

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1746.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Wednesday January 14, 1745-6.

Most gracious Sovereign,

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

The great Care which your Majesty has taken for suppressing the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion, and for defending this Kingdom against an Invasion, is a fresh Instance of your paternal Goodness and Concern for your People, the Continuance of whose religious and civil Rights is involved in the Preservation of your Majesty, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, in disappointing the Attempt of the Rebels upon this Part of Great-Britain. As your Troops, led on and animated by the Bravery and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke, could not fail to strike Terror into the Rebels; so your Majesty's gracious Acknowledgement of the inviolable and active Loyalty of your faithful Subjects, must be the most encouraging Motive to them stedfastly to persevere in the same Principles. We comply therefore with every Call of Interest, as well as of Duty, when we give your Majesty the warmest Assurances of our most zealous and vigorous Support, totally to extinguish this Rebellion, in every Part of the united Kingdom; and entirely to defeat the Designs of the Pretender, and all those who shall presume to assist or abet him.

It is with Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's great Wisdom and Regard for the public Welfare, in exerting your powerful Influence to promote the Election of the Emperor, and to bring about an Accommodation between the Empress, the King of Poland, and the King of Prussia. We look with much Satisfaction on the Completion of this great Work; in consequence of which, an immediate Succour may be sent into Italy; your Majesty's faithful Ally, the King of Sardinia, be timely supported; and a Strength procured for the Defence and Security of the Low Countries.

We are most sensibly affected with the imminent Dangers, to which the United Provinces are exposed. We consider their Preservation and Security, as of the highest Importance to the Safety of these Kingdoms; whose Interests have been closely connected with those of that Protestant Republic, ever since its first Foundation. We therefore beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously support you in taking proper

Measures for their Defence; and in making good such necessary Engagements as your Majesty shall enter into, for co operating with them, towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the Netherlands; and procuring a proper Security for the States General, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of France; and for attaining a safe and honourable Peace.

Your Majesty's Prudence and tender Concern for your People appear in nothing more, than in the Regard you express for the Circumstances of your own Dominions. We cannot doubt, but this Consideration will have it's due Weight with your Allies; and that the States will make such an Augmentation of their Forces, and all such further Efforts, as their own immediate Danger and the present Exigency of Affairs require.

The Advantage which Great-Britain has received, and the Losses and Distresses which her Enemies have felt; from our Naval Strength, are visible to all the World. Your Majesty's Resolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important Service, and to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, gives us the greatest Satisfaction.

Your Majesty's gracious Declaration, that you have fully opened to us your Views and Intentions, is an additional Ground for that just Confidence which we repose in you: And we do, in the most solemn Manner, assure your Majesty, that the Menaces thrown out, and the Preparations made by our Enemies, have had no other Effect upon our Minds, but to increase our Indignation against their destructive Projects and Attempts; and to augment and heighten our Zeal and Ardour, in the Cause of your Majesty and our Country.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer,

My Lords,

I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Sense you express of the Situation of Affairs, and of the proper Conduct to be pursued in order to extinguish the Rebellion, support our Friends, and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, give me great Satisfaction. I rely on your vigorous Support, and you may depend on my firmly adhering to such Measures as shall be most for the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest of my Kingdom, in our present Circumstances.

The Address of the House of Commons is of the same Purport with that of the Lords: They congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Arms against the Rebels, and the Loyalty of his faithful Subjects in suppressing them; as also on the wise Measures he has pursued in rendering the intended Invasion abortive; making, at the same Time, a dutiful Profession of their Readiness to add any further Strength, that may be found necessary. They likewise congratulate his Majesty on the Election of the present Emperor, and the Peace between the Em-

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press, the King of Poland, and King of Prussia; both which grand Events were brought about by his Majesty's Influence and Mediation. They assure his Majesty of their Readiness to furnish all expedient Assistance to the King of Sardinia; and of their Resolution to defend the United Provinces against France, in this Time of Danger. After expressing their Gratitude to his Majesty, for his great Care of the Naval Strength of Great-Britain, they conclude their Address as follows:

"And we assure your Majesty, that we will, in all our Deliberations, have the greatest Regard to the public Credit; the Support of which is, at this Time, so essentially necessary towards carrying into Execution every Measure that can conduce to the Honour of your Majesty, and the true Interest and Well-being of your People."

To which his Majesty returned the following Answer.
Gentlemen,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal you express, and the Assurances you give, of vigorously supporting me in suppressing the Rebellion, and in assisting my Allies, are very agreeable to me. You may be assured, that in all the Measures I shall pursue for attaining these Ends, I shall have a constant Regard to the Abilities of my People, as well as to the true Interest and Security of my Kingdoms.

Letter from Admiral Vernon to the Captains of the three Dover Privateers.

Brother Sailors,

Captain Gregory having reported the hearty, honest Zeal you have expressed for the Service of his Majesty, and preservation of our Country, from the threatened Attempts of the inveterate Enemy of our Laws, Religion and Liberty, which, like honest, true hearted Brother Sailors, you had roundly set about, manifesting by your Actions the Sincerity of your Declarations, as your own Judgment informs you of the present Necessity for it, and that we cannot be too nimble for being before hand with them, as, according to the old Proverb, "Delays are dangerous;" I take the earliest Opportunity to send you, by Captain Gregory, my hearty Thanks for the honest and laudable Zeal you have expressed for the Service of his Majesty and your Country, under my orders; and to assure you, that I will take care to do Justice to the Merits of every one's Services, and that no Endeavour or mine shall be wanting for procuring you a just, equitable, and prompt Consideration for the Merit of your willing Service, in that you confide in the Honour and Justice of the Crown for your being amply considered; for I am, Brother Officers, both yours, and all our honest Brother Sailors Friend and humble Servant,

Norwich in the Downs,

E. VERNON.

December 10.

From the Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 2.

Newcastle, Dec. 29. Eight battalions of English troops are in march for Edinburgh, to which place they were ordered to proceed with the utmost expedition. Major Gen. Huske and Brig. Cholmondeley march'd with them, and Lieut. Gen. Hawley will follow in two or three days.

Whitcomb, Jan. 2. Last night a messenger arrived with Letters from Blackhall, dated the 30th past, with the following account of the surrender of the town and castle of Carlisle to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

On the 29th it was found necessary to abate the firing from the battery, which had begun to play the day before, for want of shot, till towards the evening, when a fresh supply arriving, it was renewed very briskly for two hours, which shook the walls very much.

The same evening a fellow attempting to get out of the town, was taken by one of the advanced parties, and brought to the

duke. He delivered two letters, one for his royal highness, the other for the commander of the Dutch troops suppos'd to be with his army. They were from a person styling himself the commander of the French artillery, and of the French Garrison that was at, or might come to Carlisle, and who subscribes his name De Geoghegan, for the defence of the town and citadel; and the contents of them were to summon the commander of the Dutch to retire with his troops from the English Army, under pretence of the capitulation of Tournay.

The night of the 29th was spent in raising a new battery of three 18 Pounders, which was completed by the Morning; but on the first platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out a white flag; whereupon the battery ceased, and they call'd over the walls, that they had two hostages ready to be deliver'd at the English gate, which is on the opposite side of the town. His Royal Highness then order'd Col. Conway and Lord Bury to go and deliver the two messages mark'd (A) and (B) in writing, to be sign'd by Col. Conway. The second Message being design'd as an answer to the person's Letter who call'd himself a Frenchman.

In about 2 hours they return'd, and brought the paper mark'd (C) sign'd by John Hamilton, whereupon they were sent back with the terms sign'd by the duke of Richmond, by order of his Royal Highness as contained in the paper mark'd (D), and about four they brought the paper mark'd (E), sign'd also by John Hamilton; on which Brig. Bligh was ordered immediately to take possession of the town, and he will have there this night 400 foot guards, and 700 marching foot, with 120 horse to patrolle in the streets. His Royal Highness the duke will enter the town of Carlisle himself to-morrow.

Copy of his Royal Highness's Message to the rebels at Carlisle, upon their hanging out a white flag on Monday-morning, December 30, 1745.

(A) "His Royal Highness will make no exchange of hostages with rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the white flag."

(B) To let the French officer know, if there is one in the town, that there are no Dutch troops here, but enough of the king's to chastise the rebels, and those who dare to give them any assistance."

Sign'd

Col. Conway, aid de camp to his R. Highness, the duke. (C) John Hamilton's answer to his Royal Highness the duke's message to the rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.

"In answer to the short note sent by his Royal Highness prince William duke of Cumberland, the governor, in name of himself, and all the officers, and soldiers, gunners and others belonging to the garrison, desires to know what terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them, upon surrender of the city and castle of Carlisle, and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the governor and garrison's last or ultimate resolution, the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation. This is to be given to his Royal Highness's aid de camp."

Sign'd

John Hamilton.

(D) His Royal Highness's declaration to the rebels, sent by the colonels Conway and Lord Bury, aid de camps to his Royal Highness after receiving John Hamilton's letter, Dec. 30.

"All the terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison of Carlisle are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the king's pleasure.

If they consent to these conditions, the governor and principal officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, are to be taken possession of forthwith by the king's troops. All the small arms are to be lodged in the town guard room, and the rest of the

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garrison are to retire to the cathedral, where a guard is to be placed over them. No damage is to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition.

Head Quarters at Blackhall, Dec. 30. half an hour past two in the afternoon.

By his Royal Highness's command,

Sign'd Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny,
Lieut. Generals of his Majesty's forces.

(C) The rebels answer to the terms offer'd them by his Royal Highness, Dec. 30, 1745.

"The governor of Carlisle and his officers comprising the garrison, agree to the terms of capitulation given in, and subscribed by order of his Royal Highness, by his Grace the duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, Lieut. General of his Majesty's Forces, recommending themselves to his Royal Highness's clemency, and that his Royal Highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the officers cloaths and baggage may be safe, with a competent time to be allow'd to the citizens of Carlisle to remove their beds, bed-cloaths and other household furniture impressed from them for the use of the garrison in the castle." The 30th of December 1745, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

H A G U E, Feb. 15. N. S.

By an intercepted letter from a French engineer, employed before Brussels, to the commanding officer of that nation at Louvain, dated the 12th instant, it appears, that the trenches were opened on the 9th Instant. That on the 12th there were but six mortars, and four pieces of cannon in battery. That the garrison kept an incessant fire, having kill'd in that space 180 men of the enemy; and had made several small sallies, which had retarded their approaches. The said engineer adds, that from the countenance and behaviour of the garrison, and the bad management of his own people, Brussels was like to give them much more trouble than they had imagined; and he did not expect to carry the place under ten days more. Letters from Mechlin of yesterday say, that the French had then got up a second battery of 14 pieces, and that they had formed but one attack between the gate of Louvain and Scharbeck. As soon as the Austrians, who are said to have passed the Meuse on the 10th Instant, join prince Waldeck, he hopes to be in a condition to give the besiegers some disturbance.

