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THE

NO. 1

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 2, 1746.

NAMUR, August 28, N. S.

On the 16th instant there happened a smart skirmish between Boneff and Ramillies, where a French corps of about 6000 men was posted: they were vigorously attacked by Trip's corps, Frangipani's regiment, some of Ligne and Stirum's dragoons, and the regiment of Bellem. These latter were at first repulsed, with the loss of some men, and of 5 pieces of cannon; but the attack being renewed, the French were retaken, and a great slaughter made of the enemy. Five hundred horses and 250 prisoners fell into our hands, with 10 officers, amongst which is a Brigadier and a lieutenant colonel. The prince of Monaco, who was wounded at the battle of Dettingen, and several other officers of rank, and a great number of private men, are said to have been killed upon the spot; most of the Gendarmes were killed or taken.

Florence, August 13. The Sardinian galleys are arrived at Leghorn, where there are seven English men of war, who have brought in there fourteen Neapolitan and Genoese prizes; it is believed that all these ships will shortly sail for Final, to attack that place.

Madrid, August 19. All the Spanish recruits that were marching to Italy have received orders to return, and all the ships designed for the army in that country are detained in the ports of Spain, particularly those which were to carry money; so that the war, in respect to Spain, seems to be finished in Italy.

Augsburg, August 23. There were found in Placentia, when the French entered, 91 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, 300,000 cannon bullets, 14000 tents, 12000 pairs of pistols, 8000 sabres, 3000 pieces of cloth, 1,000 sacks of corn, &c. The two brave Austrian generals, Alvincini and Serbelloni, are dead of their wounds.

Brussels, Sept. 1. *Extract of a Letter from Breda, August 21, O. S.*

"A fresh corps of Austrians are marching for Italy, part of which are already in the Mantuan. The design certainly is to invade East France, with as much expedition as is possible.

Prince Charles's army is got between count Saxe and Paris. Our army is now better provided for than before. The duchy of Luxemburg, of Limburg, &c. furnishes them; and the theme really seems to be to invade France on this side. You will hear clamour enough from France against count Saxe-upon his head. He has let our army slip him, as used to be our way, and our alarm, whilst the rebels were coming south.

A third invasion into France on the West side; for example, by Anion, up the river of Bourdeaux, would complete their troubles: We owe it them for their invasion here; it is *lex Talionis*, and revenge is sweet. The ban, and ear-ban, would be called upon in this case, as in the year 1674; when the Dutch invaded some of their islands on that side."

Piemp, August 29. The Sardinian minister has just received courier from Italy, which, it is said, has brought news, that the garrison of Tortona, consisting of 1400 men, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 30.

"The talk still continues here that a peace is going to be concluded, but nobody pretends to say when. The French, British, and Dutch ministers, who are to begin the congress for a pacification, creep to the place appointed for assembling as slow as Tortoises, which plainly shews, that the powers whose deputies they are, know beforehand the difficulties they are likely to meet with, in settling preliminaries. The opening of the congress will be made with the same ceremonies, and very much resemble the singing a Te Deum; a great noise within doors amongst the ministers plenipotentiary, and a much greater without made by cannon and small arms, which will not cease, 'til the principal articles, which are to serve as the basis of a peace, be agreed upon; that is to say, that the courts of Vienna and London will never consent to an armistice, 'til they have security that they shall not be trifled with by the French court.

Since the arrival of the earl of Sandwich at this place, he has had several conferences with the principal members of the republic, in relation to the commission with which he is charged; wherein, 'tis said, he intimated to them, That notwithstanding the earnest desire which the king his master had of seeing the public tranquillity restored, his majesty was nevertheless under strong apprehensions, that the obstacles which would be thrown in the way to it by France, would hinder the conclusion thereof: That there was no necessity to precipitate matters; but that it would be better to wait 'til an answer was received from Lisbon, to some dispatches which had been sent thither of the last importance, and to see how the new king of Spain was disposed in relation to the affairs of Italy: That the court of Great Britain was already in great measure assured, that his Catholic majesty had pacific views, and that therefore there was great room to hope that this prince might be brought to conclude a separate peace, as soon as he should see the advantages which would result from a peace, to the commerce of Spain and America.

Mantua, September 7, N. S. This morning Count Lowenstein is arrived here from the army, in his way to Vienna, with the agreeable news of the surrender of the city of Mantua to the cretion. All the conditions the senate should have imposed on the majesty were, To preserve the liberties of the city, and that no troops should be sent into the town. That if they should demand these demands, they would engage to put into the hands of the hands all the fortresses belonging to the republic, and to give up every thing else which should be demanded of them; that in case the empress desired the city to be delivered up, the senate was ready to submit thereto. In all appearances, one of the city gates will be secured by way of precaution. The senate having abandoned the posts of St. Pierre d'Alcantara, and the ruins of all forts were found there.

Paris, Sept. 9. The situation that affairs in Scotland were in since the battle of Culloden, leaving F. — as Edward Stuart no hopes of success, he at length determined to return to France. Capt. Dumont, commander of a privateer, a privateer, &c.

The same time upon the East shore of Scotland, where he took P——ce Edward on board, and sailed for Flanders; where he arrived, after having escaped several English men of war and privateers, which gave chase to him. He also brought over several Scotch and Irish lords, who serv'd in this expedition. The excessive fatigues which P——ce Edward underwent, have occasioned a very bad state of health, but he is somewhat better than he was upon his landing. As soon as advice was brought of his coming on shore at Blackenbourg, a courier was sent to Rome with advice of it.

L O N D O N.

August 21. Yesterday there was Advice from Plymouth, that a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 144 Men, is brought into that Port by the Portland's Prize, Inverness, and Dispatch Sloop. She was taken the 15th Instant off Ushant.

The same Day there was an Account, that a French Ship, bound from Nantz to the coast of Guinea, is taken by the Shoreham Man of War, Capt. Osborne, and carried into Lif-bon. She mounts 22 Guns, and is richly laden.

Yesterday about eleven o'clock, Lord Lovat was taken from the Tower, and carried to the New Goal, Southwark, under a strong Guard, in order to have a Bill of Indictment preferred against him.

August 26. The Court Martial on board the Prince of Orange sat yesterday, and began the Examination of the Witnesses in Defence of Admiral Matthews.

Admiralty-Office, August 22. His Majesty's Ships the Portland's Prize, Inverness, and Dispatch Sloop, being on a Cruise, on Friday the 14th Instant, the Lizard bearing N. by W. 11 Leagues, the Inverness gave Chase to a Ship in the N. W. which in 8 Hours Chase she came up with, and found her to be a French Privateer; and after 10 or 12 Broadsides she struck, and proved to be the La Francois, Capt. Jean Sebire, of 22 Guns, 160 Men, 8 Days from St. Malo's, and had taken nothing. The Inverness has brought her into Plymouth.

August 25. There is an Account by the Ships from East-India, that Commodore Barret lay before Ponticherry with 4 Men of War, &c. in such Manner that it was impossible for any Ships to go in or out.

The India Ships bring an Account that Commodore Barret's Squadron has taken the following Ships; viz. the L'Amiable Maria, at St. Jago; The Mahomet, Charles, from Manilla, taken by Capt. Moor in the Straights of Molacco; the La Fleus, both burnt; the Duplex, from Basseuren, and two Private Sloop from Bengal, all taken by the Lord Northesk, off Pointe d'Alme; the Candapore, from Judah, taken by Capt. Rowley, in the Lovely Man of War; the Cesar from Ponticherry, and the Expedition, a Privateer of 80 Men and 14 Guns, with a Packet from France, taken off Molacco, by the Shoreham Man of War; and a small Sloop from Ponticherry, taken by Lord Thomas Boscawen.

The last Report of the Allies over the Siege, Namar, the last Town of the Dutch Barger, is left entirely exposed to the Enemy. But alas the Allies, if they think proper, may live upon Dutch Forts, while the Siege of it is carrying on, which is more than they have had in their Power during all the Wars since that War began in the Netherlands.

20th August 20. Came down the Mercury, Hargrave, for Barbadoes.

London, August 30. It is said, that there is a Plan formed by the King of Sardinia and Pr. Charles to invade the Kingdoms of France.

August 29. A Letter from Bengal, of the 28th of July, by the Obidiers (a sort of Pyrates) had been out, and contained Advice That the Beginning of February they sailed for Europe, and afterwards sold their Prizes to the

English; and that they were five Ships and one: Shall strong.

August 21. When the Earl of Sandwich went to pay Duty at Leicester House upon his going abroad, his Royal Highness told him, that he had a particular Friend to commend to him in his Embassy. The noble Lord assured R. H. of the particular Respect he should pay to his Commands. Upon which his R. H. after having professed a great Affection for his Friend, was pleased to make him known by the Name of CAPE-BRETON.

On Saturday last the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Willes sat at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, and the Grand Jury found Bills against the following Persons (after which the Clerk of the Crown informed them that they stood indicted High Treason, and that Copies of their Indictments shall be delivered to them in due Time, that they might be prepared to make their Defence) viz.

1. Sir John Wedderburn, Collector of Excise for the Pretender, and Voluntier in Ogilvie's Regiment.
2. Sir John Kinloch, Lieut. Col. in Ogilvie's second Battalion.
3. Alexander Kinloch, Captain in Ditto.
4. Charles Kinloch, Captain in Ditto.
5. Nicholas Glasgou, Major in Ditto. He was the Person that raised the Battery at the Hazard sloop (Captain Hill Commander) and took her.
6. Roderick Mackenzie, Lieutenant in the Earl of Cromartie's Regiment.
7. Thomas Watson, Ensign in Ogilvie's Regiment.
8. James Rattray, Major in the Duke of Athol's Regiment.
9. Andrew Hood, Captain in Roy Stewart's Regiment.
10. Allan Cameron (Brother to Jenny Cameron) Captain in Lochiel's Regiment.
11. Collin Mackenzie, Captain in Cromartie's Regiment.
12. Francis Farquharson, Colonel of his own Regiment.
13. John Farquharson, Captain in Ditto.
14. Henry Kerr, Colonel and Aid de Camp to the Pretender.
15. Alexander Macaulachlin, Major in Tullibardine's Regiment.
16. James Braithwaite, Captain in the Manchester Regiment, late a Warehouse Man in London.
17. James Stewart, Major in the Duke of Perth's Regiment. It is said he was steward to the Duke of Perth.
18. James Lindfay, a Life-guard Man in Lord Pittligo's Troop.
19. Hector Mackenzie, Ensign in Cromartie's Regiment.
20. Roderick Maculloch, Captain in Ditto.

