

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, May 3, 1745.

ERNHEIM (a City of the Low Countries), January 4, O. S.

His Day a great Clap of Thunder was heard here; and soon after, there appeared a Sort of Phenomenon in the Sky, towards the South-East, which descended in the Shape of a Pillar of Fire, throwing out Rays of Light, which as they came nearer to the Earth, broke, and dispersed like Fire-works. And,

We learn from Bockholt, that the same Thunder was heard there; and that the Lightning had fallen upon their Church, and set it on Fire, the Flames of which were visible a great many Leagues off.

Hague, January 8, N. S. Marshal Maillebois is said to have committed Hostilities against the Elector of Cologne, by seizing and carrying away a Bridge belonging to his Electoral Highness, near Neuwied.

January 9, O. S. We hear, that his Most Christian Majesty being desirous to notify the Marriage of the Dauphin with the Infanta of Spain to the King of Great-Britain, has desired the Ambassador of the Republic in France, to charge himself with a Letter of Notification to his Britannic Majesty.

Paris, Jan. 7, O. S. M. Buffi, who was charged with the Affairs of this Court at that of London, is set out on his Return thither, to solicit the King of Great-Britain to release the Marshal Bellisle and his Brother.

Magdeburg upon the Lower Elbe, Jan. 3, O. S. The Alarms in the Country of Brandenburg, instead of ceasing still increase, to the Terror of the Inhabitants, from the continual Courses of the Austrian Hussars, who incessantly harrafs them; and oblige them to transport their most valuable Effects to the strongest Places in this State to secure them; in spite of whatever Pains the Prince of Dessau takes to prevent them.

The Care the same Prince takes to stop the Desertion of the Prussians, is to very little Purpose: Such a fresh Hannic has got amongst the Troops, that whatever Means are used, it is impossible to stop their Course. He has nevertheless given his Prussian Majesty to understand, that he has Hopes of securing Silesia, and to hinder the Austrians from penetrating any further; but he may possibly find himself mistaken.

Paris, January 14, O. S. According to the Cartel made at Francfort, the Ransom of a Field-Marshal is 30000 German Florins; and proportionable for a Lieutenant-General: Which Sums are deposited in Marshal Bellisle and his Brother.

Friburg, Jan 11, O. S. Since we have begun to demolish the Works of this Place, 170 Soldiers, Miners, and Peasants, have been blown up, burnt, and buried in the Ruins. The

whole Street of the Jesuits has been destroyed, by the accidental Blowing up of a Magazine of Gunpowder, and 6 or 7 Soldiers killed.

Munich, Jan. 14, O. S. Upon opening the Body of the late Emperor, so general a Decay was discovered, that it is astonishing his Imperial Majesty should have liv'd so long. A Stone was found in one of the Cavities of the Heart; a large fleshy Excrescence near the Heart; his Lungs almost entirely consumed; the Liver absolutely destroyed; and the Kidneys suppurated. He was buried the 14th, N. S.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Decem. 25. "Nothing but Changes here! The exiled Dukes (Chatillon excepted) are recalled, and the Duchy of Chateauroux is given to the Prince of Conti, who is shortly to espouse a certain Princess, and by that Means many Differences are to be accommodated.—M. de Rochambault, who commanded the Brest Squadron, is broke, for suffering the British Fleet to disengage their grand Convoy without fighting; for neglecting the Advice of his Officers; and for shewing himself a bad Subject, by not making Rejoicings at the King's Recovery: To which the Wits of this Place have added another odd Charge; viz. for suffering himself to be wet to the Skin by a great Shower of English Gunneas, and not saying a Word to his Officers, that they might have been refreshed as well as himself.—As we had such ill Luck by Water the last Year, our Hero the Count de Saxe is to try his Fortune upon the Ice this Year, and to undertake the Siege of Ostend as soon as the Weather will permit."

Ratisbon, Jan. 14, N. S. The Austrians gain Ground daily in Bavaria, as well as in the Upper Palatinate; having surprized Wasserburg, and taken several other garrison'd Places.

Vienna, Jan. 9, O. S. Two Expresses have lately arrived from Berlin with Dispatches, which this Court sent to London without so much as opening them. It is generally believed that they contain some Proposals of Peace on the Part of his Prussian Majesty.

Hague, Jan. 26. Several Deputies of Princes and States of the Empire already say without Reserve, at Munich, that the Business at present is to arm, and drive the French out of the Empire; and that the German Powers ought to begin by so doing, in order to proceed freely in electing an Emperor.

Schmidmullen (in the Upper Palatinate), Dec. 29, O. S. Amberg was invested Yesterday. The Imperialists attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place, which arrived on the 27th Instant, about 6 in the Evening, at Oxenzoll, with an Intent to continue their March towards Amberg. Two Hours before, Major-General Baron Schilley arrived at the said Place, with two Squadrons of the Regiment Baillans: He was at Dinner

Dinner when the Enemy entered it; they were going to attack his Quarters, and had already seized some Horses in the Stables; but having immediately assembled 30 Horse, he fell upon them, dispersed them, and took two Pair of Colours. The French Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded them, was cut down and killed, several Dead and Prisoners they left behind, and the rest retired to Castell, whither Colonel Count Odonel went Yesterday in Pursuit of them, with 300 Dragoons. The Imperial Dragoons of the Regiment of Hohen Zollern having marched to Neumark, the said Colonel sent a Drum to summon the Infantry, who offered to make Resistance, unless they were allowed to march off; but when they saw the Colonel had ordered the Dragoons to dismount, they surrendered Prisoners; upon which Occasion 3 other Pair of Colours were taken.

Hague, Jan. 23. O. S. The Earl of Chesterfield arrived here the 21st, and lodged at Baron Sporke's, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover.

LONDON, November 27.

This Day his Majesty opened the Session of Parliament, with the following most gracious Speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly so in this Conjunction, as the present Posture of Affairs abroad requires your most serious Consideration. The Events of the last Summer have been so various, and some Things have fallen out during the Course of it, so much to the Disadvantage of the common Cause, the Consequences whereof remain still undecided, that great Attention must be given to them, and proper Measures taken for preventing or removing the ill Effects of them.

" I have, in Pursuance of your repeated Advice, exerted my Endeavours for the Support of the House of Austria, and in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War in which we are engaged. The Queen of Hungary, tho' attack'd and invaded by Powers, from whom she had the least Reason to expect such a Conduct, has shewn the greatest Constancy and Resolution; and the King of Poland, pursuant to his Engagements with her, hath sent a very considerable Force to her Assistance. The King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity and Firmness superior to the greatest Difficulties, has, with the Assistance of my Fleet, resisted the combined Forces of France and Spain sent against him; and at last happily defeated an Enterprize, formed for his Destruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as most of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the House of Bourbon. Tho' our Success has not been answerable to our Wishes, yet the vast Expectations and Designs of our Enemies, built upon new Intrigues and Alliances, and an additional Strength, have not hitherto taken Place, and will, I hope, by the Blessing of God, and the mutual united Vigour of Great-Britain, and her Allies, be disappointed. In Conjunction with them, and with their effectual Assistance, and your Support, I am determined to carry on the War in such a Manner, as may be most conducive to that important End, which is my sole Aim, a safe and honourable Peace; it being my firm Resolution never to abandon my Allies, and to procure the utmost Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of my Kingdoms.

" For this Purpose, I have always insisted, and am still endeavouring with my Allies, particularly my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be furnished by each of the Confederates, in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be prepared, and laid before you, and desire you to grant me such Supplies as shall be requisite for the Security and Welfare of the Nation, and for carrying on such Measures, as

it shall be necessary for Great-Britain to pursue in the present extraordinary Crisis. I am deeply sensible of, and concerned for the Burthens which lie upon my good Subjects; and you may be assured, that no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part, to ease them in every Instance, where the Consequences of doing so may not endanger their own true Interest.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have laid before you my Views and Intentions. Your Concurrence with me, in a steady Pursuit of them, will best manifest your Zeal for the common Cause, lay the surest Foundation for the real Support of our Allies, and for the Security and Prosperity of your Country: And nothing can add so much to the Weight and Efficacy of your Resolutions, as Unanimity and Dispatch."

Both Houses voted Addresses to his Majesty, without any Opposition.

Nov. 28. The House of Lords presented their Address to his Majesty, as follows.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

" Our Zeal for your Majesty, the Love of our Country, and our anxious Regard for the Welfare and Liberties of Europe, have made us look, with the utmost Concern, on those Events which have fallen out, during the last Summer to the Disadvantage of the common Cause: And our Surprise is no less, when we consider the Part which has been taken by some Powers, so contrary to their own true and essential Interest. The Necessity of taking proper Measures to prevent or remove the ill Effects of these Events, is apparent; and no Endeavours shall be wanting in us to obviate them.

" We have seen, with the utmost Satisfaction, not only your Majesty's Magnanimity and Zeal in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War, wherein we are engaged, but also the Constancy and Firmness shewn by the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, under the greatest Difficulties. The Disappointment of an Enterprize, form'd for the Destruction of the latter, as well as for reducing Italy under the Dominion of the House of Bourbon, is of great Importance to this Nation; since if such a Design had succeeded, it must have been attended with fatal Consequences to the Trade and Navigation of your Majesty's Subjects, in the Mediterranean.

" We acknowledge, with the greatest Thankfulness, your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness in declaring to your Parliament, that you are determined to carry on the War, in Conjunction with your Allies, and with their effectual Assistance, in such a Manner as may be most conducive to a safe and honourable Peace. In making this desirable End your sole Aim, your Majesty shews a just Sense of true Glory, and a tender Regard not only for your own Subjects, but extended to the rest of Europe.

" As Your Majesty's Resolution, never to abandon your Allies, must be an additional Encouragement to them, strictly to perform their Engagements with your Majesty, so your paternal Care to procure the utmost Security to the Religion, Liberties and Commerce of your Kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in the Hearts of all your faithful Subjects, the warmest Affection and Duty to your sacred Person, and Zeal for your Defence and Support.

" It is with real Satisfaction we receive your Majesty's Declaration, that you are actually endeavouring with your Allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, the ancient and natural Friends of this Nation, to adjust the Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be borne by each of the Confederates

erates in the War. Such a Concert will be the Basis of great Utility and Advantage to the common Cause.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's Goodness, in laying before us these your salutary Views and Intentions; and we with the greatest Zeal and Firmness assure your Majesty, that we are fully determined to support you in the steady Prosecution of them, and in carrying on such Measures, as it shall be necessary for Great-Britain to pursue in this critical Con- juncture.

"May the Divine Providence prosper your Majesty's Coun- cils and Arms with Success, equal to the Justice of your Cause. For our Part, we beg Leave to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we have the Honour and Safety of your Ma- jesty, the Security and true Interest of your Kingdoms, and the happy Issue of this just and necessary War, entirely at Heart; and will at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes stand by and defend your Majesty, your Royal Family, and Govern- ment, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of France, and of any other Power, that shall attempt to attack or dis- turb them."

To which Address, his Majesty was pleased to return the fol- lowing most gracious Answer.

"My Lords,

I Heartily thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal which you have so seasonably expressed for my Person and Government, for carrying on this just and necessary War, and for the vigorous Support of my Allies, gives me the greatest Satisfaction: And your Unanimity in doing this, can- not fail to add greatly to the good Effects of it, both at home and abroad."

The Commons Address ran in the same Style with that of the Lords, and concluded, "That his Majesty might depend on their ready and cheerful Assistance."

Jan. 15. On the 22d of December, Capt. Williamson, in the Great-Britain Privateer, took in Lat. 38, 40, a Spanish Ad- vice-Ship, bound from Havanna for Cadiz, having on board a considerable Sum of Money in Dollars, besides Cocoa, Sugar, Cedar and Mahogany, and Spanish Snuff.

Jan. 20. Yesterday strict Orders were sent from the Lords of the Admiralty, for all the Ships of War in the Kingdom to be victualled and mann'd forthwith.

The same Day their Lordships ordered all the Artificers em- ployed in building and repairing the Men of War, in the sever- al Dock-Yards, to work double Tides, for greater Expedition.

Jan. 20. We hear, that Admiral Vernon will speedily have the Command of one of his Majesty's Fleets of very consider- able Force.

The Mercury Privateer, Capt. Payne, has taken and carried into Gibraltar, the St. John Baptista, bound from Bayonne to Cadiz, laden with Butter, Beef, and Camblets.

A French Brig. about 30 Tons, laden with Mill stones and Window-Glass, is taken by the Bell Privateer, Capt. Le Coque, of Alderney: and carried into that Island the 12th Instant.

Jan. 27. A Petition from several Merchants of London has been laid before the Parliament, praying that Encouragement may be given to find out a North-West Passage to the E. Indies.

The Count Villard, of 400 Tons, bound from Martinico to France, is taken by the Shoreham Privateer, Capt. Millegan, in Company with two others; and when this Account came a way, the Shoreham was in Chase of two other French Ships.

A Dutch Dogger, from Havre de Grace for Bayonne, with Bale-Goods and Copper, is taken by the Salamander Privateer, Capt. Harwood, and carried into Kingisle.

Capt. Organ Funnell, late of the Lyon Privateer, is arrived at Bristol, who left St. Malo on Tuesday last; and says, that a few Days before, their Privateers had brought in were the

—, Faulkner, and the —, Young, both from the Medi- terranean; and a Ship called the Antigua Packet.

