

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, August 4, 1747.

*Sunt ingenio simili, qui quod bene deant, auferant illi, famaque liberalitatis avaritia punit.*

PLINII Epist. Lib. ix. Epist. 30.

**A** TRULY generous Conduct is an amiable Object, and strikes us with the most pleasing and agreeable Sensation: We enjoy exquisite Pleasure in the Survey of its Beauties, and the most charming Face that ever was cannot boast half its Attractions. Indeed I look upon true Generosity to be the same among the Moral, as Charity among the Evangelical Virtues; and no Man can be really benevolent and generous, who has not all those excellent Qualifications, which St. Paul declares are the constant Effects and Attendants of Charity; and his certainly must be allowed the most beautiful and perfect Description, that was ever given of any Virtue. Happy, then, and much beloved must that Man be, who has Benevolence for his governing Principle; and happy indeed is that Community, who sees the blessed Effect of that Principle, in the Conduct of the Men of Power and Interest within it.

But as the real Possession of this Virtue is the greatest Honour, so a Pretence to it, upon mean and base Motives, and for the Support of any vice and iniquitous Purposes, shews a Man in the most odious Light, and makes him justly obnoxious both to our Scorn and to our Hatred. When I am only generous because I gain my End by being so, and not from a Reflection of the Service I do the Person I'm generous to, this is far from being Virtue, that 'tis its direct Opposite; and Vice is always the more noxious, the more it assumes the specious Character of Virtue. A painted Face is not half so disagreeable, as a false and affected Generosity; and Hypocrisy here, as well as in Religion, is a certain sign of a villainous Soul: Such Generosity as this is, in a true Sense, *its potissimum donare, qui donare maxime possunt, et tunc merito to those, who are not able to give again.* For, if a Man so bestow, his Favours as most to advance his own Desire, whether they are agreeable to Justice or no, let the Objects of his Favours be in what Capacity they may, he gives only to receive, and is a vile Hypocrite in his Generosity.

But there is still a viler Abuse of this Virtue, an Abuse so monstrous, that the Heart of that Man must be absolutely foolish, as well as wicked, that would endeavour to impose upon the World in so glaring a Manner. And this is a Giving to others what is none of one's own, being generous at another's Expence; and at that Man's Expence too, whose Necessity obliges him to submit to the hard Measures this generous Wretch is pleased to impose on him; nay more, being generous in this Manner to the wilest of People, and withal on the most shameful Account: What can be more shocking than this? What more unbecoming any Creature, that has the least of Humanity about him? What Abhorrence ought every good Man to have of the Man that I call him? of the Monster, rather, who should thus vilely employ his Power, thus basely degrade his Nature, thus wickedly pretend to that glorious Virtue? Must not the Sight of him be as offensive as a putrid Sore; and will not his Memory stay in the Community where he liv'd?

Certainly yes; he must be the utter Aversion of all good Men; and as his Wickedness must be of the blackest Dye, equal to the Guilt will be the Odium, the Detestation that attends it. Surely then, all those, whose Wealth or Power enables them to shine forth in the Exercise of this Virtue, will endeavour to avoid this glaring Abuse of it, will think how beautiful, how lovely they will be in the Eyes of their Fellow Countrymen, when their Benevolence only engages them in Acts of Generosity: Or at least, will think it less Crime, as well as more Prudence, not to give at all, than to give of that which pertains not to them. This last, tho' it will not, cannot gain them much Respect, is however but an easy Guilt,

and will not add nigh so much to the Load, at the Time when they shall wish they had been more diffusive in their Charity.

SIMPSON.

From a late Virginia Gazette.

**D**O as you would be done unto, is the Golden Rule of Action, and has a Divine Sanction to enforce it. What numberless Evils and Abuses in the Conduct of Life would be prevented by a due Attention to this estimable moral Precept? And how easily might a Man discover his Duty to others, even in the most nice and difficult Cases, by only submitting himself in their Room, and asking the Case his own? The following Story is a lively Instance of it, and needs no Application.

MIRABEL, a Gentleman of two thousand Pounds a Year, in a neighbouring County, was left a Widower about the Age of thirty five, with one Son, an only Child, whom we shall call Valentine. His Affection for this Boy made him resolve never to marry again. He bred him up with all imaginable Tenderness; kept Masters in the House, because he could not bear him from his Sight; and gave him an Education suitable to his Birth and Expectations. The Father's Fondness increased with his Son's Years, and the only Wish he had at Heart was to make him rich and happy.

ABOUT the Age of twenty two, either Love or Ambition made Valentine fix his Eyes on the Daughter of a noble Family, with a Fortune answerable. Mirabel was now the wealthiest Man alive, lest his Son should be disappointed. He negotiated the whole Affair: He seemed himself the Lover, and with the utmost Readiness gave up his whole Estate to Valentine; reserving only for himself a scanty Maintenance. The Son was married according to his Wish; and the Father became a Lodger in the House that was once his own.

For the two or three first Years, Mirabel was treated by his Son and Daughter with all possible Marks of Affection and Respect; but, by Degrees, the Lady began to think him an Incumbrance; the Smoke of his Tobacco became insupportable; he was always spitting about her Parlour, dirtying her clean Rooms, and misbehaving to her: In short, the Husband was continually made uneasy by her Complaints against the Father; insomuch, that at last he contrived a civil Way to get rid of him, in some Measure, by building him an Apartment at little Distance from the House, where Mirabel might spend his Time as he pleased, and only come into the Family at Meals.

THIS Alteration occasioned Mirabel several severe Reflections; however he kept them in his own Breast, since they would only serve to aggravate the Evil; and the same paternal Affection, which made him before give all to Valentine, made him submit to this Unkindness without once upbraiding him, or shewing any visible Discontent.

WORKMEN were employed, and the Building almost finished; when Valentine going one Morning to give some needful Directions about it, his little Boy, about four Years old, ran after him, enquiring what that new House was for? My Dear, says Valentine, 'tis for your Grand-Papa to live in. The Child, replied, Child, must he not live with us as he used to do, in that great House yonder? Because, says Valentine, he is now an old Man, and smokes a great deal, and the Smell of his Tobacco is troublesome to other People. Well then, Father, replies the smiling Innocent very earnestly, when I am a Man, and you are grown old and troublesome, I'll request you to build a House for you to smoke in. This unexpected Speech, like a Voice from Heaven, wak'd Valentine to Reflection: He even wept with Shame and Confusion, and embraced his little Ingrate with more than usual Fondness.

THE first Thing he did was to seek his Father, and with sincere Contrition beg Pardon for his Ingratitude: He then commanded the Building to be taken down; and going to the



wards to his Wife, told her the whole Story, and intreated her to regulate her own Conduct, declaring he was now fully determined, that no Consideration in the World should induce him to turn his Father out of Doors.

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#### HAGUE, May 3, O. S.

IT is said, that the king of Great-Britain has ordered the men of war that convoy the English merchant ships, to take under their convoy such Dutch ships as are ready, that they may take the benefit of their protection.

May 18, N. S. By all accounts from Paris, they were much struck at the news of the revolution in this country: The French king's departure for the army was still put off, and began to be very dubious. M. de Boufflers sailed from Marseilles with several Transports, was attacked by some English men of war; some of the transports, and some of the equipage, were taken, and the ship he was in is supposed to be got into Monaco, or one of the ports of the state of Genoa. The Brest and Rochelle fleets are not yet sailed. M. de Noailles is arrived at Brussels; and it is said that the Abbe de la Ville is along with him. The last advices they had at Paris from Genoa were of the 3d, and the siege was then upon the point of beginning, as the difficulties for bringing forward the heavy train were removed. The quarter-masters were sent last Monday from Brussels, to mark out a camp between Louvaine and Mechlin. The French troops were still cantoned, as also the corps under count Clermont, in the neighbourhood of Maestricht. The prince of Orange set out yesterday from hence for Zealand by way of Rotterdam; when he went on board his yacht, and was followed by several other of the states General, and the states of Zealand.

From the Dutch head Quarters at Gravenwessel, May 19.

Our chiefs, viz. the duke of Cumberland, count Bathiani, prince Waldeck, lieutenant general Barnania, accompanied by many others, have been to reconnoitre the neighbourhood of Antwerp, from whence the Enemy made six discharges of cannon on them from a battery to the left of that city; but tho' they approached so near with their escorte, no person received any hurt, their cannon being happily pointed too high.

Flushing, May 24, N. S. Major-general Huske, with the transports, anchored in this harbour yesterday in the afternoon, and the prince of Orange being arrived here, major general Huske immediately waited on his highness, who received him very graciously. The Dutch admiral Schryver, with commodore Mitchell, is to go tomorrow to take a view of the opposite coast, in order to station their several ships. The battalions of the Royals, Braag's, and the Highland regiment, continue cantoned in South Beveland, under the command of brigadier general Douglas.

Letters from Breda of the 21st instant tell us, that the French court will send Marshal Noailles to that place, with a new plan of accommodation.

#### L O N D O N.

May 2. The Allied army intirely commands the right of the river Demer, by which the communication of the city of Antwerp with the French army, on that side, is intirely cut off. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland having reconnoitred the country in person as far as Antwerp, even to the glaciés of the place, the army, when the last accounts left it, was most advantageously posted in that neighbourhood; the corps of general Trips, consisting of 3000 Hussars, and 2000 Croats, forming the vanguard of the right wing, and Baronai's Irregulars, amounting to about the same number, the van of the left. The garrison of Antwerp consists of about 6000 men, which we hear have retired into the citadel.

According to the best accounts we have of the position of marshal Saxe, his army is posted on the left of the Dyle, from Mechlin to Louvain, from whence extends a line of communication with the corps of count de Clermont, who has with him all the heavy artillery which was lately drawn from Namur. Whatever the designs of the French are, which must be known in a few days, whether to risque a battle, or form a siege, the Allies are sufficiently prepared for either enterprise, and Maestricht is provided with every thing necessary for a vigorous defence, and the garrison considerably reinforced.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, May 6, N. S.

All our advices received yesterday from the Hague, were so directly contrary to our expectations, that the whole court seemed in the utmost confusion.

And this morning arrived an express to let us know, that the prince of Orange was declared by the States General Stadtholder

on the 3d, and captain-general and admiral in chief of the United Provinces on the 4th.

This resolution of their high mightnesses, at a time when we thought ourselves sure of driving them to a neutrality, has thrown the king and his ministry into the utmost surprize and consternation. And it being not doubted but that they will now soon take some vigorous resolutions to strengthen the Allied army, especially as none of the prince of Orange's predecessors were ever vested with so much power; a council was thereupon immediately summoned, which met at noon; and this evening a courier was dispatch'd to the chevalier Belleisle, to stop his passage of the Var; ordering him also immediately to send all his regular forces to join marshal Saxe's army in Flanders; and after he had burnt all the timber, and destroyed all the other utensils he might have for building bridges over the Var, or any other river, directly to march himself with all the militia up into the country, and there take quarters in the most convenient places 'til further orders.