Bills of Indictment for High Treason were also found against John Mackenzie, called Lord Macleod, son of the Earl of Cromartie, and Mr. Murray, but they were not brought to the Bar.

Then the Court adjourned till Tuesday the second of September.

August 30. All our Advices from the North are full of Compliments on the Order, Decency, and Regularity of the Proceedings in order to the Trials of the Rebel Prisoners, who have all the Opportunities imaginable given them for their Defence, and are treated in every Respect with Candour, Gentleness and Humanity, which have been the constant Characteristics of the present Government. The Populace indeed (as may well be expected) are a little warm and clamorous against them, remembering the Injuries done them last Winter; but all the Care is taken to prevent their expressing their Sentiments otherwise than by Words, in which they are very free.

Newcastle August 30. On Saturday last Field Marshal Earl Stair passed thro' Carlisle on his Way to Scotland. He was saluted by the cannon from the castle, and the Soldiers performed the other military Honours due to Persons of his Distinction. On Thursday last passed Shields Bar, three East-India Ships for London, having come North about.

September 4. The Maryland Merchant, Jerusalem, from Maryland, is safely arrived in the River.

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The Trafford, Goad, from Maryland, is arrived at Liver-

pol. The Court-Martial sat again Yesterday, on Sir John Cope's
fair, at the Horse-Guards.

September 4. An authentick list of the Prisoners taken from
the army of the three crowns, is publish'd at Milan, with the ne-
cessary extracts and certificates to verify the fact contained there-
in. The whole number of which amount to 25,311.

Sept. 13. A Person at Paris to his Friend in Holland writes,
that a Stranger was arrived at Court with some important Dis-
patches, which occasion'd a great Alarm; and that Expresses
had been dispatched to all their Sea ports, and Places bordering
the Coast.

September 16. There are private Letters by the Holland
Mail which mention, that the new King of Spain had given
Orders, that no Privateer should presume to proceed to Sea for
six Months under severe Penalties, and that those which are out
at sea do immediately return home; which News we wish soon
to have confirm'd.

The Merchants from the Prospect of a Peace with Spain,
have sent great Quantities of Goods to Portugal, to be ready
for the Spanish Trade, so soon as that shall be permitted, and
still greater Quantities are now preparing for that Purpose.

We hear that Orders are given to his Majesty's Ships of
War, and to all Privateers, not to take or molest any Spanish
Ships.

B O S T O N :

October 19. We are informed by a young Gentleman, who
came from Lebanon in the Colony of Connecticut last Friday,
that a very extraordinary Occurrence happen'd there on
Thursday the 14th Instant in the Day Time, viz. A Piece of
Land which lay towards the Bottom of a Hill; suppos'd to
measure four or five square Rods, with a Number of Trees
standing thereon, was by a sudden and violent Exploſion, at-
tended with a loud Noise, as of an Earthquake, thrown up and
carried in a whole Body several Rods over a Brook, which it
entirely pass'd, lodging upon a level Spot of Ground at the
Foot of a Hill, on the other Side of the Brook which it left ran-
ning: The Trees are yet standing, with all their Roots, even the
smallest Parts, in the Body of the Plat of Earth thus remov'd;
which in the middle is 4 or 5 Feet in Depth, and gradually shel-
ling to the Edge of the Surface: The Trees continuing firmly
fix'd in the Ground, 'tis concluded they will yet live and grow.
A large Stone, of about 400 Pounds weight, which before lay
close in the Earth, and the Top of it just to be discern'd, was
forc'd out, so that it now lies loose upon the Surface. The Bot-
tom of the Cavity occasion'd hereby consists of a blewish gravelly
Earth, and without Water. Two Lads that were near saw the
Motion of the Land and Trees, and say they saw a thick Va-
pour rise at the same time. The Land was in the Property of
James Calkins, and about a Quarter of a Mile Eastward
of the Rev. Mr. Williams's Meeting House. — That the Noise
was great, we don't hear of any Shaking in other Parts of
Town. — Our Informant says he went to the place and
view'd it, and supposes the Body of Earth remov'd would
make 150 Cart-Loads; and also that he measur'd one of the
Trees thereon, and found it to be 30 inches round, and that
some of the others he thought to be about the same bigness.
We have two Inquiries as to the Nature, which happen'd
in this Country, Aug. 1770. One at Kew-Forest, the other
at Weymouth.

A N N A P O L I S :

On the first of last Month, a Negro, who said they be-
longed to a Spaniard (Commander of a Spanish Privateer), but
suppos'd to be the Property of some Persons in Pennsylvani-
a, came into Swan Creek Inlet, in a small Row-Boat, having

with them one Sheep alive; they had no Arms but an old bro-
ken Scythe, fix'd into a wooden Handle. A Sloop, with two
Men on board, lying in the same Place, the Negroes immedi-
ately boarded her; whereupon one of the two (who was in the
Cabin), hearing a Noise, came upon Deck, and asked what
they wanted? They asked him if he was an Artist? he answer-
ed, No: On which, without further Questions, they split his
Head in two Places with the Scythe, and having otherwise
mangled him, tumbled him headlong into the Hold, where he
presently after expired: The other Man, who was picking a
Fowl in the Forecastle, came then up to the Negroes, and ask-
ed what was the Matter? They answer'd him in good English,
that if he was not easy, they would serve him the same Sauce;
and having wounded him in the Cheek with the Scythe, they
took Possession of the Sloop, and set Sail; but running aground,
and not able to get her off, they rifled her, changed Boats, and
left her: The next Morning the wounded Man, who was still
on board with his dead Companion, made a Signal, and was
soon assisted by People who came off from the Shore; and ha-
ving related the Disaster which had befallen him and his Com-
panion, the High Sheriff of Worcester County immediately rai-
sed the posse, and closely pursued the Negroes, who after a ve-
ry narrow Escape, got over into Virginia; but timely Notice
of the Affair having been dispatch'd thither, they were as dili-
gently pursued. Between Senipuxent and Chingoteague, the said
Negroes took a North-Carolina Vessel, bound to Philadelphia,
laden with Potatoes; and having plundered her let her go. En-
tering into Chingoteague, they took a Sloop belonging to Capt.
Taylor, with his only Son, and three of his Negroes, on board,
all whom they seiz'd, and took Possession of the Vessel. Du-
ring their Possession of this Sloop, they boarded a New-England
Vessel, and took two Hands out of her: But the Wind being
Eastwardly, they could not get out, 'til the Weather became
more calm; when the Pyrate Negroes proposed going out to
Sea: One of the New-England Men, and a Negro of Capt.
Taylor's, seemingly approv'd of the Design; and representing
to the five Negroes that they were in want of a good Quantity
of fresh Water for such an Enterprize, themselves were deputed
to go on shore in the Boat and fetch it. Being got safe ashore,
they alarmed the Country; and some Periaugers were quickly
main'd, and furnish'd with Arms and Ammunition, and soon
came up with the Pirates; who seem'd determined to make a
desperate Defence: But their Ammunition being spent, and one
of their Companions being shot through the Cheek they all
five threw themselves over board, endeavouring to escape by
swimming; but three of them were taken up by the Periaugers,
and another, tho' he gain'd the Shore, was soon overtaken and
secured; what became of the one wounded is uncertain, tho it
is generally believ'd he was drowned. The four which were
taken are now in Accomack Goal, in Virginia, in order to take
their Tryals for the said Murder and Pyracie.

Entered,
Sloop Virgin, Stephen Hicks, from Rhode-Island;
Schooner Isle of Sables Galley, John Colloin, from Boston;
Schooner two Brothers, Joseph Homan, from Boston;
Schooner Mary, Nicholas Woodbury, from Boston;
Sloop Batchellor, William Rose, from Virginia.

Cleared for Departure.
Ship-Falcon, Thomas Spencer, for Bladeford.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1777.
be Sold by the Printer hercof.

To the Jesuits established in Maryland, and Pennsylvania:

Learned Sirs,

IMagining myself principally concern'd in the applauded answer to my Protest against Popery, that has been handed about by some of you in these parts, I have used all means in my power to procure one; in order for which, I applied to the gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very handsome manner disown'd it, I presume I may be excused, for making this my public request, that some one of you would vouchsafe to transmit me one of the Books, that I may rejoin to any sophistical fallacies, or sarcastical falsehoods (those usual tropes of St. Omer) that I hear this smart performance (as your Friends call it) abounds with; assuring you, that any assertions of mine, that truly demonstrates it to be erroneous, shall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my request, will confer a great favour on,

Bohemia, Sept. 15.
1746.

Learned Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
H. JONES.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in Fairfax County Virginia, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Duncan*, aged about 22 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, with a remarkable Scar in his Forehead; had on when he went away a Blue Jacket, and a Strip'd Ditto. He took with him a Convict Servant Woman, named *Jane Williams*, aged about 25 Years, middle siz'd; had on when she went away a Strip'd Stuff Gown, pretty much wore, and other Apparel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, and brings them home, shall have two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows, paid by

HUGH WALLACE,
HUGH WEST.

RUN away from *Sassafras* River, on the 9th of Nov. a lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years old, full faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *English*: He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, a blue Waistcoat under it, an Oznabrigs shirt (or Frock) and Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he had from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLYNE.

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other part of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

November, 1746.

