Corsicans. The Spaniards having been obliged to retire from Oneglia, for want of Provisions, were attacked, and great Numbers killed by the Militia.

#### GERMANY.

Several Actions happened this Month between the two contending Parties, mostly to the Disadvantage of the Austrians; particularly near Ingolstadt, where the Garrison under Count Berenclau attempting to dislodge the French from some Place near that Place, were repulsed with the Loss of 500 Men, and eight Field-Pieces. In Silesia also, where they had possessed themselves of the Town of Ratibor with 3000 Men, they were attacked by the Prussians, who killed and made Prisoners (except what were drowned) the whole Garrison. In the County of Glatz the Prussians pretend to have gained a considerable Advantage, &c. [See, Maryland Gazette, Numb. 6.] — On the other hand the French and Bavarians have quitted Augsburg, so that the Queen of Hungary is in Possession of all the Upper Palatinate.

The young Elector of Bavaria has declined the Title of King of Bohemia, but taken that of Archduke of Austria; tho' he said, only in common with the Descendants of that House, according to the Custom of Germany. As to his future Conduct, some pretend, that as the Court of Vienna is not inclined to grant him any thing, nor so much as to put him in Possession of his hereditary Dominions, 'till the Conclusion of a definitive Treaty; and as the Bavarian Ministers find the Sweets of French Subsidies, his Highness will adhere to the Treaty of Francfort. Besides it is scarce in this Elector's Power, however willing, to make a Peace, as the French have 25000 Men in or near his Dominions; and talk high of their immediate Charges in supporting his Father, and that they ought to keep the Places which they have subdued under colour of the late Emperor's Title. It seems probable therefore, that this Prince waits an Opportunity to extricate himself from these Difficulties; mean while the French King, under the Title of a Guarantee, promises to protect the Germanic Body. But 'tis certain, that most of the Princes are really tired of such Protection, and are said to be forming a neutral Army of 60000 Men, to clear the Empire of foreign Troops. — The French Forces on the lower Rhine are retiring before the Duke of Aremberg, who is advanced into the Duchies of Berg and Juliers, where he raises heavy Contributions, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of their Sovereign the Elector Palatine.

#### FRANCE.

The King designs to command his Army in Flanders, which is to consist of 120000 Men, with a Train of 150 Pieces of battering Cannon, and 60 Mortars: Marshal Count Saxe is to command immediately under his Majesty. The Ministry are taken up in finding the necessary Sums, and 30 Millions of Livres are demanded of the Clergy, besides a great Sum of the India-Company, which must distress that Trade. — Whether his most Christian Majesty is desirous to shew a Disposition to cultivate a good Understanding with the Queen of Hungary, or affects to appear a candid and generous Enemy, he has expressly ordered his principal Engraver to publish a beautiful Print of her Majesty, with the following Verses under it;

*Famina fronte patet, vir pectore, diva decore.*

which may be thus reduced in English,

Bright female Beauty in her Face is seen,

Manly her Courage, and divine her Mien.

H O B



## HOLLAND.

The States General have held frequent Councils since the Arrival of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Result of which is kept secret, tho' of such Importance as to put Mr. Trevor upon repairing to London and back again with more than common Haste, as if he went for Instructions to put the last Hand to the great Affair. Whatever it be, the Austrian Party seems excited, and the French as much discontented, at whose Menaces the Dutch seem no way intimidated; but go on to augment their Garrisons, and raise new Forces; and tho' they cannot yet be prevailed on by any Inducement to declare War against France, are providing to act with Vigour for the Defence of their Allies and Frontiers.

Some insinuate that his Britannic Majesty has agreed to assign over to their High Mightinesses, his Pretensions to the Principality of East Friesland, which is claimed by the King of Prussia, on consideration of some important Services which they are inclined to render to the common Cause, but to which, it seems, they must be hired.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

At a Court-Martial held on board his Majesty's Ship Lenox, Portsmouth-Harbour the 31st of January, 1744-5.

P R E S E N T,

JAMES STEUART, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red,	Hon. Fitzroy Henry Lee,
HENRY MEDLEY, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.	Capt. Peter Lawrence,
Capt. John Loo,	Capt. Solomon Gideon,
Hon. Edward Boscawen,	Capt. Thomas Broderick,
Capt. Henry Harrison,	Capt. William Fielding,
Capt. Harry Norris,	Capt. William Boys,
Capt. Francis Geary,	Capt. John Hardy,
Capt. Edward Pratten,	
Capt. Edward Spragg,	
Capt. Patrick O'Hara,	

Being all duly sworn,

The Court proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of Capt. Mostyn, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Hampton-Court, for not engaging two French Men of War, which he fell in with in his late Cruise; as also into the Conduct of Capt. Griffin, of the Captain; Capt. Brett, of the Sunderland; and Capt. Fowkes, who commanded the Dreadnought; during their late Cruise, they being present in the said Chace; and how the said French Ships came to escape: And after a thorough Examination of the Evidences produced by the said Captains, and inspecting into the Log-Books of their respective Ships, were unanimously of Opinion, that Capt. Mostyn did his Duty as an experienced and good Officer, and as a Man of Courage and Conduct: That as Capt. Griffin, and all his Officers, judged the two Ships which the Hampton-Court and Dreadnought were in chase of, to be Merchant-Ships, Capt. Griffin is justified in bearing after the Ship he took, the Captain being the Leewardmost Ship of the four: And that Capt. Brett and Capt. Fowkes did their Duty in every Respect. To which both the Admirals, and every Commander above-mention'd sign'd their Names.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Namure and Somerset Men of War, both lately arrived from the Streights, to be repaired forthwith for Sea-Service.

Feb. 14. According to the last Letters from Ratibon, the Austrians have made themselves Masters of Donawert, one of the most considerable Fortresses belonging to the young Elector; but whether by Surprise, Storm, or Capitulation, is not related.

From Genoa, that the Government is every Day more and more embarrassed by the unlucky Accidents that happen. The Corsicans have made themselves Masters of the Port of St. Pelerin, where they cut off the Head of the Officer of Justice, and sent it in a Sack to the Commissary Signior Justiniani. The Piedmontese are making great Preparations to impede the Pro-

gress of the Spanish Arms: And the Minister of the Court of Turin, Resident there, has given them to understand, that it will not be long before his Master will be in a Condition to oblige them to declare themselves, as to the Part they intend to take in the present Disputes in Italy.

Private Letters from Bonn advise, that a French Party of 900 Men had formed a Design to seize upon the Duke of Aremberg, in the Neighbourhood of Bachum, which would certainly have been put in Execution, if they had not been discovered by a Detachment of 500 Hussars; which the French no sooner perceived, than they retired with Precipitation, notwithstanding their great Superiority.

There is Advice that Admiral Rowley has taken five French Merchant Ships off the Island of Hieres, bound from the Coast of Barbary to Marseilles.

The Caesar Privateer, Capt. North, of Cowes, of 18 Carriage-Guns and 120 Men, is taken by the great Turk Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

The James-River of 200 Tons, from Bristol for Virginia, and the Betsey, —, for Barbadoes, are likewise taken by the said Privateer.

The John Galley, Watts, and the Johanna, both from Boston for London; and the Hanover, Churchman, from Bristol for Virginia; are taken by the John Joseph Privateer, of St. Malo's, and carried into Brest.

Feb. 19. We are well assured, notwithstanding all the Accounts that have been, and in all Probability will be inserted in the News-Papers, relating to the late Action between the Prussians and Austrians in the County of Glatz, wherein the latter were forced to give Way, they being no more than 1200, and the Prussians upwards of 6000 Men; that the whole Loss of the Austrians, including Prisoners and Deferters, did not amount to 250 Men.

The Fleet fitted out at Portsmouth, consists of 28 Men of War, 18 of which are of the Line, 6 of 40 Guns, and 4 of 20, 3 Bomb Vessels, and a Fire-ship; which is reckon'd the largest Fleet fitted out since the Commencement of the War, and it is said, will be commanded by Admiral Vernon.

The Princess of Orange is declared to be with Child.

The General Assembly of the Clergy of France was opened on the 13th Instant, N. S. when they were informed, on the part of his most Christian Majesty, that he expected from them a free Gift of 30 Millions.

Feb. 23. The Elector Palatine, the Landgrave of Hesse, and other German Princes, who were solicited to lend their Troops to France on any Terms, to enable M. Maillebois to keep his Ground in Germany, absolutely refus'd it.