Amsterdam, Feb. 10. The College of the admiralty of this City has just put 18 Men of War into commission, to convoy our Merchantmen.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10. It is asserted, that the young pretender, with about 80 horse of his guards, went through Cowper of Angus towards Montrose. The commissary of the army is set out for Perth, and carried 30 Bakers along with him to provide bread for the troops. Major general Campbell is on his march to join the duke, with 700 Argyleshire Highlanders; and major Noble is to follow with another considerable body from the same country. The whole of St. George's Dragoons are now marched from this city towards Stirling and Perth. The Duke is now in possession of 30 of the rebels cannon.

By a letter from Stirling of the 5th Instant, we are told, that Thomas Shiray, and Patrick McGibbon, wrights in that town, and a wright in Edinburgh, had received from general Blakeney three guineas each, and a promise of bread from the government during their lives, for their good services done during the siege of the castle; they being the persons who managed those cannon which dismounted the rebels battery. The same letter adds, that the amount of the rebels kill'd during the siege might be about 1000.

We are informed that strong parties of the Argyleshire men are posted at Kilchurne, Tayndrum in Glenruchy, and Mingri castle, in Ardinamurchan; which, with the reinforcements

sent to Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, Fort-George, and the other garrisons in the North and North-west part of the highlands, will render the rebels escaping very precarious; and probably we may, in a short time, hear of many of them being taken prisoners.

By accounts from Dumbarton and Stirling, we are told, that the Duke of Perth and Lord Lewis Gordon are taken prisoners, and that Lord John Drummond was dead. They also say, that his royal highness the duke, with the army, marched from Perth, on Saturday, in pursuit of the rebels.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 4. Yesterday near 200 Soldiers, who were in the Battle at Preston Pans, under Sir John Cope, landed at Tower Wharf, from Scotland; the poor men were in a most miserable, shocking condition, some without arms and legs, others their noses cut off, and eyes put out, besides hacked and maul'd in many parts of their bodies, after a most terrible and cruel manner.

There is advice, that a large French privateer, with near 300 men, that has been for some time in the North Seas, in order to intercept some home bound ships, is taken by one of his Majesty's ships of war, after several hours engagement.

Admiral Warren has sent over from Cape-Breton, orders to buy a service of fine wrought plate, to be made in the most elegant manner, to present general Pepperell, for his great services in the reduction of that important place.

St. James's, Feb. 14. This day the right honourable the earl of Granville resign'd the seals into his majesty's hands, which his majesty was pleased to redeliver to his grace the duke of Newcastle, and to the right honourable the earl of Harrington, his majesty's two principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 18. Yesterday the committee of the Guildhall subscription, ordered the sum of 5000l. to be distributed among such of the private soldiers who shall, by their bravery and courage distinguish themselves in suppressing the rebellion.

Letters from Scotland bring word, that the king's troops daily bring in prisoners, which they pick up, but that the main bodies fly so fast into the mountains, that they cannot presently come up with them. These letters add, that the prince of Hele was arrived at Perth from Edinburgh, and immediately waited on his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

There are letters in town, which say, that his royal highness the duke has caused it to be declared to the old dutchess of perth, that unless she can prevail with her son to release all the prisoners taken by the rebels, the king's soldiers shall be left at full liberty to plunder and destroy the Drummond estate; and that the dutchess has accordingly writ upon this subject in the most pressing manner. The exasperated men, it is said, have already given a specimen of what they will do in revenge for the fatigue and hardships they have been made to suffer, if they are once let loose without controul.

We hear some ships of great force have orders to sail to reinforce the Squadron at Cape-Breton.

On the 12th instant sailed from Plymouth on a Cruise, his majesty's ships Captain, commodore Fox; the Lyon, Brest; Augusta, Hamilton; prince Frederick, Norris; the Maidstone, Van Keppel; and the Lizard Sloop.

We hear, that the above ships will be followed by several other men of war, from Plymouth and Portsmouth, in order to cruise on the French privateers, whose unparalleled success for a few months past, is, we hope, now over.

They write from Paris of the 18th instant, that the duke de Richlieu was arrived there from Dunkirk. These letters add, that the troops that were embark'd at Dunkirk were relanded, and that they were to march towards Brussels, in order to join the army under count Saxe.

A N N A.

ANNAPOLIS.

Wednesday the 14th of this Instant is appointed, by his Excellency our Governor, to be observed as a Day of public Thanksgiving throughout this Province; on account of a Period being put to the late Rebellion in Great-Britain.

Friday last was held, at Chester in Kent County, a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, for trying the Murderers of Richard Waters; when the two Men and the Woman were found guilty of the Indictment, and received Sentence of Death; Grant and Horney are to hang'd, and the Woman (Esber Anderson) is to be burnt.

The same Day one Harrison was tried by a special Court at Jeppa in Baltimore County, for killing a Boy, as mentioned in our last. The Jury brought him in guilty of Manslaughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed away from Col. Robert Hanson's, at Port-Tobacco, a middle-siz'd dark bay Horse, with a small Star on his Fore-head, a ragged Mane, is shod before, and is remarkable for having lost two of his Fore Teeth. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber at Port-Tobacco, or to Thomas Williamson at Annapolis, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

TUBMAN RUMBALL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince George's County, the 7th of April, an English Servant Man named Baldwin Skidmore, aged about Twenty-seven Years, small in Stature; had on when he ran away an old Pinifant Waistcoat, old grey Drugget Breeches, worn out at the Knees, an Oznabrigs Shirt, an old Castor Hat, old Countrey grey Yarn Stockings, and has short brown Hair.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, if taken ten Miles from home, shall have ten Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. WM. BEALL.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his house, in Annapolis,

VERY good Barrel'd Pork, Rhode Island Cheese, and good Salt Butter: Also fresh Limes and Citron, and a quantity of Tar.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

AT Mr. Everett's, in Annapolis, choice old Barbadoes Rum, at 6s. 6d. by the single Gallon; middling brown Sugar, at 8d. per Pound; good Gammons of Bacon, at 8d. per Pound.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The said Hutchinson expects, in a few Days, a choice Parcel of Shingles; which will be Sold very reasonably.

RUN away from the Subscriber at the Head of South River, on the 26th of February last, a Mulatto Fellow named John Jones, about 26 Years old, has a Deep Dimple in his Chin and a likely pleasant Look, and is a mighty Singe; he had on a Pair of Leather Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a brown half thick Jacket under a Country Cloth one, and good Check'd Shirts. It is thought he is concealed by a Negro Fellow called Jones, who passes for his Father, belonging to Mr. Daniel Carroll of Marlborough, and lives at a Quarter beyond Bill-Town.

Whoever secures the said Mulatto Fellow, so that I may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward.

STEPHEN HIGGINS.

Strayed from Mr. Peep's at London-Town, the 7th of October last, a small black Gelding, branded on the near Buttock thus JH not very plain to be discerned when the Hair is long; he has a hanging Mane, a switch Tail, paces tolerably well, and is tender footed. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Thomas Brooke at Queen-Anne, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shilling Reward.

THOMAS SPARROW.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. James Johnson, late of Annapolis, Merchant, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber, or give Notes for the same: otherwise may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Also all Persons in this Province indebted to Neall Buchanan, Esq; late of London, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances: And any Person having made Remittances to his Executors, since the 10th of April, 1745, are desired to acquaint the Subscriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and

ROBERT SWAN.

Hunting-Creek, Virginia.

THE Place where Mr. John Pagan formerly liv'd and kept his Store, is now to be Let to any Person in Trade, it being commodiously situated at the Head of the above said Creek; with all Houses necessary for a trading Person, good Pasturage, &c. Any Person inclining to take the said Place, by enquiring of the Subscriber, who lives near it, may be informed on what Terms.

JOHN WEST.

LOST in the Road near the Wood-Yard, in Prince George's County, a Silver Snuff-Box, gilt on the Inside, the Lid is wrought, with several Figures, amongst which is the Resemblance of a Rabbit. Whoever will bring the said Box to the Subscriber at Annapolis, to Mr. George Hardy near the Wood Yard, or Mr. Noble at Piscataway, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.

PATRICK DORAN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 26th of March last, an English Convict Servant Woman, named Elizabeth Crowder, by Trade a Quilter; she is upwards of 40 Years of Age, pretty tall, and round shouldered, her Hair very grey, and has been lately cut off; but it is supposed she has got a Tower, to wear instead of it. She had on when she went away a dark striped Cotton and Silk Gown, a blue quilted Coat, blue Worsted Stockings, and black Shoes newly laced: She had with her a large Bundle with sundry Things in it, particularly a sprigg'd Linen Gown, Shifts, Caps, Aprons, and other Things unknown.

Whoever will apprehend the said Woman, and brings her home, shall have Five Pounds Reward.

SARAH MONRO.

WHEREAS about fourteen, or fifteen Years ago, came Henry Walley from London a Passenger in a Ship commanded by Capt. John Colwell who has been inquired after, but no Account can as yet be given of him. This is therefore to give Notice, that if the said Henry Walley, can be found, and will by Letter, or personal Appearance, give Satisfactory Proof that he is the Man abovementioned, he may be informed of something to his Advantage, by Applying to the Subscriber in Saint Mary's County.

RICHARD PIERCE.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1746.

Mr. GREEN,

Maryland, April 26, 1746.

Reading your Paper, Number 52, I find a Gentleman who styles himself *Q. B.* hath undertaken to set forth a Regulation Law for our Staple Commodity TOBACCO; but am sorry our Method to bring about such a Law are at present so repugnant: However when the Gentleman has seriously discussed the Point with himself, I dare say, he will admit, that he is more mistaken in his Proposals, than he will find me in my Calculation inserted in your Gazette, Number 49, for an Inspecting Law.

In the first Place he tells us, that I supposed 60 Warehouses would be sufficient for this Province: Whereas he says, any one who will give himself Time to think how many great Rivers there are in the Province, would judge not less than 100 to be sufficient. In Reply to which I readily make this Answer: That I have already thought, and am as well, or much better, acquainted with the Rivers of this Province than he is, by his offering such Arguments; and am positive, not only from my own Knowledge of the public Landings, but have also made strict Enquiry of several Persons who live convenient to know those Rivers, and they all agree that 60 Warehouses are full as many as the Province will have occasion of. He further alleges I am short in my Calculation for building the Houses; whereas I have allowed only 60 *l.* per House: And he can venture to say, no Man will undertake to build a House of the Dimensions I have mentioned, under 80 *l.* And then again, in regard to the Exportation of 36000 Hogheads of Tobacco, he says he is positive Maryland never exceeded that Quantity, if ever it came up to it, in any one Year; therefore his Lordship could not afford to take 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per Hoghead so exported, for his Rents; it not being an Equivalent to what his Lordship now receives.

Now I shall sum up the whole of his Argument, and appeal to any Man whether or not it is consistent with itself. First, he says there must be 100 Warehouses, and these Warehouses must cost 80 *l.* per House, because they are to be of the Dimensions mentioned in the Scheme, Number 49: I then desire he would let us know what is to be done with these 100 Warehouses, which are calculated to hold 70,000 Hogheads of Tobacco; whereas he will not allow Maryland ever exported above 36000 Hogheads in any one Year. If he answers, For Convenience of Landings, it may reasonably be said that Houses of much less Dimensions would then do as well; and less Houses may be built for less Charge: Also, as they would be so thick situated, two Inspectors might attend two Warehouses; and consequently there would not be 200 for the whole.