May 7. The honourable major general Huske is appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Zealand, and will speedily embark for that place. Two battalions out of the First regiment of Guards are ordered thither, and are to embark on Saturday next.

We are informed, that the new raised Highland regiment, under the command of the earl of Loudon, made it their own request to go abroad, in order to have some share in revenging upon the French the mischiefs they have brought upon the Highlands, and upon their deluded countrymen.

Sixty eight of the rebel prisoners who were in the castle of York, and who call lots for Transportation, are carried from thence for Liverpool, guarded by a party of Bland's dragoons.

A Report prevails, that a third Highland regiment will be quickly raised, and the command of it bestowed on a young nobleman of an illustrious family.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette, May 16.

Admiralty Office, May 16. Captain Dennis, of his Majesty's ship the Centurion, arriv'd this Day, with advice from Admiral Anson, giving an account, that on the 3d Instant, the Squadron under his Command, consisting of the following Ships,

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Prince George,	Vice Admiral Anson,	90
	Capt. Bentley,	
Devonshire	Rear Admiral Warren	66
	Capt. West,	
Namure,	Hon. — Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princess Louisa,	Capt. Watton,	64
Defiance,	Capt. Granville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumeres,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windsor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Dennis,	50
Faulkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Bristol,	Hon. Capt. Montague,	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montague,	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwyn,	10
Vulcan Fire-ship,	Capt. Pattigrew.	

Being off Cape Finisterre, which bore South three fourths East, distant 24 Leagues, fell in with a French Fleet, consisting of 38 ships, Nine of which shorten'd Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a Head; and the rest of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, stretched to the Westward with all the Sail they could set. Mr. Anson formed his Fleet into a Line; but observing, by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to escape under Favour of Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chase and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The Centurion, capt. Dennis, having got up with the sternmost French ship about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largest Ships bore down to her Assistance. The Namure, Defiance, and Windsor, being the next Headmost ships, soon enter'd into the Action; and after having disabled those French ships in such a Manner, that the British ships after must soon come up with them, they made the Sail a-head, to prevent the Van of the Enemy from escaping; as did also several other ships of the Fleet. The Yarmouth and Devonshire having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the Prince George being near the Invincible, and going to fire into her, all the ships in the



Enemy's Rear struck their Colours between six and seven o'clock, as did all those that were in the Line before Night. Vice Admiral Anson brought to at seven, having detached the Monmouth, Yarmouth, and Nottingham, to pursue the Convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about 4 or 5 Leagu's distance, so that there are great Hopes of having a very good Account of them. The Faulcon sloop, which the Vice Admiral had sent after the Convoy during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other ships, returned to the Fleet the next Day with the Dartmouth Indiaman. The Number and Quality of the ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows, viz.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Le Serieux.	M. la Jonquiere Chef d'Escadre,	66	556
L'Invincible,	M. de St. George,	74	700
Le Diamant,	Haynart,	56	450
L'Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	M' Carty,	52	328
Le Gloria,	Salletie,	44	330

East India Company's Ships fitted out as Men of War,

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
L'Apollon,	De Santons.	30	132
Le Philibert,	Cellie,	30	160
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100

East-India Ship taken by the Falcon Sloop,

Le Dartmouth,	Penoché,	18	50
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The Loss on our side was not very considerable, only that of capt. Granville of the Defiance, who was an excellent Officer, and whose Death can not be sufficiently lamented. Capt. Bolcawen, of the Namur, was wounded on the shoulder by a Musquet Ball, but is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The French Chief d'Escadre M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the plate Bone of both the shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the French Captains was kill'd, and another lost his Leg.

In one of the French ships taken by Admiral Anson, there was found 12,000 Dollars — 'Tis said that Part of the Fleet design'd for the West Indies, had on board 5000 Men; and that those design'd for the East Indies, had no less than one Million five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, in Specie on board. — On Receipt of the above News, the Park and Tower Guns were fired, the Bells rung, and nothing but Joy and Gladness appears in all Parts of the Town, on account of greater concern to us than a Victory over the French in Flanders.

'Tis generally thought, that the remains of the said fleet will go into Port Louis, and attempt to go to India or Canada without success.

The two East India Ships, the Monmouth and Nottingham, and brought into Port, the Modeste, of 32 guns and 160 men, and the other ship had 100 men.

Extract of a Letter from the Admiralty, May 20, N. S.

By advices just come in, the noble Allied army were yesterday in full march, wide of Antwerp, towards the French, who were encamping between Louvain and Mechlin; and by their rout they were this day to pass by Herentails, and encamp behind the river Neube, about 14 miles from the French camp.

Letter from Portsmouth, May 17.

"This morning we had the glorious and agreeable sight of admiral Anson's and admiral Warren's coming up to Spithead, with 12 sail of his majesty's ships, and all the French prizes, and two other East-India ships, whose names are not yet known, taken since the former account by the Nottingham and Yarmouth; which makes six men of war, and six East-India men."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Namur, in admiral Anson's Squadron.

"The French (to give the enemy their due) fought extremely well; the Invincible lost her main mast, and her rigging cut to pieces, before she would yield; the Serieux was much damaged; the Diamant had her fore-mast shot away, and was so near sinking when she struck, that they were obliged to cut away her masts to save her. The Ruby and Jason had their share of hard blows, and the Gloria held out to the last; twice the Namur struck away her ensign staff before she struck. Indeed all the French suffered much; but, of the English, the Namur more than all the rest; her standing masts being shot through in many places, and most of the yards and bowsprit; her sails, shrouds, and rigging cut to pieces, and a great number of shot in her hull; 15 men were killed outright, or died of their wounds, and 73 wounded."

From the latest and most authentic accounts received of the late naval engagement, we have collected the following particulars; viz. That the six French men of war, which we took

the 3d instant, were convoying the Brest and Rochford fleets; that they joined at Rochelle, and sailed from thence but three days before they were taken; that the Invincible, and another ship of 44 guns which had escaped, were going with the East-India company's four ships fitted out in warlike manner, and others not fitted out in that manner, to the East-Indies; that the other five men of war were to convey the rest of the fleet consisting of merchantmen and transports, to Canada: That the fitting out this expedition had cost the French a million and a half sterling; that admiral Anson had found upwards of 200,000 l. in specie on board two of the Indiamen; but that no particulars could then be given of any thing else, they not having had time to examine the bills of lading, or to break bulk.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry Hooper, and Robert Jenkins Henry, Esquires, two Provincial Justices, to be Judges of the Assize, on the Eastern shore of this Province. Mr. James Auld is appointed Clerk.

On the 26th past, the Ship Gildart, Capt. Holme, arrived in Potomack, with 82 Rebels from Liverpool.

Yesterday the Body of a certain Eliza Williams was found drowned; on which the Coroner had an Inquest, and as the poor deceased Person was a Servant to a certain John Sanbouse, of this City, the Coroner gave a Charge to the Inquest, setting forth the too often rigorous Usage and Ill-treatment of Masters to Servants, whereby it very often happened, that such Ill-usage was the Cause of many Servants making an End of themselves one Way or other: And upon this, and the Examination of sundry Evidences, the Jury gave the following Verdict: viz. That by his having been lately ill used by Hannah Sanbouse, his Mistress, he went voluntarily into the Water, and was drowned. Whether his having been ill used, or Expectation for the future to be so, was the Cause of this Drowning, is left to a Grand Inquest for the Body of this County to enquire into; and we are informed, that the Transgressor, as well as the Evidences, are bound over to the next Assize-Court. It is therefore to be hoped, and it is the Intent of this (being in Print), that all Masters may, and will, for the future, use their Servants according to their Deserts, let the Consequence of this Case end in whatever Manner it will.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Snow Lark, Giles Heysham, from Philadelphia.

Cleared for Departure, Snow Dolphin, David Alexander, for Glasgow; Brigantine Sophia, John Lovering, for Biddeford.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of Severn, a middle sized sorrel Horse; he has a long Switch Tail, and a large blind Brand on his Buttock and Shoulder.

Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and Charges.

THOMAS GOUGH.

JUST IMPORTED from Barbadoes, in the Sloop Chester-Town, John Seager Master,

CHOICE Barbadoes Rum, and Malaga Wine, in Quarter Casks.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Widow Burman's, near the Dock in Annapolis.

ANDREW HENDERSON.

STRAYED, or Stolen from the Head of South River, about the 7th or 10th of July, a black Horse about 15 Hands high, has very large Feet, and was shod behind; one hind Foot white. Branded on the near Buttock I C, has a Sprig Tail.

Whoever returns the said Horse to the subscriber, living near Governor Ogle's Plantation in Prince George's County, shall have, Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

To be SOLD,

THE Remainder of a Servant Man's Time, who has three Years to serve; he is a Weaver by Trade, and a very good Workman.

Any Person inclined to purchase, may enquire of the Printer, and know further.

LOST,



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L O S T, some few Weeks since, a Mahogany walking Stick, having an Ivory Head, with the Owner's Name thus [Ashbury Sutton, March 28: 1747] stamp'd round the Head.

Whoever returns it to the Owner, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Five Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

3  
R U N away from the Subscriber, living near London-Town in Anne-Arundel County, on the 25th of May last a short well set Mulatto Fellow named Toby, about 26 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea-Jacket, a light-colour'd Druggert Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mulatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BREWER.

Baltimore-Town, July 22, 1747.

W H E R E A S, a certain Richard Chase, a Limb of the Law, in this Town, does (for Want of better Occupation I am afraid) cause himself a great deal of Trouble to find out the hellish Authors of a most false and horrid Report, divulged by one of his Friends and Clients, with the infernal View to asperse my Character, could it be done by such blood-thirsty Villains as are the Inventors thereof; which I charitably suppose he intends to discover, Christian-like, with no other Intention but that of serving of me, and thereby ease his magnanimous Breast from the Obligations it labours under, for the too civil Usage he has hitherto received at my Hands; altho' he otherwise deserved, by his ill Conduct, in harbouring at diverse Times another of his Friends and Clients escaped out of my Custody, and for whom other Attorneys scorned to be concerned.

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I take this public Method, in order to support my Character (which I defy him and the whole Creation to blemish any ways), and likewise to give the said Chase Notice, that he may, by applying to George Nicholson, a Fellow actually in Goal for felonious Actions, and to Burgis C. par, another Villain (whose Character is not much superior to the other's), find out the whole of this execrable Report, of too black a Nature to be repeated, but by such graceless diabolical Imps and their Abettors. This Plot, I have good Grounds to believe, is the handy Work of some Persons of more superlative Genius's, who, I find, with right or wrong (was it in their Power) to effect my utter Ruin; having nothing to fear nor lose, their Character being forfeited long ago by their ill Conduct.