The General Dyet of the Helvetic Body, have written very respectfully to the Queen of Hungary, assuring her of their sincere Resolution to observe, with the utmost Punctuality, their Engagements with the House of Austria.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. The Mails due are arrived, and breath nothing but a new Scene of Desolation and Slaughter. The Court of Munich is so far from having abandoned the late Emperor's System, that it has procured the Continuance of the Hessian and Palatine Auxiliaries, which were before said to be countermanded. There has been a Massacre of the Inhabitants of Troppaw, in Austrian Silesia, upon Return of the Prussians, because those poor People were so weak as to fire upon them, in their late Retreat.

Newcastle, Feb. 2. On Wednesday last, a Brig belonging to this Place, laden with Goods, was attacked off Hartlepool, by a French Privateer, to whom she had speedily fallen a Sacrifice; had not the George, Cuthbert Ranson, Master, who saw the Engagement, borne down upon the Privateer, fired a Broadside, and obliged her to sheer off. N. B. There was a

Man

Man of War in Hartlepool Road, whose Captain was content with the Pleasure of seeing this gallant Behaviour of the Master of a Collier.

*Dublin, Feb. 19.* We have the following Extract of a Letter from Erris, the most westerly Part of Ireland, dated February 7; viz. "There was a huge Lake in this Place, which was computed to be about three Miles in Circumference, invironed with Sand-hills; it had no Communication either with Sea or River, and was distant, I believe, a Quarter of a Mile from the Sea. This Lake breaking a Passage through the said Sand-hills, in a most surprizing Manner disembogued itself into the Sea, in the Space of one Night's Time; and I do affirm it to you for Truth, that the Passage it made to the Sea is inexpresible: There were abundance of Eels found by the Populace, which was a great Relief to the indigent People here. The Place where this happened, is called Cross. What was formerly the Lake is now a perfect Strand; and I have rid upon it several Times since. It happened on the 1st Day of this Month.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

There is Advice from Gibraltar, that a great Number of Sea-Officers are gone home from Port-Mahon, in the Newcastle Man of War, under Custody of a Messenger; a vigorous Prosecution being on Foot in England against Lestock and others, said to have failed in their Duty at the Toulon Fight.

ANNAPOLIS.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 2d of July, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 3d Day of September next.

A Gentleman of undoubted Veracity just arrived from New-York, brings the agreeable News of the taking of Louisburg, an Account whereof was sent by an Express dispatched from Governor Shirley to Governor Clinton: And that while he was at Philadelphia, it was further confirmed by a Vessel arrived there from those Parts. In our next we hope to give the Public an Account of the Particulars.

Last Week at Talbot County-Court, a Negro-Man was sentenced to have his right Hand cut off, to be hang'd, and then quarter'd; for the Murder of his Overseer, by stabbing him a few Days before with a Knife.

MR. GREEN,

Be pleas'd to favour the inclosed Lines with a Place in your Maryland Gazette, and oblige your very humble Servant, —

To the LADIES of MARYLAND.

**W**OULD you, my Fair, triumphant lead along  
Of fighting, passive Slaves, a shining Throng?  
Say, would you learn the happy pleasing Art  
To charm, and to secure the captive Heart?  
The Muse thro' all her various Maze pursue,  
Her Theme is Beauty, and she sings to you.  
Shun Affectation in your Air and Dress;  
The clipt, lispt Accent, and the prim set Face:  
Easy each Motion, natural and free,  
Not pinch'd with cramp, strait-laced Formality:  
Bid Grace and Dignity from conscious Worth,  
From Virtue, and fair Honour's Spring, beam forth.  
Let not your Check the painted Falshood know,  
But flame with the pure native Crimson's Glow,  
Whose Tincture does from modest Merit flow:  
A native Grace shall more attractive prove  
Than all th' Auxiliaries of Art, to move.

Affect to please the Men of Sense alone,  
And scorn the Foppling Flutters of the Town:  
A Freedom disengaged, and careless Ease,  
Shall the unwary Heart, unaiming, seize:  
(Love's richest Gift) an easy, graceful Smile,  
Pow'rful to charm, proves an alluring Wile;  
On which hid Darts shall certain Conquests wait,  
While yielding Slaves to you resign their Fate.  
Fly Books; they'll turn your Head, and spoil your Charms,  
Philosophy your ev'ry Grace disarms;  
Yet deign to make the lighter Muse your Care,  
'Twill form the Wit, and give the Debonnair:  
Mix'd with the social Choir, the Dance now grace;  
And artful moving, swim the mystic Maze:  
Or with the full join'd Concert tuneful sing,  
Or wake, with skilful Touch, the speaking String.  
The Parent of the Graces, Smiles and Loves,  
Those gay, those Heart-ensnaring Lures approves.  
Those fav'rite Arts her Empire's Power sustain,  
Those fav'rite Arts her Cupids still maintain.  
Be neat, not nice; be rather clean than fine;  
And let plain Elegance around you shine.  
Of Novel Vanities th' Expences shun,  
Nor through the Lab'rins of the Fashion run:  
To please the more, be careless still to please;  
So shall you charm with more becoming Ease.  
With fairer Grace neglected Beauties glow,  
And Charms, the less adorn'd, more lovely show.

Your very humble Servant and Admirer, JUBA.

#### ADVERTISEMENT S.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living at Choptice, in St. Mary's County, on the 9th of this Instant June, an Irish Servant-Man named James Barker, about 22 Years of Age, short and well-set, much pitted with the Small-pox, and pretends to be something of a Sailor. He had with him, a white Whitney Coat and Breeches, a green Callimanco Jacket without Sleeves, a check'd Shirt, a Silk Handkerchief, a white Linen Shirt, a coarse Linen Shirt, and tarr'd Trowlers of the same, two Pair of good Shoes, one Pair of white Thread Stockings, one fine Hat, one old Felt-hat, and a long brown Wig.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have 20 s. Reward, if taken in Maryland; and 3 l. if taken in another Province; besides what the Law allows.

GEORGE BOYD.

**R**UN away from the Subscribers, on the 29th of May last, two Servant-Men, one of them White, the other a Negro. The white Man had on when he went away, a blue Drugget Coat, a black Jacket, and a Pair of Olinabriggs Trowlers, and has one of his Hands wither'd. The Negro had on a Country-Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and an old Felt Hat: He is about 21 Years of Age, and has a roguish Look.

Whoever secures the said Runaways, so that their Masters may have them again without further Charge, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Kent-Island, in Queen Anne's County.

JOHN CARTER.  
JACOB CARTER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, June 21, 1745.

GENOA, February 6.

\*\*\*\*\* N English Man of War came into this Port from Port Mahon, on the 2d; the Captain whereof reports, that Admiral Rowley was preparing to sail with 30 Ships of the Line, and 12 others were going to cruise in the Canal of Malta, and the Sardinian Seas.

Dresden (a City of Upper Saxony), Feb. 12. The King has judged proper to augment his national Troops, which consisted of 48000 the last Campaign, to 60000; 10000 of which have Orders to march to the Rhine, to act in Concert with those of the Circles of the Empire, and maintain the Freedom of the Election.

Frankfort, Feb. 12. It is not easy to express the Confusion we are in here, on account of our Apprehensions from various Quarters. A Jew died here lately, known to be a Creature of M. Bellisle's; and our Magistrates suspecting his Practices, caused his Papers to be seized and examined very carefully, and it is said, have made very considerable Discoveries; the principal of which are, that a Band of French Engineers have been employed some Time, in taking exact Draughts of this City, its Fortifications, and the adjacent Country, with a View to seize this Place by the Gates of Escheneim and Bockenheim, and make it a Place of Arms; and this too at the very juncture we are preparing for the Dyet of Election.

Ghent (a City of Flanders), Feb. 13. The Swiss and Irish who are in Garrison at Dunkirk, are ordered to march out, on Suspicion that they had designed to have burnt the Town, which took Fire in eight several Places this Day se'nnight. The Barrack-maker is hanged on that Account.

Venice, Feb. 13. Letters from Constantinople advise, that the Schah Nadir had appointed and acknowledged Bashaw Achmet Governor of Babylon, Sovereign of that City, as also of Mesopotamia, &c. on Condition that he should become tributary to Persia. This Event is the more fatal to the Ottoman Port, because thereby all Communication by Land is cut off with Arabia and Egypt.