Now, without regarding Mr. *Q. B.*'s quibbling and incoherent Argument, I do again say, that 60 Warehouses are sufficient for this Province; and they may be built for 3600 *l.* Currency. To make it obvious to your Readers, that the aforefaid Quantity of Warehouses are sufficient, I have made a due Enquiry of several Gentlemen in the different Counties of this Province, and they have positively told me, the Number of Houses hereafter allowed will be sufficient for each County, and more than there will be need of.

For St. Mary's County 4 Warehouses, Charles County 4, Calvert County 4, Prince George's County 8, Anne Arundel County 8, Baltimore County 7, Cecil County 4, Kent County 4, Queen Anne's County 4, Talbot County 4, Dorchester County 4, Somerset County 4, Worcester County 1: In all 60.

And likewise to convince Mr. *Q. B.* that many of the aforefaid Warehouses may not be so large as I have set forth in Number 49, I shall here mention 20 Landings that would be proper for Warehouses; from which there would be exported at least 20,000 Hogheads of Tobacco in a Year; viz. 1st, Deer Creek on Susquehanna; 2d, the Head of Bush River; 3d, the Fork, or Head of Gunpowder River; 4th, Baltimore Town; 5th, Elk-Ridge Landing, at the Head of Patuxent; 6th, Queen Anne Town, on Patuxent; 7th, Upper Marlborough, on ditto; 8th, Nottingham, on ditto; 9th, Lower Marlborough, on ditto; 10th, Benedict Town, on ditto; 11th, Rock Creek, on Potomack River; 12th, Bladenburg Town, on ditto; 13th, Piscataway Town, on ditto; 14th, Port-Tobacco, on ditto; 15th, Choptank; 16th, Chester Town, on Chester River; 17th, Tuckahoe, at the Head of Choptank River; 18th, Oxford Town; 19th, Cambridge Town; 20th, Snow-hill, at the Head of Pocomoke River.

The Remainder then will be 16000 Hogheads; which are to be carried to 40 Warehouses; which would be, one with another, 400 Hogheads: So that these Houses may be of less Dimensions considerably than the Houses placed at the above Landings; and therefore may be built for less Money. Having frustrated Mr. *Q. B.*'s groundless Objection, shall now proceed to shew, a Burning Law can't be near so advantageous to Maryland in general, as an Inspecting Law.

Mr. *Q. B.* proposes to mend the Quality of Tobacco, by obliging every taxable Person, that are Makers of Tobacco within this Province, to burn 150 *lb.* Tobacco; by which I imagine he intends to prevent Trash being exported. If there was such a Law passed, I can venture to say it would not destroy all the Trash Tobacco that is made, because many Planters make more than 150 *lb.* Trash Tobacco per Taxable. Besides, a Burning Law does not prevent Tobacco being disordered, false pack'd,

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put up in bad Condition, damaged in Rolling; and, in short, all Deceits would then remain: But upon an Inspecting Law, none of these great Inconveniencies would attend the Country; the making of bad Tobacco, or at least the carrying away of bad Tobacco, would become quite impossible, which would encourage many Tobacco-Purchasers to come among us; and as the Planter would then pay good Tobacco, the Merchant could afford to give him a good Price for it: And if the Planter should incline to ship Tobacco, after an Inspecting Law is enacted, he would not find so great Loss in the Weights of it as he now does, 5 per cent. being the greatest Loss the Virginians sustain in the Weights of their Tobacco; which is not the fourth Part of what we sometimes lose, and may expect to lose, until we have an Inspecting Law.

As Mr. Q. B. has proposed a Burning Law, and has not annexed the Charges that must attend such a Law, to his Proposals; I have made a Calculation as moderate as may be, for the Satisfaction of your Readers, and find the Charges on a burning Law are superior to those on an Inspecting Law; as follows: *Viz.*

First, I imagine there are to be Persons especially appointed, to see a Burning Law executed: (If so,) their Wages would at least amount to —

2^{ly}, I believe it will not be objected, that there are 36000 Taxables, Tobacco makers, in this Province: And as there are to be destroyed 150 lb. Tobacco for each of these Taxables, amounts in the whole to 5,400,000 lb. Tobacco; which is to be stripped, and made fit for packing: When it is stripped, &c. I dare say, that every Person that is acquainted with the Trouble of doing it, will think his Labour worth 1 s. 6 d. for preparing 100 lb. of such Tobacco; amounts to —

3^{ly}, As most Tobacco-makers have some poor and mean Land, I venture to say, that the aforesaid Quantity of Tobacco is worth 1 s. 6 d. per cent. for manuring such Lands; — amounts to —

4^{thly}, It will be allowed by all that make Tobacco, that the Time of Hauling it is as busy, if not the busiest Time in the whole Year, with Planters; there being at that Time several other Things which can't well be neglected, as procuring Fodder, and beating of Cyder: Notwithstanding this, when Time can be so illy spared, by a burning Law, the Planter is obliged to lay aside all his Business, let what will suffer, and go to cutting up his Tobacco-Stalks; and I am certain it will take him 2 Days to do it, as he is obliged to go often over the Ground, at 1 s. 6 d. per Day; 36000 Taxables amounts to

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The above plainly shews, that the Charge attending a Burning Law are much greater than those to execute an Inspecting Law; and this Charge for a Burning Law is yearly, whereas the greatest Charge that would accrue on an Inspecting Law is only for the first Year. Therefore conclude, not doubting but the Legislature will entirely reject Mr. Q. B.'s Proposals for a Burning Law; which Law, if ever enacted, will be a Consequence of our Ruin: As, on the contrary, an Inspecting Law will be a great Means of our flourishing.

I am Your's, &c.

A. B.

Mr. GREEN,

A great many People having the Misfortune to be concerned with Attachments, the Probability that many others may soon be in the same Condition, and the great Expence, as well as In-

justice and Inequality, attending the present Practice, have excited a general Curiosity and Desire in great Numbers of people, to know, Whether, if a Bill that was sent last Session from the Upper to the Lower House of Assembly had passed into a Law, it would have been of any, and what Service, to those who now are, or hereafter may be, unhappily concerned in Attachments? As this Subject is of such great Importance to the Inhabitants of Maryland as it is, so it is but just and reasonable to gratify their Desires; which cannot be so well done any other way, as by printing the Bill itself in your Gazette; which you are desired to do.

An Act to remedy some Inconveniencies in the present Practice relating to Attachments.

Whereas, by the present Practice of suing out Attachments, against Persons who are indebted to several Persons, the greatest part of the Effects of the Persons against whom such Attachments are issued are sunk in Costs and Charges; whereby many Creditors lose all, or the greatest Parts of the Debts due to them: For Remedy whereof,

Be it Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That from and after the End of this Session of Assembly, any Attachment which shall be issued by Virtue of any former Act of Assembly of this Province now in Force, against any Person or Persons, who is, are, or shall be, indebted to several Creditors, and who shall abscond, or be in parts beyond the Seas, or elsewhere out of this Province, shall contain a Clause, commanding the Sheriff to attach all the Effects of the Defendant, which shall be found in his Bailiwick, to the use of the Person or Persons at whose Instance such Attachment shall issue, and other Creditors of the Defendant, and to warn all the Garnishees to be and appear at the next Court, after the Court to which such Attachment shall be returnable, to show Cause why the Effects attached shall not be condemned to the Use of the Person issuing such Attachment, and the other Creditors of the Defendant, as in other Cases. *Provided*, That when any of the Effects, which shall be attached, shall consist of Cattle, or other perishable Things, that shall not be in the Care and Keeping of any Person who may be answerable for the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of such Court, to direct and order such Cattle, or other perishable Goods, or such of them as the Court shall think proper, to be sold by the Sheriff, by public Vendue; and the Money arising by such Sale to remain in the Hands of the Sheriff, to the Use of the Defendant's Creditors, for which the Sheriff shall be allowed at the Rate of ten Pounds per Centum, and no more, to be deducted out of the Money arising by the Sale of the said Effects.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent of aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all, or so many of the Creditors of the Defendant, mentioned in any such Attachment, as shall think fit to appear at the next Court, after the Court to which such Attachment shall be returnable, and that, upon making their Claims appear to the Satisfaction of the Court, such Court shall adjudge the several Sums, due to each respective Creditor, to be condemned to the Use of each and every of them, in case the Effects attached shall be sufficient to satisfy all the Demands of the Creditors so appearing; and in case such Effects shall be deficient, then to condemn the same to the Use of the several Creditors, in an Average and Proportion to the Sums they shall respectively prove to be due to them, upon their giving such Security on such Condemnations, as the Laws already direct to be given in such Cases. *Provided always*, That each Creditor obtaining any Condemnation, shall pay the Fees for entering his or her own Judgment

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Judgement and Security; and that every Creditor, who employs an Attorney, or Attorneys, shall pay the Fees to such Attorney or Attorneys, without any Deduction or Allowance for the Fee or Fees of such Attorney or Attorneys, out of the Effects of the Defendant, so as to lessen the Shares of the other Creditors of such Effects. And Provided also, That no Sheriff, to whom any such Attachment shall be directed, and who shall execute the same, shall have or receive any more or other Fee or Fees, than if the whole Effects attached were attached to the Use of one Person.

And to the End that all the Creditors may have Notice of such Attachment, and an Opportunity of making their Claims, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff, upon the Receipt of any such Attachment, shall, and is hereby required to publish Notes or Advertisements thereof; and set up, or cause to be set up, in the most public Places in his Bailiwick, such Notes or Advertisements; and shall, from the Beginning of the Court, to which such Attachment shall be returnable to the End of such Court, set up and keep a Note or Advertisement of such Attachment on the Court-House Door; for which such Sheriff shall be paid ten Shillings Current Money, and no more. And that the Clerk of the Court, who shall issue such Attachment, shall immediately, upon issuing such Attachment, send Notes or Advertisements thereof to all the Clerks of the several Counties within this Province; which Notes or Advertisements shall be inclosed and directed to the several Sheriffs of this Province, for his Lordship's Service, and forwarded by such Sheriffs to the respective Clerks; and by such Clerks set up at the respective Court-House Doors; for which the Clerk issuing such Notes or Advertisements shall be allowed ten Shillings Current Money, and no more; which, together with the Allowance to the Sheriff for giving Notice, shall be taken and deducted out of the Defendant's Effects.

This Act to continue for three Years, and to the End of the next Session of Assembly which shall happen after the End of the said three Years.

See p. Jan. 9. On Thursday, January 1, the Rebels approached this Town; on which the Gates were order'd to be shut, and the Militia, Volunteers, and Towns-men, put under Arms, for its Defence. On Sunday the 5th Instant at Nine at Night, the Rebels sent a Drummer to the East Gate of the Town with a Message, demanding the Town to surrender to them on Terms of Capitulation; but the Centinels, ignorant of the Forms of War, fired several times at the Drummer, upon which he hollow'd aloud, I am but a Messenger; and then run away with all Speed, leaving his Drum at the Gate, which the Town's People towed up the Walls, and brought into the Town. On Monday Morning the 6th Instant, the Rebels sent another Person with the same Message; upon which the P-v-v-ft called a Council, to see what was fit to be done; where he, with a few of the Council, were for capitulating, but the Majority were for defending the Town. Notwithstanding which the P-v-v-ft, and one of the Counsellors, went out in the Afternoon to Sir Hugh Paterfon's of Bannockburn, where the young Pretender lay, and staid there till Night.