Now he has all the Information I think he can get, except some other Friends should ascend from the infernal Regions, let him jointly with Christopher Jukes, another Limb of his Profession, and Thomas Chase, a Person well known, use his utmost Endeavours; and by presenting me to the Grand Inquest of this Province or County, to which I heartily dare and defy them, prejudice me if possible: But for their own Sakes let the Cards be so well play'd that they may win the Game, otherwise, as I justly expect Justice will take place here, I shall not be behind hand in playing mine to the utmost Extent of the Law; altho' with Reluctance, as I can't find any Delight in the Misfortunes happening to my fellow Creatures; which to my Sorrow some of them have experienced at my Cost, and generously reward me with Ingratitude, Falshood, Backbiting, &c. which they never dared, and I defy them to acknowledge before my Face. However, should they succeed, and prove, by false Evidence, this diabolical Report (which I hope Providence won't permit, knowing in my Conscience I am utterly innocent of what my vile Enemies, and their Cabal, will and most endeavour proving against me), it wou'd not give me one single Moment's Uneasiness, the Authors being well known. As to one of their Supporters, he has convinced this Province his Assertions are as far from Truth, as his Principles are from common Honesty; and if the two others follow his Example they'll consequently deserve the same Epithet from me, as they have something else, which shall ever be ready to give them.

JAMES RICHARD.

3  
V E R Y good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD by

ZACHARIAS HOOD.

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

W H E R E A S I have observed in the Maryland Gazette, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from Philadelphia to this Island, an advertisement signed Thomas Clark, Ophar Sprigg, and Joseph Belt, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to Sutcliffe and Bowen, for the payment of 800 l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

These are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just balance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. Sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of Maryland, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am oblig'd generally to sue for—And also to inform, that I have not the bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, Philip Thomas, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from Maryland, refused to do for reasons which I hope they (Messieurs Thomas) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavour'd to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me). And further, that at my coming away from Maryland, Clark, Sprigg, and Belt, got John Hepburn, Esq; to endeavour to get the bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. Hepburn, that if they, G. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to Philadelphia, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I wou'd leave the whole of my accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, that could not be done in Maryland, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of Maryland, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in Maryland; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in Philadelphia, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I would rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. Hepburn to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at Philadelphia.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

A L L Persons indebted to Mr. Mordcai Hammonds, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

W H E R E A S there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

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JOHN COWLEY.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

A N Y Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Tobacco-Court-House, at a reasonable Rate.

MR MATTHEW DORRIS.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, August 11, 1747.

The following very famous SPEECH has been published in the *London and Gentleman's Magazine* for April past, as well as in some other *British Papers*; but was there printed incorrectly, which I suppose was occasioned by the Mutilation it suffer'd, in passing through the Hands of Transcribers before it reach'd the Press in *London*: And happening to have a correct Copy of it by me, I cannot think it amiss to give it my Readers, nor doubting it's favourable Reception.

*The SPEECH of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature, at Connecticut in New England, where she was prosecuted the fifth Time for having a Bastard Child; which influenced the Court to dispense with her Punishment, and intreated one of her Judges to marry her the next Day.*

AY it please the Honourable Bench to indulge me a few Words: I am a poor unhappy Woman: who have no Money to Fee Lawyers to plead for me, being hard put to it to get a tolerable Living. I shall not trouble your Honours with long Speeches; for I have not the presumption to expect, that you may, by any Means, be prevailed on to deviate in your Sentence from the Law, in my Favour. All I humbly hope is, that your Honours wou'd charitably move the Governor's Goodness on my Behalf, that my Fine may be remitted. This is the Fifth Time, Gentlemen, that I have been dragg'd before your Courts on the same Account; twice I have paid heavy Fines, and twice have been brought to public Punishment, for want of Money to pay those Fines. This may have been agreeable to the Laws; I do not dispute it: But since Laws are sometimes unreasonable in themselves, and therefore repealed; and others bear too hard on the Subject in particular Circumstances; and therefore there is left a Power somewhere to dispense with the Execution of them; I take the Liberty to say, that I think this Law, by which I am punished, is both unreasonable in itself, and particularly severe with regard to me, who have always lived an inoffensive Life in the Neighbourhood where I was born, and defy my Enemies (if I have any) to say I ever wrong'd Man, Woman, or Child. Abstracted from the Law, I cannot conceive (may it please your Honour) what the Nature of my Offence is. I have brought five fine Children into the World, at the Risk of my Life: I have maintained them well by my own Industry, without burthening the Township, and could have done it better, if it had not been for the heavy Charges and Fines I have paid. Can it be a Crime (in the Nature of Things I mean) to add to the Number of the King's Subjects, in a new Country that really wants People? I own I should think it rather a Praise worthy, than a Punishable Action. I have debauch'd no other Woman's Husband, nor incited any innocent Youth: These Things I never was charged with; nor has any one the least cause of Complaint against me, unless, perhaps the Minister, or the Justice, because I have had Children without being Married, by which they have mis'd a Wedding Fee. But, can even this be a Fault of mine? I appeal to your Honours. You are pleas'd to allow I don't want sense; but I must be stupid to the last Degree, not to prefer the honourable State of Wedlock, to the Condition I have lived in. I always was, and still am, willing to enter into it; I doubt not my Behaving well in it, having all the Industry, Frugality, Ferulity, and Skill in Oeconomy, appertaining to a good Wife's Character. I defy any Person to say I ever Refused an Offer of that Sort: On the contrary, I readily Consented to the only Proposal of Marriage that ever was made me, which was when I was a Virgin; but too easily cooing in the Person's Sincerity that made it, I unhappily lost my own Honour, by trusting to him; for he got me with Child, and then forsook me: 'Tis not very Person you all know; he is now become a Magistrate of this County; and I had hopes he would have appeared this Day on the Bench, and have endeavour'd to moderate the Court in my Favour; then I should

have scorn'd to have mention'd it; but I must Complain of it as unjust and unequal, that my Betrayer and Undoer, the first Cause of all my Faults and Miscarriages (if they must be deemed such) should be advanced to Honour and Power, in the same Government that punishes my Misfortunes with Stripes and Infamy. I shall be told, 'tis like, that were there no Act of Assembly in the Case, the Precepts of Religion are violated by my Transgressions. If mine, then, is a religious Offence, leave it, Gentlemen, to religious Punishments. You have already excluded me from all the Comforts of your Church Communion: Is not that sufficient? You believe I have offended Heaven, and must suffer eternal Fire: Will not that be sufficient? What need is there, then, of your additional Fines and Whippings? I own, I do not think as you do; for, if I thought, what you call a Sin, was really such, I would not presumptuously commit it. But how can it be believed, that Heaven is angry at my having Children, when, to the little done by me towards it, God has been pleas'd to add his divine Skill and admirable Workmanship in the Formation of their Bodies, and crown'd it by furnishing them with rational and immortal souls? Forgive me Gentlemen, if I talk a little extravagantly on these Matters: I am no Divine: But if you, great Men, must be making Laws, do not turn natural and useful Actions into Crimes, by your Prohibitions. Reflect a little on the horrid Consequences of this Law in particular: What Numbers of procr'd Abortions I and how many distress'd Mothers have been driven, by the Terror of Punishment and public Shame, to imbrue, contrary to Nature, their own trembling Hands in the Blood of their helpless Offspring! Nature would have mov'd them to nurse it up with a Parent's Fondness. 'Tis the Law therefore, 'tis the Law itself that is guilty of all these Barbarities and Murders. Repeat it then, Gentlemen; let it be expung'd for ever from your Books: And on the other hand, make into your wise Consideration, the great and growing Number of Bachelors in the Country, many of whom, from the mean Fear of the Expence of a Family, have never sincerely and honourably Courted a Woman in their Lives; and by their manner of Living, leave unproduced (which I think is little better than Murder) Hundreds of their Posterity to the Thousands of Emigration. Is not this a greater Offence against the Public Good, than mine? Compel them then, by a Law, either to Marry, or pay double the Fine of Fornication every Year. What must poor young Women do, whom Custom has forc'd to solicit the Men, and who cannot force themselves upon Husbands, when the Laws take no Care to provide them with? Yet severely punish it they do their Duty without them. Yes, Gentlemen, I venture to call it a Duty; 'tis the Duty of the first and great Command of Nature, and of Nature's God, to increase and multiply: A Duty, from the steady Performance of which nothing has ever been able to deter me; but for it's Sake, I have hazarded the Loss of the public Esteem, and frequently incur'd a public Disgrace and Punishment; and therefore ought, in my humble Opinion, instead of a Whipping, to have a Statue erected to my Memory.

HAGUE, April 20.

IT is very evident, by the advices which we receive by the way of Venice, of Poland, and even of Vienna itself, that whatever promises or declarations the Turks may make, they seem to be preparing for an irruption into the Hungarian dominions; and some private letters speak of an incursion already made, by direction of the bashaw of Belgrade, under pretence of making reprisals for some money that was lent, belonging to a Greek merchant. We the less wonder at this, because we know that besides other Embassies, the French court have an ambassador at Constantinople, the most capable of conduct-

\*Turning to some  
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June 5, 1747:  
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2 LOST, some few Weeks since, a Mahogany walking Stick, having an Ivory Head, with the Owner's Name thus [Ashbury Sutton, March 28: 1747] stamp'd round the Head.

Whoever returns it to the Owner, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Five Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

3 RUN away from the Subscriber, living near London-Town in Anne-Arundel County, on the 25th of May last a short well set Mulatto Fellow named Toby, about 26 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea Jacket, a light-colour'd Druggert Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mulatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by JOHN BREWER.

Baltimore-Town, July 22, 1747.

WHEREAS, a certain Richard Chase, a Limb of the Law, in this Town, does (for Want of better Occupation I am afraid) cause himself a great deal of Trouble to find out the hellish Authors of a most false and horrid Report, divulged by one of his Friends and Clients, with the infernal View to asperse my Character, could it be done by such blood-thirsty Villains as are the Inventors thereof; which I charitably suppose he intends to discover, Christian-like, with no other Intention but that of serving of me, and thereby ease his magnanimous Breast from the Obligations it labours under, for the too civil Usage he has hitherto received at my Hands; altho' he otherwise deserved, by his ill Conduct, in harbouring at diverse Times another of his Friends and Clients escaped out of my Custody, and for whom other Attorneys scorned to be concerned.

2 I take this public Method, in order to support my Character (which I defy him and the whole Creation to blemish any ways), and likewise to give the said Chase Notice, that he may, by applying to George Nicholson, a Fellow actually in Goal for felonious Actions, and to Burgis Coper, another Villain (whose Character is not much superior to the other's), find out the whole of this execrable Report, of too black a Nature to be repeated, but by such graceless diabolical Imps and their Abettors. This Plot, I have good Grounds to believe, is the handy Work of some Persons of more superlative Genius's, who, I find, with right or wrong (was it in their Power) to effect my utter Ruin; having nothing to fear nor lose, their Character being forfeited long ago by their ill Conduct.