Turin, Feb. 14. A Courier who arrived here the 12th Instant, has brought the News of a very sharp Engagement which the Spaniards had on the 6th, with the Inhabitants of the Marquisate of Maro, in the Principality of Oneglia, which is so populous that it contains above 20 Villages. The Inhabitants having taken up Arms, and join'd some regular Troops that were at hand; they all fell together, with so much Bravery and Impetuosity, on a Body of Spanish Troops posted in the District of Maro, that the latter were forced to retire towards Oneglia, leaving near 500 dead in the Field of Battle. The Number of

Wounded, which the Enemy carried to the Hospital at Oneglia, amounts to almost as many.

Vienna, Feb. 21. We have several Accounts from Silesia, of an epidemical Sickness which rages in the Prussian Army. They have shut up Neifs themselves, to prevent the Communication; and great Numbers are sick at Munsterberg. The Saxons have form'd a Line, to prevent if possible the spreading of the Infection; and it is thought our Troops must quickly do the like.

Berlin (the Capital of Brandenburg), Feb. 19. The King of Prussia's Departure to the Army is deferred to the 1st of March. Some Companies of Grenadiers have, within these few Days, filed off towards Silesia, with several Horses from Ostrife, to remount the Cavalry. The King has confirmed the Sentence of the Court-Marshal, for the Acquittal of General Einsidel.

Frankfort, Feb. 23. N. S. All the French having passed the Maine, except a small Detachment left to secure their Baggage at Hochst, it was thought they would draw together, and canton at Trebur; but they appear now to have altered their Intention, for they are forming a Line on the other Side of the Maine, from Griefheim to Aschaffenburg, with 28 Battalions; which however are but half compleat: The rest of the Troops are disposed in two Lines, so that they occupy all the Places on this Side of Darmstadt; particularly Albeilingen, Griefheim, Gottelard, and Ersfelden. They give out, that they are soon to be considerably reinforced, and that M. Maillebois intends to dispute with the approaching combined Army, the Passage over the Maine, and with this View is to remove his head Quarters from Worms to Geran. But as they have laid 3 Bridges over the Rhine at Rhine-Turkheim, and on the 19th removed their Hospital from Hochst, first to Trebur, and the next Day over the said Bridges to Worms, it is generally believed, that upon the combined Army's approaching the Maine, the French will not face them, but retire on the other Side of the Rhine; the rather, as the Territories of Darmstadt are so exhausted, that they can furnish nothing for subsisting an Army; nor can they be supplied with Necessaries from Franconia by the Maine, by reason of the Ice in that River. They have indeed, notwithstanding this Obstacle, brought together 20 Vessels, which with Difficulty passed by this City on 25th Instant for Hochst; and with which, as they give out, they will form a Bridge for re-passing the Maine.

Feb. 27. The French still give out, that they expect from the Brisgau and Suabia a Reinforcement of 6 Battalions and 12 Squadrons, after the Arrival of which, they will make Head against the allied Army. But as then their whole Force will not exceed 20000 Men, some People still doubt of their holding to that Resolution. In the mean time the Territories of Mentz and Darm-

Bad.

stadt suffer enormous Oppressions: The Bishop of Spire's Palace has been turned into a Hospital; and as his Subjects have not been able to furnish the Contributions imposed upon them, the French have broke open his Grainries and Cellars, and taken the Grain and Wine in them in lieu of Payment.

*Ratisbon (a City of Bavaria), Feb. 22, O. S.* The last Advices from Donawert and Kelheim say, that a Sickness prevails so much amongst the French Troops, that in many Places they have not a sufficient Number to mount Guard.

*Doullach, Feb. 26, O. S.* The French are very busy in repairing the Fortifications of Friburg, which they had begun to demolish; and are even raising some new additional Works.

*Frankfort, Feb. 28, O. S.* Yesterday Morning 60 French Hussars having entered the Village of Susselheim, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, plundered it, and carried away every Thing portable that they could find there. This has spread a general Terror amongst the People of the Country, who endeavour to save their best Effects in the neighbouring strong Places. On the 26th the Austrian Hussars had a smart Skirmish with the French, of whom several were killed, and about 20 taken Prisoners; and Yesterday a second Skirmish happened in the same Place, wherein several were killed and wounded on both Sides.

*Nice (a fine City of Piedmont in Italy), Feb. 17.* The Infant Don Philip has received Advice, that 38 Battalions of French Troops, quarter'd in Dauphine, the Lyonois, and Provinces adjacent, have Orders to begin their March next Month, and join the French and Spaniards under his Highness's Command.

*Dietz (a Town of the Upper Rhine in Germany), Mar. 1.* The Vanguard of the Austrian Troops arrived the 26th of last Month on the Lahne: The next Day they began to pass that River, and continued to do so the 28th. The first Column of the Dutch Troops also arrived on the Lahne the 27th of February, and was followed this Day by the 2d Column. We have received Advice, that the two first Divisions of Hanoverian Troops arrived the 27th of last Month in the County of Solins: The other Divisions of that Corps are expected every Day. We reckon that the whole Confederate Army will be assembled by the 15th of this Month. The Munster Troops continue their March with great Diligence.

*Turin, Feb. 16, O. S.* We are disposing every Thing here for opening the ensuing Campaign very early: And tho' the Spaniards seem to rely on the Succours they expect from the Genoese, they may possibly be mistaken; as we are assured that 18 English Men of War are returned to Hieres, and the Consul and Merchants of that Nation residing at Genoa, are order'd to be ready to depart on the shortest Warning. We hear from Oneglia, that Sickness and Mortality prevail excessively amongst the Spanish Troops, who are closely shut up for fear of the Infection spreading.

#### LONDON, March 2.

The Commons have ordered several Pilots from Deal, to attend the Committee on the Harbour proposed to be made from Sandwich into the Downs, near Sandown Castle.

We hear that next Friday is the Day appointed for examining into the Conduct of the Officers of the English Fleet, that engaged the French and Spanish Fleets in the Mediterranean.

His Majesty's Ships, the Rupert and Guernsey have taken, between Gibraltar and Lisbon, a Spanish Register Ship, called the Maria Fortune, of 350 Tons, 16 Guns, and 64 Men, besides Passengers (among whom was the Governor of Peragua), valud at 100000*l.* Sterling.

*March 6.* We learn from Prague, that 6060 Jews have already quitted that City; and that only 20 of the richest Families, some Women with Child, and sick Persons are left there: The Court of Vienna declines publishing their Crimes, 'til they are out of her Hungarian Majesty's Dominions, to avoid exposing them to the Resentment of the People.

*March 4.* The Salamander Privateer, who has had surprising Success against the French, has been taken by a French Man of War of 60 Guns; but was re-taken 3 Days afterwards by an English Man of War.

*March 9.* On Thursday last, the Body of the late Duke of Beaufort was privately interred in the Burial-place of his great and noble Ancestors at Badminton: His ready and constant Attachment, at all Times, and upon all Occasions, to the Good and Welfare of his Country, free and unstained from any private Views of Interest, renders his Death a national Loss, and much to be lamented by every true Englishman.

*March 9.* Near 100 Officers and Sailors are coming from Sheerness and Portsmouth, to be examined before the House of Commons, in the Affair relating to the late Engagement in the Mediterranean.

*March 11.* We hear that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 16 Men of War for the Island of Guernsey, as a Guard against the Brest Squadron; 6 of them are to be continually cruising on the French Coast, to scour and intercept their Shipping; there are also to be 2 Advice-Boats appointed for England, 2 for the West-Indies, and 2 for the Coast of France.

*March 15.* Several Lieutenants of the Men of War now at Spithead, are ordered to command their respective Ships during the Absence of their Captains, who are attending the House of Commons, on Admiral Lock's Affair.

*March 18.* This Morning about One o'Clock, died, at his House in Arlington-street, Picadilly, of an Inflammation in his Lungs, aged 71 Years, the Right Hon. Robert Walpole, Baron of Houghton, and Earl of Orford, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council: And on Saturday next he is to be carried out of Town, in order to be interred at Houghton in Norfolk. By his Death, his Title and Estate descend to the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, his eldest Son; and a Pension of 4000*l.* per annum reverts to the Crown. His first Wife was Katharine, Daughter of John Shorter, Esq. of Bybrook in Kent, by whom he had 3 Sons, viz. the Lord Walpole, Edward, and Horatio; and 2 Daughters, Katharine and Mary, the former of which died young; the latter was married to the present Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley, and is since dead.