Next Morning they called a Council, and shew'd them the Terms of Capitulation they had made, which were, that the Rebels were, on getting Possession of the Town, to harm no Man's Person or Effects, not even those that bare Arms against them; and to pay for every Thing they called for. On hearing which, some more of the Town's People were for agreeing to these Terms; but the greatest Part were for defending the Town till General Hawley's Army came up to its Relief; and the Contest at last grew so high, that Mr. Stephenson, the Conveener of the Trades, and the Rev. Mr. Erskine, the

Seceding Minister, took a Protest against the Capitulation; to which Protest the greatest Part of the Town adhered.

General Blakeney, on hearing of this, came down to the Town, and went round all the Guards, exhorting them to this Effect:

Gentlemen, be true to your Religion, King and Country, and defend your Posts to the last Extremity; and if you are overpowered by the Rebels, make a handsome Retreat, and I will keep an open Door for you.

On this the Conveener caused the Drum to beat to Arms, upon which above 900 Men, well armed, drew up in the Market-place before the General, who desired all those who were for defending the Town to give three Huzzas, which was immediately done. Notwithstanding which, the P-v-v-ft, with two of the B-l-s, went out again in the Afternoon to the young Pretender, to make some other Agreement with them; but the General, being informed of their Design, called all the Militia up to the Castle. Most of the Volunteers on seeing this fled also up towards the Castle, except part of Capt. Main's and Erskine's Companies, Seceders, who placed Centinels at the Posts the Militia left; and the Conveener, and several others, perswaded the Volunteers to return to their Posts, where they met with no other Disturbance, except by 27 Cannon Shot which the Rebels fired against the Town, that did no other Damage but breaking a few Chimney Tops; the Conveener, and several others, going thro' the Guards all Night, Sword in Hand, encouraging the Men to stand out.

About Twelve at Night the P-v-v-ft and two B-l-s came to one of the Gates, where they were challenged very hard, and carried to the main Guard, but kept no Time there. Immediately a Council was called, and a Letter sent to the General, shewing him the Terms of the second Agreement, to which he returned this Answer:

"Gentlemen I received yours. Deliver me up my Arms and Ammunition. Your humble Servant."

On this the Conveener, with the Captains of the Volunteers, sent a Letter to the General, telling him, that if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the Siege till our Army came up; and that if he would give them Orders, they would send all these disaffected Gentlemen to him. To which he returned this Answer;

"Gentlemen, As your P-v-v-ft and B-l-s think the Town not worth their Notice, to take care of it, neither can I. I will take care of the Castle."

On receiving this Answer nothing but Confusion and Distraction was to be seen among the Militia, and which was heighten'd by the loud Cries of the Women and Children, on seeing the Place so easily given up to a Band of merciless Villains. The Militia, on seeing they could do no more for the Defence of the Town, went up to the Castle about Nine in the Morning, with their Arms, lest the Rebels should get them.

About Eleven the Gates were thrown open, and the Rebels enter'd at Four in the Afternoon; where they were not two Hours till they broke the Capitulation, by breaking up and pillaging the Shops of those Persons that were most noted for their Opposition to the Pretender.

An Account of Ships taken by the Enemy, belonging to Virginia and Maryland, from the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1745.

The Polly, Ivie, for Barbadoes, and the Fanny, Calvert, for the Leeward Islands, both from Virginia, taken by the Spaniards. The Dragon, Foot, from Virginia for London; two Ships from Virginia for Liverpool. The Bansted, Whiting, from Virginia for London; the Duke of Argyle, Ludlow, from Virginia for Bristol. The Elizabeth, Clack, from Virginia for London.

London. The Dragon, Toot, from Virginia to London; and the Greenly, Mafen, from Virginia for Scotland, taken by the Sultana Privateer of St. Maloes. Two Ships, from Virginia for Liverpool, carried into St Maloes. The Prosperous Esther, Milner, from Virginia for London, taken by the Hermione, a French Privateer, and captured. A Ship from Maryland, taken by the Biscayan, a French Privateer. The Anne and Fanny, Wilson, from Virginia for Whitehaven; the Nottingham, Chappell, from Virginia. The Lark, Noble, from Virginia for Scotland, taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into the Havanna.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Tuesday last, as the Long-boat of the Ship Richmond (lying in Patapsco River) was coming down the Bay, with 17 Hands on board, to man some small Craft for the Use of the Ship, she was overfet by a Squall of Wind, about 3 Miles from Tolly's Point; by which Accident the Boatswain, Gunner, and 3 more, were drowned; the other 12 were taken up by one of the Kent-Island Ferry Boats.

Mr. Francis Lee, a Representative of Dorchester County, is appointed Clerk of Cecil County, in the Room of Mr. William Knight, deceased.

At the last meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of this City, the following Bye-Laws being passed, were published on Thursday last; viz.

1. A Bye-Law to prevent Nuisances.
2. A Bye-Law to ascertain the Allowance to Juries for Verdicts.
3. A Bye-Law to oblige Officers to attend their Duty.
4. A Bye-Law to prevent the Dangers which may happen by the firing of Chimneys.
5. A Bye-Law for Security of the Peace.
6. A Bye-Law to prohibit keeping Sheep, Hogs, or Geese, or uselefs Cattle or Horses, within the Town-Fence; except in Styes or Inclosures.
7. A Bye-Law to prevent Accidents by Fire.
8. A Bye-Law for the Encouragement of Tradesmen.
9. A Bye-Law to prevent vexatious Suits for small Debts.
10. A Bye-Law to subject such Persons as shall hereafter be elected Sheriffs of Annapolis to a Fine, if they shall refuse to undertake the Execution of the said Office.
11. A Bye-Law to prevent the Dangers and Accidents which may arise from building, breaming, or graving Ships, Sloops, Boats, and other Vessels.
12. A Bye-Law to prevent the entertaining and harbouring of Servants and Slaves.
13. A Bye-Law to prevent fundry Irregularities within the City of Annapolis.
14. A Bye-Law for Repair of the public Streets, and other Purposes therein mentioned.
15. A Bye-Law to repeal all former Bye-Laws of this Corporation.

The above Bye-Laws will be printed in Quarto, with all convenient Speed; to which will be prefixed the Charter granted to this City by her late Majesty Queen Anne: Those Gentlemen who incline to take the same, are desired to give in their Names within six Weeks from this Date; for no more will be printed than shall be subscribed for.

May 13, 1746.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boston;
Sloop Penelope, Martin Johnson, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At the Subscriber's, at West-River, is to be disposed of a Number of choice Cows and Calves, very reasonably.

MARY WATKINS.

Just Published,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the last Assembly.
Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 5s.

WHEREAS about fourteen, or fifteen Years ago, came Henry Walley from London a Passenger in a Ship Commanded by Capt. John Colvill who has been enquired after, but no Account can as yet be given of him. This is therefore to give Notice, that if the said Henry Walley, can be found, and will by Letter, or personal Appearance, give Satisfactory Proof that he is the Man abovementioned, he may be informed of something to his Advantage, by Applying to the Subscriber in Saint Mary's County.

RICHARD PIERCY.

LOST in the Road near the Wood-Yard, in Prince George's County, a Silver Snuff-Box, gilt on the Inside, the Lid is wrought, with several Figures, amongst which is the Resemblance of a Rabbit. Whoever will bring the said Box to the Subscriber at Annapolis, to Mr. George Hardy near the Wood-Yard, or Mr. Noble at Piscataway, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.

PATRICK DORAN.

Hunting-Creek, Virginia.

THE Place where Mr. John Pagan formerly liv'd and kept his Store, is now to be Let to any Person in Trade, it being commodiously situated at the Head of the abovesaid Creek; with all Houses necessary for a trading Person, good Pasturage, &c. Any Person inclining to take the said Place, by enquiring of the Subscriber, who lives near it, may be informed on what Terms.

JOHN WEST.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. James Johnson, late of Annapolis, Merchant, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber, or give Notes for the same: otherwise may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Also all Persons in this Province indebted to Neall Buchanan, Esq; late of London, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances: And any Person having made Remittances to his Executors, since the 10th of April, 1745, are desired to acquaint the Subscriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and

ROBERT SWAN.

Strayed away from Col. Robert Munson's, at Port-Tobacco, a middle-sized dark bay Horse, with a small Star on his Forehead, a ragged Mane, as shod before, and is remarkable for having lost two of his Fore-Teeth. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber at Port-Tobacco, or to Thomas Williamson at Annapolis, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

TUBMAN RUMBALL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince George's County, the 7th of April, an English Servant Man named Baldwin Skidmore, aged about Twenty-seven Years, small in Stature; had on when he ran away an old Pinpoint Waistcoat, old grey Drugget Breeches, worn out at the Knees, an Oznabrigs Shirt, an old Castor Hat, old Countrey grey Yarn Stockings, and has short brown Hair.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, if taken ten Miles from home, shall have ten Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WM. BEALL.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his House, in Annapolis, VERY good Barrel'd Pork, Rhode-Island Cheese, and good Salt Butter: Also fresh Limes and Citron, and a quantity of Tar.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 20, 1746.

FLORENCE, February 1.

HE Regency has received Notice, that the Republic of Genoa had given Orders to Mr. Papezini, the Emperor's Agent there, to leave their State within three Days, without telling the motive of that Order: Notice thereof is sent this Evening to Vienna. The Spaniards have a large

Magazine at Bologna, and have sent several Cannon to Parma, with an Intent, as they give out, to besiege the Castles of Modena and Mirandola, in order to have a free Communication with the Ecclesiastic State. They are at present posted at Guastalla and St. Benedetto, and are making Dispositions to prevent the Imperial Army, expected from Germany, from passing the Po.

Paris, Jan. 3. The Treaty of Dresden has thrown us all here into Confusion; we are now convinced, that the Views of a Protestant Prince, who understands his own Interest, can in no Sense coincide with ours. Cardinal Tencin is at his Wit's End; and all the Priests are hard at Work in counting their Beads, mumbling over their Rosaries, and cursing the Protestant Politics of the King of Prussia with Bell Book and Candle. Now the King begins to open his Eyes, and is convinced, that by endeavouring at the Acquisition of Great Britain for the Pretender, we are in a fair Way of losing again our conquered Towns in Flanders. The Court sees plain enough our Trade is entirely ruin'd by the War; yet talks in a very high Strain. M. de Bussy always told them what would be the Event, but was therefore represented by the Cardinal as a British Pensioner; and Marshal Belleisle is not look'd upon in a much better Light.