Now he has all the Information I think he can get, except some other Feinds should ascend from the infernal Regions, let him jointly with Christopher Jukes, another Limb of his Profession, and Thomas Chase, a Person well known, use his utmost Endeavours; and by presenting me to the Grand Inquest of this Province or County, to which I heartily dare and defy them, prejudice me if possible: But for their own Sakes let the Cards be so well play'd that they may win the Game, otherwise, as I justly expect Justice will take place here, I shall not be behind hand in playing mine to the utmost Extent of the Law; altho' with Reluctance, as I can't find any Delight in the Misfortunes happening to my fellow Creatures; which to my Sorrow some of them have experienced at my Cost, and generously reward me with Ingratitude, Falshood, Backbiting, &c. which they never dared, and I defy them to acknowledge before my Face. However, should they succeed, and prove, by false Evidence, this diabolical Report (which I hope Providence won't permit, knowing in my Conscience I am utterly innocent of what my vile Enemies, and their Cabal, will and most endeavour proving against me), it wou'd not give me one single Moment's Uneasiness, the Authors being well known. As to one of their Supporters, he has convinced this Province his Assertions are as far from Truth, as his Principles are from common Honesty; and if the two others follow his Example they'll consequently deserve the same Epithet from me, as they have something else, which shall ever be ready to give them.

JAMES RICHARD.

3 VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD by ZACHARY HODD.

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the Maryland Gazette, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from Philadelphia to this Island, an advertisement signed Thomas Clark, Otho Sprigg, and Joseph Belt, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to Sutcliffe and Bowen, for the payment of 800 l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

These are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just ballance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations. They knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of Maryland, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am oblig'd generally to sue for—And also to inform, that I have not that bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, Philip Thomas, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from Maryland, refused to do for reasons which I hope they (Messieurs Thomas) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavour'd to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me). And further, that at my coming away from Maryland, Clark, Sprigg, and Belt, got John Hepburn, Esq; to endeavour to get that bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. Hepburn, that if they, G. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to Philadelphia, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I wou'd leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, that could not be done in Maryland, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of Maryland, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in Maryland; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in Philadelphia, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I would rather end it this way, than to continue a law suit. I also offer'd Mr. Hepburn to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at Philadelphia.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Mordecai Hammond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

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JOHN COWLEY.

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per MATTHEW DORSETT.



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HAGUE, April 25.

IT is very evident, by the advices which we receive by the Way of Venice, of Poland, and even of Vienna itself, that whatever promises or declarations the Turks may make, they seem to be preparing for an irruption into the Hungarian dominions; and some private letters speak of an incursion already made, by direction of the pashaw of Belgrade, under pretence of making reprisals for some money that was seized, belonging to a Greek merchant. We the less wonder at this; because we know that besides other Emiffaries, the French court have an ambassador at Constantinople, the most capable of conduct-

*\* Turning to some Gentlemen of the Assembly, then in Court.*

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ing their affairs of any that ever bore that character, inasmuch as he is master of the language, and enters into all the customs and diversions of the Turks, so that it is very seldom he fails of obtaining whatever favour he thinks fit to demand; and as he is continually with the Grand Vizir, there is no doubt but he is at the bottom of all these motions, as he was of the peace with Persia, when the use of secret articles was first brought in to the East. But we are, on the other hand, assured, that her Imperial majesty has caused such dispositions to be made, for repairing the fortresses of Hungary, and has reason to expect such powerful assistance from the Czarina, in case she should be attacked on that side, that we are less uneasy on that subject, than otherwise we should be; tho' after all, we are far from being entirely out of pain.

An Ordinance is issued for publick Prayers every Wednesday in all the reformed Churches throughout the Provinces, during the present perilous Times, to implore the Assistance of the Almighty, in preserving our dear Country from the Enterprizes and Machinations of her Enemies, to unite the subjects of the Republick by the Ties of mutual Love and Harmony, and to grant his inestimable Blessings and Protection to the Lords of the State, the Prince our Stadtholder, and to all the Inhabitants of these Provinces, their Allies, &c.

L O N D O N, May 16.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Monro, Bart. to be Receiver-General of North Britain, a Post of 600*l.* per Annum, in the room of the late Earl of Cromarty.

We hear that several large ships sailed lately from Liverpool with the Rebel-Prisoners, which came thither a few Days before from the Goals of Carlisle, Lancaster, Chester, York, and Lincoln, to the Number of about 430, under a strong Convoy, to Virginia and Maryland and other of his Majesty's Plantations; which makes the whole of what has been transported upwards of 1000.

The French Fleet from St. Domingo, consisting of upwards of 180 sail of ships richly laden, are daily expected home, under Convoy of only three Men of War; and as we have a strong squadron at sea, under the fortunate Anson, and the active Warren, it is hoped the greatest Part of them will fall into their Hands.

We are informed that the Government have taken into their Service, a considerable Number of ships of the size and strength of stout Privateers, which are to be well mann'd, and kept constantly cruising, for the Protection of the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; they are to carry from 16 to 20 Guns, 9 Pounds.

Sir Hector M'Lean, one of the State Prisoners, was Yesterday discharg'd out of Newgate, and deliver'd into the Custody of a Messenger.

The other State Prisoners are order'd to remain.

The Purser of the ship that came last from the East-Indies arrived last Tuesday at the India House, and gives an Account, that Fort St. George was ransom'd for 1000 Begoras, (about 7*s.* 6*d.* Sterling each) exclusive of the Company's Effects. It does not appear that the French made any other Prisoners at Fort St. George and Madras, than the Military that guarded the Fort, who capitulated on being offered these Terms, viz. That the Garrison of Fort St. George should be sent to Fort St. David's, upon their Parole; but that by the Articles of this Capitulation they should be disabled from serving against the French: However, after the French ships were lost with all their Capture on board, they violated the Articles of Capitulation, and sent the Company's Military to Pondicherry as Prisoners.

A Dutch Gentleman arrived Yesterday from Flushing reports, that the King of Prussia had order'd a considerable body to march to the Assistance of the Dutch; and that the People in Zealand were under no Apprehensions of being greatly annoy'd by the French.

Last Saturday several Transports with Provisions and Forage on board, for the Use of the Allied Army in Flanders, fell down the River to the Nore.

'Tis said that the Admirals Anson and Warren will soon go again upon another Expedition; and that 5 more of the French Ships are taken, and brought into Plymouth.

Last Friday Night the Commons, on a Division, 137 against 53, pass'd the Bill for taking away and abolishing the Heritable Jurisdiction in Scotland; which Bill the Lords read a first Time Yesterday, and ordered it to be printed. In a Grand Committee went through the Bill for allowing Persons impeach'd of High-Treason, to make their full Defence by Council, and reported it, without Amendments.—Yesterday the Commons deferr'd going into a Committee on the Bill to prevent the Re-

turn of the pardon'd Rebels from Transportation, till Monday; also deferr'd the Bill for taking away the Tenure of Lands by Ward-holding in Scotland, till Monday.

We are told from the Hague, that most of the Provinces have agreed to augmenting their Troops to 30,000 men.

The Army of the Allies still occupies the same Camp in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, where Count Lowendahl is making Dispositions for its Defence, and the Garrison has been reinforced.

We learn that a Detachment of General Tripp's Hussars has been engaged with a Body of the Enemy, on the side of Duffel, kill'd some, and made 24 Prisoners.

The Argyle, Semour, bound from Philadelphia to London, is retaken by the Duke of Cumberland Privateer, and brought into Falmouth; after she had been three Weeks in possession of the French.

Yesterday Admiral Anson arrived in Town from Plymouth, and afterwards dined with his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

*Extract of a Letter from an authentick Hand at the Hague, dated May 5.*

'Every Body in this Country agrees, that there never was so important an Event, as that which has happen'd in the choice of the Prince of Orange to be Stadtholder of the Republick, effected with so much Ease. This great Revolution has been altogether the Work of the People; and what is remarkably providential, and indeed wonderful in it, is, that it has been brought about with very little or no Effusion of Blood, and no more than two or three Houses ransacked and plundered in Zealand. The Master of one of them was the Burgomaster Coquelle of Terveer, who fled in his Shirt with his Wife, and took shelter in the Ratp house, or House of correction, where, it's reported, he was dispatch'd by one of the Cords made Use of by the Executioner to bind the Prisoners. M. Allwyn, Pensionary of Dort, is, it's said, dead at Rotterdam, in returning to his City. It's believed, that the Blows he received in going out from the States of Holland the Day, and during the Time, that they were deliberating upon the Election of the Stadtholder, for having roughly answer a Burgher, who asked him, perhaps to exasperate him, knowing his Principles, whether the Prince was elect'd? was the Cause of his Death. The Misfortune which befel the Burgomaster Coquelle happened thro' the Fault of his Wife, who answer'd the Burghers, who demanded to speak with her Husband, That he had no Business with such Scoundrels. In all the other Cities of Holland and West-Friesland, the Affair was transacted with great Ease and Tranquillity; the Councils having heard what had been done in Zealand, readily consented to the Election of the Prince, and the Orange Colours were every where displayed.'

W I L L I A M S B U R G, July 23.

The following Account was taken from a Copy on board the Spence Sloop, which the Captain had from Capt. Mitchell jun. in the Ship Mermaid bound for Leghorn, who spoke with the Princess Louisa, in Lat. 44. 30. N.

THE Squadron under command of Admirals Anson and Warren, on the 3d of May, fell in with, engaged, and took the following French Ships, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Whither bound.
Invincible,	74	India.
Serious,	64	
Juton,	54	Canada.
Ruby,	52	
Diamond,	50	
Glory,	44	

The French Admiral, whose name is Shankens, had his Flag on board the Serious. The Invincible has on board 14 Tons of Silver, and the Indianen undermention'd, have each of them several Chests of Silver on board.

India Ships.	Guns.	Whither bound.
Philbert,	30	
Apollo,	50	
Thaïs,	20	Store-ship for India.

His Majesty's sloop Faulkland brought in another Indianen, and brought an Account that the Yarmouth, Monmouth, and Nottingham, about 6 o'Clock the same Evening, were in the Middle of the French Fleet, which consisted chiefly of Martinico and Dominico Men, and it was hoped they would give a good Account of them.

The Invincible has all Brass Guns, below and aloft, abast her Mainmast; and is by all Accounts larger than the Princess. They came from Rotchford.