*March 22.* Yesterday Morning a Messenger arrived at Lord Harrington's Office at Whitehall, from the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, who brought an Account that the Dutch have actually declared War against France.

#### BOSTON, May 23.

*A more particular Account of the Expedition against Cape Breton, extracted from authentic Letters.*

On Friday last arrived here Capt. Bennet, and on Saturday Capt. Donahew, both from Chapparouge Bay, with Dispatches to his Excellency from Lieutenant-General Pepperell, Commodore Warren, &c. by which Vessels we learn, that the General with all the Troops designed for the present Expedition, set sail from Canis in good Health and Spirits, on the 29th of April last, in hopes of reaching Chapparouge Bay that Night; but the Wind failing, it was the next Morning before they arrived, and were then discovered by the Enemy, who made an Alarm, by firing a Number of Cannon: They got safe to Anchor, and landed a Number of Men immediately under Cover of Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Saunders, and Capt. Bosch's Guns, where they met a Sally of about 150 Men from the Town; to whom the Boats first landed gave so warm a Reception, as to kill 6 or 7 of them, and take as many more Prisoners, amongst whom are some of Distinction; while the others retreated into the Town, without any Loss on our Side: On the same Day they landed about 2000 of their Men, and the Remainder on the next, and had the whole Army in proper Disposition. During this Time,

the Enemy had  
Grand Battery  
Enemy with  
d up, with  
ly damaged  
Time to rem  
with a Detach  
March thithe  
og after him  
eing the fir  
he said Sall  
nd his Reg  
upon their A  
al, both th  
upon the Gi  
er our Peop  
Clock in  
Companies  
Fire of Can  
ging May  
hat bore u  
the Enemy

3 —  
4 —  
5 —  
6 —  
7 —  
8 —  
9 —

On the  
and altho  
the Town  
cours from  
the Island  
ed to attac  
ed will b  
ders, and  
without  
And not  
vy Artill  
Battery o  
bout 400  
tar on an  
thrown  
occasion  
ries, and  
there to  
no Dam  
ries, an  
a Fascin  
22 Poun  
in order  
by the  
ers with  
shut up  
a super  
have be  
Warren  
which,  
flant,  
Fortres  
of Wa



as had surpris  
by a French  
Days afterwards  
e late Duke of  
ce of his great  
and constant An  
to the Good  
from any pri  
onal Loss, and  
re coming from  
re the House of  
gement in the  
Admiralty have  
sey, as a Guard  
continually crui  
cept their Ship  
ointed for Eng  
of France.  
of War now at  
ive Ships during  
ng the House of  
ock died, at his  
ammation in his  
rt Walpole, Ba  
of the most no  
tly's Most Hon.  
be carried out of  
n Norfolk. By  
Right Hon. the  
of 4000 l. per an  
was Katharine,  
Kent, by whom  
rd, and Horatio:  
former of which  
ent Right Hon.  
arrived at Lord  
of Chesterfield,  
o brought an Ac  
ar against France.  
inist Cape Breton,  
and on Saturday  
with Dispatches  
pperell), Commo  
that the Gene  
at Expedition, set  
on the 20th of A  
that Night; but  
ore they arrived,  
made an Alarm  
e to Anchor, and  
Cover of Capt.  
Guns, where they  
vn; to whom the  
as to kill 6 or 7  
mongst whom are  
ed into the Town  
Day they landed  
on the next, and  
During this Time,  
the

the Enemy had burnt several Houses between the Town and Grand Battery, which last was found the next Day deserted by the Enemy with such Precipitation, as to leave the Cannon only spiked up, with the Trunnions on, and the Carriages not irreparably damaged, and half a Barrel of Powder which they had not time to remove. — Hereupon Col. Bradstreet was ordered with a Detachment to take Possession of the Battery; on whose March thither, a Party sallied out of the City, and were marching after him; on Notice of which, Col. Waldo's Regiment, being the first in Readiness, was order'd to march so as to get the said Sally betwixt the two Fires of Col. Bradstreet's Party and his Regiment, or to cut off their Retreat to the Town; but upon their Appearance the Sally retreated. During this Interval, both the Town and Island-Battery kept a continual Fire upon the Grand Battery, designing either to demolish it, or deter our People from possessing it; but without Effect: For by 6 o'Clock in the Evening, Col. Waldo had garrison'd it with six Companies of his Regiment, where they sustained the Enemy's Fire of Cannon and Mortars all that Night; and the next Day, being May 3d, at 10 o'Clock he got one 42 Pounder open, that bore upon the Town, with which he began his Fire upon the Enemy in Return, and proceeded as follows; viz.

3	—	1	—	40	—	146	—	50
4	—	1	—	115	—	2	—	40
5	—	1	—	23	—	2	—	29
6	—	1	—	70	—	2	—	18
7	—	1	—	44	—	54	—	13
8	—	1	—	49	—	59	—	2
3	—	1	—		—		—	
Total, 341				265		152		

On the 12th they had 20 of these Cannon in firing Order, and altho' but 4 of them could be brought to do Execution on the Town; the rest will be of vast Service to prevent any Succours from coming to the Enemy by Sea, as well as to annoy the Island-Battery, if it could not be taken by the Party designed to attack it; and when they are all drilled, which is expected will be effected soon, the Battery will consist of 25 42 Pounders, and 2 18 Pounders; having split 3 of the large ones, but without any worse Consequence than 3 or 4 slight Wounds: And notwithstanding the great Difficulty of transporting the heavy Artillery, from the Badness of the Ground; they had got a Battery of one Mortar and a Number of Cohorns on a Hill, about 400 Yards from the Town-Wall, and another large Mortar on another Hill at the same Distance; from which they have thrown several Bombs so successfully into the Town, that it has occasioned the Besieged to make 2 Sallies towards those Batteries, and have been as often repulsed by the Detachment posted there to defend them; and as yet our Men there have received no Damage, except one Man killed at one of the Bomb-Batteries, and 2 or 3 slightly wounded. They had also compleated a Fascine Battery before the West Gate, and expected to have 8 22 Pounders mounted there that Night to play upon the Town, in order to force a Breach at that Gate; and are so posted, that by the Help of the Grand Battery, and the Squadron of Cruizers without, they have the City now entirely blockaded and shut up from any Supplies or Reinforcement, unless relieved by a superior Force from France: During these Transactions there have been several Councils of War, at 4 of which Commodore Warren was present, and assisted; in Consequence of one of which, a Summons was sent by a Flag of Truce on the 7th Instant, into the City, demanding the Surrender of it, with it's Fortresses and Territories, with the Artillery, Arms and Stores of War; the General and Commodore promising, in Consequence thereof, that all the Subjects of the French King then in the said City and Territories should be treated with the utmost Humanity, have their personal Estates secured to them, and have Leave to transport themselves with their said Effects to any Part of the French King's Dominions in Europe; to which an Answer was demanded at or before 5 o'Clock that Afternoon; which was accordingly returned, viz. 'That in as much as the King their Master had intrusted them with the Defence of the said Island, they could not hearken to any such Proposal (till after the most vigorous Attack), nor had any Answer to make but at the Mouths of their Cannon.' Since this, our Troops have been making all necessary Preparations for reducing the City, in which we hear there is a Scarcity of Provisions, and that considerable Damage has been done both from the Bomb-Batteries and the royal Battery; from the latter of which it is well known, the 3d, 4th, and 5th Shot fired, went into their Citadel thro' the Roof. — We are also informed, that no Vessel from France or the West Indies, had got into the Enemies Harbour this Spring, save a Ship of 14 Guns laden with Wine and Brandy, which escaped the Commodore in a Fog, and about 6 Hours after fell in with Capt. Tyng, who engaged her, but soon lost Sight of her by the Fog and Night: But our Cruizers had taken several Vessels from the West-Indies, and one Ship from France, with 60000 Weight of Bread on board, and other Provisions; and as the Enemy's other Provision Store-ships with the Recruits, and their Canada and West-India Trade, and the new Governor of Cape Breton, are expected at Louisbourg about this Time, there is great Reason to hope they will fall into our Hands; and perhaps the French 30 Gun Man of War from Brest, which had 3 or 4 Times attempted the Harbour, and been kept off by our Cruizers, before his Majesty's Ships appeared to reinforce them. And if any Indian Boat or Canoe should accidentally get into the City, their Intelligence must be vastly disagreeable; as by that they will know, that the Town of St. Peter's is burnt by Col. Moulton, the Vessels there brought away or burnt, and the People that were not taken fled into the Woods without Provisions; that the Fishery at Forechetto is destroyed, and the same done there; as also at Lawrencebecque, by our Parties abroad. — That the Cattle which they expected from the Bay Vert, are destroyed by Donahew; who has burnt a considerable Number of Houses at St. John's, &c. and sufficiently deterred the Inhabitants that Way, from giving them any manner of Relief.