Hague, Feb. 18. Affairs begin to look here with a very encouraging Aspect. A Courier is just arrived from Prince Waldeck, with an Account of his being joined by about 14000 of the German Reinforcements, and he expected 9000 more the next Day. He has drawn out of Mechlin and Antwerp about 6000 Men; which, with the Body he had with him, amounting to about 12000 more, he is determin'd to attack Count Saxe in his Camp; who is not only weakened by Desertion and Sickness, but has not been able to fortify his Lines. Our Men, he says, are in the highest Spirits, and there is hardly any Reason to doubt of his Success, as the Marshal cannot be reinforced by any of the separate Bodies, without leaving the Communication open between us and Namur, Mons, and Charleroy; which if they do, we shall not only thereby further augment our Army, but likewise coop up the French in a Nook of Brabant, and cut off all their Communication with the Troops which are marching to reinforce them. This Advice has given new Life and Spirits to the States; and they begin now to think with the People, that to declare War, is better than to be at Peace on the Conditions which Polyphemus offered to Ulysses, only to be devoured at last. The French have broke into the only Treaty that bound us to them by Interest; they seem thereby to force us into a Declaration of War, whether we will or not: And

the Generality of the People are as desirous we should declare, as the French can be for the Souls of them.

Amsterdam, Feb. 9. They write from Lisbon, that the English Admiral Medley had brought into that Port a Spanish Man of War of 70 Guns and 500 Men, bound from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz. It is said to be worth 7 Millions of Crusades. It is thought to be one of those that set out from the Havannah with Admiral Reggio.

Williamstadt, Feb. 23. We have Advice here by Mr. Chalmers, Lieutenant in Sconen's Regiment, in this Service, that this Morning at 9 o' Clock he had met with and spoke to the Major of Nassau's Dragoons, late of the Garrison of Brussels; who had told him, that he was sent Express to the Hague by General Vander Duyn, to bring the States the News, that on the 19th the Garrison of Brussels had capitulated; that the Conditions were, that the Garrison were to be Prisoners of War, their Arms to be deposited in the Arsenal of Brussels, 'til they were exchanged; the Baggage belonging to the Garrison was to be sent to Antwerp, Brabant, and Mechlin. The British Horse, and Grenadier-Guards are on board, and the Blue Guards are now embarking. [London Gazette.]

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. After the uncommon Fatigue which his Royal Highness the Duke had undergone, in his expeditious Journey to this City, none expected a speedy march of the Troops; yet to every one's Surprise, he dispatched the Business of the Army, and marched it in less than 24 Hours after his Arrival: The whole Troops were in motion on Friday at Five o' Clock in the morning, and expressed the greatest Eagerness to attack the Rebels. General Hulse led the Van; and his Royal Highness set out, soon after the Artillery passed thro' this City, in the Earl of Hoptoun's Coach, amidst a prodigious Crowd, who expressed their Satisfaction by repeated Acclamations of Joy, and Prayers for his Success: At a quarter of a mile's Distance, his Royal Highness mounted his Horse, and was soon up with the Army, which lay that Night at Linlithgow. The Rebels call'd in their straggling Parties, and seem'd to prepare for a general Engagement, which was expected as on Saturday; no Time was lost, for early that morning the Artillery mov'd, together with Lord Cobham's and our Troops of Lord Mark Ker's Dragoons, which were all the Horse that had joined; Ligonier's and Hamilton's being left to patrol near this City. The Quickness of this motion, and the Alertness of the Army, equally surprized and terrified the Rebels; and that morning having blown up their Powder Magazine in the Church of St. Ninian's, they fled with the greatest Precipitation, without the least Regularity; and made such Haste, that they got to the North Side of the Forth, by the Ford of the Frew, the same Night.

The Argyleshire Highlanders, and the Dragoons under Brigadier Mordaunt, pursued them, and took possession of Sterling, where they found the Rebels Cannon, &c. On Sunday his Highness

Highness entered that Town, and was saluted by a triple Discharge of the great Guns from the Castle, which he had so seasonably relieved.

Such a speedy Deliverance to the South part of Scotland was beyond Expectation; and the inimitable Bravery of his Royal Highness, who has freed the better Half of North-Britain from Oppression, Slavery, Rapine, and Blood, in the short Space of three Days, will be ever gratefully acknowledged by all the Friends of Liberty.

The gallant Defence which General Blakeney had made of Sterling Castle, reflects the highest Honour on that Gentleman, as it was so important a Service to this Country, and tended to weaken and discourage the Rebels. It is pretty certain, that during the Siege he kill'd 500 of them.

The Rebels publish'd a Proclamation at Sterling, offering a Reward to any who would discover the Author of that damnable Lie, that the Person commonly called the Duke of Cumberland, was arrived in Scotland: So apprehensive they were that their Army would fly, on the Approach of that illustrious young Hero.

The Hazard Sloop sailed from Montrose on the 27th of last Month, and is supposed to be gone to the Northward, to take up the Pretender's Son somewhere; possibly about the Place where he landed.

It is reported, that one or two more French Ships have lately arrived, with Money and military Stores, at Peter-head; of which, and the Flight of the Rebels towards the East Coast, Intelligence has been sent to Admiral Byng.

Feb. 12. On Sunday last was apprehended at the Castle of Drummond, the Duchess Dowager of Perth, and came to this City Yesterday in a Coach, attended only by her Gentlewoman and guarded by a Troop of Dragoons; she was committed prisoner to the Castle, as is likewise the Viscountess of Strathallan.

Monday last several of the Ministers of this City, and Presbytery, went to the Abbey of Holy Rood House, to congratulate his Highness the Prince of Hesse on his Arrival here.

Bristol, Jan. 4. Last Friday was brought into Blackney in Norfolk, the Duchess Penthièvre Privateer, Capt. Gabriel Andibert, in a shatter'd Condition, having lost all her Masts and Sails. She was taken off Calais by the York Privateer, Capt. Grosvenor.

L O N D O N.

January 4. One of the Cruizers belonging to Admiral Vernon's Squadron, has sunk a large French Sloop Privateer, within a Quarter of a Mile of Boulogne.

The Industry Privateer, belonging to Granville (a Sea-Port in the Province of Normandy in France) of six 12 Pounders, four of 6 Pounders, and 6 Swivel Guns, having 105 Men on board, is taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, and brought into Mount's Bay, in Cornwall.

Jan. 14. Two Dutch Ships, from Galway for Amsterdam, are taken by the French, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Ipswich, Goodlie, from Virginia to London, and the Alexander from Boston, are taken and carried into Bayonne.

Jan. 15. The Essex, Ellis, from Virginia for London, is taken by the French, and carried into St. Malo's.

Jan. 16. The Three Brothers, Johnson, from Maryland for London, is taken and carried into St. Sebastian's.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 22. Capt. Cotes of his Majesty's Ship the Edinburgh, who arrived at Plymouth the 19th Instant, took the Night before a new French Privateer of 32 Guns and 275 Men, called the Duke de Chartres, 20 Leagues to the Southward of the Lizard, and has brought her in with him.

Jan. 24. The Great-Britain Privateer, Capt. Wilson, ran ashore at Gravesend, and was overset, and is feared will be lost.

By the Lisbon Mail there are Letters of the 25th of January, N. S. which say, that his Majesty's Ship the Lark, Capt. Wick-

ham, with part of the Trade from Newfoundland, arrived there the 25th of December, N. S. and the next Day the Helder, Capt. Cornwall, arrived there with the Remainder.

Feb. 3. We hear that a Spanish Register Ship is taken by one of our Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

Feb. 6. Yesterday came Advice, that the Hannibal Privateer of Bristol was sunk, after a stout Engagement, by a French Man of War of 70 Guns; 6 of the Privateer's Hands were killed in the Engagement, and the rest were taken up by the Man of War and carried into Brest.

St. James's, February 10. This Day his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, resigned into his Majesty's Hands the Seals of their respective Offices of principal Secretaries of State.

'Tis said the Right Honourable Henry Pellam, Esq; will resign, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Also, that the Earl of Winchelsea will be appointed one of the Secretaries of State,

Sir John Bernard Chancellor of the Exchequer, And

The Earl of Carlisle First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Feb. 11. Letters from Edinburgh say, that the Pretender's Son is so ill of a Flux, that at the Time he quitted Sterling, he was so weakened as not to be able to move, but by the Assistance of two People that supported him; whence it is concluded that we shall soon hear he is either dead or taken.

They add likewise, that some Persons of great Distinction, considering the Situation into which, by their own Temerity and Folly, they have brought themselves, have resolved to surrender to the King's Officers as they advance Northward, and throw themselves on the Royal Mercy.

It is said that there will not be any British Troops sent abroad, till such Time as the Dutch shall declare War against France.

We hear from Paris, that the Countenance of their Court is strangely altered of a sudden, on Advice, that the young Pretender, instead of being a Conqueror, is defeated by his Army, and has hid himself in some obscure Part in the North of Scotland, till he can find a safe Passage over to France. They are at the same Time advertised, that the Germans, by four Marches, will soon be assembled together in Brabant, in order to attack Count Saxe in his Trenches. And from Italy, that the Allied Army, instead of acting offensively, are preparing to retreat into the Genoese Territories. No Body dare inform the King of all this bad News. Cardinal Tencin is retired into his Chamber, and has given Orders, that none but M. de Argenfon be admitted: They are all in Consternation at this sudden Change, and wait impatiently the certainty of the News.

Our last Advices from Stirling assure us, 350 Deserters from Lord John Drummond's Regiment, were come into that Place, and that Jenny Cameron, who has been of late so much talked of, is actually a Prisoner there.

Feb. 17. On Tuesday was held a Board of Admiralty, at which, as we are inform'd, a Resolution was taken to send out two Ships of 50 Guns, two of 40; and three of 20 Guns each, to cruise before St. Malo, and in the Bay of Biscay, for the Safety of the British Commerce, which has suffer'd exceedingly of late, especially within these two Months past.

We hear, that Lord Lewis Gordon, who has been very vigorous in raising large Sums of Money, under pain of Military Execution, from the poor People of Scotland; upon his being applied to by the Pretender's Receivers, for the Cash, declared "That he should only Pay a Part of it for the Present, and when their Cause had a better Face, he would deliver up the Remainder. For now, says he, It is high Time to think for My self." 'Tis said he has collected together 30,000*l*.

Feb. 18. Cap. Mitchel being appointed Commodore of the Squadron of Men of War in the Downs, Admiral Mayne struck his Flag in the Priests' Lifford on Friday last.

St. James's Feb. 14. This Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Granville resign'd the Seals into his Majesty's Hands, which his Majesty was pleased to redeliver to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, his Majesty's two Principal Secretaries of State.

They write from Gottenburgh, that one third Part of the Town is reduced to Ashes, and the Fire not yet extinguished, but they hope soon to be Masters of it. There are four Persons imprisoned, who are suspected to be Incendiaries.

London February 18. Yesterday it was currently reported, that Brussels was actually in the Hands of the French. But, the Supplement to the Rotterdam Dutch Courant of the 22d, contains an Article from Antwerp of the 21st giving an Account of a grand Assault upon Brussels, in which the Enemy were repulsed with great Loss.

The Particulars are, in Substance as follows:

The Garrison of Brussels having made several successful Sal- lies with great Courage, in which they had Slaughter'd many of the Besiegers, and nail'd up their Cannon, the Day before Yesterday a great Shout was heard from the City, which made it thought the Besieged had proposed to capitulate: But Yesterday in the Evening the important News came to the Prince of Waldeck, that the French, who had demanded a Suspension of Arms for 24 Hours to bury their Dead, Yesterday Morning, when not above 10 of the Hours were past, made a furious general Storm with three Brigades, in order to render themselves Masters of the Place sword in Hand; but the Garrison being alarmed, placed some Cannon loaded with small Shot against the Breach and made so good a Defence, that the As- sailants were obliged to retire with the Loss of between 3 or 4000 Men: That Sallies were made at the same Time from two Gate, which took the Enemy in Flank, and made great Slaughter, while another Party ruined most of their Batteries and nail'd up their Cannon: So that the Firing discontinued. Upon this good Fortune all the Bells in Brussels were set a Ringing, and Te Deum was sung.