Notice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of London, Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands on him, he desires to come and pay their respective Debts.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

AT the late Dwelling-House of Mr. *Edward Rumney*, in *Annapolis*, on Wednesday the 3d of this Instant next a choice Parcel of Household Goods, several white Servant Smiths, and Variety of Smiths Tools. Also two Potters, and several Horses, lately belonging to the said *Edward Rumney*. The Sale will begin at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, and continue 'til all be Sold.

SAMUEL HOWARD,
JOHN HOWARD.

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan-Yard with all other Conveniences, which formerly belonged to *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are brought into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that business, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the House.

AL L Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige

THEIR humble Servant.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.
Likewise very good Window-Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near *South River* Church in *Anne-Arundel* County, in *September*, 1746, a Black Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, near five Years old, branded on the Side of the near Buttock with R T, which join at the bottom, the T leaning much forward; he has a small Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, supposed to be the near Foot, the White not so high as the Fet lock Joint except on the Inside; he has a Notch on the under Side of his right Ear, and paces middlingly.

Whoever brings the said Gelding to the Subscriber, or informs where he is so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JOSEPH BICKERTON.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, living near Mr. *Ignatius Diggs's*, in *Prince George's* County, on the 8th Day of *December* ensuing, a parcel of very valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

STEPHEN LEE.

AL L Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore* County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed to attend the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be met with any Time at his House near *Patapsco* Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 9, 1746.

following is an Account of a Pamphlet, printed in Holland, and lately suppressed there at the French Agent's Request; the subject whereof is somewhat singular.

THE Author pretends, that the English, by making an Attempt, and reviving their Old Dominions in France, would do a greater Service to their Allies, than even sending 40,000 Men into Flanders. That upon the Extinction of the Rebellion in Scotland, they might well spare 40,000 Men for such an Undertaking: That they want no Pardon for such an Enterprize, any more than in the Times of the Plantagenets: That if their young Hero was set at the head of the Army, and an Invitation made to the Subjects of the English Crown to join them, on express Promise of a full enjoyment of their Religion, without any Change in the Establishment of it; and of a full Freedom of their Fortunes and Estates, to be enjoyed under a Parliament of the same Nature as those of England; it is not to be conceived how much Impression such a Declaration might make on the Inhabitants of Guenne and Normandy, who are most miserably oppressed, the French King squeezing out of this last Province near 2 Millions Sterling yearly, in time of War, not much less in time of Peace: That if no Impression was made on the Inhabitants, at the Fear of it, the Apprehensions from such an Army, all the English, and under such a Commander, would oblige the French to send great Bodies of regular Troops into Normandy, Guenne, and Guenne, as not knowing where the Storm might fall.—That the French trust their Ban and Arrian, as little as the English do their Militia.—That however, as 6 or 700 Miles extent of Sea-Coast cannot be all lined with regular Troops, that Militia is always on such Occasions raised, which is always dangerous to the Country, and creates a general Outcry and Dissatisfaction, all Handicrafts being at a Stand; and the poor Noblesse, being who shall exceed one the other in Bravery of Equipage, and Number of Attendants, for which they suffer.

Embarkation.—That the English, besides, would keep their Money at home, maintain their Forces out of their own Produce at home, which would be more than an Equivalent for the Charge of the Embarkation.

These are the Contents of that Brochure, as they call it there, and which has so enraged the French Agent, as to leave no Stone unturned to have it call'd in and suppressed.

P. S. The Author added, that if such a Design was publicly declared and avowed beforehand, it could not be prejudicial to the Success of it; as it would oblige the French to weaken their Armies in Flanders, and every where else, so much the sooner, and begin the Distress of the threaten'd Provinces.

VENICE, September 10.

ALL the news which we receive from the state of Genoa intimates the approaching end of the war in Italy, and that the king of Sardinia was preparing to carry it into the heart of France. The marquis de Mari, appointed by the senate of Genoa to go to Vienna, to beg the protection of the empress for the republic, has, 'tis said, already pass'd thro' this city in his way thither.

Vienna, Sept. 10. Letters from the general quarters of the marquis de Botta at Laguasco, dated the 3th, advise, that there were four deputies with him, sent from the senate of Genoa, to regulate contributions, and prevent, as much as possible, the entire ruin of their country: They have already agreed to pay provisionally two millions of livres, half to the Imperial army, and the rest to the king of Sardinia.

Vienna, Sept. 10. The republic of Venice is employing its good offices with this court, in favour of the state of Genoa; whereupon the empress has, by her minister, signified to the former, that how much soever she might be disposed to treat that republic favourably, she could only answer for herself; it was the business of its senate to appease the resentment of the king of Sardinia.

Frankfort, Sept. 16. Letters have been received here from Geneva, with advice, that the famous Theodore was taken into the island of St. Peter.

St. Peter, Sept. 16. The French had taken measure to send a column of the militia, that they had taken Baltha. The first column of the Bavarian troops which are going into the pay of the maritime powers, is expected tomorrow in our neighbourhood; and 'tis said they will encamp for some time upon the heath of Bornheim.

Hague, Sept. 20. The reduction of the Town of Genoa is now confirm'd by all the letters from Paris, and seems to be a total conquest not only of the capital, into which count Brown is said to have entered on the 8th instant, but of the whole territory of that republic, whose senate was preparing to send a solemn deputation, composed, according to some letters, of its doge, and six principal senators, to Vienna. The remains of the French and Spanish army are said, by the said Paris letters,

to have gained Ventimiglia, and the infant Don Philip even Nice, in their retreat, or rather flight, towards the frontiers of France.

Paris, Sept. 19. The king return'd on Saturday from Choisy to Versailles, and on the 17th his majesty received the important news, that the West-India fleet was safely arrived from Corunna at Rochelle, which occasioned great joy. Our advices from Italy bring news enough, but none that is worth hearing. On the 5th instant a convention was signed between the republic of Genoa and the combin'd crowns. On the 8th, it is said, the king of Sardinia made his public entry into that city; and we are told, the doge either has made, or will make, his submissions to him in the most humble manner, and then set out with four of the principal senators, to make the like submissions at Vienna; which, with the cession of the marquise of Final, the fortress and dependencies of Savona, the town and district of Sarzena, and about eight millions of livres in ready money, will secure the republic from any further chastisements. The infant Don Philip, and the duke of Modena, are both arrived at Anibes; the Spanish and French troops desiled very luckily by Savona, which immediately was block'd up by the Piedmontese on one side, and by the English fleet on the other. The prince of Conti is in greater credit than ever; he is to set out speedily for Metz, and it is given out, will undertake some new expedition of great importance: Notwithstanding all our losses in Italy, and that it is generally believed the Spaniards either have made or will make a separate peace, our actions are at 1960.

From the French camp before Namur, Sept. 19.

On the 16th the garrison made a sally with 800 grenadiers, who at first created some confusion, but were at last repulsed, tho' not without loss. It was perceived that our new batteries incommoded the besieged very much. The 17th we push'd our trenches within eight rods of Coclet. On the 18th we continued our bombardment with great fury and success, and at the fall of night count Clermont gave orders for attacking the horn-work before the gate of St. Nicholas, by 12 companies of grenadiers, sustained by the like detachment, who carried it sword in hand, tho' with considerable loss. On the 19th count Lowendahl summoned the commandant of fort Coclet, who was no longer in a condition to defend that place: About noon the besieged hung out a white flag; the capitulation is just settled, the garrison are to retire into the castle, and we have detached 20 battalions, and 35 squadrons, to join M. Saxe.

Hetderew Camp, Sept. 21. We are now so near the enemy, that yesterday they fired about 50 cannon shot into our camp.

Hague, Sept. 26. The surrender of the town of Namur is confirmed, but we have not yet learned the particular articles of the capitulation. There is an account, that the French had left 15000 men in that town, with a considerable train of artillery, in order to have the place, and that the rest of the army, which has been employed in the siege, is to be sent on to the under marshal Saxe immediately.

Vienna, Sept. 17. We have been inform'd, that besides the articles of the capitulation of Genoa, which have been published, there are three separate ones, whereby the Genoese engage, 1st. To pay the Imperial army in Italy all the arrears which are due to it. 2d. Immediately to remit eight millions to the empress, and six to the king of Sardinia. 3d. To deliver up the sums which, by their confession, have been found in Genoa, belonging to the French and Spaniards, and which were designed for the continuation of the war, which also amount to six millions.

From the French camp before the castle of Namur, Sept. 27.

On the 25th, at nine in the morning, one of our bombs fell into, and set fire to a powder magazine, by which great mischief ensued; and about four o'clock in the afternoon another

magazine was set on fire, which burnt fiercely. On the 26th we push'd our attack 1100 rods, with the loss of 90 killed and wounded. This day we have advanced our works within eight rods of the palisades of Fort William. We are employed raising four new batteries of cannon and mortars, and hope to be soon masters of the place, which has however already cost us a great many men.

Maestricht, Sept. 24. Advices from the Allied army bring that on the 20th there happened a smart skirmish on its left wing, wherein the French, tho' superior in number, were repulsed. On the 21st the picquets of the left again engaged with those of the French, and made them retire. The same day the right wing of the Allies, and marshal Saxe's left wing, cannonaded each other all the afternoon, the French making a continual fire with 50 pieces of cannon; however, without doing any harm. On the 22d there was on the left wing another sharp and bloody action, between a body of about 3000 Dutch troops, commanded by prince Waldeck in person, and nearly 6000 French. Our troops were so well posted, and cover'd by a rising ground, that they could not be perceived by the enemy, who only seeing a little troop of Hussars who appeared by way of decoy, detached 600 Oulans and some Gendarmes to take them; but the infantry coming out of their ambuscade, charged the French in the rear, so that the Oulans, after having obstinately defended themselves for some time, and at length perceiving that the party was unequal, laid down their arms, as they surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but the rest of the French troops coming up, and the fight recommencing, the Oulans took up their arms again, and fell afresh upon our people, who did not at all expect it, and kill'd and wounded fifty men. They however paid dear for this piece of perfidy; for our troops having furiously attack'd them, made a terrible slaughter, so that out of 600 there remained but six alive. The soldiers took on this occasion many horses, a coach and six, several carriages, and 200 prisoners. Besides a great number of dead, which were left upon the field of battle, we found many wounded, which have been sent to the neighbouring villages. The army of marshal Saxe is intrenched up to the chin, and shews no desire of coming to a battle.