We have Advice from Jamaica, that capt. Holmes, commander of his Majesty's ship Enterprize, about the latter End



of April, brought in there, a Register ship, the Cargo of which is computed to be worth 100,000 l. Sterling. She gave chase to the Enterprize, believing her to be a Merchantman, and coming up with her, was undeceiv'd by a broadside, which almost sunk her, and would infallibly have prov'd their Misfortune, had it not been for the Generosity of one of her Officers; who shewed the English the Leak, and assisted in stopping of it; owing it was only Justice to make the Discovery to brave men, who had fought for her, and fairly won her. Ever since she was carried into Port Royal, the Officers and crew had been maintain'd by Capt. Holmes, greatly to his and his Country's Honour, and much to their Satisfaction.

On the 11th Instant, John Taylor, Jun. Esq; only Son of the Hon. John Taylor, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council of this Colony, was married, at the House of Ralph Wormly, Esq; in Middlesex, to Miss Rebecca Plater, Daughter of the Hon. George Plater, Esq; one of His Lordship's Council of the Province of Maryland.

We hear from several parts of the Country, that many Negroes, Horses, and Oxen, have dropt down at their Work, thro' the excessive Heat of the Weather; some of which have recover'd, and others died on the Spot.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS. Entered,  
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, from Virginia.

Cleared for Departure,  
Schooner Mulberry, John Garrett, for Boston;  
Sloop Kent, Edmund Barrett, for Rhode Island;  
Sloop Humming-Bird, John West, for Virginia;  
Sloop Ranger, George Ferguson, for Boston.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince George's County, August 6, 1747.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent Iron-Works, about a Month ago, a likely young Mulatto Fellow, Slave to Mr. John Hepburn, and Apprentice to the Subscriber; he had on a Cotton Waistcoat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and Leather Breeches: He has been at Mr. Hepburn's Quarter, near Marlborough, and frequently seen in that Neighbourhood. Whoever brings the said Slave to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

RENALDO MONK.

Baltimore County, August 4, 1747.

**S**TRAYED from the Subscriber, living near the Garrison Ridge, in Baltimore County, on the 8th of May last, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a small Blaze in his Face, several Saddle Spots on his Back, and is branded on the near Buttock TF, both in one Letter, and had a Bell on when he went away: He was seen about 4 Miles below Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent River. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and gives Notice to the Subscriber, so as he may have him again, shall have fifteen Shillings Reward; and reasonable Charge: it brought home.

THOMAS NORRIS.

Queen-Anne's County, near Queen's Town, Aug. 3, 1747.

**TO BE SOLD**, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or shippable Tobacco,

**A**LARGE sortment of English and India Goods, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by  
CHARLES BROWNE.

Prince George's County, Aug. 10, 1747.

**T**HE Subscriber intends for Great-Britain, in the *Queen Elizabeth*, Capt. Benjamin Clark. All Persons that have Accounts with him are desired forthwith to Settle.

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

**JUST IMPORTED** from Barbadoes, in the Sloop *Chester-Town*, John Seager Master,

**C**HOICE Mountain Malaga Wine, in Quarter Casks. To be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Widow Burman's, near the Dock in Annapolis. ANDREW HENDERSON.

**S**TRAYED or Stolen, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of Severn, a middle siz'd sorrel Horse; he has a long Switch Tail, and a large blind Brand on his Buttock and Shoulder.

Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and Charges.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Maryland, August 3, 1747.

**W**HEREAS we have lately seen in this, and Pennsylvania Gazette, an Advertisement of Robert Sutcliffe, wherein he asserts a pretended Right to about 470 l. Sterling, due from us, and thereupon has made several groundless and unjust Reflections on us. Therefore, to prevent it's making any Impressions to our Prejudice, on the Minds of Readers who are unacquainted with the Affair, we think it necessary to inform them, That at the last Provincial Court held for this Province, we obtained a Judgment for an Attachment against the Effects of Robert Sutcliffe, and Wills Bowen, for a considerable Balance due to us; and that before Robert Sutcliffe left this Province, we often proposed to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as Mr. Sprigg had to him in London, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined); and have done the same to his Attorneys in Fact, before and since he went away; which they all have refused to do; and that we are still willing to do the same, altho' we have little Doubt of having the Effect of our Judgment; that then it will best appear to the World wherein either of us have done the other Injustice, or have been ungrateful. But we declare that we are not willing to have our Accounts arbitrated at Philadelphia, because we are apprehensive that the Merchants there may not be acquainted with the Customs of our Trade; and because the settling our Affair at so great a Distance from our Habitations will necessarily be attended with a great deal of Trouble, Loss of Time, and Expence, and put us under Difficulty to get our Witnesses there; and if he should delay the Settlement, he will thereby effect what he threaten'd, to plague us all he could. That as he by his Advertisement has owned the Possession of our Bond, and has not denied that it is fully paid and satisfied, we submit to the Judgment of others the Justice of his Refusal to deliver it up, and whether we are not justifiable in publishing what we did to prevent the Assignment of it, since we never heard, 'til his Advertisement, what became of it, or the Use he intended to make of it. As the rest of his Advertisement relates to a Discourse with John Hepburn, Esq; concerning our Bond, we refer the Reader to his Letter, for the Truth of Robert Sutcliffe's Assertions relating thereto.

OSBORN SPRIGG,  
THOMAS CLARK,  
JOSEPH BELT, Junior.

Messieurs Sprigg, Clark, and Belt,  
Gentlemen,

Marlborough, Aug. 4, 1747.

**I**N Answer to yours of the first Instant, I assure you, that on reading Mr. Robert Sutcliffe's Advertisement, I was much surprized at that Paragraph wherein he asserts, that on his leaving Maryland, you got me to endeavour to get your Bond from him, by Arguments with which you furnish'd me; a Fact he well knew to be absolutely false. I never in any Manner applied to get your Bond from him, or any Person concern'd for him; nor was I ever desired so to do by either of you: On the contrary, the last Time I saw Mr. Sutcliffe, after some Conversation on an Account of my own, he introduced the Subject of your and his Difference in Accounts, and of his detaining your Bond: At his Request I look'd over his Account against you, and objected to some Articles of Charge, that I thought unprecedented in the Tobacco Trade, and that could not be supported: He then told me, that on his State of the Account (of which he would give up no particular Article), there was a Balance due him of 460 l. If you would pay him 400 l. he would give up the remaining 60 l. and your Bond; or if you would enter into Bonds to arbitrate the Accounts by Merchants at Philadelphia, where only he could expect an impartial Adjustment of them; that then he would leave your Bond in my Hands to be deliver'd up, otherwise he would make every Use he could of it, to compel the Payment of the Sum he claimed. I freely told him my own Sentiments, how unlikely either of the Proposals were to take Effect; and how ill it appeared to me to detain that Bond, the Payment of which I had seen very fully acknowledged by a Receipt in your Hands; tho' I was well assur'd the Bond could not avail him to the Purposes he intended; He then answer'd me, that he knew it was not strictly justifiable, but that you had used him ill, and he was determin'd to fight you with your own Weapons; on which Answer I dropt the Subject. As to the low Reflection design'd on me think it too contemptible to deserve any Notice. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN HEPBURN.

WHEREAS



WHEREAS I am credibly inform'd, it has been industriously reported (by some Gentlemen who came in Passengers from London and Portsmouth, in the *Elizabeth*, myself Master), among many other Complaints, that I had done Injustice in the Account of the Company Cabin-Stores; and how I had never produced any Account, to shew the Amount of said Things, and in what Manner the Money was laid out: This I absolutely refuse, and am ready to declare upon Oath, that I shew'd the Account to all the Passengers (Messieurs *Dulany* and *Cheew* excepted), to the best of my Remembrance, and as a Voucher for this, one of the Gentlemen who resides at this Place acknowledges to have seen it at Portsmouth, while in Company with most of them. Therefore, in order to refute this vague Assertion, and prevent it's affecting my Reputation, I think I'm in Justice bound to defend my Character, by acquainting the Public in this Manner (before I leave the Country), that the following Account is a just Copy of what I exhibited at Sundry, in Portsmouth.

The Gentlemen Passengers on board the <i>Elizabeth</i> ,		Drs.	
To 4 Boxes of Lemons at London, at 10s. 6d.	£. 2 2 0		
12 Gallons best Barbadoes Rum, at 9s.	5 8 0		
12 Dozen fine Dorchester Beer with wired Corks, at 8s. Hampers, and Waterage on board, —	5 0 0		
Superfine Florence Oyl, Vinegar, Anchovies, and Mustard. —	0 15 0		
1 Dozen fine pickled Tongues, 24s. and 2 Cags best Souced Tripe. —	1 18 0		
6 large fine Bacon Hams weighing 140 lb. at 5d.	2 18 4		
15 Dozen pale Beer, at 7s. with Hampers, and Waterage on board. —	5 5 0		
98 lb. of Cambridge Butter in Pots, at 8d.	3 5 4		
3 Gloucestershire Cheeses, weighing 29 lb. and a half, at 3d. 1q.	0 7 11		
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Rice, Pearl Barley, and Black Pepper. —	5 5 0		
12 Gallons Red Port Wine, at 6s. 6d.	£. 3 18 0		
9 Ditto of White, at 6s. 6d.	2 18 6		
3 Ditto of Madeira, at 8s.	1 4 0		
6 Dozen and 6 Quart Boules.	0 19 6		
4 Dozen Pint Ditto.	0 8 0		
Wiring the Corks.	0 2 0		
5 Hampers, Straw, and Packing.	0 5 0		
Porterage and Waterage.	0 3 0		
	9 18 0		
8 Dozen of Fowls, bought at the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth at Sundry, at 13s.	5 4 0		
14 Ducks cost	0 14 11		
6 fine Hogs, at 15s. and 3 Sheep, at 20s.	7 10 0		
Barley, Oats, Pease, and Hay, to feed the Poultry and other live Stock. —	3 2 0		
Horse Hire, Guide, and Charges on the Isle of Wight; with some other incident Expenses in buying said Things there, and at Portsmouth.	0 13 9		
4 Dozen Cyder, with wir'd Corks, at 7s.	1 8 0		
Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, and Parsnips.	0 19 5		
Greens, Salad, and soft Bread; with Lamb, Mutton, and Veal, at Sundry. —	2 7 3		
Lump Sugar, weighing 32 lb. at 9d. 2q. per lb. and a Pound of fine Green Tea. —	1 14 6		
4 Gallons best Barbadoes Rum, at 10s.	2 0 0		
2 Packs of Playing Cards	0 2 0		
	£. 67 18 5		

N. B. A Cash of fine London Table Beer, a Ham, and white Biscuit, never charged; which was expended on the Passage, and is worth no more to me than barely to be mentioned.

Gentlemen Passengers on board the <i>Elizabeth</i> ,		Crs.	
Mess. Hunter and Kingdon, paid in Cash at London.	16 0 0		
Mr. Samuel Kello, at Ditto.	8 8 0		
Mess. Murdock and Addison, at Portsmouth.	16 16 0		
Mess. Hunter and Kingdon.	0 16 0		
Mess. Dulany and Cheew.	16 16 0		
John Ker's Share.	8 8 0		
	67 4 0		

Balance due me, which by Mistake was omitted at Portsmouth.