May 28. On Saturday last arrived here a Brigantine from Annapolis-Royal, with Letters from the Garrison there; advising that they were again besieged by the French and Indians, supposed to be about 900 in Number; and that among the former are some of the French Inhabitants, who had revolted: But as the Garrison is in a very good Posture of Defence, it is hoped they will be able to defend themselves 'till Succours arrive. Some of the Enemy were scouring on both Sides, near the Entrance of the Basin, and have several Shallops and Canoes, with which they have taken a Schooner laden with Stores, bound from hence for the Garrison.

We hear that 300 Men are raising in Connecticut, in order to join the Forces at Cape-Breton.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

We are informed by the latest Prints from Boston, that the Forces before Cape-Breton, had made a Breach in the Walls of the Town, and hoped soon to render it fit for an Assault. And that Commodore Warren has taken a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and 560 Men, called the Vigilant, laden with all manner of warlike Stores; but the Particulars of the Action we must, for Want of Room, refer to our next.

These Incidents probably occasion'd the late current Report of the Place being actually taken.

A.D.V.E.R.

## ADVERTISEMENT S.

ANY Person qualified for a School-Master, according to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province, entitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, &c.* upon his Application to the Visitors of the Public School of St. Mary's County, may find suitable Encouragement.

Signed per Order, JOHN LLEWELLIN, Register.

Just Imported in the Ship CUNLIFFE,  
AND to be Sold by Robert Morris, at Oxford in Talbot County, a Quantity of white Salt: Also a Variety of European and India Goods.

### To be SOLD,

A Likely Servant-Woman, that has 6 Years and a half to serve: She is strong and healthy, can do any Household Work, and understands Weaving. Enquire of the Printer hereof. N. B. Her principal Failing is Drunkenness.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Annapolis, two white Chair-Horses: one of them has a Slit in his right Ear, and is branded, as believed, W L; the other is branded T P. They were lately bought of Mr. Robert Murray, living near Conefago on Susquehanna, towards which Place they are supposed to have gone.

Whoever will bring the said Horses, either to Mr. Alexander Lawson at Patuxent Iron-Works, or to my House at Annapolis, shall have 20s. Reward, if found on this Side of Gunpowder River; or 40s. if found to the Northward of the said River.

May 29, 1745.

CHARLES CARROLL.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by WILLIAM GOVANE, at his House on the North Side of Severn River,

CHOICE Barbados, and New-England Rum, fine Powder and Muscovado Sugars; very Cheap, (by Wholesale) for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

PAPER-MONEY for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 30th Day of March last, an English Convict Servant Woman, named *Isabella Pierce*, of a middle Stature, a thin Visage; and limps with her right Leg, which, if examined, will appear to have a large Scar on each Side of the Ankle. Her Apparel, when she went away, was a small Plaid Hat, a blue Jacket, a strip'd Swanskin ditto, a Mancks Cloth Petticoat, a Pair of white Plaid Stockings, and Country-made Shoes; she is supposed to have changed her Apparel, and to have stolen the Indenture of one *Bridget Castilo*, and to pass by it in her Name: She has stolen from the Subscriber two Gold Rings, a Silver Stock-Buckle, and about 6l. in Cash.

Whoever will apprehend the said *Isabella Pierce*, and convey her home, with the Goods, Papers, and Money found upon her, if taken in Maryland or Virginia Governments, shall have 5l. Virginia Currency Reward; if in Pennsylvania or Carolina, 6l. like Money; paid by me, living at the Mouth of Dogue Creek, on Potomack River, in the said County.

THOMAS LEWIS.

WHEREAS, I am informed that a Report has been received, that Mr. *Lawrence Williams*, Merchant in London, had declined sending any Ships into Patuxent River, or to carry on any further Business that Way; which Report, altho' without Foundation, may be injurious, not only to the said Gentlemen, but also to several of the Inhabitants of this Province, who have corresponded with him.

I take this Method, therefore, to inform all Persons who may be any way concern'd, that I have Advice, that Mr. *Williams* has entered into Partnership with Mr. *Morton Rockliff*; and that towards the latter End of March, they were getting the Goods ready, which the Correspondents of Mr. *Williams* wrote for, in order to send them into Patuxent, by Capt. *Olyffe*.

Annapolis, June 21, 1745.

D. DULANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons that are Capable and Willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the lower Part of King George Parish, in Prince-George's County, that there is about Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds to be applied to that Use: And all Persons who are inclinable to undertake said Building, are desired to meet the Gentlemen of the Vestry of the said Parish, at Piscataway, on the 30th Day of July next, at X of the Clock in the Forenoon, in order to agree for the same.

Wm. Marshall

AT the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Top Sail Sheet Block, near the Market-house in Annapolis, may be had all Sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Also, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping and Wells, by T. FLEMING.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 29th of May last, two Servant-Men, one of them White, the other a Negro. The white Man had on when he went away, a blue Druggert Coat, a black Jacket, and a Pair of Osnabriggs Trowsers, and has one of his Hands wither'd. The Negro had on a Country-Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and an old Felt Hat: He is about 21 Years of Age, and has a roguish Look.

Whoever secures the said Runaways, so that their Masters may have them again without further Charge, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Kent-Island.

JOHN and JACOB CARTER.

### To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, on the 28th of June at Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land; viz. One Tract called *Jos. ph's Park*, containing 311 Acres; one other Tract called *The Dungbills*, containing 531 Acres; also another Tract of Land called *Ratford's Island*, containing 64 Acres; likewise another Tract called *Knave's Disappointment*, lying on Rock Creek, containing 200 Acres; and one other Tract called *The Widow's Mite*, lying also on Rock Creek, containing 47 Acres. The above Lands are all settled, and conveniently situated on Potomack River; with very good Improvements. Any Persons who want to see the Titles, may apply to

JAMES RUSSELL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, June 28, 1745.

HAGUE, March 7, O. S.

WE have Letters from Venice, from good Hands, which advise, that tho' the Republic designs to remain neuter, it is nevertheless resolved, that if the Genoese should join the Spanish Army with a Body of it's Troops, to send a Body of Forces to Prince Lobkowitz, in order thereby to maintain a Balance in Italy. Letters from Vienna confirm this News, and add, that the Body of Venetians will consist of 12 or 15000 Men; and that the King of Sardinia has declared by his Minister, that if the Austrian Army in Italy is kept upon the Footing of 20 or 22000 Men, he will undertake to resist the French and Spanish Army all the next Campaign.

Feb. 22, O. S. The German Post of Yesterday brought Advice, that General Somersfeldt had advanced as far as Lahnberg, and made himself Master of several Magazines which the French, in the Hurry of their Retreat, had not Time to destroy.

March 3. The Jews here received Yesterday the agreeable News, that the Queen of Hungary had at last consented, at the Instance of the maritime Powers, to revoke the Edict she had published for obliging all the Jews in Bohemia to evacuate that Kingdom.

Mentz (a City of the Lower Rhine in Germany), March 5, O. S. The 2d Instant the whole Army under M. Maillebois passed the Mayne; during which Passage several Detachments marched forwards, in order to drive the Allies from the Posts they occupied in the Plain: But the latter having timely Notice of the Approach of the French Army, retired in pretty good Order, with the Loss only of 7 or 8 Men killed, and a few taken Prisoners on this Occasion.

The next Day M. Maillebois having viewed the Post of Cronenburg, where was a small Body of Hanoverian Troops, he summon'd them to surrender Prisoners of War; which being refused, his Excellency ordered the Place to be battered with 3 Pieces of Cannon. The Hanoverians answer'd them with some Discharges from a few small Field-Pieces, and defended themselves 3 Quarters of an Hour; after which they surrendered Prisoners of War. This Corps was composed of a few Companies draughted from the Regiments of Somersfeldt, Soubiron, and Maxuell, Infantry, 40 Troopers of Verden's Regiment, and 6 Hussars, making in all 465 Men, besides a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 3 Esquires; who have all been sent to Landau.