The Prince of Waldeck upon receiving this News, ordered all the Troops to be in readiness to march, and they were to march that Night and the next Morning, in order to give the Enemy Battle, and raise the Siege; so that in a few Days very great News is expected.

Some private Accounts say, that the Loss of the French in this Siege amounted to 7 or 8000; and that the Sick and Wounded were carried so fast into Ghent, that the Inhabitants wanted Room.

Last Saturday Night died, at his House in Hanover-Square, upwards of 60 Years of Age, the Hon. Martin Bladen, Esq; of Alburyhatch in the County of Essex, Member of Par- liament for Portsmouth, and one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Their Lordships have ordered two Ships of 40 Guns, and two of 20 Guns, to cruise off the West Part of Scotland, near the Isles of Mull and Skie, to watch the Flight of the Rebels.

Spoken extempore by a Soldier the Day after he received a Flannel Waistcoat, thro' the Bounty of some of the People call'd Quakers.

THIS Friendly Waistcoat! keeps my Body warm,

Intrepid now I march, and fear no Harm;

Beyond a Coat of Mail, a sure defender!

Proof against Pope, the De-I and Pretender;

The Plaid of no such Pow'r can boast;

Arm'd thus, I'll plunge the foremost in their Host;

Exert my utmost Art, my utmost Might,

And fight for those, whose Cause I side to fight.

From the Barbadoes Gazette, April 9.

A Sloop that arrived here last Thursday Evening, met a Week before at Sea with the Woolwich Man of War, which had met with a Vessel from Bristol, that had fell in with the Snow Happy (which had been surprized and taken by the Rebels) in Company with a Privateer that had retaken her, off Cape- Clear. The Captain of the Privateer told the Captain of the Bristol Man to publish in the West-Indies, that he had been very lucky in his Capture, for that the Pretender's eldest Son, and his chief Attendants, were his Prisoners on board.— We hope this may be confirm'd, as it is said to be of a later Date, than our Packet could bring.

We hear that some Letters by the last Packet advised that Commodore Knowles had taken two Transport Vessels off Offend having on Board 600 Irish Soldiers under Fitz James, and five thousand Pounds Cash, design'd for Scotland.— That it was mention'd by the Dutch Mail, that the Pretender's Son safely arriv'd in France.

That the King of Prussia has openly declar'd to the French Minister that he will most vigorously oppose France in every Measure she takes, to destroy the proper and just Balance that ought to be inviolably preserv'd in every State, and that his Troops should be employed to regain and secure the frontier Places in Flanders. It is rumour'd that there have been thoughts of making the King of Prussia Stadtholder of Holland.

B O S T O N, April 23.

By an Express last Saturday from the Westward, we have an Account of an Attack made by the Indians on a new Township called Upper Ashuelot, That the Enemy were about 60, who were discover'd in their Approach by the Garrison early in the Morning; whereupon the Men went out to meet them, and fought, which gave most of the Inhabitants time to get it to the Garrison; so that there was only an old Man and a Woman kill'd, and one man missing, suppos'd to be taken captive. One of our men being abroad, was surprized by the Indians, and sub- mitted by laying down his Gun; but the Indian who pursued, and (as it were) taken him, coming up to him with his Hatchet lit up to kill him, he thereupon, being resolute, struck the Indian with his Fist such a Blow on the Temple, as laid him on the Ground; which gave him Opportunity to recover his Gun, and make his Escape, which he did to the Garrison. They burnt 3 or 4 Houses and a Barn, before they were beat off; and it is supposed one of the Indians was killed, a Gun and a Blanket much blooded having been found.

We hear from N^o. 4, a new Township to the Westward, that three Men, with a Team of 4 Oxen, having been at a Saw-mill to fetch Boards, were surprized by a Party of Indians, and the Men being missing, are supposed to be kill'd or made Prisoners, the Oxen being found dead with their Tongues out.

We have Advice from Casco-Bay, that the Indians have burnt some Out-houses there; and that the Inhabitants are daily alarmed by the Enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Louisbourg, dated Feb. 26.

The Night after the 20th Instant, a most surprizing Event happened in this Place. A violent Gust of Wind and Snow Storm arose, which shipwreck'd almost all the Vessels in the Harbour; and among other Damages done in the City, the General's House did not escape, but a great Part of its Roof was blown down. On the Evening before it was clear Weather, and no Symptoms of a stormy Night; yet before Morning the whole Harbour was block'd up with Ice and Snow, so that it was all as firm Land. The greater Sort of Seals and monstrous Sea Cows were trapp'd thereby and left their Winter Ele- ment, for fear of being drowned. The Whalers who were posted at the Island Battery drove near a Dozen of those Sea- Cows on shore alive, on that Festival. Many of them were

almost thrice the Bigness of a large Horse. Their Skins are about an Inch thick; and some of those Sea Animals will make more than a Barrel of Oil. Their Teeth, or rather Horns, were about 2 Feet in Length, and are some of the finest Ivory in the World. The French say there was never such a Sight seen here before. And, what was very affecting and awful, the Force of the Wind and Sea drove the Ice so hard against the Walls of the Island Battery, that it burst open the Gates (tho' barr'd with Iron) and tore up the dead Corps in their Coffins which were buried on that Battery, and these were seen jam'd in the Ice, in one Place and another, as People now walked all over the Harbour in Safety, as on Terra Firma.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday last, *Hester Grant, James Horney, and Esther Anderson*, were Executed at *Chester* in *Kent County*, pursuant to their Sentence, for the Murder of their late Master. The Men were Hang'd, the Woman Burn'd. They died penitent, acknowledging their Crimes, and the Justice of their Punishment.

The Bodies of the Five Sailors, who were Drowned a Fortnight ago, were all found drove ashore last Week, near this Place.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Ship *Williams Gally*, Henry Harrison, from Philadelphia.

Cleared,
Sloop *Kent*, James Earle, for Boston;
Ship *Aurora*, Robert Pickeman, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cecil County, Maryland. } WHEREAS several Lots in *Charles-Town*, in the said County, are forfeited for want of building thereon, according to the Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided; the Commissioners for said Town do hereby give Notice, that to the Intent the late Proprietors of said Lots, so forfeited, may have an Opportunity to renew or take up again their several and respective Lots, that they the said Commissioners will meet at *Charles-Town* aforesaid, on Friday the 20th Day of June next; at which Time and Place any Person or Persons, whose Lots are forfeited, may renew their Titles thereto, on paying to the Commissioners the Sum of 50 s. Current Money, (being the like Sum first paid at Ballotting thereof,) which Renewal will entitle them by Law to three Years longer Time, for building on and saving their said Lots. And the said Commissioners do further give Notice, that all such forfeited Lots, not again renewed or taken up by the first Proprietors aforesaid, on the Day aforesaid, will be disposed of to any other Person, in such other Manner as may seem to the said Commissioners; most for the Benefit and Advantage of the said Town; and as the Laws relating to the said Town direct.

AT the Subscriber's, in the City of *Annapolis*, may be had, an infallible Cure for a Scald-Head of any sort, or of ever so long standing, as can be attested by many Persons who have known the true value of it. No Cure, no Money.

KENDRICK WHISTLER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber at her House, in *Annapolis*,
VERY good West-India Rum, at 7 s. and 6 d. per Gallon.
CATHARINA PRICHARD.

AT the Subscriber's, at *West-River*, is to be disposed of a Number of choice Cows and Calves, very reasonably.
MARY WATKINS.

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

Just Published,
THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the last Assembly.
Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 5 s.

Hunting-Creek, Virginia.

THE Place where Mr. *John Pagan* formerly liv'd and kept his Store, is now to be Let to any Person in Trade, it being commodiously situated at the Head of the aforesaid Creek; with all Houses necessary for a trading Person, good Pasturage, &c. Any Person inclining to take the said Place, by enquiring of the Subscriber, who lives near it, may be informed on what Terms.
JOHN WEST.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *James Johnson*, late of *Annapolis*, Merchant, are desired to pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber, or give Notes for the same: otherwise may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Also all Persons in this Province indebted to *Neall Buchanan*, Esq; late of *London*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective Balances: And any Person having made Remittances to his Executors, since the 10th of April, 1745, are desired to acquaint the Subscriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and
ROBERT SWAN.

MR. GREEN,

IN September last I was called before the Lower House of Assembly, to answer unto a Complaint exhibited by a certain *William Fowler*, (or some of his Abettors) and for want of an Order which I had unfortunately mislaid, and he the said *Fowler* so base as to deny the Giving of (notwithstanding I offered to make Oath of the same) was run to the Expence of Twenty Pounds and upwards, Censured, and Reprimanded in the following manner, viz. "It appears to this House, that you, as a Justice of *Calvert County*, in the Case of *William Fowler*, in relation to a Note of his, put into your Hands by Mr. *James Weems*, for 485 Pounds of Tobacco, did misapply 306 Pounds of Tobacco paid by the said *Fowler* to the Rev. Mr. *James Williamson* at your request, in part of the said Note, and afterwards granted a Warrant, and gave Judgment against him for the whole; and notwithstanding the Payment aforesaid, &c. It may be necessary to acquaint the World, how such an Order came to be given (tho' indeed it speaks for it self,) the said *Fowler* was indebted to myself and Mr. *Boyce*, in Company, Forty odd Shillings, which we often prest'd him for, and he, to discharge the same, gave the Order as aforesaid, now as I had the good luck a few Days past to find it, have sent it you, to desire you will insert it, genuine as it is, together with this my request, in your Gazette, which may in some measure recover my Character, unjustly called in question.
Yours, &c.
THOMAS IRELAND, Junior.

May 20, 1746.

Sir,
Please to pay unto Messieurs *Ireland and Boyce*, or Order, the Sum of Three Hundred and Six Pounds of Tobacco, it being a Balance due to me (paid you by Capt. *William Holland* of a Horse and Tobacco)
per
WILLIAM FOWLER.

May 12, 1744.

To the Rev. Mr. *James Williamson*.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 27, 1746.

Just our last, a Vessel arrived in Patomack River, from Liverpool; by which we have the London General Evening-Post, of the 15th of March, wherein are the following Advices.

CADIZ, February 14.

WE have received Advice, that the English Consuls who reside at Tetuan, were gone from thence to Gibraltar; and had brought thither the News, that Muley Abdallah, Emperor of Morocco, had declared War against Great-Britain; and in consequence thereof, he had forbidden the Governors of his Ports from supplying the Ships of his Britannic Majesty, or the Garrison of Gibraltar, with any Provisions, under pain of Death; and had likewise given Orders to all his Corsairs to take all the English Ships they can meet with.