Errors excepted, at Nottingham,

August 5, 1747.

JOHN KER.

VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD, by ZACHARIAH HODG.

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the *Maryland Gazette*, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from Philadelphia to this Island, an advertisement signed Thomas Clark, Opara Sprigg, and Joseph Belt, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to Sutcliffe and Bower, for the payment of 800l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

These are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just balance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. Sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of Maryland, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am obliged generally to sue for—And also to inform, that I have not the bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, Philip Thomas, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from Maryland, refused to do for reasons which I hope they (Messieurs Thomas) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavoured to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me). And further, that at my coming away from Maryland, Clark, Sprigg, and Belt, got John Hepburn, Esq; to endeavour to get that bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. Hepburn, that if they, C. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to Philadelphia, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I would leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, and that could not be done in Maryland, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of Maryland, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in Maryland; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in Philadelphia, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I would rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. Hepburn to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at Philadelphia.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Mordecai Hammond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN CONNER.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Talbot Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.



T H E  
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

TUESDAY, August 18, 1747.

V I E N N A, April 24. O. S.

ER Imperial Majesty has safely been delivered at Schonbrun of an Arch Duke, who was baptized by the Pope's Nuncio by the Names of *Peter, Leopold, Joseph, John, Anthony, Joachim, Paul, Gotthard*, and it is impossible to express the Joy that has been shewn on that Occasion. The Czarina is Godmother, and Prince Charles of Lorraine assisted at the Ceremony in her Czarian Majesty's stead.

*Bergen op-zoom, May 5.* His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, whose Quarters were at Westmalen, ten Miles from Antwerp, is to make a Motion as this Day, and we expect very soon the important News of his invading the Citadel of Antwerp; for it is certain, that the French have taken Measures for evacuating the Town, and leaving a Garrison of 5000 Men in that Fortieis, Marshal Count Saxe being unwilling to discover the Weakness of his Forces by assembling his Army, the greatest Part of which still remains in Quarters of Cantonment.

*Hague, May 8.* By authentick Letters from Middlebourg of the 5th we learn, that that Day an Express had passed by there from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to Commodore Mitchell, who had positively assured several Deputies of the Province of Zealand, that his Royal Highness had caused a large Detachment of the Army to pass the Scheld over Pontoons, in order to go to the Assistance of Hult.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General de la Roque, sent from him by Express to the Council of State, dated at Hult the 4th of this Month.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

The French attacked Yesterday the Out Posts of Sandberg with great fury. The Troops employed in that Service were in Armour. They defied by the Dyke of Kieldrech, and Part of them were embarked on board of some Vessels. Those Troops immediately seized on one of our Batteries, and instantly made their Way as far as the sluice, on the other side of Sandberg; but the Regiments of Saxe-Gotha, Villettes, and Thierry, coming to their speedy Assistance, the French were at length repulsed, after an Engagement of three Hours, during which time the advanced Posts were taken and retaken three Times. The Bayonets were of great Service to us on this Occasion, as appears by the Number of Prisoners taken. It is inconceivable that the French should undertake so hazardous an Enterprize, considering the Ground is so marshy. They were greatly favoured by their Batteries and Mortars, which made a continual firing 'til the Attack began, which, together with the Darkeness of the Night, prevented our being acquainted with their Design.

As soon as the Attack began, I caused major General Fuller to advance with the three English Regiments under his Command, but the Action was happily over when they arrived; the great Distance between the two Camps of Sandberg and Stoppeleyde, and the darkness of the Night, having prevented their coming sooner. One of these three Regiments remains near Sandberg, and the two others are returned to their former Posts. I have the Honour to be, &c.

P. DE LA ROQUE.

L O N D O N, April 25.

Yesterday an Express arrived from admiral Medley, by the Way of Holland, giving an account of his having taken a whole Spanish Battalion, with all the officers belonging to it, in its passage from Antibes to Genoa; the Spanish Battallions are of 700, and generally compleat; besides which, he mentions other Transports taken with 300 French soldiers on board. A very welcome piece of News, which may certainly be depended upon.

By Yesterday's Dutch Mail there is an account, that an Express was gone from the Hague to his Prussian Majesty, to de-

fire the 26000 Prussians which his Majesty is by the Treaty to furnish, if the States are attacked by the French.

It is said that the Rulers of Amsterdam, and some other Provinces, when they were told that the Republic would soon become a new Acquisition of French Power, usually replied, *What then? Do not the People of France eat? Have they not the Necessaries of Life, as well as other Nations? We do but live now, and doubtless we shall live then.*

*Extract of a Letter from a Person of great Credit at the Hague, May 5.*

"There is no body throughout the Seven United Provinces, from the Burgomaster to the Cobler, who does not wear an Orange-colour'd Cockade in his Hat, and some of them contain three or four Ells of Ribbon; what is most remarkable, and which looks pretty enough, is, that even the Ministers, Priests and Nuns, have upon the Left Side a little Rose of the same Colour, about the size of a Crown Piece. The Prince Stadtholder is still at Leuwarden, where he expects the Deputies of Zealand, who set out Yesterday from Amsterdam in a Yacht. His Serene Highness will, it's said, pass through Deventer, where he will be install'd; he will then go to Utrecht, where the same Ceremony will be performed; and from thence he will go into Zealand, and then to the Hague, where he will find his Instructions ready. The Magistrates of the large Cities with great Difficulty were brought to consent to the Election of the Prince of Orange, and would certainly never have done it, had they not been apprehensive of the Fury of the Populace. It was the Princess of Orange who first acquainted the Prince her Consort with his Election in Zealand. His Serene Highness was so struck with it, that it was some Time before he made any Answer at all. Presently afterwards, a flattering Courier said, *Now your Serene Highness may be revenged of your Enemies.* To which the Prince answer'd, *Sir, I am sure I have no greater than those who should give me such Council.* Not long after this, a Minister came to congratulate him, to whom he said, *Since the Nation has made me Stadtholder, it is your Duty to pray God to give me Abilities to fulfil the Functions of it as worthily as my Predecessors have done.*"

"The last Letters from Paris import, That upon their coming away, a Courier was arriv'd there from the Low Countries, and was going with all Diligence to inform the King, that the Inhabitants of Zealand had risen, and elected the Prince of Orange Stadtholder. This News has so greatly surprized every Body here, that all run to the Dutch Ambassador's to learn the Truth of it. People are the more surprized at this Event, as the Court had permitted the Declaration of the 13th of April to be publish'd, and that nothing therein appeared contrary to the Friendship and Protection which his Majesty has always given to the States General, and even to the lowest of their subjects."

*May 7.* Letters from Berlin say, that the King of Prussia has given Orders to 30,000 of his Troops to hold themselves in Readiness to march to the Assistance of Holland.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer of one of his Majesty's Ships employed on the Coast of Flanders, dated the 5th Instant at Flushing.*

"It was entirely owing to Force that the Prince of Orange was chosen Stadtholder; for most of the principal Men were in the French Interest, and the Neutrality would certainly been sign'd, had we not arrived in Time to prevent it. This I have the greatest Reason to believe, because they have shamefully given up their Towns, and particularly Hult, notwithstanding all the Governor's Pretences, and the lois of so many of our brave Fellows of the Royal Scotch Regiment, who were carried like Sheep to slaughter; and no Men ever behaved better, and would have maintained their Ground, if they had not been fold; for I was there the day after the attack, and all our Troops were in the highest Spirits, but I saw plainly it would be given up. Capt. Ferguson of the Nightingale, was ordered by



by the Commodore to go with six sloops up the Scheld, leaving his own ship behind; which he did and came to an Anchor about four Leagues below Antwerp, and waited on his Royal Highness the Duke; who sent col. Scot and him, to inform themselves of the condition of the Place and Garrison, and to make their Report to his Royal Highness. They view'd all the Out-works and Batteries in the midst of the Enemy's Fire and Shells; and notwithstanding the Governor's Assurances, that the Place could not be taken, they reported to his Royal Highness, that they had quite different Apprehensions from the Governor's management. Upon which he thought fit to go away incognito, and went on board the Mortar sloop, where he lay that Night in capt. Ferguson's Hammock, and took that Gentleman with him to Hullt; but just as they were going to land, they found all the Troops ready to embark, and that the Place had been delivered up in form, without the loss of a Man, or the Knowledge of the British Troops, at which his Royal Highness was greatly incens'd.

However, such was the care of seeing the Troops safely embark'd, that we thought he expos'd himself to great Danger; for he had scarce got on board, before a great Body of the French came and attack'd about 300 of the Highland Regiment, who were the last to embark; but they behaved with so much Bravery, that they beat off three or four Times their Number, killing a great many of them, and took some Prisoners, with only the loss of one Officer and two Men.—It was with the greatest Difficulty that their Officers could prevent their pursuing the Enemy to their very Camp.—And it was remarkable, that a Boy of about 14 took one of their Hussars Prisoner.—The Duke was greatly pleas'd with the Behaviour of the Troops; and was landed that Night by capt. Ferguson, within four Leagues of his Head Quarters.

Sixteen of admiral Anson and Warren's Squadron are arrived at Plymouth and Portsmouth; but the Monmouth, capt. Harrison, is not yet come in; so 'tis hoped he will bring in some more of the French fleet.

London, May 12. 'Tis said a Northern Star of the first Magnitude has been seen lately at some places in Prussia, and has occasioned much Speculation; but 'tis believ'd was at too great a Distance to have any Influence on the invisible Designs of that Monarch.

We have an account, that there is eleven Millions of Pieces of Eight at the Havanna, on account of the King of Spain, waiting to be sent to Spain with a proper convoy. And that the French have 120 Ships at Martinico, ready to sail for France.

They write from Jamaica, that colonel Price of that Island, was deputed to succeed his Excellency Edward Trelawney, Esq; who is coming for England.

A very extensive Scheme is said to be framed, for setting on Foot three great Fisheries from Scotland, viz. a Whale Fishery from the Orkneys, towards the coast of Greenland; a Cod Fishery from the same Place in the Seas of Iceland; and a Herring Fishery in Zealand and the Western Islands; in order to which an Application will be made to Parliament, for opening the proper Ports to facilitate these great Undertakings, which at the same Time that they enlarge the Commerce, would contribute also to preserve the Peace, and promote the civilizing that Part of the Island.

*A private LETTER, from one Quaker to another.*

Friend John,

I desire thee to be so kind to go to one of those sinful Men in the Flesh, called an Attorney, and let him take out an Instrument with a Seal affixed thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward Tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the Lamb-skin Men at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by: And so I rest,  
Thy Friend in the Light, R. G.

May 19. The great cause between the officers of the Centurion man of War, in which Admiral Anson sailed round the world, and those of the Gloucester and Trial sloop, was decided before the privy council in favour of the former.