Hague, October 4. This morning major Pabst brought an account of the surrender of the castle of Namur. The garrison it seems, stood two assaults, but were at last obliged to capitulate on Friday the 30th, at six in the evening, and have surrendered prisoners of war.

LONDON, August 26.

An Order is issued out, for the third Battalion of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, and the second Battalion of the second Regiment, making in all upwards of 1800 Men, to go to Flanders: they are to embark some Days hence.

We hear the Royal Regiment of West-Fusiliers and the marching regiments, have received the same Orders. It is again said, that the Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will set out in a few Days, in order to take upon himself the command of the said Army in Flanders.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, August 21. There are in this town 100 Rebel Prisoners, and it is agreed that every 20th man of the Common Men shall take his Trial, and the 20th to be transported, which is to be done by Lot, the Chiefs and Officers are not to be concerned in this, all to take their Trial. The Grand Jury are now sitting against the 100 prisoners, in which Number is killed Col. O'Brien is included, he was a Soldier, who has sworn positive to him, and lay in 5 Yards of him, when he committed the Murder.

Whitehall, August 23. The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Pitt, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces in the

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On the 26th of September, the Chief of His Majesty's Forces in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 5.

Count Rosenberg, who is set out for Lisbon to aid the British Minister at the court of Portugal in the negotiations for a peace between Spain and Great-Britain, will, in order to see what turn affairs may take, stay some time at London; from whence Mr. Keene is, at length, set out for Lisbon, having only deferred his departure till assurances were given of the good dispositions of the courts of Lisbon and Madrid. It's now certain, that the Marquis Tabunega, who some time since went from London on a very important errand, is arrived at Buen Retiro, where he was very graciously received by his Catholic Majesty; and that Count Fuentes, whom his Portuguese Majesty sent to the King of Spain, is charged, in the first place, to propose a strict treaty of alliance between the two crowns of Spain and Portugal, that may put an end to all subjects of contention between the two courts; and, secondly, to offer the mediation of the King of Portugal for re-establishing peace between their Catholic and Britannick Majesties; the preliminaries whereof are said to be. 1. A suspension of arms by sea and land, till an entire conclusion of a peace be effected. 2. That the commerce and navigation in the East and West Indies, shall be established upon the same footing that it was in the reign of his Catholic Majesty Charles the second. 3. That the King of Spain shall solemnly renounce for ever all Right and Title to Gibraltar and Port Mahon. 4. That his Catholic Majesty shall abandon the project of forming in Italy an establishment for Don Philip; but shall give his Royal Highness some considerable employment in Spain, and the rights of that prince, which he has any, shall be examined into and adjusted, in a future Congress. 5. That Don Carlos shall be maintained in the possession of the throne of the Two Sicilies, upon his renouncing all pretensions whatsoever upon the possessions of the court of Vienna. 6. That there shall be a perpetual defensive alliance between their Catholic and Britannick Majesties, for guaranteeing their respective dominions, and even an offensive one, in case that either of them should be attacked by any power whatever. These articles have been sent to the court of Lisbon, in order to be the basis of a treaty, which will probably soon be concluded.

September 13. Yesterday his Excellency Count Czernickow, Ambassador from the Court of Russia, who lately arriv'd here, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and had his first private audience. His Excellency has only taken his Apartments for the Month; and therefore 'tis suppos'd he is come over upon some particular Affairs from that Court.

Letters from Leghorn say, that an English Privateer had run a Genoese Ship on shore on the Coast of the Island of Corsica, and had 20,000 Sequins on board, for paying the Garrisons of the Republick in that Island.

September 18. Henry Jenyns, Esq; is appointed Governor of Barbadoes, in the Room of Sir Thomas Robinson, who is recalled.

Capt. Colby, who fought his Majesty's sloop the Albany, six Hours before he struck to the English, is now in Town upon his Parole; and, we hear, soliciting for a Court-martial to enquire into his Conduct on that Occasion.

Among other Regulations made by the new King of Spain, a Decree, annulling all the Reversions of Places, in the French Manner, were granted by Philip V. and his Successors, to those only, who could be proved to have the necessary Qualifications, to enjoy the Benefit of their Grants, in Preference of other Candidates.

Yesterday last Night there were Letters from Plymouth, which contain an Account that Admiral Lestock was sail'd from thence,

with all the Men of War and Transports under his Command.

Amongst the French and Spanish Prisoners taken during this last Campaign in Italy, it is remarkable that there are 1200 Officers, many of them of Distinction.

Whitball, Sept. 16. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Bradstreet, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of St. John's in Newfoundland.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16. By Letters from Carlisle of the 13th we are told, that Charles Douglas, who takes the Title of Lord Mordington, will be sent to London and try'd as a Peer.

Carlisle, Sept. 15. John M'Noughton (who kill'd the brave Col. Gardner) is found Guilty.

London, Sept. 23. His Majesty has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet to William Gooch, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

The Trial of Admiral Matthews on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford, being finish'd on Thursday last, the Report will be made to his Majesty towards the End of next Week.

London, Sept. 27. Yesterday died at his House at Mile end, Nicholas Haddeck, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Rochester. In 1735 he was appointed Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, and had a Fleet under his command in the Mediterranean some Time, soon after which he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, but had liv'd retir'd for some Time past.

They write from Geneva of the 21st Instant, N. S. that they have certain Advices from the Army in Italy, that the Austrian Generals have already formed a Plan for invading Dauphiny and Provence with all their Forces; and that the Execution of it depended only on the Decision of this single Question, Whether the King of Sardinia should concur therein as a Principal or an Auxiliary?

Late last Night a Lisbon Mail arrived at the General Post-Office, in thirteen Days Passage, by which there is Advice, that Benjamin Keene, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon, arrived there on the 3d Instant, in perfect Health: and that the Prince Frederick Packet Boat got there at the same Time in seven Days from Falmouth.

The Fox Man of War, capt. Conbes, of Bristol, is taken by four French Men of War, and carried into Rochelle.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that Mr. John Kimber, Mate of Capt. Martin, and another Man, were lately drowned in Chester River.

The second Mate of the Philip and Peter, lying in Patuxet, fell into the River, and was drowned: A Negro Fellow, a Carpenter, fell from the same Ship, with a Pitch-pot in his Hand, and was never seen to rise.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Batchelor, William, from Virginia;

Sloop Unkey, Samuel, from Boston.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Lydia, William Tiffin, for London;

Ship Fisher, Philip Baker, for London;

Ship Matilda, John Gunton, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of Christ Church in Calvert County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose.

Signed per Order,
JOHN GRAY, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broad Creek on Kent Island to Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robert Wilson*, deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber; where all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Beats and skilful Hands.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 17th Instant,

SEVERAL choice Country-Born Slaves, one of them being a Blacksmith, the others House Negroes; a very good Billiard-Table, made in England, and reckon'd to be as true as any ever in the Country; an extraordinary Eight-Day Clock; and a Number of good Feather Beds and Furniture; lately belonging to Mr. *Edward Rumney*. They will be sold by Retail or by Current. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon, at the House of

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

To the Jesuits established in Maryland, and Pennsylvania; Learned Sirs,

IMagining myself principally concern'd in the applauded answer to my Project against Popery, that has been handed about by some of you in these parts, I have used all means in my power to procure one; in order for which, I applied to the gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very handsome manner disown'd it, I presume I may be excused, for making this my public request, that some one of you would vouchsafe to transmit me one of the Books, that I may return to any sophistical fallacies, or sarcastical falsehoods (those usual tropes of St. Omer) that I hear this smart performance (as your Friends call it) abounds with; assuring you, that any assertions of mine, that truly demonstrates it to be erroneous, shall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my request, will confer a great favour on,

Learned Gentlemen,

Bohemia, Sept. 15.

Your humble servant,

H. JONES.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in *Fairfax County, Virginia*, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Duncanson*, aged about 22 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, with a remarkable Star in his Forehead; had on when he went away a Blue Jacket, and a Strip'd Dittie. He took with him a Convict Servant Woman, named *Jane Williams*, aged about 25 Years, middle sized; had on when she went away a Strip'd Stuff Gown, pretty much worn, and other Apparel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, and brings them home, shall have two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows; paid by

HUGH WALLACE,

HUGH WEST.

THE Subscriber being now in *Tanna*, from *Kendall* in England, who promises Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in England; and having the Tan Yard with all other Conveniences, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Toostell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

RUN away from *Sassafras River*, on the 9th of Nov. a lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years of full-faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox; and speaks English. He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, blue Waistcoat under it, an Oznabrigs shirt (or Frock) and Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is suppoed he has from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLYN.

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other part of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

November, 1746.

Notice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of London Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands of him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Balances to him, at the House of Philip

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Balances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige

THEIR humble Servant.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said Reynolds, at his House in *Annapolis*.

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

Just Imported from London, in the Ship Philip and Peter,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of European and East-India Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Linens; double and single Checks, Oznabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. A quantity of Gun Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice Salt-lad Oyl; also good Raisins at 16d. per Pound: Also good Bohea Tea, at 16s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of Baltimore County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow Bailey to Act for her; and may be met with any Time at his House near *Patapsco Ferry*.

CHARLES CROXALL.

JUST IMPORTED and to be Sold by William Goham at his House near *Annapolis*,

CHOICE Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, and Maple Desks, very cheap for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 1746.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in *Ston* are desired immediately to come and Discharge the same, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 16, 1746.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Oh! is there not some Patriot, in whose Power
That best, that God-like Luxury is plac'd,
Of blessing Thousands, Thousands yet unborn,
Thro' late Posterity? Some large of Soul!
To cheer dejected Industry? To give
A double Harvest to the pining Swain,
And teach the lab'ring Hand the Sweets of Toil?*

Thompson's SEASONS.