Jan. 31. They write from Lisbon, that the last English Fleet which sailed from thence, had on board upwards of 18000 Pipes of Port Wine. And

That the King of Portugal is surprizingly recovered.

Capt. Geary, of the Chester Man of War, chased a French Privateer of 16 Guns and 130 Men, within Reach of the Forti- fications of Ushant: Upon firing the third Broad-side of the Chester, the Privateer went down, and the whole Crew perish'd. They fought under Cover, and not one of them was seen. The Chester had her Main-mast wounded, and received several Shot in her Hull.

The Press-Warrants are ordered to be issued, for impressing able-bodied Land-men; to bear Date the 25th of April next.

Feb. 2. We hear that General Handslyde is to have the Command of 10000 English and Swiss Forces, which are to be sent to assist the King of Sardinia.

We are also assured, that Admiral Rowley has sent Word, that he is in Pursuit of the French and Spanish Fleets in the Mediterranean; and hopes to give a good Account of them.

On Monday the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Romney, received their Prize-Money for the Nostra Signiora del Rosario, a Spanish Ship taken by the said Man of War; which amount- ed to 104 l. each private Man. The Romney took 29 Prizes, while on her Cruise in the Mediterranean, &c. amounting in all to 200 l. each Fore-mast Man.

Feb. 5. They write from Barkway in Hertfordshire, that on Friday last, as a Labourer belonging to Mr. Ramant, was turn- ing up some Dung, he found a large Plate of Silver, about the Bigness of a Sheet Almanack; but not knowing what it was, he stuck it in the Thatch of an adjacent Out-house, where his Mas- ter found it the next Morning; and seeing it was Silver, order- ed the Man to make a further Search, in doing which he found several valuable Pieces of Plate, and amongst the rest an Image weighing about three Pounds, supposed to be Gold.

We hear a great Number of Foot are ordered to be raised, for the better Protection of the American Colonies.

It is reported, that when the last Letters came away from Madrid, the Queen of Spain was so ill, that the Extreme Unc- tion had been administered to her.

Upwards of 200 Foot Forces are ordered to be sent to Anna- polis-Royal, with all Expedition, for the better Defence of that Place.

This Morning arrived two Holland, and two Flanders Mails, by which it is said there is certain Advice, that the Queen of Hungary was happily delivered of a Prince, and that they are both in a fair Way of doing well.

Feb. 7. It was thought Yesterday, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford was much better; but last Night his Lordship relapsed, and continues dangerously ill.

Plymouth, Jan. 16. A Ship of about 200 Tons, supposed to be Dutch, was lately lost at Roy, and all the Crew drowned. And we hear from Whiteand Bay that the Maryland Merchant was got off; but before she could be brought into Port, a Gale of Wind arose and dash'd her to Pieces.

Kirby-Lansdown, in Wiltshire, Jan. 24. The Snow in this Part of the Country has been so deep, that some Hundreds of Sheep and other Cattle have been lost; and People have been hindered from coming to Market for two Weeks past. A Clo- thier of this Town was lost in the Snow, last Friday: But with- in these two Days the Snow is in a great Measure melted, and the Roads are become passable.

Perthmouth, Feb. 4. Yesterday a 20 Gun Ship and a Sloop, with several Engineers on board, sailed for the Caskets, to search for, and try the Possibility of weighing up the Victory.

DUBLIN,

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.

Early last Thursday Morning we had a most violent Storm of Wind, with the deepest Snow, that has been known here: At 11 o'Clock the same Day, came on a sudden Thaw, accompanied with a heavy Rain: by which most of the Cellars, &c. in this City, were filled with Water, and incredible Damage done.

Between 1 and 2 o' Clock Yesterday Morning, a most dreadful Storm began again at W. S. W. which hath done incredible Harm, by driving Ships and Lighters from their Anchors to Sea, carrying away several Houses and Mills, drowning Cattle, swelling of Rivers beyond their Banks, and thereby overflowing great Tracts of Land.

NEWPORT, on Rhode-Island. April 13.

On Sunday last, our Colony Sloop 'Tartar' sail'd to New-London, according to Appointment, to join the Connecticut Sloop, and convoy the Regiment raised by that Government for the present Expedition. Three Companies were voted to be raised by this little Colony; but great Numbers of People being already abroad in the Service, it is simply impossible to compleat the Levies so suddenly, as where great Numbers of People were flung out of Employment by the War. Two large Privateers, a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 16, belonging to this Port, have been in the Service of the Expedition some Time, cruising off Lewisburg, and the last is partly paid by the Merchants of this Town; 100 generously subscribed from 50*l.* to 500*l.* a Man, on that Occasion.

BOSTON. April 15.

From Marblehead we have Advice, that a Fishing Schooner belonging to that Place, spoke with Commodore Warren, in his Majesty's Ship the *Superbe* of 60 Guns, the *Mermaid* and *Launceston* of 40 Guns being in Company, on the 9th Instant. That being informed by the Fishermen, that our Land and Sea-Forces were departed for Cape Breton, he took the Skipper, one Chapman, and another good Man, out of the Fishing-Vessel as Pilots, and ordered the Schooner to lay by, that he might send Advice to the Governor here; but the Night proving foggy, they lost Sight; whereupon the Schooner returned the next Day to bring this Advice: So that we may conclude, the Commodore, with the other Ships, is gone to Cape Breton, which will doubtless add to the Spirits of our Forces, and render the Reduction of that Place more easy.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.

The General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th Day of June next.

It is reported, that the King of Prussia is dead, being killed by a Party of his own Guards; but the Authority of the Relation seems as yet too slender to be depended on.

A Gentleman, who arrived here last Week from New York, informs us, that a Vessel there from Lisbon had brought an Account of the Death of the Earl of Orford.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Madeira to his Friend here, we are informed, that since the Commencement of the War with France, that Nation has lost 4,500,000 *l.* Sterling; when at the same Time 'tis demonstrable, that all our Losses put together do not amount to 960,000 *l.* And the same Person adds, that the French have 95 Sail of Shipping missing, out of the Port of Nantz only.

On Friday last, at our Provincial Court, one James Barrett received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of John Cain, in Baltimore County, last Fall, which was committed in the fol-

lowing Manner. Cain, Barrett, and another Man (3 Convicts) having been jointly concerned in diverse petty Thefts, Cain was employed by the other two to sell a Quantity of Wool, which he did for Eighteen Pence; but instead of allowing his Companions their Share of the Money, kept it all himself. After several Demands made, and the Deceased's Non-compliance, Barrett and the other Fellow agreed to cast Lots which of them should kill him: The Lot fell upon Barrett; and the next Interview he had with Cain, he again demanded what was due to him and his Comrade; but the other still refusing, Barrett cried *Then d—n you take that*, and at the same Instant stabb'd Cain with a long Knife, 6 Inches into the Body; of which Wound he languished about 9 Weeks, and then died. Barrett appeared at his Trial, without the least Concern or Remorse.

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AT Kent County School, in Chester Town, Maryland, young Gentlemen are boarded, and taught the Greek and Latin Tongues, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, the use of the Globes, by the largest and most accurate Pair in America: Also any other Parts of the Mathematics, by

CHARLES PEALL.

N. B. Young Gentlemen may be instructed in Fencing and Dancing by very good Masters.

STRAYED, or Stolen, last Week, from Dr. Andrew Scott's Plantation in Prince-George's County, Two Horses. One of them is a large black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and a snip on his Lip, Branded on his near Buttock with the Letters CE join'd together.

The other, a middle siz'd trotting sorrel Horse, branded with I H on his near Shoulder, and N on the near Buttock, has a long bobbed Tail, and a Star in his Forehead.

Whoever brings both or either of the said Horses, to the said Plantation, shall have Fifteen Shillings for each, paid by

ANDREW SCOTT.

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And to be Sold by the Printer hereof; [Price 3*s.*]

A PROTEST against POPERY, shewing
1. The Purity of the Church of England. 2. The Errors of the Church of Rome. And 3. The Invalidity of the most plausible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of Maryland. By HUGH JONES, Master of Arts, of the University of Oxford. Colos. ii. 8. Beware lest any Man spoil you through Philosophy and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Christ.

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

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1745.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1744.

TURKEY.

It seems now beyond all Doubt, that the Action at Cars was in Favour of the Persians; great Numbers of Turkish Women, Inhabitants of Erzerum and other Places, having been seen from the opposite Shore, who had fled from their Habitations at so great a Distance in the utmost Confusion.

A French Vessel, under Maltese Colours, having taken a Turkish Volick with some Persons of Note on board, was carrying it off; but the next Day, an English Privateer took the Frenchman, delivered the Turks out of his Hands, restored to them all their Effects, and saw them and their Vessel safe to Candia; where they landed with loud Encomiums on the Generosity of the English Captain.

GERMANY.

The Account given of the Cruelty with which the Prussians have ravaged Moravia, are such, as for the Honour of human Nature, every Man that reads them must wish to be false, and invented only by the Relators to make their Enemies odious; but the Attestations with which they are accompanied are such, as leave very little Room for so pleasing an Opinion.

Major Schutz, who commanded a Body of Hussars, which entered this unhappy Country, in a Letter to one of his Superiors, *applauds himself for the Address with which he pillages Towns, and the little Regret with which he hangs all the Inhabitants whom he finds in Arms, and bastinades the Civil Officers to Death; and to recommend himself yet farther, declares his Readiness to lay the Country in Ashes, and to massacre the Women and Children.* And it appears from an authentic Relation of his Conduct, that he is fully qualified for such Undertakings; for when he arrived with his Party, October 9th, at Hobeastat, having demanded 400 Ducats, with Provision for his Men, and Forage for his Horses, while the Inhabitants were preparing to supply him, he required of the Burgo-Master the City Chest. The Burgo-Master told him, that it was in the Hands of the chief Officer, but that he certainly knew it to be quite empty; but the Major not satisfied with this Answer, forced him to the Castle where the Receiver-General lay ill, almost at the Point of Death; here they required of him the Chest of the Prince of Lichtenstein. The Burgo-Master answered, that it was in Possession of the Prince's Officer, and that he could not give an Account of it; but that this Answer was confirmed by the Receiver, it was to so little Purpose, that the Hussars having stripp'd and bound him, gave him 1600 Strokes; and Schutz declared, *that he thought himself oblig'd*

in Confidence to let him beaten to Death. They then thrust Irons between the Nails and Flesh of his Fingers, and left him almost expiring.

After this, they took the Receiver's Lady, and led her into the Cellar, where they threatened to strip and salt her, if she would not discover where the Money was buried; she told them, that she had no Part in the Direction of Business, and knew nothing of the Concealment of Treasure; and while they were digging up the Ground, made her Escape. They then went back to the gasping Receiver, and by pinching his Belly with Pincers, and squeezing his Feet with another Instrument, forced him to discover the only Bag of Money which he had in the House.

They proceeded afterwards to plunder the Towns and Villages adjacent, in which they not only broke and destroyed what they did not take away, but practised every Kind of Inhumanity upon the Persons of the Inhabitants, of whom some had their Noles cut off, others were bastinadoed, and others treated with Cruelties too shocking to be recited; the Women were stripped; and held down by Soldiers while they were ravished by others. The Churches were plundered, and the consecrated Plate and votive Offerings taken away.

Such is the Manner in which War is made in Moravia, and such are the Calamities which Discord and Ambition bring upon Mankind!

But tho' the Prussian Troops may pillage Villages and the Peasants, it appears not now very probable, that they will make any great Acquisitions of Dominion, or increase the Honour of their Master by any heroic Action; for they retire every Day before Prince Charles, and have almost evacuated Bohemia which they had so rapidly over-run.

P. S. Have quite left it; and even Prague. But while the Prussians are retiring on one Side, the Bavarians and their Allies are advancing on the other; and having now arrived at Passau, prepare for the Invasion of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions.

The French, after a Siege of 30 Days, carried on by an Army of 70000 Men, in the Sight of their King, have at last, with the Loss of 18000, obliged the Garrison of Friberg to capitulate, upon very good Conditions; which Count Darnitz (Governor of the Place) went in Person to the French Camp to receive, where he was treated with all the Honour which his Bravery deserved.

But the Triumphs which the Acquisition of Friberg now ever lastly purchased, would have occasioned, will be perhaps in some Degree abated, by the Obstruction which the French will have found from the Prussians of Silesia, who having

intrench'd

intrench'd themselves near the Town, bade Defiance to the Marshal Bellisle, and have fortified themselves in such a Manner, by new Machines, and Works of their own Invention, that they will not easily be forced. Their Province is accessible only at three Places on the Lake of Constance, and by a few narrow Passes by Land. The Landing Places they have secured by Batteries of a peculiar Kind, having hollowed the Trunks of Trees in such a Manner, that they discharge Balls of a considerable Size. This wooden Artillery they plied so briskly upon the Count de Clermont, who attempted to invade them with 7 large Vessels, that they obliged him to retire. The Passes by Land they have blocked up by falling Trees, and have erected over the Ways long Machines, which by letting a weighty Piece of Timber fall down on a sudden, may crush a File of Soldiers at once. Their Beacons are so well disposed, that they can assemble 20000 Men upon the first Notice of Danger; and their Dispositions for Defence are such, that they are not now likely to be invaded.

The Ministers from the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saxony, Hanover, and 5 other Princes, at the Diet, have presented a Memorial against the French Troops taking Quarters in the first named Electorates.

ITALY.