Frankfort, March 6, O. S. Since the above Disaster, 'tis asured that they had their Revenge; for on the 4th, the Austrians entirely defeated, near Weissenau, a Body of 1200 French, three Fourths of which were either kill'd, wounded, or taken Prisoners.

Paris, March 26. The King has put off his Departure for Flanders to the 20th of May.

His Majesty has caused it to be declared by his Ministers in foreign Courts, 'That if the Territories of the King of Prussia should on any Side be invaded, thro' Hatred to him, for the Engagements which that Prince entered into by the Union of Francfort; his Majesty would never discontinue the War against the Queen of Hungary, until his Majesty of Prussia had been entirely indemnified for his Losses at the Expence of that Prince's.'

Vienna, March 4. The Sickness amongst the Prussian Troops in Silesia continues: We have Accounts, that there are no less than 4 Places shut up by themselves, to prevent the spreading of the Infection. In 12 Hours the Distemper is begun and ended, and is generally mortal. Our Army in Upper Silesia has received 5000 Recruits from Bohemia; and several are daily sent into Italy, to augment the Army there. The Hungarian Insurgents in the Duchy of Oppelen are continually skirmishing with the Prussians, but without any great Loss on either Side.

Constantinople, Feb. 2, O. S. The Ambassadors and foreign Ministers residing here, having been invited a few Days ago to a Conference at the Grand Vizir's Palace, this prime Minister made a very pathetic Speech on the Evils that await upon War; and then told them, that the Grand Signior having maturely considered the great Prejudice done to Trade, by the Dissentions and Hostilities amongst the Christian Princes, he thought fit to offer his Mediation: That his Highness had wrote to them on this Head, and that he did not doubt but they would give him satisfactory Answers.

LONDON, March 16.

Yesterday came Advice, that the Shoreham and Leostoff Privateers, of London, fell in with 6 French Martinico Ships the 7th Instant; when after a running Fight of 3 Hours, they took two of them, which they sent into Bantry-Bay, in Ireland. The said Privateers were left in full Chace of the other 4.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth, dated March 1.

On the 26th of last Month, Admiral Medley, with the Men of War, East-India Ships, and other Merchantmen, anchored in Torbay; and the next Morning the Admiral made a Signal for the Fleet to get under Sail, the Wind being then S. E. and a great swelling Sea. Some were obliged to cut, others slipped or parted their Cables, which put them in great Confusion. The Royal George, for India, ran foul of the Cape Coast, for Africa; the latter sunk and is quite lost, but all the Crew were saved; and the former lost her Head and Cut-water, and is gone to Portsmouth to refit. The Expedition from London for Lisbon, is ashore near Berry-Head, and bulged; Part of the Cargo

Cargo is saved, and all the Crew. The Tyger, of and from London for Newfoundland, is lost on Berry-Head, and 170 Soldiers, 6 Sailors, and 6 Women, drowned; the Captain broke his Legs by saving himself on the Rocks. The Maidstone Man of War ran foul of the Mary, from Pool for Oporto, as she lay at Anchor, and carried away her Boltsprit, main and mizzen Masts, and did her much Damage besides. Another Man of War ran foul of the King of Portugal, for Lisbon, and broke in her Bow. The Ulysses, of London, was on board the Baracuta, and broke her Boltsprit, and received other Damages: The Baracuta is gone to Sea with the Fleet.

March 9. According to Advices from Vienna, an Express from London passed thro' that City, going to Admiral Rowley, with Orders for him to repair with his Fleet to Genoa, and to act against that Republic, if she openly declares in Favour of the Spaniards.

March 18. Letters from Flanders inform us, that they are going to open the Sluices of all such Towns as are in any Danger of being surprized by the French.

Last Saturday all the French Prisoners, except a few that were very ill, were removed from Dover Castle, in order to be sent to France to be exchanged.

March 22. It is still confidently affirmed, that Commodore Barnett, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Medway, has taken 4 French Indiamen, near the Cape of Good Hope.

March 15. Yesterday Morning came Advice, that the St. Quintin, Capt. Wells, appointed to protect the Northern Coasts, having seen the Trade safe into the Humber, stood away for Robin Hood's Bay, in Yorkshire, where they saw a Sail, and came up with her, when she appeared to be a French Privateer of 14 Carriage and 13 Swivel Guns, and 60 Men; she maintain'd a running Fight for some Time, but being damaged in her Rigging, she struck. She is called the Mateau of Dunkirk, and had taken and sunk 13 English Vessels since her being first fitted out of that Place.

Capt. Barker, in the Kouli Kan Privateer, has taken and carried into Lisbon a French Ship, from Marceilles to Havre-de-Grace, laden with Soap, Cotton, Galls, &c. of 200 Tons, 18 Guns, and 89 Men, of whom 6 were killed and 15 wounded. Capt. Barker engaged this and another Ship in Company, upwards of 3 Hours, but the other, tho' much damaged, escaped by favour of the Night.

March 26. Two French Privateers are taken and sent, one into Yarmouth, the other into Harwich, by 2 of our Men of War.

The Great-Britain Privateer, Capt. Wilson, in his Passage from Lisbon, has taken the St. Peter, from St. Domingo, with 220 Tons of Sugar, 20 Tons of Indigo, besides Cotton, and other Commodities, and brought her into Falmouth.

James Dixon, Master of the Northumberland Man of War, is committed to the Marshalsea Prison, there to remain during Life; for taking the Command of the said Ship from the first Lieutenant (the Captain being then sick in his Cabin), and striking to the French contrary to the Advice of the other Officers.

March 2. By the Lisbon Mail which arrived Yesterday, we have Advice, that in one of the Market-places of that City, some Shops where Gunpowder was sold took Fire, by some unknown Accident; the Explosion whereof was so great, that several Houses were blown up, and others very much damaged; and it is reckoned, that 150 Persons were buried in the Ruins.

March 14. They write from Francfort, that the French have mined the fine Stone Bridge at Aschaffenburg, in order to destroy it with greater Facility, in case of Necessity.

On Monday last a Cannon of a new Invention was tried before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in Kensington Gardens; it was discharged 25 Times in 2 Minutes.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Popple, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief of the Bermuda Islands, and

Captain of the Company of Foot there, in the Room of Alured Popple, Esq; deceased.

March 19. The Elector Palatine is so enraged at the heavy Contributions raised throughout his whole Dominions by the Duke of Arenberg, and the little Regard shewn to his Complaints, that it is believed he only waits the Issue of a Battle to declare War against the Queen of Hungary, and to put all his strong Places into the Hands of the French.

March 23. Last Wednesday 6 Transports sailed for Gravesend, with the Remainder of the Troops for Flanders, under Convoy of the Fox Man of War.

The Chatteau Dogger Privateer of Dunkirk, of 12 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 86 Men, was taken by the Wager Man of War, on the 19th Instant.

By a private Letter from Nieuport we are informed, that on the 25th, N. S. 3 stout Privateers came out of Dunkirk, and on the 26th came out 3 more, and on the 27th, one. Among these are two of considerable Force, carrying each of them 23 Pieces of Cannon.

We hear from Milford, that there has been a warm Combat between the Crews of one of his Majesty's Tenders and the Townshend Privateer, in which several were wounded on both Sides; occasioned by the Tender's People searching for three Deferters, which they suspected to be on board the Townshend.

Admiral Martin is sailed from Plymouth on a Cruise, with 8 Men of War.

We hear that Marshal Bellisle is to have his Parole of Honour, and to live at his own Expence at or near Windsor, and be allowed to go 10 Miles beyond or round it, except towards London, on which Side he is not to go further than 5 Miles.

March 30. His Majesty's Ship the Falkland has taken the Conquerant, a French Privateer of Dunkirk, with 10 Carriage Guns, and 96 Men, and carried her into Kinsale.

The Dispatch, Cunningham, from Maryland to London, is taken by the French and carried into Morlaix.

Cork, March 1. This Morning was brought into Cove, a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns, and 200 Men, by two of our Privateers.

Dungarvon, March 1. Yesterday a French Privateer of 36 Guns, and 200 Men, was brought into Cork by two of our Privateers.

Kinsale, March 12. His Majesty's Ship the Augusta of 60 Guns, brought in here last Sunday the Countess de la Riviere, a French Privateer of St. Malo, with 22 Guns and 160 Men: And some Days before, the Augusta engaged and sunk a French Privateer of 36 Guns, in the Night, supposed to be the Grand Turk, or one of equal Force, from St. Malo's.