SIR,

THIS is but an Infant Country, and upon the Increase, I, who am a Well-wisher to the People and Constitution, think I may do some Good by communicating the following Thoughts to the Public; they very probably tend to promote a Spirit of Industry, which is very beneficial to a Government, or People, where it subsists.

Idleness is the Spring of numberless Evils, which harass human Nature; it is the Parent of Poverty and Indigence, which beget Envy, Murmur, and Complaint; and these, by Degrees, may ripen into popular Clamour and Sedition. The Multitude is always a proper Tool in the Hands of Faction, to disturb the public Peace, and involve a Nation in Misery and Ruin: Even Pride itself, that Bane of Society, that Spring of Ambition, is nursed and cherished by Idleness. Idleness is the Mother of Vice, and brings forth Distress and Misery, it's certain Effects. Wherever Idleness reigns, few and wretched are the People; and as Wealth and Numbers, the Strength and Happiness of a Nation, are increased by Industry, so Depopulation and Poverty, and whatever renders a Nation despicable, may be said to flow from Idleness.

MAN is naturally an active Being; and, when not usefully employed, rarely avoids doing Mischief to himself or others. It is our necessary Duty, as well as Interest, to be industrious: we are abounds with Materials; our Labour and Industry are required to fit them for our Use. Who labours not for his own Subsistence, but eat the Bread of others; and therefore, as an Invader of his Neighbour's Property, he is little better than a Thief or a Robber.

A STATE remarkable for Wealth and Numbers of People, where the Rights and Liberties of the Subject are secured by good Laws, where Equality is preserved, as much as the Nature and Security of Property will permit; where Men enjoy the Benefit of such Opinions as disturb not the Peace of the State, but the common Interest of their Neighbours; and where the Government, by a mild, easy, and impartial Administration, a Nation must be ever esteemed and feared by its Neighbouring States; it's Alliance will be courted, it's Enmity will be successful in foreign Negotiations; it's Treaties, once concluded, will not be readily violated; nor will

War be unreasonably undertaken against it, where such effective Means do subsist, to chastise a faithless Ally, or bring an obstinate Foe to Reason.

UNDER an arbitrary Government, Idleness is unavoidable. The Breath of Tyranny, like Poison or the Plague, blasts every Thing that is beneficial to Mankind. Where the Subject's Property is liable to the violent or unjust Seizure of an arbitrary Prince, or his more arbitrary Officers and Servants, few will carry their Industry further than to supply the bare Necessaries of Life: No Man will labour for the Gain of another; nor will any desire to be wealthy, to become the Butt of Envy, or a Prey to the Avarice of a rapacious Minister. Few Men, indeed, chuse to live under such Governments, nor do many stay, that can safely or conveniently withdraw themselves; hence many fine Countries in the World, where absolute Power is established, are at this Day mere Deserts. But in free Countries, where the Property of the Subject is secured by the same Laws, that ascertain and measure the Power of the civil Magistrate, Men are encouraged to Industry; because they are assured of reaping the Fruits of their Labours: Where their Motives to Industry subsist, the Fund for carrying it on will never fail; the more expensive Utensils of Life will always multiply with an Increase of Wealth, the diligent Poor will be employed, who earn their Bread from the Hands of the Rich, whose Wealth at the same Time grows by the Labour of the Poor; and wherever easy Bread is gained by Labour, and Liberty of Conscience is established by public Authority, the People will multiply, increase, and flourish; so that Wealth and Numbers do, by the sole Medium of Industry, subsist and increase each other.

THE lower Class of Mankind, when profitably employed, are in every Country it's Strength and Source of Wealth; but, when idle, they are a Burden, a dead Weight, and draw back, on all it's Affairs. The Laborious, who subsist by their Labour, are contented, peaceable, cheerful, tractable, and good Subjects; obedient to Laws, tenacious of Liberty, and incapable of Servitude: If the public Peace is in Danger at home, or the common Safety threatened from abroad, they cheerfully expose their Lives in Defence of Liberty, Property, and their Country; pay Taxes, rationally laid on, in Proportion to every Man's Ability, they cheerfully submit to; and are as good Soldiers as Subjects, they are content with their Pay, submissive to Discipline, patient of Labour, and brave to face Danger; when they have done their Duty, they willingly lay down their Arms, and return again to their Industry, whereby they subsist without servile Dependence, and enjoy the Sweets of Peace with the greatest Relish, after having experienced the Miseries and Fatigues of War.

AN idle People, on the other hand, are poor and indigent, and must be maintained at the Expence of others, either by a slavish Dependence on the Rich, Theft, Robbery, or Begging; they are discontented, turbulent, mutinous; insensible of Liberty, as they enjoy none; fond of Sedition and Tumult, in Hope of Booty; disobedient to Laws, as they live by no Rule; and, by

by Habit, base, servile, and dishonest; incapable of Good, prone to Mischief, and prompt Instruments of Cruelty and Oppression; their Obedience can only be obtained through base Fear; hence a Necessity for standing Forces to overawe them. If forced into the Army, they prove as bad Soldiers as Subjects; ready to desert, as they have no Country which they can properly call their own; quick to turn their Backs upon an Enemy, as they have neither Honour, Liberty, nor Property, to lose by a disgraceful Flight. They are oppressive and insolent Masters; submissive, false, faithless, and fawning Servants; in peaceable Times unwilling to lay down their Arms, as knowing no other Way of living.

WHILE the People are suffered to be idle, no State can preserve its Liberty; those who have no Property of their own, must live by base Dependence, and neither can nor will defend the Liberty of others, as they have none themselves: Therefore it ought to be the principal Care of every Administration, to keep the Subjects constantly employed, in profitable Labour; Men must not only be restrained by good Laws from doing ill, but must also be encouraged to do well.

PERSONS of a higher Rank and Fortune, are not exempted from Diligence and Industry, in such a Way as becomes their Station, since their Ease and Happiness depend much upon it; for it is plain, that Luxury and Riot, trifling and expensive Pleasures and Diversions, a criminal Indolence, and trusting too much to others in the Management of their private Affairs, have ruined and consumed the most opulent Fortunes; they have been at last exposed to Duns and legal Diligence, and, if they have the least Spark of Virtue, are haunted with the corroding Thought of having deprived lawful and honest Creditors of their Due; while Buffoons, Sharpers, Sycophants, gripping Usurers, and the idle Companions of their Pleasures, have wasted and devoured their Substance, and at last the Extortioner seizes all, and reduces them, from a State of Affluence and Credit, to a miserable Poverty and Contempt: They become the Haunted of good Men, and are deserted by the Bad and Vicious, who have contributed to their Undoing.

WHEREAS, the Man that governs his Passions, and manages his private Affairs with industrious Oeconomy and Discretion, enjoys social Happiness in its greatest Perfection; he is esteemed and regarded by his Superiors and Equals, beloved by his Inferiors, and applauded by all; he is profitable to himself, his Family, and Friends; is an useful and worthy Member of the Commonwealth; and safely may be trusted with the most important Interests of his Country, as being under no Temptation to betray them.

I am, S^r, R,

Your's, &c.

PUBLIUS AGRICOLA.

LEGHORN, August.

THE king of Sardinia having informed the English commodore of the operations of the Austrian and Piedmontese Army, the commodore, in order to assist him as much as lies in his power, return'd the 23d instant before the port of Bastia, with four men of war, three bomb-vessels, and three fireships. He proposes to employ them against that port, whilst the attack which he makes by sea will be seconded by a body of 4 or 5000 Corsicans, who block up the place by land; and, in order to succeed in this expedition, the baron de Neuhoft, who has been here some months, and who has a considerable party in the Island of Corsica, is return'd thither. The attack upon Bastia from the sea was to have begun yesterday, so that we expect soon to hear some account of it.

Antwerp, Sept. 27. The capitulation of the town of Namur consists of ten Articles, the substance of which is as follows: That two days shall be granted to the garrison, which demand-

ed six, to retire into the castle, with the necessary provisions and ammunition, and that during that time hostilities shall cease on both sides. That the lower Town should be given up to troops of the most Christian king, and that they should faithfully deliver up the arsenals, magazines, &c. to his majesty's commissaries. That all the women in general should go to the garrison into the castle, unless they should rather chuse to go out of the city without cloaths or baggage. That all those who have any employments under the queen of Hungary or States General, may retire with their domestics and equipage on condition that they do not carry away with them any writings or papers belonging to the city. The garrison proposed among other things, that on condition the besiegers would fire no attack against the castle on the side of the city, they would not fire that way from the castle; to which answer was made That each party should act, in that respect, as they should think proper.

From the general quarters of the marquis de Botta, at St. Pierre d'Arena, Sept. 17. We have already distributed to the troops the 50,000 Genouins, which the republic has remitted to us by way of douceur. The general opinion is, that we shall remain here long, but that the whole army will speedily march for Provence. It seems at least as tho' all the preparations which we are making, tended towards an invasion of France and thereby a powerful diversion in favour of the Allied-armies in the Low Countries, to the end that the ministry of Versailles may be inspired with more equitable sentiments.

Hague, Sept. 30. The last letters from Genoa are dated 17th of September; at which time there were several English men of war in the harbour, the port was entirely free and as usual, and business carried on in the city without the least disturbance from the Austrian troops, who were quartered in the suburbs, and paid in ready money for whatever necessities they wanted; the marquis de Botta having declared, that as Tradesmen had no share in the war, so they should not suffer by the war.

They write from Brussels of the 23d instant, that the French are providing magazines one third larger than they did last year, that they had sent several engineers to Mons and Charleroy, put those places in a posture of defence; and that an expedition had passed through Brussels that morning, for the marquis de Physieux at Breda, with dispatches of the last importance.

According to letters from Munich of the 25th, the third column of the Bavarian troops was to set out the 26th, with prince of Hildburghausen at their head, in order to follow two former columns.