The Approach of the Winter, the Want of Provisions which were intercepted by the Peasants, the Fear of some Mines which they could not discover, and by which they hourly expected to be destroyed; and the Loss which they have sustained in the late Battle, have obliged the French and Spaniards, after a Siege of 40 Days, to retire from before the Walls of Coni, and to retreat into Savoy and Dauphiny; perhaps with no less Difficulty and Loss than they advanced. They now find that the Baron de Leutrum was not unacquainted with his real Strength, when upon their Summons to surrender Coni, he told them that he would consider of their Demand next Year. They have demolished the Fortifications of Demont with so much Hast, that 200 of their own Men were destroyed by one of the Mines.

Prince Lobkowitz left his Camp at Faillò, November 11th, N. S. and the next Day marching under the Walls of Rome, passed the Liber at Ponte Molle, a Quarter of an Hour before the Forces of the King of Sicily; which being superior by 4100 Men, diligently pursued him. The Austrians are now quartered at Viterbo.

NEUMARK, in the Upper Palatinate, Jan. 5. O. S.

Upon the 28th ult. the Corps under General Thungen quit their Quarters near Hirschau, in order to advance towards Amberg. The head Quarters were fixed at Neumuhl. Upon the 29th the Austrians work'd upon the Batteries, and upon the 30th were able to fire from them; but as the General received certain Advice, that a Body of the French and Imperialists was in march to succour Amberg, he changed the Siege into a Blockade, leaving 5000 Men under the Command of Baron Scherzer, Colonel of Leopold Daun's Regiment; and with the rest of the Troops we marched through Castel, towards Neumark, which upon the 3d Instant we attack'd. Upon the 4th, about 11 o'Clock, our Cannon having made a considerable Breach, the French Commandant, the Marquis Grassul, capitulated, and surrendered Prisoner of War, with his whole Garrison; which consisted of one Battalion of the Regiment of Count Saxe, one Battalion of Bavarians and Palatines, 300 of Hohenzollern Dragoons, and 180 Hussars. We took the Horses belonging to these two last, and four Standards belonging to the Dragoons. Since our Entry into the Upper Palatinate, we have already made 3000 Prisoners of War, and we have not lost above 30 Men killed and wounded.

Pisa, January 9. O. S. It is now reported, that Prince Charles, instead of returning into Silesia, will go and command

in the Empire, where he will have Count Traun under him, and that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, with General Browne under him, will command in Silesia. It is also said, that the Prince of Waldeck will probably have the Command in chief of the Allied Troops in the Netherlands; that the King of Great Britain has given his Consent thereto, and that the States of the Republic of Holland will make the less Difficulty of giving theirs, as that Prince is actually in their Service.

LONDON, January 7.

The following Ships of War are ordered to be rebuilt with all Expedition; viz. The Royal Anne, of 100 Guns; the Prince, of 90 Guns; the Newark, of 80 Guns; the Elizabeth, of 70 Guns; the Royal Oak, of 70 Guns; the Leopard, of 50 Guns; and the Preston, of 50 Guns.

Jan. 26. The Fleet now sitting out at Spithead, is ordered to be full mann'd, besides a Company of Marines on board every Ship; with an Addition of 3 Bomb Vessels and 2 Fire ships.

The Boyne Privateer has taken the Bourdeaux, a rich Ship, with 370 Hogsheads of Sugar, some Coffee, and 705 Elephants Teeth, from Martinico, and carried her into Kingale.

By private Letters of undoubted Credit from Poland, we are assured, that the Nobility of that Kingdom have entered into an Association to raise and maintain 40000 Men for the King, in Support of the Cause of the Queen of Hungary, in case the Diet should refuse to take Part in that Princess's Quarrel.

Feb. 2. Marshal Broglie, who was the French King's Ambassador here, and commanded his Armies in Italy, is dead.

Feb. 11. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Royal George, a first Rate Man of War, to be rebuilt at Chatham, with all Expedition.

Feb. 12. The Allies are inclined to promote the Election of a Polish Majesty to the Imperial Crown; in which case, it is said, that Prince Charles will espouse a Princess of Saxony, and be elected King of Poland.

This Morning Orders were sent down to several Officers belonging to the Cavalry quarter'd in Kent, to be ready at an Hour's Warning, to escorte Marshal Bellisle and his Brother to London, who are soon expected to land at Margate.

The Courts of Spain and Naples are making the utmost Efforts to assemble an Army in Italy, capable of executing the Plan form'd at Madrid, for driving the Austrians entirely out of Italy next Campaign; in order to which the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be first attacked.

The Merchants of Amsterdam have presented a Memorial to the States General, setting forth, that the French no longer regard their High Mightinesses Flag; but take all the Ships they can meet with, to the incredible Damage of their Commerce in all its Branches.

BOSTON, April 22.

On Wednesday the 17th Instant, his Excellency the Governor made the following Speech to both Houses of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

During the late short Recess, I have had the Honour of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, signifying to me his Majesty's gracious Concern for the Protection of his Subjects, and their Interests in his Northern Colonies, against the Injuries and Invasions of the French; and the Measures he is taking for attacking and distressing them in their Settlements in North America, in which it is his Royal Pleasure that we should join our Forces, to make these Designs more effectual: And therefore it is very happy, and will, I hope, recommend us to his Majesty's Favour, that this Government hath been so early in their Preparations for this Service, and provided and equipped such a Force as has been lately sent from hence upon the present Expedition.

I have also received a Letter from Commodore Warren, dated the 12th Instant, he being then near Cape Sable, and proceeding

ceeding with his Majesty's Ships the Superbe, Launceston, and Mermaid, to join our Fleet at Canfo; or if they should be sent from thence, to meet them off Louisburg, to assist the Expedition against that Place. The Cheerfulness and Zeal with which Mr. Warren undertakes this Service, and the great Concern he has for the Success of it, and the Prosperity of these Provinces so much depending thereon (which you will find by the Letter, a Copy whereof I shall lay before you), greatly recommends him to our Respect and Affections.

Hitherto the Divine Providence seems to have favoured our Enterprise in a remarkable Manner, which we ought thankfully to observe and acknowledge, and thereby be encouraged to place our chief Confidence in the same Divine Goodness and Power for granting us an happy Event of it.

Soon after my receiving his Majesty's Orders concerning the Garrisoning of Fort Dummer (which I then communicated to you), I sent a Copy thereof to Governor Wentworth, with my Desire, that he would let me know as soon as may be the Resolution of the Governor of New-Hampshire on that Point: In Answer to which I have lately received a Letter from him, reporting that he should lay the Affair before the Assembly of that Province, at their next Session (which was to have been in the Beginning of this Month), and was in hopes they would comply with his Majesty's Commands in that Behalf. — Since their Meeting, I have heard nothing from Governor Wentworth on that Subject. And as it still seems uncertain whether that Government will be at the Charge of supporting a Garrison at Fort Dummer, or not, and the Time you have limited for the Continuance of the Pay of that Garrison there will expire Tomorrow, I must desire you would lengthen it to some further Time, till we can have a final Answer from New Hampshire.

W. SHIRLEY.

Agreeable to Orders from the Hon. Commodore Warren, which came last Monday, Capt. Duffell, in the Eltham, of 40 Guns, sailed from Piscataqua on Tuesday, in order to join with us and our Fleet on the present Expedition. And we hear that Capt. Gayton, in his Majesty's Ship Bien Aime, has Orders to the same Purport.

Last Friday Morning the Transport Vessels, with the Conscientious Forces on board, designed for Cape Breton, were spoke with off Nantucket, standing their proper Course.

Last Saturday arrived at Piscataqua a Sloop taken by Captain Fletcher, in a Brigantine in the Service of the Government, on the 17 of March past, about 15 Leagues to the Eastward of Cape Breton. She came from Martinico, and has on board 100 Hogheads of Rum, 20 Hogheads of Molasses, some Casks of Sugar, Cocoa, and Indigo, some Bales of dry Goods, &c. The Master of this Sloop informed Capt. Fletcher, that 4 Ships, under Convoy of the Brig. taken from Capt. Loring last Year, were to sail from Martinico to Louisburg 4 Days after him.

By the same Vessel his Excellency received Letters from General Pepperil, dated at Canfo the 10th Instant, informing that all the Troops raised in this Province, and that of New-Hampshire, were arrived safe at Canfo; except those on board a few Transports, who were in at Winter Harbour, and daily expected. That the Men were in good Health and high Spirits, and that upon the Arrival of the rest of the Troops, he design'd for Chappaugroge Bay, with the first fair Wind.

Capt. Donahew had the good Fortune, in his Passage to Canfo, to take 3 of the Cape-Sable Indians; who informed him, that Monsieur Duviere had ordered all the Indians in the French Interest, to be ready at Menis by the last of May, when he would be back from France, with two 20 Gun Ships, &c. to attack Annapolis Royal.

We don't find by any Letters taken in this Prize, that the French at Martinico had any Account or Intelligence of this

Expedition: Nor do we learn from the Indians, that they at Cape Breton had the least Knowledge of it.

We hear, that last Friday, the General Assembly here ordered 50 l. New Tenor, to be laid out in live Stock, and sent as a Present to Commodore Warren with all possible Speed, as a Token of their Respect for that worthy Commander.

Wednesday arrived Capt. Gould, in 26 Days from New-Providance; in whom came Capt. Inches, who was taken the last Fall in his Passage from London, and got afterwards to St. Kitts; from whence he again sailed in a Sloop bound to this Place; but on the 8th of January was taken by a French Ship bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, who carried them into that Port, where they were kept Prisoners seven Weeks, and then were put on board their own Vessel, fitted out by the French with a Cargo for Louganne, which they designed first to dispose of there, and then as a Flag of Truce to proceed to Jamaica; but before they reach'd Louganne, she was re-taken by one Capt. Walker, and carried into Providence. He also informs us, that Capt. Dennis of Rhode-Island, having taken a Dutch Sloop off Barcelonga-Keys, with dry Goods on board to the Value of 3000 Pieces of Eight, bound for Hispaniola, he put some of his Men on board, in order to carry her to Providence; but soon after, she sprung a Leak, and they were obliged to put into Cape Francois to save their Lives; where the French took Possession of Vessel and Cargo, and sent the Men to Prison.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bayard, of the Privateer Brigantine Hester, in Consort with the Sloops Polly, and Dolphin, all of this Place, dated at New-Providence, March 22, 1745.

The 21st of February we took a Sloop bound from Carthagena to Coracoa, which we have brought in here; her Cargo is Hides, and 38000 Pieces of Eight; but we are in hopes of finding more: She is much shattered, otherwise we had sent her directly home. We have Intelligence from some French Prisoners, that Monsieur Crofoque is designing for our Coasts with 7 Sail of Privateers, in order to intercept us and our Merchantmen: but as we must soon be homeward bound, we intend, in Company with some others, to scour those Coasts; and if we should have the good Luck to meet with them, hope to give them a warm Reception.

By a Letter from Statia, by the Way of Boston, we are informed, that Capt. Kierstede, in the Privateer Ship Prince Charles, of this Place, has lately taken two valuable Prizes.

From Boston we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Jamaica, February 2, 1744-5.

The Negroes here had conspired to destroy all the Whites, and had very near accomplished their Design, for they were to put it in Execution the Day after it was discovered; which was as follows. One of the chief Conspirators Wives told her Mistresses, that she and her Master were to be murdered on the Morrow, as they went such a Road, and then the neighbouring Planters were to be killed; and so they were to proceed to the Town, and set it on fire, first at one End of it, and then at the other; and as the People ran in Confusion to the same, they were to be slabb'd and destroy'd. This no doubt would have occasioned a great deal of Blood-shed, tho' they had not accomplished their Design. The Gentlewoman being much affrighted hereat, writes a Letter to her Husband, then in Town, to acquaint him with the Affair; but being at Cards when he receiv'd the Letter, put it into his Pocket, and thought no more of it till the next Day: The poor Lady being very uneasy in her Mind, and afraid to go out or stay at home, writes to Sir Simon Clark, a Neighbour, to acquaint him with it; as soon as he saw it, he being of the Council, took Horie, and went to the Governor, where a private Council was held, and the

Troop

Troop and Foot were raised, and ordered to be ready for a March the next Morning; all which was carried on with Secrecy, and by Day-light they all marched to the Place proposed for the Negroes to meet at: When they came to the Place, they found a great many Negroes, took 12 or 14 of them, and continued to take more by Degrees; some of which have been hanged, some burnt alive, some hanged in Chains, and others sent off the Island.

It is reported from South-Carolina, that a small Privateer belonging to Providence, had, in the Night, boarded and taken the St. Augustin Pay-Ship, from Havanna, vastly rich.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 18.

Capt. Charles Friend, in the Ship Carteret, bound for London, is fallen down the River to Hampton, where he is to be joined by a Ship and a Brig. which he has charter'd; as also by the following Ships from Maryland, which lie in Hampton-Road ready for sailing; viz. The Baltimore, Biggs; the Sea-Horse, Randolph's Mate; the Charles, Allingham; the Alexander, Ruffel; the Philip and Peter, Anter; the Priscilla, Tiffin; the Cambridge, Dunkin; the Bqnd, Johnston; the Ruby, Gray; the William and Anne, Strachan; the Carteret, Stevenson; and a Ship to Whitehaven.

There is also a Ship for Bristol, and one for Scotland.

By a Letter from on board the Raleigh Privateer, Capt. Codd, which was fitted out of this Colony by several Gentlemen, dated at St. Kitt's, Feb. 28, we have Advice, that the Raleigh had taken a French Ship, laden with Wine, Oil, and Candles, worth above 5000*l*.