Admiral Anson waited on the king, when his Majesty was pleas'd to say, *Sir, you have done me great service; I thank you; and desire you to thank, in my name, all the officers and private men, for their bravery and conduct, with which I am well pleas'd*: His Majesty conversed with him in his Closet, and in public a long time.

May 20. His Majesty has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Crawford, Major General of his Majesty's forces, to be Col. of the Royal Regiment of

North British Dragoons, in the room of Field Marshal Earl of Stair, deceased.

May 29. His Majesty has been pleas'd to confer the order of Knighthood of the Bath, on Rear Admiral Warren. The ceremony being perform'd in his Majesty's closet, &c.

Admiral Anson is created a Peer, but the Title is in his own choice, not yet known.

Gosport, May 26. On the 22d, about two o'clock in the afternoon the corpse of that truly British commander Capt. Grenville, was landed in Stoke's Bay, where a hearse waited to receive it, to carry it to be buried in the vault belonging to the family: The corpse was attended by all the boats of the Squadron at Spithead to which he belonged; his sword was drawn and laid across his coffin; and from the time of the boat putting off from the ship's side to their landing, minute guns were fired by the whole Squadron, who likewise hoisted their colours half-mast high on the melancholy occasion: He was a gentleman of true courage and conduct; a humane and generous commander, never failing to reward merit, where he found it: He was as ready of access to the meanest sailor as to any of his officers (which is much out of fashion amongst many of our commanders) and never failed to reward or punish according to the merit of the case: His officers respected him; his sailors loved and esteem'd him as their father. In short,

*He was, but words are wanting to say what:*

*Say all that's good and brave, and he was that.*

EDINBURGH, May 11.

Last Saturday Night died in the 78th Year of his Age, at his Lodgings in the Cannongate, the Right Honourable Field Marshal JOHN Earl of Stair, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, Knight of the most noble order of the Thistle, General of Marines, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Gray Dragoons, Governor of Port Mahon, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy Council, a Nobleman of the most rare Abilities, being endowed with every Virtue that could either accomplish the Statesman or adorn the Warrior: The Court of Versailles and the States General will tell of his Wisdom and Prudence, while the Plains of Malplaquet, Ramilies, Oudenard and Duingen, will continue lasting Monuments of his Bravery and Conduct.

Charlestown, South Carolina, June 8.

On Sunday the 31st ult. a Vessel arrived here from Anguilla, by which we have Advice, of an agreeable change in the Conduct of the Men of War station'd to protect the Trade of the several Islands, since the arrival of Commodore Legge in those Parts; that Gentleman having already given uncommon Satisfaction, by placing the Ships under him in such a Manner, that few or none of the Enemies Privateers come out but are taken, and they now scarcely hear of one English Vessel being carried into Martinique or Guardeloupe: And that he was empowered to hold a Court Martial for the Examination and Tryal of commodore Lee, having sent for the necessary Evidences for that Purpose from all the Islands.—By the Difference in Conduct of Mr. Legge, from the Gentleman who frequently gave it as his Opinion in Antigua, that to send a British man of war after a French Privateer, was but *sending a Cow after a Hart*, (when complain'd to of the many Captures made and the ruining of their Trade by the Enemy, and petition'd for Redress by sending out Cruizers to proper Stations) we may almost venture to foretell the Event of this Court Martial,—at least, we forethink what Mr. Lee's Conduct deserves.

BOSTON, July 13.

By a Vessel from Louisbourg to York, we have a Report that the Comet Bomb has taken a French Brigantine bound to France from Canada, with Furr; and that three French Men of War have lately been in Bay-Vert, where they landed Cannon and Mortars for attacking the Fort at Annapolis; but we have Reason to believe Admiral Anson has happily given that Place a Reprieve for one Year more.

By capt. Gay we have Advice, that Capt. Price in a Brigantine, Capt. Bruce in a Ship, and capt. Watts in a Snow, all belonging to this Place, are taken by the French Privateers.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Thursday last arrived here in 13 Days from Cape Fear, the Privateer Brig. Dolphin, capt. Bazley, in whom came Mr. Francis Fresneau, Merchant of this Place, who was taken some time ago on his Passage thither, in a Pilot-Boat from hence, in sight of the Cape, by a Spanish Privateer schooner from St. Augustine, of 8 carriage Gun, and 60 Men, who strip him of all but his Breeches and shirt, and otherwise us'd him very severely; but was six Days after retaken by a schooner Privateer, capt. Obrien, from South-Carolina. who carried them all into Cape



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Cape-Fear.—In their Passage back to this Port, on the 11th Instant, in Lat. 37. 25. they were chased five Hours by three Ships, one Snow, and a sloop ; one of which was nigh coming up with them, and they could perceive she had two Tier of Guns ; another of the Ships they took to be Don Pedro : They also heard, there are no less than 13 French and Spanish Privateers on these Coasts, between South Carolina and Sandy Hook.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Lancaster County, to his Friend in New York, dated July 3, 1747.

I am now a one and it is 11 o'Clock at Night, not very well, and in a melancholy Mood, occasion'd by the sight of one of the most piti us affecting objects that ever could be.—A poor young Man about 24 Years of Age, who lived about 40 miles from hence, was seized on Saturday last with a disorder called the *Hydrophobia*, which signifies the Fear or Terror of Water ; he came Yesterday a little before Sun down to a place called *Thornbury's* in order to apply to our Doctors.—I went over to see him with the Doctors, who told him he must drink a little Water or some other Liquid, and unless he did, he certainly would die ; for he had not then drank for five Days and Nights, he said he would if he could ; the Water was brought in a half Gill Glass, but as soon as it was put to his Lips, he fell into a most inexpressible Terror, but could not get a Drop down his Throat, tho' he was ready to die of Thirst : But in a few Minutes after the Water was remov'd from him he recovered ; and as often as it was apply'd to his Lips, so often his Terror arose ; he had no pain, and was as reasonable as any Person at all : When we found it impossible to make him drink, we threw Water plentifully in his Face, which convuls'd and terrify'd him prodigiously ; but after that, seem'd to be well reconciled, that he had drank a few Drops, tho' not without much terror and difficulty, and after he had drank, was taken with a straining to Vomit, bringing up a little yellowish Matter mix'd with Blood : the straining to Vomit presently deprived him of Reason, and made him furious ; so that for fear he should bite or scratch, (either of which would have communicated the Disorder) no one dare scarcely go near him. About an Hour before he died, he sat himself on his Breech, leaning against a Wall. I then called to him and asked if he would drink a y thing, (for I kept at a Distance) he told me he would ; with that, I took a Candle, and two of us went to him with something from the Doctors, who were afraid themselves ; just as we were putting the Cup to his Mouth, he nimbly rose, and made after me and would certainly have overtaken me ; but his Foot happen'd, to slip just at the Head of the stairs, and fell to the Bottom where he was almost as soon as I ; about 1 o'Clock, nobody daring to go near him to give him any Assistance, I saw him miserably die. The Doctor said the least touch of his sweat (which he did prodigiously) was enough to communicate the Venom of his Disorder, which he look'd upon to be occasioned by the bite of a mad Dog, tho' when he was ask'd, he said he did not remember that ever he had, nor could give any Account of his abhorrence to Liquid. He told us that as he came along the Road he saw several fine Springs of Water ; that having a great Inclination to Drink, he li off his Horse, and endeavour'd, tho' in vain, to Drink, being prevented by the Terror that came on him as he came near the Water.

A little before he lost his Reason, I ask'd him if he fear'd any thing, he said yes. I ask'd What? he said Water? when I expected he wou'd have said Death. for he was all along sensible he should die ; so he fear'd Water more than Death it self.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

On Friday came up capt. Martin, late of the Ship Mary, from Antigua for this Port, who was taken the Tuesday before at the Capes, as he was waiting for a Pilot, by the Spaniards who were returning from Mr. Liston's Plantation. Capt. Martin knew the Pilot boat, and had no Suspicion of its being in the Hands of the Enemy, till they boarded him.

ANNAPOLIS.

His Excellency has been pleased to Nominate and Appoint, *George Dent*, and *William Rogers*, Esquires, to be Judges of the Assize on the Western Shore ; and *Mr. Matthias Boraley* is appointed Clerk.

We hear from *Dorchester County*, that a Woman is in Prison there, and to receive her Trial at the approaching Assize Court, for having Two Husbands. *John Carr*, her first Husband, (by whom she has one Child now but nine Months old) went to England in the *Richmond*, last Summer, and returned in about Eleven Months ; but during his Absence she married again.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,  
Sloop Sea-flower, John Haward, from Rhode Island.  
Snow Maryland-Merchant, John Bineck, from Biddeford.

Post Office, Aug. 19. X of the Clock, A. M. The Northern Post not yet come in.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON the 29th of September, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near Annapolis, a Match for Fifty Guineas. And the Day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the best of Three Heats. A Non-subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

TO BE SOLD at Baltimore Town, on Saturday the 22d Instant, by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange, about 800 Bushels of Indian Corn, and Twenty Hogheads of heavy Tobacco, all in one House, very near the Water, at a good Landing.

THOMAS HARRISON.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to make Payment, he intending to leave the Place

GEORGE DOWNING.

TO BE SOLD in Baltimore Town, on Monday the 14th of September, by the Subscriber, by way of Bidding, about 20 Lots of Land, at the East end of said Town, situate near to Col. William Hammond's, betwixt the North-west Branch of Patapsco River, and Jones's Falls, near the Bridge. Any Person may see the Title at the House of

THOMAS HARRISON.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th Instant, a Servant Man named *John Flack*, alias *Evans*. He is a short (sprightly Man. He is a very artful, fly, smooth-tongued fellow ; has his story by heart, is pretty much given to drink, and when in liquor is very Impudent. 'Tis probable he will pass for a Sailor or a Sail-maker, which Businesses he knows very well ; and 'tis likely he will appear in a Sailor's dress. He is very much mark'd with Gun-Powder : Under his right Breast, he has the representation of *Adam* and *Eve* sitting under a Tree ; and on the back of one of his Hands *JOHN*, and on the other *FLACK*, and has many other Marks on his Arms and Body. It is suppos'd he is gone Northward.

Whoever takes up said *Flack*, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows, if taken in this Province ; and Three Pistoles if in any other Province.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

N. B. There is run away from the said *Thornton*, a tall lusty Negro Fellow named *Cato*, he speaks bad English, and has lost part of each Foot by the Froit.

STOL N from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, Virginia, on the 18th of July last, two Geldings. One of them is a Sorrel about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, has a star in his Forehead, little or no Mane, Banded on the near Shoulder S, is a Trotter, and has been us'd to Drawing.

The other is a squat well made black roan Gelding, 13 hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, a snip on his Nose ; his Mane was platted to make it hang on the off side, but without much care it will hang on the near side ; he is Branded on the near Buttock with CF, or GF, the C or G being joined behind the F on the top ; he Paces well, and Runs fast for one of his size.