Milan, Sept. 7. O. S. General Pallavicini, minister plenipotentiary from the empress in Lombardy, has, 'tis said, signified to the marquis de Carail, governor of Placentia for the king of Sardinia, not to intermeddle in the affairs of government, but to leave that to the management of an Austrian minister.

Upon the king of Sardinia's approach to Savona, the deputies of the burghers met him, in order to present him with the keys of the town; but he refused them, saying, 'If they had brought those of the castle likewise!' And upon their answer, 'That they were not on the part of the magistrates,' his majesty sent them back, telling them, 'That he looked upon the town and castle as inseparable.' After which he took quarters in the suburbs. The governor and the garrison of the citadel are seen every day to walk quietly upon the ramparts, without attempting to fire upon the Piedmontese, who are near the palisades. There are 114 cannon and mortars pointed towards the castle.

L O N D O N.

Letter from Plymouth, September 26.

"Just now arrived here the Nottingham Man of War, lying on board the Crew of the Bacchus, a French Privateer."

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formerly belonging to London), of 18 Guns, and 143 Men; which she fell in with in the Night, and engaged her so close, that the Wadd from the Guns set her on Fire, and she was burnt in a very short Time."

October 2. We are informed, that just before Admiral Lestock departed from Plymouth, he ordered all the Pilots and Fishermen of that place on board him, who were well acquainted with the Coasts of France.

There are several pieces of Cannon on board the Ships under his command, for erecting Batteries; which seems to confirm the general Opinion, that the Descent was intended on the Island of Rhee,

B O S T O N Nov. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Annapolis Royal, dated Oct. 25, 1746.

"Monsi. Mayor the Priest, that came over in the French Fleet, told our Priest, that the Fleet had come to these Parts against the general Inclination of the French Nation, but that the King had ordered it notwithstanding, and that most of the Commanders and others were against the Voyage, and for that reason had made sail when the Wind was contrary, and laid by when it was fair, for several Days together, and that there was great Disagreement amongst the chief Officers."

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Oct. 18, 1746.

"We have no News to advise you of but what we imagine you have had already; the most material being the Spaniards being beat out of Italy, and the Austrians and the King of Sardinia being in Possession of Genoa; so they have wrangled themselves into a fine Affair. A Peace with Spain has been much talk'd of since the Death of the late King, but it seems to cool now again. What the Issue of the present Negotiations will be we can't say, tho' they certainly go on."

Last Friday Capt. Bennet in the Boston Packet, arrived here from Louisbourg, and informs, that in his Cruise on the Coast of Acadia, he chased into Prospect Harbour, a Schooner Privateer, fitted out by the French Admiral, with 6 Carriage and heavy Swivel Guns, and 200 Men; also 2 or 3 Prize Schooners which the said Privateer had taken. This being in the Evening, Capt. Bennet anchor'd at the Harbour's Mouth till next Morning, when he went in, and having anchor'd within Pistol Shot of the Privateer and her Prizes, (which were all drawn up in a Line on the Shore) he fired smartly upon them for several Hours, till he had tore them in most to Pieces; during which Time the French from the Schooners fired briskly upon him, but at last they were obliged to quit their Vessels, and join'd a large Body of French and Indians on Shore, who had join'd Capt. Bennet with their small Shot all the Time of his Engagement with the Schooners. He continued to fire upon the Enemy on Shore the remainder of the Day, and most part of the following Night, and saw them carry off several Men that had been kill'd by his Shot; but finding it impossible to get off the Privateer, (which he was very desirous to do) and having spent most part of his Powder he quitted the Harbour, and went to Louisbourg. Capt. Bennet was so near the Enemy during the Engagement, that they could talk together. He had his boatwain and another Man kill'd, and several wounded, but 'tis hoped not dangerously; and by the English Prisoners taken among them, but since returned, we are told, that the Enemy had above twenty Men kill'd by Capt. Bennet's Shot. The Capt. Bennet's Company consisted but of forty odd Men, all except one, behaved with uncommon Bravery, and most gallantly executed a very gallant Action.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Sloop Flower, Michael Hacket, for Virginia;
Sloop Ranger, John Borden, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof (Price 3s.)

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, A. M. of the University of Oxford.

Annapolis, December 10, 1746.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.
By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of
the Paper Cur. Office.

December 15, 1746.

WHEREAS, in April Provincial Court last, was borrowed of the Subscriber, by some of the Gentlemen practitioners of the same Court, a Volume of the late Statutes of his present Majesty's Reign, on the Title page whereof is Wrote For the Use of Anne Arundel County Cal.: But the Gentleman Borrower hath not been so kind as yet to Return it. These are therefore to Desire the said Gentleman, or any other Person who hath got such a Book in possession, to Deliver the same to

RICHARD BURDAS.

December 15, 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given to all late or present Sheriffs of this Province (except Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester Counties,) that have been Entrusted with the Collection of the Fees arising due unto the late Levin Gale Esq; Deceased, as Judge and Register of the Land Office, and have not settled with him in his Life Time, that they are desired to send Copies of their Accounts and Insolencies, during such their Sherifalties unto the Subscriber, who is duly Authorized by the Surviving Executor to Adjust, Settle, and Receive the same; which will save them, as well as the Deceased's Estate, a great Expence.

RICHARD BURDAS.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip maker in Annapolis, intending to depart this Province, by the latter End of next Provincial Court, hereby desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to discharge their respective Debts, before that Time: And all those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid.

HENRY WRIGHT.

N. B. Such Gentlemen as have any Whips which want repairing, are desired to send them to the said Wright, as soon as possible, he being determined to undertake no more than may be dispatched within the Time aforesaid: He will also give the full Value for such Whips, as shall be judged not worth the Expence of repairing.

If any Person who has a Parcel of English Leather Thongs for Hunting Whips, or Whalebone, to dispose of, may have for it 50 per Cent. upon prime Cost, by applying as above.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land contain-
ing 100 Acres, lying on *Bass River* in *Baltimore County*. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be in-
form'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building
of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ Church*
in *Calvert County*, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will
at end at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every
month, for that Purpose.

Signed per Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broad*
Creek on *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robert*
Wilson, deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber;
and all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Boats
and Skilful Hands.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Wednesday the 17th Instant,

SEVERAL choice Country-born Slaves, one of them
being a Blacksmith, the others House-Negroes; a very
good Billiard Table, made in *England*, and reckon'd to be as
true as any ever in the Country; an extraordinary Eight Day
Clock; and a Number of good Feather Beds and Furniture;
lately belonging to *Mr. Edward Runney*. They will be sold
for Sterling or Currency. The Sale will begin precisely at
Noon, at the House of

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, to
be Sold by the Printer hereof.

To the Jesuits established in Maryland, and Pennsylvania;
Learned Sirs,

IMagining myself principally concern'd in the applauded an-
swer to my Protest against Popery, that has been handed
about by some of you in these parts, I have used all means in my
power to procure one; in order for which, I applied to the
gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very
handsome manner disown'd it, I presume I may be excused
for making this my public request, that some one of you would
vouchsafe to transmit me one of the Books, that I may rejoin
to any sophistical fallacies, or sarcastical falsehoods (those usual
tropes of *St. Omer*) that I hear this smart performance (as
your Friends call it) abounds with, assuring you, that any as-
sertions of mine, that truly demonstrates it to be erroneous,
shall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my request,
will confer a great favour on,

Learned Gentlemen,

Bohemia, Sept. 25.

Your humble servant,

1746.

H. JONES.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in *Fairfax County*,
Virginia, a Convict Servant-Man, named *William Dun-*
canson, aged about 22 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high,
with a remarkable Scar in his Forehead; had on when he
went away a Blue Jacket, and a Strip'd Ditto. He took
with him a Convict Servant Woman, named *Jane Williams*,
aged about 20 Years, middle siz'd; had on when she went a
way a Strip'd Stuff Gown, pretty much worn, and other Ap-
parel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, and
brings them home, shall have two Pistols, besides what the
Law allows, paid by

HUGH WALLACE.

HUGH WEST.

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from
Kendall in England, who professes Tanning and making
Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan-Yard
with all other Conveniences, which formerly belonged to *Mr.*
Richard Tontell in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Per-
sons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may
have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonab-
Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper
Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are
into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Bu-
siness, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time
by

ROBERT SWAY

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair

RUN away from *Sassafras River*, on the 9th of Nov-
lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years old,
full-faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *English*.
He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket,
blue Waistcoat under it, an Oznabrigs shirt (or Frock) and
Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to
have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he has
from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the
Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have
four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLYN

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other part
of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

November, 1746.

Notice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of *London*,
Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his Affairs
in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands of
him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and
pay their respective Balances to him, at the House of *Philip*
Thomas, Esq;

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Sub-
scriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay
off their respective Balances; which will prevent Trouble and
Expence to themselves, and oblige Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be
Sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.
Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 inches by 4.

Just Imported from *London*, in the Ship *Philip and Peter*,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready
Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a
choice Collection of *European* and *East-Indian* Goods, con-
sisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Lin-
ens; double and single Checks, Oznabrigs, Rells, Crocus, &c.
A quantity of Gun-Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice Sal-
lad Oyl; also good Raisins at 10d. per Pound; Also good
Bohea Tea, at 16s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD

ALL Persons indebted to *Mrs. Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore*
County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand,
or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the
same, or give good Security; otherwise they may be
dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed
by the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be seen at
any Time at his House near *Patapsca Ferry*.

CHARLES CADWELL

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 23, 1746.

Mr. GREEN,

THE Wants of Men are innumerable; the quickest Genius, by his sole Skill or Industry, could never furnish himself with one half of those Conveniences required to make Life tolerably easy. Nature has formed us defenceless and weak, as well as needy; exposed, not only to the Severity of Climate and Air, but an easy Prey to every savage Animal. Therefore, to remedy this, we must have Recourse to Arts and Industry, which arm us against all the Dangers and Difficulties that surround us: In united Societies, regulated by good Laws, every Individual is secured against the Craft and Violence of another; and where Arts prevail, and are encouraged, the Members of that Society mutually support one another, by furnishing the Necessaries of Life, the Product of their Industry: But, before a Man can expect to enjoy those Blessings of Life, he must labour for them, and bear his Part of the Burden. Hence Industry must precede our Happiness, for before we can expect to enjoy the Product or Manufacture of any Country or Society, we must have something of our own to produce, which they set a Value upon, which is the Exchange they expect for the Excess of their own.