By a Vessel arrived at Hampton from Liverpool, in 8 Weeks, there are Accounts, that War is declared between Holland and France. But as we have no other Authority than the common Reports (having not seen or heard of any News-Papers being brought ashore), we must refer our Readers for the Certainty of it, 'till we have better Advices.

On Wednesday the 27th of March, towards the Evening, a small Schooner, belonging to Capt. Ferrin, which sailed out of York-River that Morning, bound up the Bay, was unfortunately lost by a violent Gult of Wind, which sunk the Vessel, near Fleet's Bay, a little above the Mouth of Rappahanock; and all the Persons in her were drowned. There were two Passengers in her, Mr. George Sibbald, Brother of Capt. Sibbald of Philadelphia, and Mr. Graves Packe, Son of Mrs. Sarah Packe of Williamsburg, a very hopeful Youth, of about 18 Years of Age. As none of the Bodies are yet found, the Friends of the above-mentioned unfortunate Persons request the Favour of all good Christians who may happen to find, or hear of their Bodies being cast ashore and found, that they may order them a decent Burial; and what Effects they have about them secured, and Notice given to Mr. Parks, Printer at Williamsburg; and whatever Charge they may have been at, will be by him thankfully paid. Mr. Sibbald was a middle-sized Man, aged about 50 Years; his Apparel can't now be described. Mr. Packe was a thin slender Youth; had on a Scarlet Great-Coat, a new green Cloth Waistcoat with white Metal Buttons, a new Pair of Leather Breeches, and a new Pair of Boots; and had a Silver Watch in his Pocket, the Maker's Name *Bradford of London*, with a Silver Seal hanging to it; and had a Mourning-Ring on one of his Fingers. They both had Money in their Pockets, and other Effects with them, of considerable Value.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.

Last Week arrived two Ships from London, the Capt. Lloyd, in Wye River; and the Capt. Lee, in Chester River. They left Gibraltar on the 13th of March last, and inform us, that the News of the King of Prussia's Assassination, as mentioned in our last, was generally believed there to be true; having been in a manner confirmed by Advices severally received from Lisbon, Marseilles, and Genoa. The Governor of Gibraltar also told them, the Day before their Departure, that he had Information by the same Advices, that a Congress is to be held at Francfort, in the Beginning of June next, by the Princes of the Empire and foreign Ministers; in order to consider of proper Means for establishing a Peace, and for reconciling the several contending Powers of Europe.

On Monday last arrived here the Brigantine Martin, Capt. Charles Florence, from Boston; who informs us, that 2 Days before, he saw at the Capes 5 Sail of Ships standing into the Bay; but knows not whether bound for Maryland or Virginia.

On Wednesday next is to be executed here, pursuant to his Sentence, James Barrett, mentioned in our last, for the Murder of John Cain.

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RICHARD HARRISON.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, May 17, 1745.

FRANCFURT, December 10, N. S.

WE see here a melancholy Account of the Condition the Imperial City of Worms is reduced to, by the French who have taken Quarters there, notwithstanding it's Neutrality. Whoever has the least Humanity, must be touch'd at the Recital of the excessive Misery and Calamity, where our poor City is at present afflicted. For since the French entered this Place with the whole Staff of their General Officers, which is so numerous, that it takes up near half the Town; besides 5 Battalions of their Troops, 30 or 40 Men are quartered in each of our public Halls; and in every Burgher's House, 10 or 14. The Burghers and Inhabitants are thereby in their Families, turned out of their own Chambers; many of them have been very ill used, and pulled out of their Beds in the present cold Season; even Women big with Child have not been spared. Besides this, most exorbitant Demands of Forage, Wood, and other Things, have been made; and notwithstanding the most earnest and moving Representations of the impossibility of furnishing, they are not only rigorously insisted on and exacted, but even enlarged every Day: And we are assured, that if the 16665 compleat Rations, which are demanded *per interim* duly, were not delivered in two Days, either in Kind or Money, all the Magistrates shall be thrown in Jail, and much heavier Contributions demanded.

Over and above all this, the Magistrates are forced to provide the Furniture, Bedding, Wood, Candles, Lanthorns, new Artouts for the Centries, &c. to furnish the Guard-Rooms, which are to be built with Windows and Stoves; to supply them with Workmen every where; to pay all Charges and Materials for Building; to order a certain Number of Burghers and Inhabitants to serve as Messengers, on Horseback and on Foot, and to work at the Fortifications: Nay, even by Order of the Intendant, they are to repair the great Hospital at Nembach, though without the Territories of the City, and to provide it with Stoves and other Necessaries. Most of the Tradesmen and other Inhabitants are thereby forced to leave their Properties, and even their Wives and Children, to the Discretion of the Soldiers; who are never satisfied with their Quarters, but often exact over and above all their Pay from the poor Inhabitants.

There is no End of Demands, Threatnings, and Vexations; and as what is demanded is impossible to be complied with, worse treatment is every Day apprehended; for we expect our Vineyards must help to supply the excessive Quantity of Wood which they require of us, as we have no Forest-Ground belonging to this City: And after the Inhabitants are reduced to Beggary, and the City itself quite exhausted, the only Favour look'd for

from our Oppressors, is, that perhaps the Buildings may not be levelled with the Ground.

Copenhagen (the Capital of Denmark), January 26. Towards the latter End of November last, a Ship belonging to Amsterdam was brought by 10 or 12 Frenchmen, detach'd from a Privateer of Dunkirk, into Swinoe, an Out-Port about 2 Leagues from Mandal. And it is confidently said, that the Commander of that Detachment had declared, that they had Orders to take and molest all the Dutch Ships they could meet with.

Jan. 26. We hear from Russia, that the Empress has ordered 60000 of her Troops to be ready to march in the Spring.

Hamburg, Jan. 16. We have just received Advice, that the Queen of Hungary's Ambassador, Count Rosenberg, has dispatched a Courier to Vienna, with the important News, that before the Russian Court left Moscow, Orders were sent for assembling the different Corps of Troops, which are quartered in the conquered Provinces, along the Baltick, and in the Ukrain, together with 17330 Cossacks; all which are to hold themselves in Readiness to march upon the first Orders, with a proper Train of Artillery; and that Magazines were preparing for them at Riga, Kiow, and Smolensko.

Warsaw (the Metropolis of Poland), Jan. 8. Yesterday was concluded and signed here, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, a Treaty of mutual Alliance and Friendship, between their Britannic, Polish, and Hungarian Majesties, and the States General of the United Provinces.

Genoa, Jan. 16. We learn from Oniglia, that the Spaniards are preparing to invade that Valley; and that the Inhabitants have taken up Arms, in hopes soon to receive a regular Body of Troops.

Stuttgart (in the Circle of Suabia, in Germany), Jan. 18. The States of this Circle having sent Deputies to the French Minister, to know whether the most Christian King would let the Circle quietly enjoy it's Neutrality, or would continue to disturb it? To which that Minister, it's said, answered, That the Court of France fully expected this Question, and therefore beforehand sent him necessary Instructions thereupon; in-Consequence whereof he declared to them, that it was the Intention of his most Christian Majesty, not to withdraw his Troops out of Germany, 'til those States of the Empire, whose Neutrality had been the Cause of the House of Bavaria's not being able to make good it's Pretensions to the Austrian Succession, should have reimbursed him the Sums which he had advanced to the Emperor, and the other immense Expenses he has been at, in supporting the Rights of that Prince. It is not doubted but that this Declaration will cause other Circles, as well as this, to take vigorous Resolutions; nothing being more iniquitous, than to demand

demand of the Empire Debts which it never contracted, and to constrain it to pay them by military Execution.

From Bavaria we have no News; the Enemy seem to be retired into Winter-Quarters, in the flat Country on the other Side of the River Inn; and the Austrians, on this Side of it and the River Saltza. The Campaign ended with General Berenchau's cutting 4 Companies of the Enemy's Grenadiers in pieces, in Berghausen; and burning that Town with Bombs and red-hot Bullets, for the Perfidy of the Burghers, in betraying the Austrian Garrison.

Munich (the Capital City of Bavaria), Jan. 27. 'Tis assured, that his Electoral Highness has sent Orders to his Troops, to commit no more Hostilities against those of the Queen of Hungary, and to give the Austrian General Notice of it by a Trumpet; and he has moreover signified to the Commanders of the auxiliary Troops, that his Electoral Highness had no further Occasion for foreign Troops to act against the House of Austria; his Intention being to unite his Interest with that of the Queen of Hungary: And that Bavaria being exhausted by the Calamities of War, was no longer able to find Provision for so numerous an Army.

LONDON, February 5.

It is assured that the two French Men of War, which lately took the outward-bound Ships from Cork, were sent from Breit purely for that Purpose; and with strict Orders to the Captains, not to ransom the Vessels laden with Provisions upon any Conditions.

Feb. 7. The Beginning of last Month, the Kouli Kan Privateer took, in Lat. 47, a French Ship laden with Furr, which she reckoned worth 50 or 60000 l. at least; and also, a Banker: The Wind being at N. N. E. she was then going with her Privateers to London; and in their Passage the Furr-Ship was attacked by two English Privateers, the Dartmouth, and the Mars; the Furr-Ship supposing them to be French, struck to them: But the Kouli Kan coming up, gave the Mars a Broad side, and silenced her. All this was done before they found each other to be Friends. This Account comes by the Mars, who was retaken by the Captain Man of War.

Ex. recd of a Letter from on board the Surprise Privateer, at Falmouth, Capt. Redmond Commander, dated January 21.

On the 7th Instant, at 6 in the Morning, we made a Sail, in Lat. 46, which we gave Chase to, and upon the Day clearing up, found she had 3 Sloops in Company: At 8, we came up with her and fired a Gun, upon which she hoisted a French Ensign and Pendant, and in half an Hour we came a long-side of her, when she was within Pistol shot, and so continued for six Hours and a half, when she struck her Colours: We were so near, that the Wads of our Guns set her on Fire four Times. During the Action one of the Sloops bore down upon us, and gave us three Broad sides: but finding the large Ship much disabled, was glad to steer off. — Upon boarding her, we found her to be a Ship of superior Force to us. She belonged to the East India Company, and was built at Blackwall: she was call'd the Apollo, burthen 700 Tons, carried 22 Six Pounders, 10 Four Pounders, and 160 Men; and had been but four Days out of Port Louis, bound to the River Senegal, the Captain's Name is Dennis Picart. We left only his Main and Fore Mast standing, which were so wounded, that tho' we secured them in the best Manner we could, they went over her Side the Night following, which deprived us of the Use of the Pumps; and she had received so much Damage between Wind and Water, that she foundered the next Day; our Ship was so tore in her Sails and Rigging, that we could not lend her any Assistance; but she happened to be a Launch on board, as the Ship went down, it floated, by which Means the People happily got on board me. The French had 29 Men killed, and 12 or 14 Men wounded,

most of which lost their Limbs. We had but one Boy who was sick between Decks) wounded, whose Legs were shot off, and he is since dead. — There was a perpetual Fire during the whole Action, and I believe not less than 200 Shot went through her Hull. Never was a Ship fought with more Obduracy, or carried where there was so great a Superiority: they thought themselves so sure of taking us, that they had all their Irons on Deck to put upon us. The Captain tells us she had of the Value of 100000 l. on board for the Account of the Company; besides private Trade, which they valued near 30000 l. and the Ship they reckoned worth 10000 l. She had 4 Casks of Dollars on board. There were 10 Major Officers on board, and 25 inferior ones; but her Men fought under so good a Cover, that we did not see one of them during the whole Action, except those who went aloft about the Rigging, who were killed as fast as they appeared. The Captain lost his right Arm the first Broad-side; and the second Captain, his Lieutenant, Secretary, Boatwain, Master, Gunner, and two Mates, were all killed. The Officers we have on board are pretty Gentlemen, and we have treated them with the utmost civility. But we have not had the good Fortune to save a single Shilling out of her.

Feb. 11. We hear that all the Officers are ordered to return to their respective Regiments by the middle of this Month.

The Duke of Arcomberg has informed the Court of Vienna that by the 1st of March, N. S. the Army of the Allies would be numerous enough to drive the French out of Germany, and to follow them into Africa.

They write from Brussels, that all the French Troops are in motion in Flanders, their Magazines provided, and every thing provided, as if it were intended to take the Field in a Month, notwithstanding which, it is believed that France will once more propose Terms of Peace to the States.

The 4000 Men taken from the Establishment of Great-Britain for the present Year, will be sent abroad; and 3000 more are to be draughted out of the Regiments in Great-Britain, to be sent also.

Two Regiments of Foot have Orders to march from Scotland to England, in order to embark for Flanders.

From the London Gazette.

Port-Mahon, Decemb. 18. Vice-Admiral Rowley arrived at this Port on the 13th inst, with the Fleet under his Command, together with the Victuallers and Store-ships, the most Part of which got in with him the same Night. Capt. Gascoigne and 8 Sail more were left without, to see the rest of the Transport and Victuallers in before him; and the 15th at Night, they all got in, except the Nonfuch and Chatham, which also are since arrived. There is Advice from Capt. Ambrose, of the 18th of November last, that he had taken two French Merchant Ships, laden with Fish from New-Foundland; and retaken an English Merchant-man called the Success, William Palmer Master, going from Cork to Lisbon, with salt Provisions. He likewise sunk a French Privateer, but in trying to save her People, had the Misfortune to lose Mr. Bell, his third Lieutenant, and two of his Men.