It is added, that the English Admiral, and the Governor of Gibraltar, have jointly wrote to the Emperor of Morocco in very polite Terms, in order to appease that Prince; promising that he shall be very soon satisfied in regard to his Pretensions, and that a suitable Present shall be sent him.

MADRID, Feb. 21. The Austrians, who visibly increase every day, have caused 16 pieces of cannon and 4 mortars to be brought to St. Benedetto, but with what design cannot be guess'd, unless they are going to besiege Guastalla, a place of great importance for covering the Parmesan. They have already assembled between 10 and 12000 men; and, it is thought, will be 16 or 18000, before the end of next month. Tho' it seems as if they would act in more than one place at once, principally on the side of Cremona and the Adda, where they are forming a corps; the greatest efforts will be made nevertheless on this side the Po, where they have hitherto the largest body of troops.

GENOVA, Feb. 25. All our letters from Turin are full of the great preparations that are making in the territories of the king of Sardinia, to open the campaign as soon as the season will permit. They add, that all the cavalry is already remounted; that the foreign regiments are almost recruited, and the national troops will soon be so; and that they promise themselves a successful campaign, because the Austrians will give the Spaniards and Neapolitans full employment on the side of the Mantuan, in order to prevent them from seconding marshal Maillebois, and the other French generals. It is assured, that notwithstanding the bad situation of the citadel of Alessandria, it will still be able to hold out some time.

GENOVA, Feb. 26. The siege of Milan goes on very slowly, the Spaniards pretending that they wait for the rest of their artillery to come up. Seven or eight English men of war have appeared, for some days, off Port Maunce and St. Remo, as if they had a design to bombard them a new; but they keep at a distance, without enterprizing any thing.

ANTWERP, March 10. We are assured here, that the king of Great-Britain will grant to the empress queen a subsidy of 400,000 l. sterling; and that his Britannic majesty will pay his

part of the 50,000 l. which the king of Po. and demands, to enable him to cause the 12000 Saxons to march.

BRUSSELS, March 10. Our fortifications are perfectly repaired, and such Additions made, as sufficiently declare that this is intended for a place of arms. On the 18th, 10,000 French Troops took possession again of Louvain, which the Austrians quitted at their approach. Part of the army is gone into winter quarters; the marshal count Saxe is let out for Paris, and there is not the least probability that the campaign will open again on this side before the beginning of April. His excellency carried with him the two standards of the crown of France, taken by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1525, when he made king Francis I. prisoner; and which have been ever since kept in the arsenal of this city. We have here a strong report of peace, and some copies are handed about of the instructions said to be given to a certain minister extraordinary, that went lately to Paris.

AMSTERDAM, March 12. Three of our auxiliary men of war, having been victualled and manned, are sailed for Portsmouth. The English man of war, the Success, is sailed on a cruise.

DUKKIRK, March 7. The rest of the troops for the service of the young pretender embarked on the 4th, but the wind turning, they did not sail. Some vessels however departed yesterday from Ostend, which we fear will fall into the hands of the English men of war or privateers. As the wind is again favourable, we are assured that the transports both here and at Ostend will sail this day, unless their fear of the English men of war deters them.

PARIS, March 7. There is arrived here an express from Scotland with advice, that some of the ships which sailed from that port in Flanders with troops, had landed them without interruption from the English. They write from Dunkirk, that on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of this month, diverse ships had sailed with six battalions, being part of the troops destin'd for Scotland. Our privateers have taken, and carried into Brest 3 English prizes, into St. Maloes 3, into Nantz 2, and into Cherburgh 4; some of them of 250 and 300 tons, laden with sugar, cotton, and other merchandizes; some of them provision ships only.

EDINBURGH, March 4. The few French of Fitz James's regiment, which landed lately at Aberdeen, were in such a panic, that they scarce staid to take refreshment; the van of the army having been given out to be within a few miles of that city. There is a report that one or two more French ships are hovering on the north coasts, but are afraid of putting into any port. Commodore Smith is sailed, and it is hoped will give a good account of them.

The train of artillery belonging to the Hessians consists of 12 fine pieces of brass cannon. It will move tomorrow, along with a division of these troops, for Sterling, Perth, &c. and the whole body will leave this place on Wednesday.

Last Saturday arrived four ships from Newcastle, with provisions and warlike stores for the army.

There

There is an account from Kinghorn this morning, that Bailie Hamilton, of that place, examined a man from the north, upon oath, who declared, that one of our men of war had taken the two French ships seen off Aberdeen, the day before our army arrived there.

As the rebels entered Inverness on the 18th of February, 'tis not doubted but by this time they are masters of the castle, in which were 100 men. Several young gentlemen, whom the rebels took prisoners along with them, have made their escape.

The corps of gentlemen volunteers, distinguish'd by the name of *Yellshire Hunters*, are arrived here.

By a letter from Aberdeen, wrote by an officer in the army, and dated the 28th ult. there is advice, that four French transports are taken near that place; one was drove on shore, and had on board some horse belonging to Fitz James's regiment, together with a military chest; the other three were taken off at sea by the men of war. It is added, that a detachment of dragoons had been sent to escorte the prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Fort-William, Feb. 22.

On the 15th inst. George M'Farlane of Glenrolach, a lieutenant of the Argyllshire militia, was, in presence of many spectators, shot dead within gun-shot of this fort, by three of the rebels; on which a party was immediately detached after them, who pursued them three miles, without coming up to them; but on their return, burnt the house of one of the murderers. We are informed that 700 of the rebels are within 6 miles of this place; but cannot learn whether they intend to come out way, or go to join those at Inverness.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 8. Letters from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, dated at Aberdeen the 28th of February, mention, that advice had been received there that Fort-George had been taken by the rebels. They have publish'd a paper, importing that they propose to lie still 'til the spring, and then to assemble a great army of Highlanders, and make a fresh irruption. Sir James Grant's people were in arms for the king, headed by his Son, Mr. Lewis Grant, who, with 300 of his men, was within 8 miles of Aberdeen. His royal highness was preparing to march up to the rebels at Inverness. Capt. Dyves of his majesty's ship the *Winchelsea*, had destroyed the dogger which lately landed the French soldiers, with saddles, &c. at Aberdeen. Lord Loudon and lord President were on the 22d of February at Balnagown, waiting his royal highness's orders.

Draft, March 9. Wind N. N. E. Remain his majesty's ships the *Eagle*, commodore Mitchell, and the *Mermaid*, with the homeward bound ships from Virginia.

L O N D O N.

March 11. According to the freshest advices from Aberdeen, dated the 5th instant, his royal highness continued in perfect health; a great number of the loyal gentlemen in the neighbourhood daily resorting thither, to pay their duty; and his royal highness having lately given a ball, there was a great appearance of ladies, who seemed all of them extremely sensible of the honour done them on that occasion.

The same letters say, that as soon as the roads were practicable, his royal highness intended to pursue the rebels, who talk now as positively of fighting at Inverness, as they did a day or two before their precipitate retreat from Sterling; and when pressed, will in all probability behave with the same resolution as they shewed there.

The cartel ship is arrived that carried back lord Fitz James to Dunkirk, by which we have advice, that eight transports, with troops on board, (which sailed from that place in company with the two taken by commodore Knowles,) are returned to that port with the troops on board; not having been able to land them any where on the coast of Scotland, as they intended.

There is a great want of provisions at Brussels, occasioned by the communication being stopp'd with Antwerp, by way of the canal. This contributes to make the poor people enter into the new regiment of Walloon guards, which is there forming for Don Philip. Attempts are making to get this communication again opened, but with what success is not yet known.

According to letters from Berlin, it is no longer a secret there that his Prussian majesty has proposed a plan for a general peace; and that he is preparing an army of 100,000 men, to give the necessary degree of weight to his mediation.

The lords of the Admiralty have appointed capt. Frankland, late commander of the *Rose*, to be captain of the *Dragon* man of war, of 60 guns, now fitting out at Woolwich.

Orders are given for transports to be taken up for the immediate embarkation of a considerable number of forces for Cap-Breton, who are to be put under the care of four men of war.

The merchant ships for the West-Indies are ordered to be at Plymouth by the latter end of this month, by which time there will be nine men of war ready to convoy them to their respective ports.

The *Swallow* packet, capt. Blewer, with the West India mail, sailed from Falmouth the 4th instant; wind at N. N. E.

By a Portuguese ship arrived at Cork from Lisbon, we have advice, that she spoke with the *Zephire*, a French man of war, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 49, Lon. 10, who had taken, and was sailing to Brest with, the Maynard, Brooke, from Virginia for London; the Plain Dealer, Dobbins, from London for Maryland, with convicts; and the Nancy, Murray, from Faro for Cork. Capt. Dobbins engaged the man of war three hours before he struck.

'Tis said that the common people of Holland had burnt several great men in effigy.

Letters from Paris take notice, that there are the greatest contests in the councils of the administration of this kingdom, that ever were known upon any occasion.

Private Letters from the Hague assure us, that the preliminary points, in reference to the approaching campaign, are settled amongst the allies, to their mutual satisfaction.

Yesterday Mr. Parry, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the duke of Newcastle's office, with dispatches from his excellency Mr. Trevor at the Hague.

This day a new 20 gun ship, called the *Harc*, was launched at Rotherhithe, the command of which is given to captain Isaac Wilson. [Thus far the General Evening Post.]

L O N D O N, February 8.

ACCORDING to Lists published in France, the Forces of the French King and his Allies will amount to 360,000 Men for the next Campaign: But they expect that the Allies, in War with France, will have 392,000.

The Letters from Petersburg are all full of the great military Preparations there carrying on, both by Sea and Land, against the approaching Summer. There is to be an Army of 45,000 Men in Livonia and Courland, besides a Body of 15,000 near Smolensko.

The King of Prussia has been sending a Body of Troops into the Duchy of Cleves, and talks of sending another into East Friesland. Some Letters say he will follow the former himself, and others make him only going to Pyrmont. We will form no Conjectures concerning the Intentions of this Monarch.

The Kings of France and Spain have granted Licences to all British Subjects to trade in their Ports, provided they furnish themselves with Passports from the young Pretender; but we have not yet heard that any one Ship has made use of this Indulgence.

Feb. 15. They write from Rome, that the Pope hearing

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the Italian Singers were performing an Opera in London, called
La Rebellione, in Praise of the Duke of Cumberland, and to degrade the Pretender. he has excommunicated all the
Roman Catholics belonging to the English Opera, and has
caused a List of them to be hung upon the Pillars of St. Bar-
tholomew's Church at Rome, with an Injunction, that if they
are found in any Roman Catholic Country, they shall be put
into the Inquisition.

An Advertisement with a Reward.

RUN away from their Master at Rome, in the Dog Days
of last August, and since secreted in France, two young
Lurchers, of the right Italian Breed; and being of a black Tan
Colour, with sharp Nostrils, long Claws, and hanging Ears, have
been taken abroad for K. Charles the Second's Breed, but a
B-b from Italy unfortunately broke the Strain in 81, by
admitting into the Kennel a *basse Mongrel* of another Litter.—
They are supposed to be upon the Hunt for Prey in the North.
They go a full Dog Trot at Night, for fear of being catch'd.
They Answer to the Name of *Hester* and *Plunder*; and will
jump and dance at the Sound of a French Horn, being used
to that Note by an old Dogmaster at Paris; they prick up their
Ears also at the Music of a *La si fire* Hornpipe.