INDUSTRY is the main Spring of national Power and Wealth. The Strength, Reputation, Riches, the Poverty and Weakness of every Country, turn out according to the Industry of its Inhabitants, and their Wisdom and policy in the Administration of public Affairs. Several Countries enjoy great Advantages over others, both in the Quality and Quantity of their productions; but private Industry and public Oeconomy can only give the Preference or Superiority; even those established Mediums of Barter, Gold and Silver, equally valued by all polite Nations, fetch not the Proprietors of the Countries where they are produced; they are only Labourers for other trading Nations, and the most industrious do always acquire, or possess them in greatest Plenty.

The Product of any particular Part of the habitable Globe may, perhaps, be sufficient to supply the Exigencies of a certain Number of Inhabitants, which makes Indolence a prevalent Vice in most Countries thinly inhabited; but nothing less can satisfy the Wants of the more luxurious, than the Product and Manufacture of the whole World, which, by means of Trade and Commerce, is laid open, and possessed, by every particular Part of it. The Philosopher will say, That half of those Wants are unreal and imaginary; it is true, and many can vouch this, both from Speculation and Practice; but how few and inconsiderable are these abstemious Sages and retired Anachorites, when compared to the numerous Herd of Mankind? When Industry has furnished any Person with the indispensable Necessaries of Life, such as Food, Raiment, and Lodging, he rests not there, but proceeds to Luxury, the Bane of Wealth, to create new Wants, which are so far real, as they prompt and excite us to Action and Industry; and without it, Life would be tasteless, and a heavy Burden.

THE End every Man has in View, by Toil, Labour, and Assiduity in Business, is to acquire Wealth, and have it in his Power to gratify every Appetite, and every Desire; tho' those that are most eager in Pursuit of Riches, rarely or never do, but go on in the same endless Chace so long as they live: But indeed, Riches are of no Value, unless used in such a Manner, as to supply the Delicacies and Conveniences of Life; for by that Means, the Labourer is encouraged in Industry, Money circulates, and the Society reaps Benefit by it; but Treasure can be of no Use either to the Possessor, or his Neighbours, when hoarded up in Chests and strong Boxes.

I would not be thought here to cry up luxurious and extravagant Living in general; I only say, that if Luxury was to be confined to the Rich alone, it might prove a great national Good, and a public Benefit to Mankind. Were sumptuous Expences confined only to Men of great Estates, it would contribute much to preserve the Balance of Property, by diminishing the Wealth of those who seem to have too much; for it is the better for every Country, the more equal the Distribution of Property is.

Do not magnificent and stately Buildings, costly Furniture, and Apparel, Confectionaries, Cookeries, Variety of Meats, Fruits, and other Delicacies for Diet, all contribute to communicate so much of the Wealth of the Rich, to the ingenious Artist, and industrious Manufacturer; and are not the Porcelain of China and Japan, the curious Varnishing and Workmanship brought from thence, the Coffee of Turkey, Spices of Arabia, the luscious Sugar and high priced Wines of the Islands, the Tobacco of the American Colonies, and even the insipid Tea of China, now universally used, all so many Subjects of Commerce, as serve to support so many Merchants, and greater Numbers of retailing Shopkeepers, who deal in these Commodities: These, and many more, needless to mention, may be in themselves unnecessary, and easily dispensed with; but Custom and Habit, which forms our Taste in every Thing, has made them so far necessary, that every one uses them in proportion to his Ability and Circumstances: No Man will part with his Property for Nothing; and whatever he esteems so much as to part with his Property for it, that Thing becomes so far useful; and the Price paid for it ascertains its real Value. Glass Beads and Diamonds may be in themselves equally unnecessary; but the real Value of each is settled by the Opinion of Mankind.

As Poverty treads close upon the Heels of Luxury, Property would be in a constant Rotation, from the Hands of the Profligate and Expensive, to the Possession of the Frugal and Industrious; and, as we find from Experience, that Mens Manners change often with their Condition, immoderate Wealth would not remain long with the same Person or Family; but where Luxury is in Esteem, Vanity, the prevailing Passion of Mankind, will diffuse it amongst Persons of all Ranks and Conditions; Men of ordinary Fortunes will live above their Estates, not from Taste or Choice, but only from a silly Vanity, to be as well esteemed as their Superiors.

Persons liable to this egregious Folly, mistake their Measures exceedingly, and fail of their End. Their Vanity serves only to make them the Objects of Scorn and Derision, and they reap Contempt and Envy in place of Esteem. In fine, if they fall, they fall unpitied. But this is an Error of Complexion, a natural Weakness, an Infirmary more than a Fault, and cannot be cured so long as Poverty and Parsimony are despised, and Men valued on Account of their Riches and Expence; it is nevertheless a most pernicious Evil, because it throws out of the Circle of Business many Men of a middling Condition, who are the most useful and beneficial to the Society; and destroys the Equilibrium of Property, when their Substance is ingrossed by Men of overgrown Fortunes.

Luxury may be prevented by *Sumptuary Laws*, and Restraints upon Expence; but these are directly opposite to the Interest of a trading Country, as they discourage Industry, hinder the Progress of *Manufacture*, stop the Growth of Trade, and the Advancement of both public and private Wealth: The sole Remedy depends upon the natural Sagacity and Discretion of the Individuals, to regulate their Expence by their Profits and Income, to confine themselves and their Way of Living to that Sphere of Life in which Providence has placed them, to be frugal, industrious, and contented with their Condition; and not so expose themselves, by an idle Vanity, to the Scorn and Ridicule of others.

As I enumerated, in another Letter, the Mischiefs occasioned by *Idleness*; so I have here laid out a few of the Advantages of Industry. The industrious Man, tho' poor, if he is frugal, may always live independent, and within himself, without borrowing his Neighbour: To eat the Bread of Industry is a Pleasure unpeakable; he can lie down in Peace, and rise up with Joy; his Labour is Health to him, his Cares are few; and if he is a Stranger to the Pleasures of the Rich, he knows nothing of their Pains and Diseases.

Yours, &c.

PUBLIUS AGRICOLA.

PAVIA, August 30.

According to the last advices from the army, the desertion is so great among the enemy, that in one day 200 men came over at once, and arrived at the camp in two companies, marching in very good order, and commanded by subaltern officers. 'Tis also assur'd, that the trouble and dejection is so general in the enemy's army, that the officers don't give themselves the trouble to stop those that they catch in the fact. Since general Brown has advanced into the state of Genoa, he has published an order of the emperor, which prescribes to the marquises, and other vassals, who are possess'd of fiefs of the empire, situated in the territory of that republic, how they are to behave, and what will be required of them in the present conjuncture, upon pain of having their fiefs confiscated, if they act contrary thereto. As the king is marching with all the Infantry of his army, to prevent the retreat of the enemy by the West River, 'tis assur'd, that the town of Final has already appointed four Deputies to carry the keys to his majesty, and beseech him to receive their homage.

Milan, Sept. 8. We have not yet received the news of the reduction of the castle of Gavi, which continues to be battered by 16 pieces of cannon and 10 mortars: 'Tis said that several Genoese noblemen suffer'd themselves to be shut up therein, in order to encourage the garrison to make a vigorous defence; and that the governor is a French officer in the service of the republic.

Moscow, Sept. 17. The day before yesterday the advanced posts of the light troops, and of some free companies of the Allies, were attacked on that side of the Maese, opposite to Vliet, by a large French detachment, which put our people im-

mediately into confusion, and dispersed them. We have upwards of 40 killed, and some prisoners. It is the first disadvantage we have had of the like nature during this campaign. This morning at eight, our army decamped from this city, and march'd towards the French; the right wing is to extend itself as far as Tongres, where the left wing of the French are encamped.

From a late English P R I N T.

AS all the Danger to which Great Britain has for some considerable Time been expos'd on Account of the late barbarous, bloody, and unnatural Rebellion, is now happily overthro' the indefatigable Industry and invincible Courage of our Nation's glorious Defender, the Duke of Cumberland, we imagine it will be highly seasonable, at this critical Conjuncture, give our Readers a *short Encomium* on our most excellent Majesty King George (whom God long preserve) a Set of bigotted popish *Enthusiasts*, have endeavour'd to the utmost of their power totally to overthrow, tho' (thanks to Providence) they have miscarried in their Aim, and stand fair to receive the punishment due to their Demerits.

A short ENCOMIUM on our present Happy Establishment, both Church and State.

THIS natural for all Men to imagine That Government tho' B. s. under which they have been born and bred, are to propole it as a Plan or Pattern for all others. If any Persons, however, upon the Face of the whole Earth, have any just Right or Title to boast of a superior Excellence in that particular, none can do it with a better Grace than the happy Natives of the Island of Great Britain, who enjoy a Constitution wisely moulded out of all the various Forms and Kinds of Government, into such a happy Frame, as contains in it all the Advantages of those different Forms, without participating too deeply of any of the great Inconveniences that attend them. A Constitution, nicely poiz'd, between the Extremes of too much Liberty, and too much Power; whose several Parts have a proper Check upon each other; when any one of them happens to deviate from the right Path; which, in dangerous Conjunctions, is sure to give way to the general Benefit and Advantage of the whole: A Constitution, where the Prince is cloth'd with a Prerogative that enables him to do all that Good his Inclination leads him to, and wants no Power or Authority, but what a good Prince would never wish for, and bad one ought never to be intrusted with; where he governs tho' not absolutely, yet most gloriously; because he governs Men, and not Slaves; and is obey'd by them cheerfully; because they are sensible, that in obeying him, they only comply with those Laws, in the Contrivance of which they themselves were in a great Measure concern'd: A Constitution, where the external Government of the Church is so closely interwove with that of the State, and so exactly adapted to it in all its Parts, as that it can flourish only when that does, and must, if it always has done hitherto, decline, die, and revive with it. In a Word, where the Interest of Prince and Subject, Priest and people are perpetually the same; and the only fatal Mistake that ever happens in our Politics is, when they are thought to be divided.