Faro (a City of Portugal), Decemb. 26, O. S. Eight of the French Squadron sailed from the Bay of Cadiz the 23d Instant, in the Morning, on a Cruise (as was generally believed) off Cape St. Vincent; and 9 more remained in Port.

Jan. 2, O. S. His Majesty's Sloop the Shark, Capt. Hughes, arrived here Yesterday from Gibraltar: Before she came off the Bar, and in Sight of the Port, she took a Spanish Barcelongo Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and 55 Men, after a short Engagement; in which the Captain of the Privateer and 2 or 3 others were killed, and several wounded. The Privateer was but just fitted out from Cadiz.

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Paris, Jan. 14, O. S. Such Preparations are making here,
for the Marriage of the Dauphin with the Infanta of Spain, as
have not been seen in this Kingdom since Louis le Grand: Mo-
ney circulates very fast; for there is Nobody of Distinction a-
bout the Court, but has bespoke at least a Dozen Suits of
Cloaths, to appear in at the different Festivals and Entertain-
ments to be given on this Occasion.

Newcastle, January 16. Last Monday was chased into this
Harbour, in Sight of a Multitude of Spectators, a Brigantine
and two Sloops, by a French Privateer, who fired several Shot
at them, many of which grazed on the Sand; for she came so
near Tinnmouth-Bar, as to be in 3 Fathom Water. But a light
Bark appearing, the Master thereof had the Courage to fire at
her, which occasioned her to sheer off.

Bristol, Decemb. 29. By the Cartel Ship arrived at Pool,
with 230 English Prisoners, we learn, that another Vessel with
23 English Prisoners more, was lost in a Bay near St. Malo's,
in a violent Storm, on Wednesday Fortnight: But as several of
those Prisoners are since arrived here, they report that some of
them were saved; and others taken up dead, floating on loose
timbers of the Vessel, and who are supposed to have perished
with the Cold.

Jan. 26. Yesterday arrived here the George, Edwards, from
Philadelphia for Belfast; who was taken by a French Man of
War of 26 Guns, called the Emerald, from Brest; and ransomed
by Mr. Goodson of this Place for 600 l. who gives the following
Account; viz. On the 4th Instant about 20 Sail of Ships sail-
ed from Cork for Jamaica, or the Leeward Islands, and Barba-
does; and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the above French Man
of War, who with another Man of War of 20 Guns, which he
parted from the Day before, were sent out of Brest on purpose
to catch this Fleet; with strict Orders, if they met with any of
them laden with Provisions, not to ransom them: And accord-
ingly the 26 Gun Ship took the Sarah, Bannison, of Lancaster;
and the Martha, Wilnot; on the 9th: On the 10th they took
the Swallow, Lang; and on the 11th, the Marlborough; in
Lat. 52, 48. 'Tis wished the other Man of War may not have
met with the Remainder; but if she did not, the 20 Gun Ship
intended to pursue them.

By the Charming Molly, Talbot, from Montserrat, we learn
that the Union Privateer, Capt. Higgins, of that Place, which
had taken many brave Prizes from the French, since the Begin-
ning of the War, was unfortunately blown up, by some un-
known Accident, in November last.

Boston, April 29.

On Thursday last, his Excellency our Governor was pleased
to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province; having first
sent the following Message to both Houses; viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

I HAVE continued this Court in being, 'til almost the last
Day limited by the Royal Charter, that I might have all the
necessary Assistance from you, in the Affair of the Expedition;
not knowing what new Incidents might arise, upon our first In-
telligence, after the Arrival of our Forces at Canis. And I am
glad I can inform you, before your Dissolution, of the safe Ar-
rival of the greatest Part of them there; and of the rest, at
Country Harbour near that Place, who were hourly expected
at Canis; according to my Advices from the General, who ac-
quaints me, that he had viewed the Forces on Canis-Hill,
and found them in good Health and Spirits, one only having
died among them, and 15 being sick; and 3 amongst the Sea-
men being dead: And that after the Arrival of the other few
Transports, he should embrace the first fair Wind, and proceed
to Chapparouge-Bay. The General further informs me, that
Capt. Donahew has taken 3 Indians, from whom he has gain'd
Intelligence, that a general Rendezvous is intended by the

French and Indians in those Parts, sometime next Month, in
order to make a fresh Attack on Annapolis-Royal; and that
Monsieur Duvivier is expected with two Ships of War from
France, to join them. But that you may have a more particu-
lar Account of these Things, I have ordered the Secretary to
lay before you the General's Letter to me.

I presume you have given sufficient Power to the Commit-
tee of War, to make all further Provision for furnishing the
Forces, with such Things as may be found still necessary for
prosecuting this important Design. If you find any Thing want-
ing in their Power, for all Emergencies that may arise, I desire
you would supply it before your Dissolution.

I hope the Event of the Expedition, may in some Measure
be answerable to the singular Zeal which you have shewn, for
promoting the general Service of his Majesty, as well as the
particular Interests of his Northern Colonies, by it; which,
from the Accounts we have hitherto had, we seem to have
great Reason to expect.

W. SHIRLEY.

April 15. By a Vessel in 30 Days from Lisbon, we hear,
that there are very great Divisions in France, on Account of
the ill State of their Affairs, some of the Ministers pressing hard
for a Peace on any Terms, while others as obstinately insist on
carrying on the War. We likewise hear, that our Privateers
have had great Success on the Coast of Spain and Portugal, ha-
ving brought into Lisbon 15 valuable Prizes in a few Days.

And by a Vessel from Barbadoes we have Advice, that his
Majesty's Ships and Privateers have lately taken a great Num-
ber of the Enemy's Vessels in the West-Indies. That 15 were
carried into Barbadoes; 3 or 4 of which, of 20 Guns each,
were taken by the Woolwich Man of War, and were loaded
with Provisions and Stores.

By a Letter from South-Carolina, dated March 19, we are
informed, that Rice goes a begging at 15 s. per Hundred, that
Currency, not quite 2 s. Sterling.

April 22. Thursday last arrived in Town from New-York,
by Land, the Lady of the brave Commodore Warren.

NEW-YORK.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of this Province,
Die Veneris 5 April, 1745.

Resolved, N. C. That a Bounty shall be allowed by this
Colony, to all Privateers who shall take or destroy any En-
emy's Privateer on our Coast, between Cape Hinlopen and the
East End of Long-Island, the Sum of 5 l. for the Benefit of
the Captors, for every Man that shall be on board such En-
emy's Privateers at the Time of such Engagement.

April 29. By a private Letter in Town, we are informed,
that a Spanish Man of War has taken 7 Dutch Ships, bound
from Curacao for Holland; but some being separated from the
Man of War, two Rhode-Island Privateers have retaken two of
the said Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

We are credibly informed from New-Garden, in Chester
County, that on Friday last, between 2 and 3 o'Clock in the
Afternoon, they had a prodigious Shower of Hail; the Stones
of various Figures, some of 6 Sides, some of 8, and others of
more, generally an Inch Diameter: It did great Damage to the
Corn-Fields; cut their Rye, Barley, and Wheat, to pieces;
and made incredible deep Impressions on the Shingles of their
Houses.

Yesterday arrived here a Snow called the Hope, Andrew An-
drews Master, bound from Statia to Amsterdam: She was ta-
ken by the Marlborough Privateer, Christopher Clymer Com-
mander, and is laden with Sugar, Coffee, &c.

We hear that the Warren Privateer is coming up, with a large
Prize Sloop: And that two Prize Ships are also in the River;
which we hope to see confirmed by their coming up.

We

We hear from New-York, that they had a most violent Storm there on Monday last; but the Particulars of it not being come to Hand, we must defer them till next Post.

May 9. Captain Willshman was on board the Trembleur's Prize, off the Coast; he left her on Sunday last; she is very foul, and poorly man'd.

The Report that two Privateers of St. Kitts had set their Officers on Shore, and were gone a Pirating, proves a Mistake. The Officers were on Shore at St. Kitts, while the Vessels lay too, waiting for some Hands; but were drove to Leeward imperceptibly in the Night; they returned soon after, took their Officers on board, and went on a Cruise.

NEWPORT, April 11.

A Spanish Prize was brought in here last Night, by Captain James Allen, Commander of the Privateer Sloop Revenge, of this Place; being a Ship of 350 Tons, full laden with Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Hides, and Tallow; which is reckoned to be the richest Prize that has been brought into New-England, by any Privateer this War. Capt. Marshall, Commander of another Privateer, who was in Confort with Capt. Allen, was lost on the Rocks in the Night, some Days after they took the Ship; all the Men were saved, but nothing else, and are come home with Capt. Allen and the Prize.

ANNAPOLIS, May 17.

By a Vessel arrived in Virginia, from Liverpool, we have the following Account; viz. That the Ship Cunliff, Capt. John Pritchard Commander, in her Passage from Maryland to Liverpool, met with a French Privateer, about 10 Leagues N. W. from Cape Clear: They engaged, and fought for 10 Hours; several Men belonging to the Cunliff were killed, and the Captain so wounded, that he died 3 Days after. However the Wind blowing fresh, and the Cunliff being a tight Vessel, and a good Sailer, got clear.

In a Letter dated at St. Kitt's, March 31, we have the following Paragraph. — Last Week the Governor of Barbadoes sent down an Express to General Matthews, acquainting him that 16 Sail of large Ships, supposed to be French Men of War and Transports for Martinico, passed Carlisle-Bay, as is supposed, to invade St. Kitt's: Upon this News, some of our Grandees retired to their Forts, and others have left the Island; tho' some People imagine the French have no such Design.

— There is hardly any Thing to be seen now in the West-Indies, but English Men of War and Privateers: There are now 14 Sail here, just going out. — You have no doubt heard of Capt. Codd's Success, in the Virginia Privateer: He took a Spanish Sloop on the 12th of January; and on the 23d, the St. Anne, Capt. Lunell, bound from Marfeilles to Martinico, valued at 5000 *l.* And Yesterday, in Confort with a Privateer of this Place, he took and sent in a Ship from Bourdeaux for Martinico, judged to be worth 15000 *l.* and they were in Chace of another when this Prize came in.

By a Vessel just arrived in Rappahanock we have the following News; viz. That the King of Prussia is still alive, and sets up for Emperor. — That the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be made King of Bohemia, and also intends to stand as a Candidate for the Imperial Dignity. — That more English Forces are daily embarking for Flanders. — That the Vessel itself which brings these Advices, was chased by a Privateer off the Capes; and that she saw the said Privateer take a Ship, in Sight of the Capes.

On Wednesday last James Barrett was executed here: He said very little at the Place of Execution; seem'd penitent for his past Sins; implicitly confess'd the Fact for which he suffer'd; admonish'd the Spectators to avoid Drunkenness and Passion; and declared he forgave, and died in Charity with all Mankind.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

ANY Gentleman that wants to purchase a Ship, for the Tobacco-Trade, which will carry about 350 Hogheads, may enquire of the Printer of this Paper, and know further.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Servant-Man's Time, who has about 6 Years to serve: He is a strong, healthy, young Fellow, well-fasion'd to the Climate, and is able to do any Country-Work.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Servant's Time, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and be further satisfied.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st Days of this Instant May will be Run for at John Comer's in Anne Arundel County, the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, the First Day: And on the following Day, will be Run for at the same Place, the Sum of Five Pounds Currency: By any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (Old Ranter and Limber-Sides excepted); to carry 115 Pounds, three Heats, the Course two Miles.

The Horses, &c. to be Entered with John Comer, before 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of each Day of Running: paying Entrance-Money, 15 *s.* the first Day; and 10 *s.* the Day following.

THE Subscriber having a good Boat and Hands, fit to transport Gentlemen, or others free to pass, to Virginia, gives Notice, that there is constant Attendance at his House at Nanj-mey on Potomack River.

RICHARD HARRISON.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's Shop, in Annapolis, JESUIT'S BARR, at Twelve Shillings Currency the Pound: Where sundry other Medicines may be had, at reasonable Prices.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof; [Price 3 *s.*]

A PROTEST against POPERY, shewing
1. The Purity of the Church of England. 2. The Errors of the Church of Rome. And 3. The Invalidity of the most plausible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of Maryland. By HUGH JONES, Master of Arts, of the University of Oxford. Colos. ii. 8. Beware lest any Man spoil you through Philosophy and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Christ.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1745.

OLMUTZ (a City of Bohemia), January 10, O. S.

THE King and Queen of Poland arrived here Yesterday, and were received by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Their Majesties set out again this Morning to go to Prague, and from thence they will go to Dresden. The Grand Duke had Yesterday a Conference for two Hours, in private, with the King of Poland, upon the Operations of the Saxon Troops the next Campaign.

Schaffhausen (in Switzerland), Jan. 15, O. S. Mr. Burnaby, Minister from the King of Great-Britain to the Helvetic Body, has, by Order of his Britannic Majesty, wrote a Letter to the Cantons, to signify to them, That the Lord Harrington's being appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretary's of State, in the Room of the Earl of Granville, would make no Alteration in the Measures that were taken vigorously to carry on the just and necessary War in which he is engaged, nor in his steady Resolution to support his Allies, and maintain the Balance of Power and the Liberty of Europe; and that his Majesty is firmly resolved, with the Assistance of the Almighty, to protect and defend them at all Times against France, or any other Power that shall attempt to do them Violence.