BOSTON, June 3.

On Thursday last arrived here Capt. Smith, in a Transport, with Expresses in 8 Days from Lieutenant-General Pepperel and Commodore Warren; by whom also came Letters from most of the Officers in the present Expedition against Cape Breton, from which we learn, That since the last Account, our Forces had made their Approaches so near the Town of Louisburg, as to have completed a Fascine Battery of 42 and 18 Pounders within 200 Yards of the West Gate; with which they had annoyed the Enemy's Works, so that they had beat down the Draw-Bridge before the Gate, and almost the whole Gate; as also the Parapet of the Demi-lune Battery fronting that Way, and had got a considerable Breach there, so as to have a fair View into the Town; where tho' they could observe the Enemy at Work in raising a Fascine Battery within the Gate against them, they kept such a continual Firing, and so successfully, they doubted not of soon having such a Breach, as would render that Place easy of Assault. — We also learn, that they had on the North Side of the Harbour, fronting the Magazine and Demi-lune on that

that Side, raised 42 Pounders a Town and Battery being within a Battery and Tower in the Works approaches at the to 5 continual the Ruins, &c. much Damage Intelligence, the hour, &c. has house Side of the ter Mark; which be built at the of our Fleet, to vent their fallible were exposed of them up; the fine Battery to prevent the Ruins from the Tower Light-house Point of ours got be immediately into Town being improved to be got into the from whom the coming from Brimopolis-Royal, of 56 Guns, and

And we have the Mermaid, Galley, Capt. Man of War Broadside; and going well, as he could be knowing how till they fell it was 9 o'Clock enough to engage the Vigilant, 44 Guns and the Maisonfort Douglass, with the Command known of who proves to be a Siege, of the Indian Cannon, with Cohorns, &c. of the Ship's so said, the for the Garrison good Location doubted but taken, in the Carolina, last here. A number of the town, into that



room of Alured  
 and at the heavy  
 commissions by the  
 n to his Com-  
 e of a Battle to  
 rd to put all his  
 iled for Graves-  
 Flanders, under  
 of 12 Carriage  
 by the Water  
 formed, that on  
 f Dunkirk, and  
 , one. Among  
 each of them 28  
 a warm Combat  
 Tenders and the  
 ounded on both  
 arching for three  
 the Townshend.  
 a Cruise, with 8  
 Parole of Ho-  
 ar Windford, and  
 , except towards  
 , than 5 Miles.  
 d has taken the  
 with 10 Carriage  
 ale.  
 d to London, is  
 ht into Cove, 1  
 oo Men, by two  
 n Privateer of 36  
 by two of our  
 e Augusta of 60  
 s de la Rievère,  
 s and 160 Men:  
 and sunk a French  
 to be the Grand  
 .  
 in a Transport,  
 eral Pepperel and  
 ters from most of  
 Cape Breton, from  
 , our Forces had  
 Louisburg, as to  
 8 Pounders with-  
 they had annoyed  
 down the Draw-  
 Gate; as also the  
 ut Way, and had  
 a fair View into  
 Enemy at Work  
 gainst them, they  
 lly, they doubted  
 render that Place  
 had on the North  
 and Demi-lune on  
 that

that Side, raised another Fascine Battery, and had got some  
 42 Pounders already there, and began to play them on the  
 Town and Battery the Day that Capt. Smith came away, which  
 being within a Point-blank Shot, must not only damage the said  
 Battery and Town on that Side, but much annoy the Enemy  
 in the Works they are carrying on within to hinder our Ap-  
 proaches at the West Gate; so that the Town was now exposed  
 to 5 continual Fires, which had beat down many Houses with  
 the Roofs, &c. of the principal ones; and in that Way done as  
 much Damage as could be expected. — We rather have sure  
 Intelligence, that our People in reconnoitering the Shores, Har-  
 bour, &c. had discovered a Number of Cannon on the Light-  
 house Side of the Harbour, in the Water, just below Low Wa-  
 ter Mark; which as is supposed were designed for a Battery to  
 be built at the Light-house this Year; but upon the Discovery  
 of our Fleet, tumbled down the Precipice into the Sea, to pre-  
 vent their falling into our Hands: But notwithstanding our Peo-  
 ple were exposed to the Island Battery, they had weighed most  
 of them up; for the securing of which, and the building a Fas-  
 cine Battery there, a proper Detachment was posted: But to  
 prevent the Recovery of these Cannon, the Enemy had sallied  
 from the Town, and about 100 of them in Boats landed on the  
 Light-house Point, who were no sooner on Shore, but a Party  
 of ours got between them and their Boats, so that they fled im-  
 mediately into the Woods for Shelter, their Return to the  
 Town being impossible; one of these was taken Prisoner, who  
 proved to be a Seaman belonging to a Snow from France, that  
 got into the Harbour in a Fog; undiscovered by our Cruizers,  
 from whom they got Intelligence, that an Armament was com-  
 ing from Brett to reinforce that Place, and proceed to Anna-  
 polis-Royal, consisting of 3 Men of War, a 70 Gun Ship, two  
 of 56 Guns, and two Company-Ships of 36 Guns each.  
 And we have further certain Accounts, that on the 18th ult.  
 the Mermaid, Capt. Douglass, of 40 Guns, and the Shirley  
 Galley, Capt. Rouse, one of our Cruizers, fell in with a French  
 Man of War, and engaged her, the former Broadside and  
 Broadside; and the latter being too small to lie along-side, and  
 going well, annoyed her a-stern, or a-head, or on the Quarter,  
 as he could best; and as she proved a Ship of Force, and they  
 knowing how the Commodore bore of them, fought and failed  
 till they fell in with him and the Fleet; but Night coming on,  
 it was 9 o'Clock before the Commodore got along-side near en-  
 ough to engage, when after 2 or 3 Broad-sides she struck, and  
 ask'd for Quarters, and was the next Day secured: She is call'd  
 the Vigilant, a new Ship, having never been at Sea before, of  
 64 Guns and 560 Men, and was commanded by the Marquis  
 du Maisonfort; but the Command of her is now given to Capt.  
 Douglass, who so gallantly engaged her in the Mermaid, and  
 the Command of the Mermaid to Mr. Montague. It is un-  
 known of what Consequence the Capture of this Ship is, as she  
 proves to be laden with warlike Stores of all Kinds for support-  
 ing a Siege, reinforcing their Fortifications, and the supplying  
 of the Indians; amongst which are a great Number of heavy  
 Cannon, with their Materials, besides small Arms, Bomb-shells,  
 Cohorns, &c. even down to an Indian Hatchet; and exclusive  
 of the Ship's Provision, 1000 Half-Barrels of Gunpowder; 'tis  
 also said, she has on board 3 Years Pay, and all the Cloathing  
 for the Garrisons at Cape Breton and Canada; and as there is  
 good Look-out for the Remainder of those Ships, it is not  
 doubted but they will meet the same Fate. The Vigilant, had  
 been, in her Passage from France, 2 large Ships from South-  
 Carolina, laden with Rice for London, which are daily expect-  
 ed here. After this Ship was taken, she was, with a great  
 Number of Flags of all Sorts, towed in Procession across the  
 strance of the Harbour by the Mermaid, in View of the  
 Town, into Chapparrouge Bay; and as the Enemy's Depend-