'Tis objected, indeed, to this admirable Model, that it is liable to frequent Struggles and Convulsions, from the several interfering parts of it; but this which is reckon'd the Disease of our Constitution, may rather be thought a Mark of its Soundness, and the principal Security of its Duration. For 'tis with Governments that are contriv'd with the utmost Accuracy and Exactness, as with Bodies of a curious Frame and nice Contexture, where the Humours being duly mix'd, every minute Change of

We have seen the first disadvantage of this campaign, and how it extends itself to the French. It is necessary to bring all Things in *statu quo*; and which thus preserves the Health of the whole, by giving timely Notice of whatsoever is pernicious or destructive to any of the parts; whereas in Governments, as well as Bodies of a coarser Make, the Disease too often does not shew itself till it has infected the whole Mass, and is past a cure; and so, tho' they are disordered later, yet they are destroyed much sooner. Accordingly, we know that under this Disadvantage, if it be one, our *Constitution* has now lasted pretty entire, some few Interruptions only excepted, thro' many Ages: A clear and self-evident Demonstration, that it is a Government suited every Way to our Temper and to our climate; that it is perfectly made for us, and we for it: and that God Almighty therefore never punishes us more sorely, than when he deprives us of it for a Time, nor confers a greater Blessing upon us than when he restores it, as he has done at this very Day, by our late decisive, and complete Conquest over the Rebels.

A SHORT EULOGIUM on his present Majesty King George II.

He is so good, Praise cannot speak his Worth. OTWAY.
HIS Kingdom (God be thanked) finds now Felicity of having its Crown on the Head of a Prince posses'd of every Perfection, requisite to adorn and defend a Crown; a Prince, who is the sacred Guardian of Liberty; who makes the Laws the sole Measure of his Government; who maintains his Subjects in the full Possession of all the Rights and Privileges they can lay any Claim to, placing his highest Glory in the Greatness of their Posterity: A Prince, whose mild, equitable, and auspicious Reign, is not only the Blessing of the present Times, but what must deliver Great Britain, both formidable and free, into the Hands of a Successor, and convey a Memory as glorious to later Posterity as that of the Best of Princes in any Age now far past forever. Give me leave to close this short, and imperfect Character, with a *Disjunct*, that never can, or ever could be more properly apply'd to any Monarch than to himself; namely.

He is;—but I want Words to tell you what:
Think what a King should be, and he is that.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

By a private Letter from London, we have the following Memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, The humble Memorial of the Agents, Planters, and Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and others, interested in, or trading to Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands:

SHewETH,

THAT many of your Memorialists, as well as others, have received repeated Advices from the said Islands, of a great Number of Ships, and other Vessels being taken in their Voyages going to, or coming from, the same, by the Privateers belonging to Martinico and Guardaloupe; and particularly we are informed, That Thirty-six British Ships and Vessels have been taken and carried into the said Islands of Martinico and Guardaloupe, in and since January last, to the 14th of March following; and that during that space of Time, few or none of the Enemies Vessels or Privateers have been taken and carried into Barbadoes, or any of the Leeward Islands; which Misfortunes, by what we can observe from our Advices, are owing to the Men of War belonging to those Stations, not being properly employed for the Security and Protection of the Trade to and from the same, as by the Abstracts of several Letters ready to be produced, appears.

THAT as these Losses do greatly affect the Revenue of His Majesty, as well as the Property of His Subjects,

and abroad, we conceive we should be wanting in our Duty to Him, as well as to ourselves and Friends, if we did not lay the same before your Lordships, and at the same time submit, Whether, in order to avoid the like Misfortunes for the future, it will not be necessary to have some Men of War on each Station, kept constantly cruising to the Windward of the Islands thereto belonging, and that others should be kept cruising near the Enemy's Ports at Martinico and Guardaloupe; which would be a Means not only of securing and protecting the British Trade and Navigation in those Parts, but would greatly tend to ruin and destroy that of the Enemy to their Windward Islands, and other Places in America.

WHEREFORE your Memorialists do humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to take the Premises into your Consideration, and to give such Orders to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands (for his future Conduct) as may be most likely to answer the Ends Proposed; and your Memorialists do also humbly pray, That when any Merchant-ships or Vessels, to the Number of Ten, shall be ready to depart for Europe or the Northern Colonies, from either of the said Stations (and Notice thereof shall be given thereof by the Masters to the Person in Chief Command of the Ships then at the Station from whence the Merchant Vessels are to depart) there may be one or more Vessels of War appointed to convoy them to a certain Latitude, in order to protect them against the Danger of the Enemy's Privateers amongst the Islands. And your Memorialists shall ever pray.

The Memorailists were received by their Lordships with great Civility, heard with Attention, assured that the Contents of their Memorial shall be complied with, and that they were as much displeased with the Conduct of the Men of War in the West Indies as they could be.

We hear that an Act was passed last Session of Parliament to prevent the Men of War from impressing Men in the British Sugar Colonies; but that his Majesty's Captains must have a Lift of the Men belonging to every Vessel from the Custom House they clear from, as they had the last War with France: It extends likewise to Privateers.

The Ship Judith, captain Holland, bound to Barbadoes with Stores, and for that Place was to have sailed, unluckily ran upon a Rock in Cat-water Harbour and bilged.

By a Passenger in the Brig. Delaware, capt. Taylor, of this Port, from Jamaica, we are informed, that they left Port-Royal the 15th of September, in company with the Brig. Dolphin, capt. Sewers, of this Place, capt. Foresight, in a Boston Sloop, and capt. Forbes, in a Ship for London, under convoy of captain Pringle, of 30 Guns, bound to London: That on the 2d of October capt. Taylor was taken by a Privateer of Cape Francois, who had taken the Boston Man, and ransomed him for 2500 Dollars; and some Days after the same Privateer took capt. Forbes, on board of whom was capt. Sewers and his People, he being cast away on the Colleradoes, off of the West End of Cuba, on the 5th. The 11th the Privateer Defiance, of Rhode Island, capt. Sweet, hove in sight; upon which the French and Spaniards left the Delaware, and went ashore on Cuba. The Rhode-Islander then took the Command of the Vessel, and having put Hands and Provisions on board, order'd her to Rhode Island; but on the 14th Instant, it blowing hard, and having had no Observation for some time before, she struck upon the Hen and Chickens; a little to the Southward of Cape Henlopen, and ran ashore on the Cape. The best part of the Cargo, 'tis thought, will be saved, but 'tis fear'd the Vessel will not be got off.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 4.
Last Week a Grammar, or, as some call it, a young W.

Ship lying at *James-Town*, who drove it ashore at the said Town, and killed it there. It measured 54 Feet in Length.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Northern Post has been some Time expected, but is not yet come in.

The Severity of the Season has put a Stop to all our Navigation; the Creeks and Rivers are full of Ice, and a great deal in the Bay; so that all Communication with the Eastern Shore is cut off.

At the dawn of the 21st Instant, the Wife of the Printer of this Paper, to the great Joy of her Husband, was safely delivered of a Son; who is to have the honour of being named after that great General his Royal Highness Duke WILLIAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY Gentlemen, who have at any Time borrowed Books of any Kind of the Subscriber (he having lent many), are hereby requested to return them to him at *Putapsco*, or to *James Green* in *Annapolis*. As they were generously lent to oblige the Borrowers, it is but just and honest they should be returned to the Owner; which will much oblige

Their Humble Servant,

THOMAS GOUGH.

Annapolis, December 10, 1746.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday. By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

December 15, 1746.

WHEREAS, In April Provincial Court last, was borrowed of the Subscriber, by some of the Gentlemen practitioners of the same Court, a Volume of the late Statutes of his present Majesty's Reign, on the Title page whereof is Wrote *For the Use of Anne Arundel County Court*: But the Gentleman Borrower hath not been so kind as yet to Return it. There are therefore to Desire the said Gentleman, or any other Person who hath got such a Book in possession, to Deliver the same to

RICHARD BURDUS.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip maker in *Annapolis*, intending to depart this Province, by the latter End of next Provincial Court, hereby desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to discharge their respective Debts, before that Time: And all those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid. H. WRIGHT.

N. B. Such Gentlemen as have any Whips which want repairing, are desired to send them to the said *Wright*, as soon as possible, he being determined to undertake no more than may be dispatched within the Time aforesaid: He will also give the full Value for such Whips, as shall be judged not worth the Expence of repairing.

Any Person who has a Parcel of *English Leather* Thongs for Hunting Whips, or Whalebone, to dispose of, may have for it 50 per Cent. upon prime Cost, by applying as above.

December 15, 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given to all late or present Sheriffs of this Province (except *Worcester*, *Somerset*, and *Dorchester* Counties,) that have been Entrusted with the Collection of the Fees arising due unto the late *Levin Gale Esq;* Deceased as Judge and Register of the Land Office, and have not settled with him in his Life Time, that they are desired to send Copies of their Accounts and Insolvencies, during such their Shriftalties unto the Subscriber, who is duly Authorized by the Surviving Executor to Adjust, Settle, and Receive the same; which will save them, as well as the Deceased's Estate, a great Expence

RICHARD BURDUS

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Bay River* in *Baltimore County*. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be inform'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULANEY

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ-Church* in *Calvert County*, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose.

Signed per Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broad Creek* on *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robert Wilson*, deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber where all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Boat and skilful Hands.

ELIZABETH WILSON

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan Yard with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the House

RUN away from *Sassafras River*, on the 9th of November last, a lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years of age, tall faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *English*. He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, blue Waistcoat under it, an *Osnabrigs* shirt (or Frock) and Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he has from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLYN

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other part of the Western Shore, after he went away in a Canoe.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747. To be Sold by the Printer hereof.