Dusseldorf (in the Circle of Westphalia), Jan. 22, O. S. We hear from Bachum, that the Duke of Arenberg being informed of the Emperor's Death, immediately held a Council of War; the Result of which was, to march the Army towards Frankfurt. His Excellency has demanded of the Bailiages of Gladbach and Thalon 6000 Rations of Forage, on pain of military Execution.

Hague, Jan. 23, O. S. The Earl of Chesterfield conferred, the Day of his Arrival, with some of the Lords of the Regency; and Yesterday he delivered his Credentials to Baron Milan Visconti, President of the Assembly of the States General; who after he had presented them to their High Mightinesses, came to compliment the Earl of Chesterfield on their Behalf, and acknowledge him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain.

All our Advices from Germany affirm, that the young Elector of Bavaria has not taken that Step, at the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, which is so confidently asserted in diverse public Papers; and that his Electoral Highness has taken upon him the Title of Archduke of Austria.

Jan. 25. The Earl of Chesterfield confers frequently with the Members and Deputies of the States; but will not have his public Audience 'till the Return of the Courier he has dispatched to London. It seems this Nobleman will succeed, in enga-

ging their High Mightinesses to come into all the Measures that the British Court can desire, for the support of the common Cause; but that his Excellency will find it very difficult to bring them to a formal Declaration of War against France.

The Count of Opdam, one of the principal Members of the State, died last Night: In him the Court of Vienna loses a very good Friend, who on all Occasions warmly espoused her Cause.

Advices from Geneva import, that the Court of Madrid hath absolutely resolved upon invading the Duchy of Tuscany; and that in consequence of this Resolution, Count Gage was making the necessary Dispositions for the Siege of Leghorn: That his Army is but 8 Leagues distant from that City; and that he flatters himself he shall take it in 15 Days, open Trenches. The same Advices add, that the King of Sardinia waited impatiently for two English Regiments of Foot, which are to be brought to him from Gibraltar.

Brussels (a City of the Low Countries), Feb. 2. Letters from Paris say, that the News of the Death of the Emperor has spread a general Consternation there; and People say with great Impatience, that every Thing seems to conspire against France. At a Time when that Nation imagined, that it would have gone a great Way next Campaign, towards executing its Plan, its Hopes are quite vanished. It flatter'd itself, amongst other Things, that the Troops of France and her Allies would, next Spring, have exceeded those of the Queen of Hungary and her Allies by 80000 Men. The same Letters add, that notwithstanding the good Aspect that was put upon Matters in France, the Court was not without some Apprehensions of a separate Accommodation between Great-Britain and Spain.

Hague, Feb. 9. The States have resolved to send Orders to 18 Battalions, to march forthwith into the Netherlands, for the provisional Security of those Countries, 'till the combined Army can be assembled and formed there. Sir John Ligonier arrived here last Night from Brussels.

Feb. 12. The other Day the Council of State, after having had some Conferences with the Deputies of the States General, dispatched Orders to 18 Battalions of national Troops to march immediately to Namur, Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, Ath, Oudenarde, Malines, and Brussels; and at the same time sent Orders to 22 other Battalions, and 46 Squadrons, to hold themselves in Readiness to march as Occasion shall require. Their High Mightinesses will, next Campaign, have 50000 Men in the Army in Flanders; which some People here say, will be commanded by his Britannic Majesty; others by an Austrian General.

The last Letters from Berlin advise, that the Affairs of Baron Einsidel, who commanded the Prussians in Prague, are in a bad Situation; in that his Guard was augmented immediately after his

his first Examination. He is accused of having delivered the Keys of Prague to the Magistrates of that City, 3 Days before evacuating thereof; of having a venal Soul; and receiving Money for doing Things contrary to his Majesty's Service. The Generals who followed the King to Potsdam, and assisted at the Feast of the Anniversary of his Birth-Day, are all of the Council which are to sit in Judgment upon the Baron; from which Circumstances, his Case is look'd upon as desperate.

LONDON, December 22.

They write from Antwerp, that four Men have been lately burnt at Repe, for robbing a Church, and treading the Host under their Feet; and that three more have been hanged at St. Walburg, for having robb'd and murder'd a Traveller near that Place.

On Thursday there was an Account, that the Prince William, Rook, of London, is taken by a French Privateer in the Levant.

The Martha, Gerard, from Antigua, last from Guernsey, is drove ashore on the Coast of France, and lost.

Dec. 25. They write from Paris, that a Courier was arrived from his Prussian Majesty, with the News that he had entirely quitted Bohemia, and was retired into Silesia, where he was on the Point of being attacked by the Austrians.

Jan. 1. The Real Friendship, Thurlow, from Lynn for Rotterdam, was taken by a French Privateer near Leostoffe. They put 7 Hands on board; who, at the Request of the Frenchmen to put the Ship into some safe Place, carried her into Ostend.

Jan. 2. Yesterday Sir John Bernard, Knt. and Alderman, President of Christ's Hospital, presented to his Majesty, according to annual Custom, 40 Boys, educated in the said Hospital, in Navigation, Mathematics, &c. for his Majesty's Approbation. They are likewise to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Lords of the Admiralty and the Lords of the Treasury.

Jan. 8. They write from Coblenz, that the Desertion is so great from the Army of M. Maillebois, that the Country is no less oppressed by the Robberies they commit, than by the Contributions levied by the Army itself; so that the Distress they are in is absolutely inexpressible: This, on the other Hand, occasions the Peasants to take Arms, who kill without Mercy all the French Troops who fall into their Hands.

Jan. 9. The Prince of Waldeck is appointed to command in chief the Army which is assembled on the Frontiers of Westphalia, and is to consist of 50000 Men.

Jan. 10. At Warsaw, his Polish Majesty has published an Ordinance, threatening with Death, according to Law, all Persons, of what Rank soever, who shall serve the Interests of any foreign Power, in disturbing the ensuing Diet.

Private Letters by the Flanders Mail assure us, that the French are fortifying Ypres and Furnes; and are at the same Time making all the necessary Preparations for some Siege of great Importance.

M. d'Amelot, who was lately disgraced at the French Court, is recalled, and 'tis thought will come into Play again. On the other hand, M. de Noailles, has disposed of his Equipage, and is no more to act the Hero.

The March of the Hanoverian and Dutch Troops into Germany, has been so well concerted, that the French have actually begun to withdraw back towards the River Main; and M. Maillebois has demanded a Reinforcement.

Jan. 11. The Cloths and Jewels of the Dauphiness cost a Million of Pieces of Eight; and 'tis said the Queen her Mother, at parting, made her a Present of a strong Box, in which were 10000 double Doubloons.

The French King has given Orders, that every Goldsmith in Paris shall send a List of the Necklaces, Pendants, and other

Curiosities in his Hands, with the lowest Price; and not to expose of them, till he knows the King's further Pleasure.

According to a List delivered to the Queen of Hungary's Commissary, the Families of the Jews, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, amount to 46000; the greatest Part of which, it is said, will retire into the Dominions of the States General.

Jan. 12. The Austrian and Prussian Generals having agreed to an Exchange of Prisoners, the best Part of the Austrian Garrison of Prague has been set at Liberty; and when the whole are exchanged, there will remain above 6000 Prussians to be ransomed.

Jan. 18. According to private Letters from Flanders, his Excellency Field-Marshal Count Nieuperg, Governor of Luxemburg, died there lately, in a manner suddenly.

They write from Paris, that the King intends to open the next Campaign earlier than he did the last Year; and some private Letters insinuate, that this will be done by laying Siege to Luxemburg.

Jan. 19. They write from Glogau, in Silesia, that on the 20th of December, N. S. they had the most dreadful Storm ever known in the Memory of Man; the Wind was prodigiously high; and was accompanied with the most astonishing Lightning and Thunder: It continued three Hours, and snow'd the whole Time; but what is thought most surprizing is, that it was not attended with any fatal Accident.

His Portuguese Majesty has caused an Altar in Mosaic Work to be erected in the Portuguese Chapel at Rome, representing the Baptism of our Saviour in the River Jordan, which has cost a Million of Crowns; in Satisfaction of a Vow he made, when he was first attacked with an Apoplexy.

Jan. 21. According to Letters from Vienna, the Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg is speedily expected there, to put the last Hand to a Confederacy, for preserving the Rights of the Princes and States of the German Empire, and excluding all foreign Troops out of Germany.

The Abbé de la Ville having insinuated to the States General that France was very averse to the Continuance of the War, and only wish'd to see some Negotiations set on foot for Peace. He was answered, 'That the taking free Quarters in the Empire, and blowing up their High Mightinesses Frontiers, did not favour much, either of a pacific or equitable Disposition.'

Yesterday being the Birth Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then entered into the 39th Year of his Age, there was a grand Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at Leicester House, to pay their Compliments to his Royal Highness on that Occasion.

Jan. 22. General Honeywood has Orders to set out for Flanders, with all possible Dispatch.

Last Friday several Ships were taken up for his Majesty's Service, on Freight, for the carrying of Stores, Provisions, &c. to Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, Jamaica, and Antigua.

Jan. 29. His Electoral Highness of Mentz, having now the Administration of the Empire, and consequently the Right of fixing the Day for a new Election; much depends upon clearing his Dominions of French Troops, that he may be able to act at Liberty in this Crisis.

His Polish Majesty has directed his Minister at Petersburg, to present a Memorial to the Czarina, shewing, that the forcible Passage of the Corps of Prussians through Luface, under the Generals Eifendel and Nassau, is a direct Hostility; and demanding the Succours stipulated by Treaty.

It is a vulgar Error, that a Roman Catholic Prince only is capable of being elected Emperor; the Golden Bull, made long before the Reformation, saying no more, than that he shall be Christian, and not under 18 Years of Age.

The Forces to be employed in Flanders are, to be 10000 more, than were employed there last Year.

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From Paris we learn, that the eldest Son of the Chevalier de George was lately departed from thence, with his Retinue, consisting of 6 Post-Chaises; some say for the Castle of Fitz-royes, others, for the head Quarters of the Infant Don Philip, Nice.

Febr. 2. Thursday last, Orders were sent to Blakeney's Regiment of Marines to march for Portsmouth, in order to go on board the Fleet now fitting out at Spithead.

The Fidelle, Capt Legare, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, being on board 280 Hogheads of Sugar, and 110 Casks of Coffee, is taken by the Townshend Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

Febr. 12. 'Tis now said, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle will command the English Forces in Flanders, with such a Commission as the late Duke of Marlborough had.

Some Letters from Prague say, that the Populace there have treated the Jews with unmerciful Cruelty; and that upon Report thereof to the Court of Vienna, it is believed those People will obtain Protection and Redress.

BARBADOES, Jan. 26.

On Wednesday Afternoon a large Ship from Ireland, having on board 1000 Barrels of Beef, and other Provisions, was taken by a French Privateer, in sight of Carlisle Bay, and carried off; but the Captain and Men quitted the Vessel, and came ashore. Several English Privateers are cruising on this Coast, and a Man of War, a prime Sailer, went out in 10 Hours after this Capture, we hope the Rumour of her being retaken will be confirmed.

Jan. 30. A few Days ago a Privateer belonging to St. Kitts touch'd here, by whom we have an Account, that as she was coming out of Antigua, about 18 Days ago, she met with a Flag of Truce going in there for the Exchange of Prisoners: and that the French had taken, and carried into Martinico, the Captains Logan and Poor, from Cork; and Capt Archer, in a Sloop from this Island: — And into Guadaloupe, Capt. Denne, from Cork; Capt. Miller, and Brown, from Bolton; Snow from New Languon; and a Schooner from Maryland. And by all Accounts, we have Reason to believe many more of our Vessels have since been carried into those Islands: Nor can it be wonder'd at, since their Privateers have the Assurance to invest our Coasts, and take our Vessels in our Sight, and almost within Reach of our Cannon.

BOSTON, April 1.

We hear from Salisbury, that the Beginning of last Week, as one Mr. Kowell was whetting his Saw at a Mill, and the Saw being fixed in a Log which he sat across, the Stirrup of it gave Way, and the Saw slipping down took him upon his Thigh and Bowels, whereby he was so much bruised that he died on the Sunday following.

We hear also from Cochecho, that about a Fortnight ago, as two Men were lifting a large Log towards a Mill, it fell upon them, and instantly crush'd one of them to Death; the other's Thigh was broke, and his Inwards so much bruised, that he died in two or three Hours after.

From Hadley we are informed, that about three Weeks ago a Barn was burnt down in that Town, and several Loads of Hay and a Quantity of Flax consumed therein; as another had been the Week before, in the same Town; both being set on Fire by a Lad not 16 Years old. The said Lad has acknowledged the Facts, and is now in Prison at Springfield.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Greyhound Privateer, dated at St. Christopher's, March 23.

'On the 10th of this Instant, we had the good Fortune to take a large Spanish Ship bound from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, very richly laden with dry Goods; and has 800 Quintals of

Quicksilver on board: The Spaniards tell us, if she is worth a Penny, she is worth 100000 l. Sterling. We have a Dispute about her, by reason of two Rhode-Island Privateers being in Sight, who pretend to come in for a Share with us, but they'll find themselves under a vast Mistake; they were above a League from us when Capt. Richards gave her the first Broadside, Capt. Jeffreys immediately gave her another, and being ready to give her another Salute, she struck.'