ance must have been on the Arrival of these Ships, seeing their  
 Commodore taken must intimidate them much. There is a Per-  
 son of Distinction on board, but whether it be a new Governor,  
 or M. Duvivier in Disguise, was not discovered when Captain  
 Smith came away. The Fleet now consists of the Superb and  
 Princess Mary of 60 Guns each; the Mermaid, Launceston,  
 Eltham, and Hector, of 40 Guns each; the Bien-Amie of 24  
 Guns; three Ships of 20 Guns each; three Snows of 20 Guns  
 each; one Brigantine; and the Rhode Island and Connecticut  
 Colony Sloops; all well mann'd and fitted; equal to which, it  
 is not to be supposed that any Force will come from France this  
 Year. — Two Men of War and Capt. Snelling have taken a  
 Ship from France, laden with Stores and Provisions, in one of  
 the Eastern Harbours; as hath the Rhode Island Sloop a Brig-  
 laden also with Provisions.  
 By the Way of Piscataqua we hear, that 3 Men of War are  
 arrived at Newfoundland from England, bound to join Com-  
 modore Warren at Cape Breton. And that on the 8th of May  
 last, at Durham and the adjacent Towns, they had the most vi-  
 olent Lightning and Thunder ever known, with great Rains  
 and Hail; whereby 3 Persons were killed at 3 different Places;  
 and several Travellers were struck off their Horses by the Light-  
 ning, but recovered again.  
 The French and Indians have raised the Siege of Annapolis-  
 Royal, and drawn off.  
 A great Fire happened last Month at Port St. Pierre in Mar-  
 tinico, which consumed 220 Houses, in the most trading Part  
 of the Town.  
**PHILADELPHIA, June 13.**  
 By a Letter from London, we learn that the Parliament pro-  
 ceeds vigorously in the Enquiry into the Conduct of the Fleet  
 in the Mediterranean: That they had resolved to bring in a Bill  
 for granting a Sum of Money to any Person or Persons, who  
 shall discover the N. W. Passage: And that they show a great-  
 er Disposition for regulating and advancing of Trade, than has  
 been seen for some Years past.  
 They are raising 6 or 700 Men in New-England, to reinforce the  
 Army at Cape Breton; besides Seamen to man the Vigilant.  
**ANNAPOLIS.**  
 By a Letter from Scotland to a Gentleman here, we have an  
 Account that John Irwin, a Person well-known in this Province,  
 (particularly for his wonderful Dispatch and Integrity in taking  
 up Runaways, and for his remarkable Good-Nature in sometimes  
 helping them off), was hanged at Edinburgh, in November last,  
 for a Robbery and Murder by him committed on the Highway.  
 The Juliana, Spencer; the Revolution, Mills; and the Swan,  
 Whitepair; all bound from Maryland to Biddeford, have been  
 taken: The two former are carried into St. Sebastian's, and  
 the latter into Morlaix.  
 Last Week at Calvert County Court, three Negroes received  
 Sentence of Death, one for Horse-stealing, the other two for  
 robbing a Store; but they have been since reprieved by his Ex-  
 cellency the Governor.  
 A Letter from Philadelphia, dated the 16th Instant, informs  
 us, that by a vessel from Ireland, they have public Prints to  
 the 26th of April, which say, That General Bathian in Bava-  
 ria, has gained a complete Victory over the French and Bava-  
 rians; in consequence whereof the young Elector has retired,  
 and sues for Peace. — That the King of Prussia, by the Me-  
 diation of the Czarina, has proposed Terms of Accommodation  
 to the Queen of Hungary; which Prince Charles had answered  
 by opening the Campaign in Silesia, upon the 10th of April.  
 — That the Genoese have signed a Neutrality with the King  
 of Sardinia. — That the allied Army in Flanders have offer-  
 ed Battle to the French 5 several Times, but the latter have as  
 often declined it. — That the Right Hon. the Lord Balti-

more has resigned his Admiralty Commission, which has since been given to Mr Lee. — That Lestock, &c. are not yet tried; but that the King had ordered a Court-Martial, which was daily expected to sit.

The same Letter adds, that the 3 Men of War, mentioned above to have come to Newfoundland, in their Way to Commodore Warren, are safe arrived at Cape Breton.

#### ADVERTISEMENT S.

**W**HEREAS, I am informed that a Report has been raised, that Mr. *Lawrence Williams*, Merchant in *London*, had declined sending any Ships into *Patuxent River*, or to carry on any further Business that Way; which Report, altho' without Foundation, may be injurious, not only to the said Gentleman, but also to several of the Inhabitants of this Province, who have corresponded with him.

I take this Method, therefore, to inform all Persons who may be any way concern'd, that I have Advice, that Mr. *Williams* has entered into Partnership with Mr. *Morton Rockliff*; and that towards the latter End of *March*, they were getting the Goods ready, which the Correspondents of Mr. *Williams* wrote for, in order to send them into *Patuxent*, by Capt. *Olyffe*.

Annapolis, June 21, 1745.

D. DULANY.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, on the 23d of this Instant, a *Yorkshire* Servant-Man, named *John Eagleston*, of low Stature, speaks broad, grey eyed, much pock-fretten, and has lately cut off his Hair: His Apparel was a light-colour'd Cloth Coat, two Osnabrigs Shirts, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of large old short Trowsers, a Felt-Hat, and a Silk Handkerchief: He has also a Bag with Flour, and some Meat; and is supposed to have got a black Horse branded S Y.

Whoever secures the said Servant, without further Charge, shall have 20 s. Reward, beside what the Law allows.

JOHN SMITH PRATHER.

*Just Imported in the Ship CUNLIFFE,*  
**A**ND to be Sold by *Robert Morris*, at *Oxford* in *Talbot* County, a Quantity of white Salt: Also a Variety of *European* and *India* Goods.

**P**APER-MONEY for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

*JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by WILLIAM GOVANE,*  
*at his House on the North Side of Severn River,*

**C**HOICE *Barbados*, and *New-England* Rum, fine Powder and *Muscovado* Sugars; very Cheap, (by Wholesale) for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

**S**TRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, near *Annapolis*, two white Chair-Horses; one of them has a Slit in his right Ear, and is branded, as believed, W L; the other is branded T P. They were lately bought of Mr. *Robert Murray*, living near *Conestogo* on *Susquehanna*, towards which Place they are supposed to have gone.

Whoever will bring the said Horses, either to Mr. *Alexander Lawson* at *Patafca* Iron-Works, or to my House at *Annapolis*, shall have 20 s. Reward, if found on this Side of *Gunpowder River*; or 40 s. if found to the Northward of the said River.

May 29, 1745.

CHARLES CARROLL.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

To be SOLD;

**A** Likely Servant-Woman, that has 6 Years and a half to serve: She is strong and healthy, can do any Household Work, and understands Weaving. Enquire of the Printer hereof. N. B. Her principal Failing is Drunkenness.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living at *Choptico*, in *St. Mary's* County, on the 9th of this Instant *June*, an Irish Servant-Man named *James Barker*, about 22 Years of Age, is short and well-set, much pitted with the Small-pox, and pretends to be something of a Sailor. He had with him, a white Whitney Coat and Breeches, a green Callimanco Jacket without Sleeves, a check'd Shirt, a Silk Handkerchief, a white Linen Shirt, a coarse Linen Shirt, and tarr'd Trowsers of the same, two Pair of good Shoes, one Pair of white Thread Stockings, one fine Hat, one old Felt-hat, and a long brown Wig.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have 20 s. Reward, if taken in *Maryland*; and 3 l. if taken in another Province; besides what the Law allows.

GEORGE BOYS.

**A**NY Person qualified for a School-Master, according to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province, entitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Learning*, &c. upon his Application to the Visitors of the Public School of *St. Mary's* County, may find suitable Encouragement.

Signed per Order,

JOHN LEWELEIN, Register.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, on the 30th Day of *March* last, an *English* Convict Servant Woman, named *Isabella Pierce*, of a middle Stature, a thin Visage; and limps with her right Leg, which, if examined, will appear to have a large Scar on each Side of the Ankle. Her Apparel, when she went away, was a small Plaid Hat, a blue Jacket, a strip'd Swanikin ditto, a Mancks Cloth Petticoat, a Pair of white Plaid Stockings, and Country-made Shoes; she is supposed to have changed her Apparel, and to have stolen the Indenture of one *Bridget Castillo*, and to pass by a her Name: She has stolen from the Subscriber two Gold Rings, a Silver Stock-Buckle, and about 6 l. in Cash.

Whoever will apprehend the said *Isabella Pierce*, and convey her home, with the Goods, Papers, and Money found upon her, if taken in *Maryland* or *Virginia* Governments, shall have a *Virginia* Currency Reward; if in *Pennsylvania* or *Carolina*, like Money; paid by me, living at the Mouth of *Dogue Creek* on *Potomack River*, in the said County. THOMAS LEWIS.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, to all Persons that are Capable and Willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the lower Part of *King George* Parish, in *Prince George's* County, that there is about Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds to be applied to that Use: And all Persons who are inclinable to undertake said Building, are desired to meet the Gentlemen of the Vestry of the said Parish, at *Piscataway*, on the 30th Day of *July* next, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, in order to agree for the same.

**A**T the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Pop-tail Shop Block, near the Market-house in *Annapolis*, may be had all Sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Also, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping and Wells, by T. FLEMING.