There is to give Notice, that whoever can secure this couple
of *Chets*, and bring them back, either to the Pope's Head at Rome,
near St. Peter's Church, or to the Cardinal's Cup at Versailles,
or to the King's Arms at Newcastle, or the Thistle at Edinburgh,
or to the Three Kings at Brunsford, or rather to the Sign of the
As on Tower-Hill, shall have the Reward of *Thirteen Pence*
Hilfenny, or any Reward below a Crown, and the Thanks of
all the Powers of Europe, except France, Spain, and the
Pop.—N. B. They have each a French Collar on, stamp'd
with their Father's Arms, a *Warning Pan* and the *Flour de Luce*,
with this Inscription,

We are but young Puppies of Tencin's Pack.

Beware of them, for they have got a Smack of the *Scotch*
Mange, and those that are bit by them, run mad and are
call'd *JACO BITES*.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, to his Friend in
New York, dated 5th of May, 1746.

"SIR,

EVERY Letter you receive from me this Summer, I
fear, will be filled with shocking Accounts of Burnings
and Murders committed by the Indians.—A few Days ago a
Party took two Negroes Prisoners at Stonewall, one belonging
to Levinus Winne, the other to the Heirs of Mrs. Wendell.
A Day or two afterwards we heard from Kinderhook, (a Place
20 Miles South of this City) that the Indians had burnt the
Houses and Barns of Tunis Van Slyck and Peter Vosburgh,
and killed their Cattle; but happily those Families had re-
moved that Day into a little Fort, which is built by the Neigh-
bourhood at their own Expence, without the least Assistance
from the Public that ever I heard. The next alarm we had,
was by Express from Schenectade, where the Savages had butchered
Simon Groot, and two of his Brothers, three Miles from
the Town, burnt the House and Barn, killed and destroyed their
Cattle, &c. This was done in Sight of some of our People
who were on the opposite Side of the River: I hear that three
of those Indians were very well known by the Men that saw
them; one of them is said to be a Son of Tom Wileman, who
not long ago removed from the Mohawks Country to Ca-
nada.

"Is it not surprizing that our Indians should suffer all this
within two or three Miles of their own Habitations! Ought
not every prudent Step to be taken to induce them to declare

in our Favour? Major Collins went from hence with 70 Men
and Major Blunt with 100 Men from Schenectade, in pursuit
of the Enemy's I am, I believe, in the most deplorable Situation; and
without a speedy and powerful Assistance from the other
Counties, we shall be under a Necessity of deserting this, and
leave it to the Enemy; whatever People with you may think
of it: Should the French become Masters of this Place, what
dreadful Consequences have not all the Colonies to expect from
such an Event; the Six Nations will then declare in their Favour,
and will it not be in their Power to harass all the Settlements
in the English America, with the Assistance of the Ottowas,
Mississages, and other far Nations; who are very numerous, by
their continual Inroads! I know full well that many People
with you will think this to be a Chimera, and look upon us as
a spiritless Pack of Poltroons; but what would they have us
to do? We go in pursuit of the Enemy whenever any Mis-
chief is done near us, and leave our Wives and Children very
much exposed; for we are not sufficient in Numbers to defend
our selves and act offensively too. The last War indeed we
carried into the Enemy's Country, and even took Prisoners
under the Walls of their Fortifications; but at that time we
were assisted by the Indians; should they join us now, I doubt
not but the Spirits of our Fathers would be revived in their
Sons.—I am sensible, that many of our Misfortunes are owing
to Divisions; but if ever there was a Time that a sincere and
nearty Agreement amongst our selves was absolutely necessary,
it is now.—But what shall I say, there is a Part of Mankind
out of a Love of Cavil, or an Affectation of superior Judg-
ment, find Fault with every thing that is done, for no other
Reason but because they are not in the Administration, and are
not consulted; or because Things are generally approved of by
those they look upon to be what they call of another Party,
and feels Applause from that which ought rather to raise
Contempt.

"Is this a Time to cast Reproaches for what is past, or to
cherish Faction? Ought we not rather to take Care for the
Future, and without Delay heartily unite to oppose the common
Enemy? Shall we quietly suffer one Frontier to be taken after
another, the poor Inhabitants to be barbarously murdered by
inhuman Savages! Ought not this to rouse us from our Le-
thargy? I wish that People in the other Counties were sensible
of our Miseries, and then I am certain they could not but be so
touched with our Misfortunes, as that nothing would alleviate
them, till they saw something effectually done to protect us;
which I think can be only done by an Assistance from the
different Parts of the Government; engaging the Indians to de-
clare in our Favour, and a strong Fort at the Carrying-place
garrison'd with at least 800 Men.

"You will say, that our Province is not in a Capacity to
support such an Expence; which I will readily grant: Should
we therefore not endeavour to prevail on our Neighbours in
Massachusetts and Connecticut, to join us in the Expence of e-
recting and maintaining such a Fort, since we may demonstrate
from the Situation of the Place, that it would be no less a Pro-
tection to them, than to us; or rather, let us heartily join and
remove the Root of the Evil, by taking Canada, which will as
long as it remains in the Hands of the French, be a Thorn in
our Sides; and that, I think, may be effected; the Advan-
tages of which would be inconceivably great to the Crown of
Great Britain. I fear I have already tired your Patience, and
therefore conclude, with, I am, Sir, &c."

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Charld.*
Bisping James and Martha, Stephen Martin, for Barbados.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

READING; WRITING, in the most usual Hand; GRAMMAR; ARITHMETIC, Vulgar, Decimal, Instrumental, Algebraical; MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, with the Italian Method of Book keeping; GEOMETRY; TRIGONOMETRY, Plain or Spheric; with their Application in Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Dialling; Likewise the Use of the Globes, and sundry other Parts of the MATHEMATICS, are concisely and expeditiously taught at *Anne Arundel County School*, near the Head of *South River*, by *JOHN WILMOT*.

RUN away from the *Baltimore Iron-Works*, in the Night between the 19th and 20th Instant, Three Convict Irish Servant Men belonging to *Benjamin Tasker, Esq;* and Company, viz.

Matthew Jolly, a short well-set Fellow, aged about 25 Years, of a fair Complexion, full Faced, and a little pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Cotton and Oznabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a striped Flannel Jacket, an old Hat, and a pair of Country Shoes.

Henry Kirk, a luffy, full faced, swarthy, young Fellow, a Butcher by Trade. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Duroy Waist coat, a pair of Cotton Breeches, check Shirt, Cznbrig Trowsers, a pair of coarse Shoes, and a Felt Hat. He has lately been Whipt for his Roguery, and the Stripes remain fresh on his Back.

Terence Flanagan, a down-looking swarthy Fellow, of about 24 Years of Age, middle sized. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Duroy Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, a striped Flannel jacket, a pair of coarse Trowsers, a pair of old Shoes and Stockings, and a Felt Hat.

They all wear Caps, having their Hair cut off, and may have stolen other Cloaths, which they will not fail of doing if they have an opportunity; and have stolen a small Boat from *Patapso Ferry*, and are supposed to be gone by Water.

They took with them a Dutch Servant Woman, belonging to *William Williams* at the said Works; but it's supposed they will drop her when they get from her the Things she stole from her Master, viz. a Cloth Jacket of a whitish colour, a Woman's Silk Gown, a pair of Stays, a pair of white Shoes; and a Pocket Book, wherein was about Three Pounds *Maryland* Money, a Bond from a certain *Fielding Turner* to *William Williams* for 42 Pounds *Virginia* Currency, also a Note of Hand from a certain *Alexander McCollum* to the said *Williams* for 4 Pounds Current Money, with several other Papers.

Whoever secures the said Servant Men, and Woman, or either of them, so that their Masters may have them again, if taken Twenty Miles from the said Works, shall have Forty Shillings for each; if taken at a smaller distance, Thirty Shillings for each; and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds for each, of the Currency where taken, paid by

RICHARD CROXALL.

AT the Subscriber's, in the City of *Annapolis*, may be had, an infallible Cure for a Scald-Head of any sort, or of ever so long standing, as can be attested by many Persons who have known the true value of it. No Cure, no Money.

KENDRICK WHEELER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber at her House, in *Annapolis*,

VERY good West-India Rum, at 7s. and 6d. per Gallon.
CATHARINE PRICHARD.

RUN away on the 21st Instant from the Plantation formerly belonging to *Daniel Dulany, Esq;* called the *White Marsh*, in *Baltimore County*, two Irish Servant Men, belonging to *Alexander Dawson*, and Company.

One named *John Starlock*, about 5 Foot 8 Inches high, and pitted with the small Pox. Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, brown Holland Jacket, a pair of brown Broadcloth Breeches, a fine Holland Shirt, a pair of gray worsted Stockings, a pair of strong Country shoes, Felt Hat, a Linnen Cap, his Hair of a lightish Colour lately cut off. He served part of his Time with *Mr. John Tree* of *Cecil County*, but run away from his said Master, was taken up and secured in *Annapolis* Goal, and sold to the subscriber.

The other named *James Venabell*, a short fresh colour'd Fellow, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, red Beard, his Hair lately cut off. Had on when he went away a gray Fearnothering Jacket, Oznabrigs Shirt, white Cotton Breeches, coarse Country Stockings, a pair of Country shoes. He served his Time near the Place where the other did, and was sold at the same Time to the Subscriber.

They are supposed to have several stolen Things with them, and may alter their Dress. They went away in a Canoe from *Miller's Island*, and made down the Bay.

Whoever secures the said Runaways so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds Reward for each, paid by *Mr. Robert Swan* at *Annapolis*; and if brought to the Subscriber in *Baltimore Town*, on *Patapso River*, Three Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges. ALEXANDER LAWSON.

Cecil County, Maryland. } WHEREAS several Lots in *Charles-Town*, in the said County, are forfeited for want of building thereon, according to the Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided; the Commissioners for said Town do hereby give Notice, that to the Intent the late Proprietors of said Lots, so forfeited, may have an Opportunity to renew or take up again their several and respective Lots, that they the said Commissioners will meet at *Charles-Town* aforesaid, on Friday the 20th Day of June next; at which Time and Place any Person or Persons, whose Lots are forfeited, may renew their Titles thereto, on paying to the Commissioners the Sum of 50s. Current Money, (being the like Sum first paid at Ballotting thereof,) which Renewal will entitle them by Law to three Years longer Time, for building on and saving their said Lots. And the said Commissioners do further give Notice, that all such forfeited Lots, not again renewed or taken up by the first Proprietors aforesaid, on the Day aforesaid, will be disposed of to any other Person, in such other Manner as may seem to the said Commissioners most for the Benefit and Advantage of the said Town; and as the Law relating to the said Town direct.

AL L Persons indebted to *Mr. James Johnson*, late of *Annapolis*, Merchant, are desired to pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber, or give Notes for the same: otherwise may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Also all Persons in this Province indebted to *Neall Buchanan, Esq;* late of *London*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay off their respective Balances: And any Person having made Remittances to his Executors, since the 10th of April, 1745, are desired to acquaint the Subscriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and

ROBERT SWAN.

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