We are also informed from St. Christopher's, that on the 13th of March, the French had sent in there a Flag of Truce from Martinico, for Exchange of Prisoners, and gave two English Prisoners for one French. By the Flag of Truce they were informed, that there was a Fleet arrived at Martinico, consisting of 6 Men of War and 25 Merchantmen; and that they intended to pay us a Visit in a short Time. Commodore Knowles has sent a Packet to Commodore Warren, the Consequences of which are not known.

April 22. By Letters from Barbadoes, it appears that they had no Intelligence there of any Expedition carrying on in these Parts; and that People were much surprized at Commodore Warren's having carried off several of their largest Ships, and thereby leaving their Coasts very bare and defenceless.

On Monday last happened a sad Accident: The Wind blowing hard at South, when the Sloop Amelia lying a long-side of Mr. Van Zent's Wharff, Mr. Cortrecht and some more of the Owners going on board, Mr. Cortrecht leaning over the Gunnel to shut one of the Ports, the Sea ran high, the Vessel was push'd against the Wharff, and crush'd his Head so that he died without speaking a Word.

May 6. On Wednesday last arrived here the Privateer Brig. Queen of Hungary, Capt. Gruchy, belonging to Bolton, with a large French Prize Ship, which he took in Concert with Capt. Potter of Rhode-Island, the 14th of April, in Lat. 43. There were two Ships in Company, but in the Beginning of the Engagement Capt. Potter lost the Head of his Main-mast; which obliged him to bear away to refit: in the mean time Capt. Gruchy engaged them both for 3 Glasses, when one of the Ships told his Consort that he had received a Shot in her Stern, that had raked him fore and aft, and damaged him so much, that he would make the best of his way off: Capt. Gruchy then engaged the other very smartly, and the last 3 Glasses Yard-arm and Yard-arm, before she would strike. She is a Letter of Marque Ship of 320 Tons, with 12 Guns and 50 Men, completely fitted with warlike Stores, laden with 320 Hogheads of Sugar, and 35000 Weight of Indigo; and was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux. Just after she struck, Capt. Potter having reftted, gave chase to the other Ship, who was still in Sight, and at Dark came up with and engaged her; but we are since informed he lost her in the Night in a Squall.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

We hear from Lisbon, that the Kinsale Man of War, Capt. Young, has taken 6 of the Cape-Breton Fleet, 5 of which he brought in there, and sent the other to England.

April 18. Last Monday arrived here from a Cruise, the new Schooner George, Capt. Dowel, who informs us, that he spoke with the Captains Bayard, Langden, and Morgan in three New-York Privateers, near Haniagua, who had with them a Dutch Sloop, out of which they had taken 38000 Dollars, and were carrying her to Providence to condemn her.

Last Monday Night arrived here a Sloop (supposed to have been a Whaler), which was taken up at Sea in Lat. 38, by the Le Trembleur Privateer. She was forsaken by all her Crew.

May 9. The Privateer Snow Warren, Capt. Kattur, of this Place, is now coming up with a French Sloop, taken in Company with the old Schooner George, bound from Guadaloupe to Curacao, loaded with 120 Hhds of Sugar, and some Rum.

By

By Capt. Adamson from Madeira, we hear, that there is an Embargo on all Dutch Vessels in Ireland.

KINGSTON (in Jamaica), March 16.

Sunday last arrived here Admiral Davers, Vice-Admiral of the White, in his Majesty's Ship Cornwall, of 80 Guns; with the Strafford, of 60 Guns; the Enterprize, of 40 Guns; and the Sloop Merlin; together with a French Privateer taken by the Merlin: As also the greatest Part of the Fleet of Merchant Ships.

On Monday last, Sir Chaloner Ogle hoisted his blue Flag at the Main Top-mast Head, as Admiral of the Blue.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 21.

On Saturday the 9th Instant, arrived at Hampton the Brigantine Leach, Capt. William Andrews, from Glasgow. He was chased two Days before, from 7 in the Morning 'til 6 at Night, by the Marlborough Privateer of Philadelphia, who fired several Shot at the Leach, brought her to, and after examining her let her go.

The 31st of January, in Lat. 42, the Leach came up with a large Boat with 6 Men in her, and a small Boat with 2 Men, all Foreigners, who made Signs to come on board; but as they could not give any Account of themselves, and the Capt. having no Conveynency of confining them, his Vessel being but single-deck'd, he thought it not proper to take them all on board; but out of Compassion to the two Men in the small Boat, he took them in, and brought them hither. At Hampton he found a Person that understood their Language, to whom they gave this melancholy Account: That they were Portuguese, and were drove by a Gale from the Western Islands, and had been 17 Days at Sea with very little Provisions; that for want of Water they had drank their own Urine; and were forced by Hunger to cast Lots which of them should be kill'd to feed the rest; one was accordingly kill'd and eaten up, and afterwards two more in the same Manner. What became of the 6 in the large Boat is not known; but 'tis certain these two must soon have perish'd, had they not been thus providentially saved.

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

The General Assembly of this Province is further prorogued to Tuesday the 2d Day of July.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 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 Nanjemoy, on Potomack River; where they may depend on constant Attendance, by

ROBERT DADE.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subscriber's Shop, in Annapolis, JESUITS BARR, at Twelve Shillings Currency the Pound: Where sundry other Medicines may be had, at reasonable Prices.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

A Certain Person has some Paper Money to dispose of for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

THE Subscriber being Impowered by Robert Dimond, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, to sell the following Tracts of Land, viz. *Postern-Hole* 500 Acres, the *Level* 500 Acres, and two Thirds of the *Fork* containing 500 Acres in all, lying on *Sassafras River*; *Providence* 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.

Quilling-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.

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. Likewise, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping, and Wells, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st Day of this Instant May will be Run for at *John Conner's* in *Anne Arundel County*, the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, the First Day: And on the following Day, will be Run for at the same Place, the Sum of Five Pounds Currency: By any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (*Old Ranter* and *Limber-Sides* excepted); to carry 115 Pounds, three Heats, the Course two Miles.

The Horses, &c. to be Entered with *John Conner*, before 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of each Day of Running: paying Entrance Money, 15 s. the first Day; and 10 s. the Day following.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Servant-Man's Time, who has about 6 Years to serve: He is a strong, healthy, young Fellow, well-fitted to the Climate, and is able to do any Country-Work.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Servant's Time, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and be further satisfied.

THE Subscriber having a good Boat and Hands, fit to transport Gentlemen, or others free to pass, to *Virginia*, gives Notice, that there is constant Attendance at his House at *Nanjemoy* on *Potomack River*.

RICHARD HARRISON.

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

May 24, 1745.
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1745.

NICE (a City of Piedmont, in Italy), January 8.

AFTER the Troops commanded by the Marquis de Castelar had taken Possession of Oneglia, that General sent Brigadier de Ahumda with a Detachment, to attack 12 Independent Companies posted upon the neighbouring Hills, which was so well executed, that the Enemy were obliged to retire with Precipitation. They had 30 Men killed, 24 wounded, and a Captain and 7 Volunteers taken Prisoners: The Loss on our Side was very inconsiderable. The Marquis de Castelar has also made himself Master of Loano, where he found Pieces of Brass Cannon, 4 of Iron, some Mortars, and a great Quantity of military Stores. By the taking of this Place, our Troops have an open Communication with the State of Genoa; and all the Imperial Fields which the King of Sardinia was possessed of on this Coast, have paid Homage to Don Philip. The Marquis has secured all the Avenues of Piedmont, to prevent the Enemy from coming to disturb us.

Lisbon, Jan. 19. We learn by Letters from St. Michael, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, that they had a dreadful Hurricane there in October last, which lasted two Days, and did a vast deal of Mischief. All the Houses in the Town of Lysal, situated by the Sea side, were quite blown down; and the Rubbish and Materials carried into the Sea. The Torrents formed by a prodigious heavy Rain, which came down at the same Time, entirely drowned the Town of Payafam, and 180 Persons utterly perished in the Waters. The Town of Villanica was also destroyed by the same Torrents. The River which runs through Great Kibeira was swelled to such a Degree, that the Water flowed over the Bridge, tho' the Center-Arch was 40 Feet high. Part of the Ponte Delgada, Capital of the Island, likewise suffered very much; the Wind having blown down many Houses, tho' built with Stone.

Hague, Jan. 25. Advices from Paris pretend, that it hath been agreed upon at Versailles and Madrid, that as soon as the French and Spanish Squadrons shall be joined at Brest, they are to sail together into the Channel, and attack the English Fleet; whereby they propose to oblige England to call home Admiral Rowley's Fleet; or else to clear the Channel, and so facilitate the Siege of Ostend, which it is no longer doubted but France has in her Eye.

Frankfurt, Jan. 27. The French have imposed 225000 Florins per Month Contribution, on the Electorate of Mentz; and have taxed the neighbouring States in proportion; using such Acts of Violence in collecting these Contributions as no General, who meant to preserve good Discipline, would permit in a Coun-

try reduced by Arms. There had been a Dutch Colonel at Neuweid, beating up for Recruits; and the French carried him off, together with his military Chest. It was with this View, that in the Night of the 24th, Captain Bourneville, at the Head of 200 French Hussars, entered the Town, and committed many Insolencies; on which the Count of Neuweid assembled two Companies of his own Militia, and put himself at their Head: The French Hussars shewing a strong Inclination to attack them, the Count fearing his People would not behave very well, being new raised, advanced to confer with the Captain; who immediately ordered him to be surrounded, and taken Prisoner. The Count expostulated with the Officer on this flagrant piece of ill Conduct, but to no Purpose; so that he was forced to sign a Paper, acknowledging himself a Prisoner of War, before he could obtain his Liberty on his Parole.

Turin (the Capital City of Savoy in Italy), January 31. His Sardinian Majesty has dispatched a Courier to the English Consul at Genoa, with Letters (to be forwarded with all Speed) to Admiral Rowley at Port Mahon, soliciting him in the strongest Terms, to come without the least Delay, with his whole Squadron, on our Coasts; to stop the Progress of the Confederate Troops, who are advancing upon us insensibly through the State of Genoa.

Vienna, Feb. 10. Baron Erthal, Minister from the Elector of Mentz, will, after his Mission to Hanover, Berlin, and Dresden, repair to Prague, to notify the Vacancy of the Imperial Throne, and to invite that Electorate to the Election.

Nuremburg (the Metropolis of the Circle of Franconia, in Germany), Feb. 16. The Circle of Suabia has put a Garrison of 500 regular Troops into Landau, lest the French, on their Retreat from the Upper Palatinate, should seize upon that important Post.

Hamburg (in the Circle of Lower Saxony), Feb. 16. The Empress of Russia has resolved to accede to the Quadruple Alliance; and to furnish the Allies with 35000 Men, which are already in Motion, and will enter Germany about the Middle of March.

Munster (the Capital of the Circle of Westphalia in Germany), Feb. 17. Ten Thousand Men of the Troops of this Bishoprick, under the Command of General Gengen, marched on the 13th and 14th, in order to join the Allies on the River Lahne.

Paris, Feb. 19. The King has declared, that he would in no sort concern himself with the Election of a new Emperor, if he was not forced thereto by the Court of Vienna and its Allies acting against the Constitutions of the Empire, whereof his Majesty is Guarantee. Since the Army of the Allies have passed the Rhine, in order to advance upon our Troops, in the

the Electorate of Mentz; Marshal Maillebois, who was to have repassed that River, has received counter Orders.

Frankfurt, Feb. 20. The French Troops are in full March from all Parts, in order to pass the Rhine once again at Worms and Oppenheim, where they have Bridges over the River. All their Ministers and Generals agree in declaring, It is the King their Master's Design, that they shall evacuate the Empire entirely; and indeed this seems to be their View, that their Retreat may seem to be voluntary: For should they make any Stay behind the River Rhine, or pretend to form themselves there, it would look as if they were glad to secure themselves behind a River, which could not easily or hastily be passed. We have certain Intelligence, that the Troops of the same Nation are withdrawing with equal Caution and Diligence, from Suabia and Bavaria, in order, if possible, to regain Alsace. We attribute all this to the vigorous Resolutions taken by the Circles of Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine, to unite their Forces, in order to drive Foreigners out of Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 20, N. S. Upon the 15th a Courier, preceded by five Postillions, arrived here from General Lehwald, who had the command of a Body of Prussians in the County of Glatz. The first News that we had upon his Arrival was, that the said Body, amounting to 6000 Men, the greatest Part Hussars, had attacked and routed a Body of 12000 regular Austrian Troops; that 500 of them had been killed upon the Spot, and 300 made Prisoners of War, and that the Prussians had taken 4 Pieces of their Cannon. In the Account that was published here the following Day, it was said; that the Austrians had 900 Men killed, but that very few were taken Prisoners; they having retired into the Woods and Mountains, and the Prussians not having any regular Cavalry to pursue them.

Bonn (a City in the Circle of Lower Rhine), Feb. 22. Mons. D'Ageu, Aid de Camp to the French King, and who was some Time ago his Minister at Brussels, has been taken by a Party of Austrian Hussars, and sent to the Duke of Arenberg. The Count de Sade was surprized at Zinzag, a Village belonging to the Elector Palatine. Yesterday we received Advice here, that the French have marched 3 or 4000 Men into Munich, with Drums beating and Colours flying.

Hague, Feb. 23. The Earl of Chesterfield having presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, it is said, that as soon as he receives an Answer, he will enter into a Negotiation of great Importance. It is said, that his Excellency has been named by his Britannic Majesty, to assist in Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary, at the ensuing Election of an Emperor.

We have certain Intelligence, that the Allied Army passed the Rhine on the 26th, and that the French were retiring with great Precipitation out of Germany.

We have also very good Intelligence, that the Prussian Minister, at a neighbouring Court, having insinuated that the Death of the Emperor might afford an Occasion of restoring Peace, if the Court of Vienna would embrace it; to which it was answered, that Peace was always an acceptable Thing; and that if those who began the War would ask it, it was not impossible but it might be yielded to upon reasonable Terms.

LONDON, February 9.

On Tuesday last the King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Act for continuing the Duties on Malaga, Malmsey, Cyder, and Perry; and two private Bills: After which his Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleasure that I take this Opportunity to assure you, of my entire Satisfaction in the Dispatch and Unanimity of your Proceedings, in this Session of Parliament; and in the Zeal you have shewn for the common Cause, and for the Honour and true Interest of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the Readiness and Cheerfulness with which you have already provided so considerable a Part of the Supplies: And I doubt not but the same Zeal and good Disposition, will induce you to enable me to make good the Alliances I am already engaged in; and to concert such other Measures, in this important Conjunction, as shall be judged necessary for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and for carrying on the present War with Vigour, in order to procure a safe and honourable Peace.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary and the States General, concluded a Treaty with the King of Poland, which I will order to be laid before you. Let me earnestly recommend to you the Continuance of the same Steadiness and Harmony in your Deliberations, which cannot fail to give great Encouragement to my Allies, and to add great Weight to our Efforts.

Yesterday we had an Account from Chatham, that the Pembroke Man of War of 60 Guns, lately rebuilt there, and rigged, having been ordered to Blackstakes to take in her Guns, and falling down the River for that Purpose, met with a Squall of Wind, by which she was overset; and 100 of her Men, 7 Officers, with a great many Women, were drowned.

Feb. 12. We learn by private Letters from Petersburg, that besides the 12000 Men granted by the Czarina to his Britannic Majesty, 20000 more are to march in the Spring, for the Service of the maritime Powers; in consideration of which, her Imperial Majesty is to receive an annual Subsidy of 500000 Rubles, during the Continuance of the War.

The Army of the Allies in the Netherlands, consists of 70000 effective Men; and that on the Rhine, commanded by the Duke of Arenberg, of 45000.

It is said, that 12 Millions will be granted for the Service of the ensuing Year.

Feb. 19. Yesterday Messieurs Bellifles crossed from the Isle of Dogs to Greenwich, lay there last Night, and this Day went to Kew-Ferry, where they crossed the Thames again, and proceeded to Windsor directly.

We hear that Mr. Vaneck, the great Remittancer, was ordered by the French Court, to pay them 1200000*l.* on their landing in England.

By a Letter to a Gentleman here, we understand, that two of our Privateers have taken six French Turkey Ships, all of them richly laden.

Feb. 21. Yesterday the Board of Ordnance received Order to expedite 150 battering Cannon, for the Army in Flanders.

Orders have been given to the first Battalion of Foot-Guards, to hold themselves in Readiness to go to Flanders, whither they will be sent towards the End of next Month.

There is Advice, that several Ships of Force are just sailed from St. Malo's to the Westward, as 'tis supposed, to make an Attack on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Feb. 23. Yesterday it was resolved in a grand Committee, that 8*l.* per Tun be granted on all French Wines imported, and 4*l.* per Tun on other Wines imported from foreign Ports; and that 2 Millions be granted by way of Lottery and Annuities, for the Service of the Year 1745, to be charged on the additional Duties on Wines.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany will, we hear, be speedily crowned King of Bohemia, in order to make him an unquestionable Candidate for the Imperial Dignity.

Some Advices from Hamburg insinuate, that the Business of M. de Valori, at the Court of Dresden, was to offer his Polish Majesty the Interest of his Master at the approaching Election; on Condition that Stanislaus succeed in Poland.

According

According to private Letters from Vienna, a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot between the young Elector of Bavaria and a certain Princess; which, if it takes Effect, will probably unite the Houses of Austria and Bavaria.

The Election for an Emperor is to be on the first Day of June next: The Candidates are, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Elector of Bavaria, the King of Poland, and the King of Prussia. There are Letters in Town which give an Account, that the *Neuron*, the largest of the two French Men of War from St. Domingo (which were chased by the *Hampton-Court* and *Dreadnought*), was burnt a few Days ago at Brest; but by what Accident is not known. Some say that 500 of her Hands perished thereby.

BOSTON, May 6.

Yesterday his Majesty's Ship *Princess Mary*, of 60 Guns, sailed from Nantasket-Road, to join Commodore Warren off Louisburg, to the great Satisfaction of all the Well-wishers to that important Expedition, who had been under much Concern that this gallant Ship has been so long from her Station, at this critical Conjunction.

Last Thursday Capt. Rouse, Commander of a *Snow* of 20 Guns, in the Service of this Government, arrived here in 7 Days from Canso, and brings the following Account of our Army and Fleet; viz. That all the Forces were arrived, and that the Army was still at Canso, in good Health and high Spirits, and very impatient to be in Action; but had not been able to land on the French Shore, for the Ice that was in all the Bays and Harbours. However, as the Ice began to break away, the General intended to sail for Chapparrouge Bay the first fair Wind. He was informed by some of the Enemy who were taken Prisoners, that the Soldiers in Louisburg having mutinied in December last, for Want of Pay, the Governor was obliged to call in all the Men upon the Island to suppress them.

The Connecticut Forces, who were convoyed by their Colony Sloop, and one fitted out by Rhode-Island Colony, were met in their Passage to Canso, by a French Ship of upwards of 60 Guns, and full of Men. The Rhode-Island Sloop engaged the Frenchman very briskly, and kept him in Play, 'til the Connecticut Sloop had carried off the Transports, which afterwards arrived safe at Canso: The Rhode-Island Sloop suffered so much in the Engagement, that it was with the utmost Difficulty the escaped being taken. — The Ship afterwards fell in with the Rhode-Island *Snow*, and Capt. Fletcher of this Town, who both engaged her smartly for some Time, and did her a great deal of Damage; but having the Heels of them got clear off. — She was afterwards met by Capt. Rouse, who engaged her 6 or 7 Hours, in which Time he expended 500 Weight of Powder; and would certainly have taken her, if she had not outlasted him: — It is not certainly known, whether this Ship came directly from France or Martinico; but most probably from the latter Place; the Prisoners lately taken having informed, that there was a Ship of the same Force at Martinico, that was blown off last Fall, laden with Stores.

Last Friday Capt. Gayton, in a large Ship, with about 30 Guns, sailed for Canso, to join our Fleet in those Parts. And at the same time sailed several Vessels with Provisions and Stores for the Fleet and Army.

Last Saturday Night Capt. Rouse sailed for his Station off Cape Breton.

As Cape Breton, at present engages the Attention of our Readers, perhaps the following short Account of the Importance of that Place, will not be disagreeable to many of them.

The Island of Breton, or as the French call it, the *Isle Royale*, lies between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; and is about 10 Leagues long, and near 10 broad. The Soil is but indifferent, but the Coast is full of good Harbours, in most of which

the French have small Settlements, and Stages for the Fishery; but there are no Fortifications of any Consequence, except at Louisburg. This Town is about 3 Quarters of a Mile long, and nearly oval: It is regularly fortified on the Land-side, and the Harbour defended by several Batteries.

This Island was given to the French by the [*avis*] Treaty of Utrecht; and by the Advantage of it, they have carried on a prodigious Fishery, annually employing 1000 Sail of Vessels, from 200 to 400 Tons; and 20000 Men. It is computed that they cure 5 Millions of Quintals of Fish, one Year with another: And in 1730 they carried to Marseilles only, 2200 Thousand Quintals.

From hence it plainly appears to have been a vast Nursery of Seamen, and a prodigious Addition to the Riches and Strength of France; and that the Reduction of it must be a proportionable Increase of the Number of British Seamen, and of the Wealth of Britain, and the British Dominions in America: For the French, if removed from thence, have no other Shelter for their Fishery, nearer than Old France; and therefore must of Necessity drop it in a great Measure.

From the Situation of the Island, it commands the Navigation up the great River St. Lawrence, and so cuts off all Communication with Quebec; by which Means the whole Country of Canada, must in a little Time fall into the Hands of the English, if they are once Masters of Cape Breton: Some of the many Consequences of which, are as follow.

The French Sugar Islands would lose the chief Vend for their Rum and Molasses, and the Supply of Lumber and Provisions they now have from Canada; and the English Islands would gain both. — Great-Britain must have a boundless Vend for all Kinds of her-Manufactures, and command the valuable Trade in Furr, with all the Indian Nations: And those of them who live near the English Settlements, will have no French Missionaries to stir them up to a mischievous and expensive War.

While on the other Hand, so long as the French keep Possession of that Place, all the British Plantations in North America will be liable to perpetual Annoyance, from their Parties and Indians by Land; and all the British Navigation to, and in America, from their Privateers and Men of War; as we have sufficiently experienced the last Summer.

The only Reflection I shall make from these Facts is, that every Man who loves his Country, ought to pray for the Success of the present Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Capt. Stanley, who arrived on Tuesday last from Boston, met with a Rhode-Island Privateer, Capt. Dennis, homeward bound with a Spanish Prize, which had 30000 Dollars on board and a Cargo worth 40000 more. Dennis and Conkland, in Concert, have taken 17 Prizes since November last; but the former with two of her Prizes, falling in with two Spanish Men of War, was roughly used, and had much Difficulty to escape, with the Loss of them both.

By a List handed about here, it appears, that since the Commencement of the War with Spain, there have been taken, cast away, and lost, of the Vessels belonging to this Port, 30 Ships, 17 *Snows*, 25 Brigantines, and 20 Sloops; in all, 92 Sail: Of which 25 were taken by the Spaniards, 12 by the French, and the rest cast away, or lost at Sea, or taken, and never heard of.

May 23. Saturday last arrived Capt. Bowne, from Providence, by whom we learn, that a small Privateer of that Place, commanded by John Gardner, with 9 Men only, had taken so much small Craft on the Spanish Coast, as to share 1000 Pieces of Eight per Man.

By a Letter from Charles-Town in Carolina, it is confirmed that the *Snow* *Cruizer*, Capt. Clymer, of this Place, in Company

pany with some other Privateers, has carried in there 2 French Ships, one of 400, and the other of 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo, valued at 25000 *l.* Sterling.

By a Letter from Rhode-Island to a Gentleman here, we have Advice, that 9 Sail of French Vessels, with the Commodore, from Martinico, have fallen into the Hands of the Cruizers, off Cape-Breton; and that they learnt by some Prisoners, that the Fleet from France was daily expected, which they hoped to give a good Account of.

ANNAPOLIS, May 31.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1745.

The New England Troops landed near Louisburg the 29th of April; and tho' the Enemy opposed their Landing, they repulsed them, and drove them into the Town, taking some Persons of Distinction Prisoners. The French deserted the great Battery, which was immediately possessed by our Troops, who hoisted English Colours; and found there 25 42 Pounders, and 28 Pounders, spik'd up, with some Shot; but our Workmen have rendered them fit for Use, and they have been turned upon the Town with Success. The Enemy have received no Supply, save one Vessel with Wine; and have sunk all their Vessels in the Harbour. It is intended to attack the Island Battery in Boats from our Fleet. They have drove the French from St. Peter's, and burnt it. They have erected a Battery within 400 Yards of the Town, and all Communication is cut off. They desire a Reinforcement of 1000 Men; which shews they look upon taking the Place, to be a Matter of more Difficulty than they at first expected. The Letters from Cape-Breton are dated the 12th of May.

On Monday-Night an Express arrived here, from the Northward, which set out the next Morning for Williamsburg: It is said to have been dispatched from Commodore Warren to the Governor of Virginia, to order any Men of War which may arrive in that Colony, to proceed immediately to Cape-Breton.

On Wednesday last arrived here the Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Mackenzie, from London; as also two other Ships, in Patuxent: By whom we learn, that the late Report of Admiral Rowley's being beat in the Mediterranean, is entirely groundless; and that the Fleet, bound to Virginia and Maryland, which they left a few Days before they entered the Capes, may be daily expected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, May 24. 1745.

THE Subscriber being Impowered by Robert Dimwiddie, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, to Sell the following Tracts of Land, viz. *Postern-Hole* 500 Acres, the *Level* 500 Acres, and two Thirds of the *Fork* containing 500 Acres in all, lying on *Sassafras River*; *Providence* on *Swan Creek* containing 300 Acres; which Lands did belong to *Peregrine 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. DULANEY.

To be SOLD.

May 29, 1745.

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 311 Acres; one other Tract called *The Dungbill*, containing 555 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.

QUilting-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.

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. Likewise, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping, and Wells, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD.

ALikely Servant-Man's Time, who has about 6 Years to serve: He is a strong, healthy, young Fellow, well-season'd to the Climate, and is able to do any Country-Work.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Servant's Time, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and be further satisfied.

THE Subscriber having a good Boat and Hands, fit to transport Gentlemen, or others free to pass, to *Virginia*, gives Notice, that there is constant Attendance at his House at *Nanjemy* on *Potomack River*.

RICHARD HARRISON.

THE 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 *Nanjemy*, on *Potomack River*; where they may depend on constant Attendance, by

ROBERT DADE.

Certain Person has some Paper Money to dispose of for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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