They were stole by one *George Smith*, who passed by the name of *John Moreman*, he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a thin Face and Body, black Eyes, his Head was close shav'd, he was pretty flush of Money, and may probably alter his Name, and disfigure the Horses. He had on a fine Hat half wore and cock'd two ways, a striped Holland Shirt, a white Jacket, a pair of long Oznabrig Breeches, and half wore Shoes : But 'tis likely he will change his Apparel.

Whoever will apprehend the Rogues so that he may be bro't to Justice, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and One Pistole Reward for each Horse, bro'ht to Dr. David Rafi at *Bladensburg*, or Mr. *John Musfitt* at *Port-Tobacco*, who will pay the above Rewards for

WILLIAM TAITE.

Maryland,



Maryland, August 8, 1747.

**W**HEREAS we have lately seen in this, and *Pennsylvania* Gazette, an Advertisement of *Robert Sutcliffe*, wherein he asserts a pretended Right to about 470*l.* Sterling, due from us, and thereupon has made several groundless and unjust Reflections on us. Therefore, to prevent it's making any Impressions to our Prejudice, on the Minds of Readers who are unacquainted with the Affair, we think it necessary to inform them, That at the last Provincial Court held for this Province, we obtained a Judgment for an Attachment against the Effects of *Robert Sutcliffe* and *Wells Bowen*, for a considerable Balance due to us; and that before *Robert Sutcliffe* left this Province, we often proposed to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as *Mr. Sprigg* had to him in *London*, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined); and have done the same to his Attorneys in Fact, before and since he went away, which they all have refused to do; and that we are still willing to do the same, altho' we have little Doubt of having the Effect of our Judgment; that then it will best appear to the World wherein either of us have done the other Justice, or have been ungrateful. But we declare that we are not willing to have our Accounts arbitrated at *Philadelphia*, because we are apprehensive that the Merchants there may not be acquainted with the Customs of our Trade; and because the settling our Affair at so great a Distance from our Habitations will necessarily be attended with a great deal of Trouble, Loss of Time, and Expence, and put us under Difficulty to get our Witnesses there; and if he should delay the Settlement, he will thereby effect what he intended, to plague us all he could. That as he by his Advertisement has owned the Possession of our Bond, and has not denied that it is fully paid and satisfied, we submit to the Judgment of others the Justice of his Refusal to deliver it up, and whether we are not justifiable in publishing what we did to prevent the Assignment of it, since we never heard, 'til his Advertisement, what became of it, or the Use he intended to make of it. As the rest of his Advertisement relates to a Discourse with *John Hepburn*, Esq; concerning our Bond, we refer the Reader to his Letter, for the Truth of *Robert Sutcliffe's* Assertions relating thereto.

OSBORN SPRIGG,  
THOMAS CLARK,  
JOSEPH BELT, Junior.

'Messieurs Sprigg, Clark, and Belt,  
Gentlemen,

Marlborough, Aug. 4, 1747.

**I**N Answer to yours of the first Instant, I assure you, that on reading *Mr. Robert Sutcliffe's* Advertisement, I was much surprized at that Paragraph wherein he asserts, that on his leaving *Maryland*, you got me to endeavour to get your Bond from him, by Arguments with which you furnish'd me; a Fact he well knew to be absolutely false. I never in any Manner applied to get your Bond from him, or any Person concern'd for him; nor was I ever desired so to do by either of you: On the contrary, the last Time I saw *Mr. Sutcliffe*, after some Conversation on an Account of my own, he introduced the Subject of your and his Difference in Accounts, and of his detaining your Bond: At his Request I look'd over his Account against you, and objected to some Articles of Charge, that I thought unprecedented in the Tobacco Trade, and that could not be supported: He then told me, that on his State of the Account (of which he would give up no particular Article), there was a Balance due him of 460*l.* If you would pay him 400*l.* he would give up the remaining 60*l.* and your Bond; or if you would enter into Bonds to arbitrate the Accounts by Merchants at *Philadelphia*, where only he could expect an impartial Adjustment of them; that then he would leave your Bond in my Hands to be deliver'd up, otherwise he would make every Use he could of it, to compel the Payment of the Sum he claimed. I freely told him my own sentiments, how unlikely either of the Proposals were to take Effect; and how ill it appeared to me to obtain that Bond, the Payment of which I had seen very fully acknowledge by a Receipt in your Hands; tho' I was well assur'd the Bond could not avail him to the Purposes he intended: He then answer'd me, that he knew it was not strictly justifiable, but that you had used him ill, and he was determined to fight you with your own Weapons; on which Answer I dropt the Subject. As to the low Reflection design'd on me, think it too contemptible to deserve any Notice. I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant, JOHN HEPBURN.

**T**AKEN up in the Bay off *Chester-River*, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANNOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WM. GOVANE.

**L**OST by Capt. German's Sailors, when he was last in the Country, at the House of *Mr. Benjamin Allen*, at *Pig-Point*, a BUNDLE, mark'd P D (in a Diamond) N<sup>o</sup>. 1. The Owner may have it, on application to the said *Mr. Allen*, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Prince George's County, August 6, 1747.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, near *Fatuxent Iron-Works*, about a Month ago, a likely young Mulatto Fellow, Slave to *Mr. John Hepburn*, and Apprentice to the Subscriber; he had on a Cotton Waistcoat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and Leather Breeches: He has been at *Mr. Hepburn's* Quarter, near *Marlborough*, and frequently seen in that Neighbourhood: Whoever brings the said Slave to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

RENALDO MONTE.

Queen Anne's County, near *Queen's Town*, Aug. 3. 1747.  
TO BE SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or shippable Tobacco,

A LARGE sortment of English and India Goods, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by

CHARLES BROWNE.

VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD, by

ZACHARIAH HOOD.

**S**TRAYED or Stolen, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of *Seyvern*, a middle sized sorrel Horse; he has a long Switch Tail, and a large blind Brand on his Buttock and Shoulder.

Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and Charges.

THOMAS GOUGH.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living near *London-Town* in *Anne Arundel* County, on the 25th May last a short well set Mullatto Fellow named *Toby*, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea-Jacket, a light coloured Drugget Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have Stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogu enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mullatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BRADWELL.

**A**LL Persons indebted to *Mr. Mordecai Hammond*, late of *Anne Arundel* County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

**W**HEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's* County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN CONNER.

*Chester-Mill*, in *Queen Anne's* County, June 5, 1747.

**A**NY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two-Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between *Chester-Town* and *Mrs. Wilson's* House at *Kent-Island*, or to *Talbot* Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, August 25, 1747.

H A G U E, May 10. O. S.

WHEN the Prince of Orange was introduced the 4th to the Council of State by Count Beutinck, this Lord made the following Speech.

*Noble and Mighty Lords,*

It has pleased the Divine Providence to direct Events in such a Manner, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau has been raised to the eminent Dignity of Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the Union. It is in this Quality, Noble and Mighty Lords, and by Order of their High Mightinesses, that we have the Honour of introducing this Prince amongst you, conformable to the fundamental Laws of this State, and to the Instruction of this Council. We hope that the Re-establishment of the ancient Form of Government, will likewise re-establish Concord in the Republic, and will cause Deliberations to be brought sooner than heretofore to Maturity, will give necessary Activity to the Result of such Deliberations, and will occasion a wise Distribution of Punishments and Rewards, without which a Government cannot subsist.

It is by this means, and by the Conduct of the Princes of Orange, that our Country has raised itself to this high Pitch of Felicity and Grandeur, from the low and contemptible Lb to which it was reduced, even to have neither Force nor Direction, and to be the Derision of its Enemies, and an useless Burthen to its Friends. We doubt not but the Prince, which we have the Honour of presenting to you, will tread in the Steps of his glorious Ancestors, and will heartily concur with us in delivering the Republic, partly invaded, and in preserving us from the Yoke of a treacherous and deceitful Neighbour, who makes a Jest of good Faith, Honour, and the most solemn Treaties. We are persuaded, that the happiest Effects will fully answer the Expectation of the whole Nation, and will justify the universal Affection which the People have shewn this Prince; an Affection which can never be effaced by Time, nor rooted up by Art. The eminent Qualities of his Serene Highness are certain Indications of the Excellence of a choice, the most unanimous that a People ever made, and of which History can't furnish us with an Example. We entreat you to render to his Serene Highness the Honours due to his Rank and Dignity, and we pray God to bless your Deliberations, and direct them for the certain Welfare of our dear Country, and for the Preservation of our Republic and Liberties, &c.

Hague, May 10. O. S. By the Blossoms of the Stadtholdership we may judge of the Fruit it is like to produce: Ships fitted without previous Notice; Seamen invited into the Service by the Offer of high Wages; an Army assembled in an Instant in Zealand; an Augmentation of 30,000 Men, and the peremptory Recall of M. Van Hoey from Versailles, afford a fair Prospect of a warm Summer, in which Oranges prosper best.

May 15. We have this Moment received an Account, that a Detachment of 3000 Men from the Allied Army, have taken Possession of the Causeway of Mechlin, whence we apprehend, that their Design is to attack the French without Delay. Marshal Saxe went to Antwerp on the 13th, and, accompanied by Count Lowendahl, and the rest of the General Officers, took a View of the new Works. We begin to be very sensible of a great Change in our Affairs; 7000 Hessians that have been lately taken into our Pay, will speedily join the Allied Army; the Troops of the Bishop of Bamberg and Wurzburg are in full March for the same Purpose; and his Serene Highness, our Stadtholder, has sent Orders for raising several Thousand Men in his German Dominions.

Milan, May 5. O. S. Whilst we are employed in removing the Obstructions that hinder the Reduction of Genoa, the Enemy are not less embarrassed in their Expedition against St Marguerite, Admiral Byng having cast Anchor before it

with eleven Men of War; so that he not only covers that Island and St. Honorat, but also blocks up in the Gulph of Napoules the Gallies and arm'd Vessels which the Enemy sent fromoulon and Marseilles. The Commandant of the Fort of St. Marguerite says, in his last Letter, that the English Admiral was preparing to set Fire to the French Fleet.

RUSSIA and the North. (Gent. Mag. for May 1747.)

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances from Petersburg of 30,000 Russian marching to the assistance of the allies, we are now told, that to put them in motion a subsidy of 300,000 l. is demanded, and must be paid. The Dutch Ministers at the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin have made instances for succours according to ancient stipulations, to assist the republic when its territories should be invaded. The king of Sweden must consult the dyet before he can give an effectual answer, and it is related at Paris, that his Prussian majesty made the following:—'I knew that things would come to this pass, but I am surprized that the States General have passed away years in deliberating how to suffer their country to be taken by assault, and now on a sudden demand succours of me for the defence of it. I did not expect this. I am sorry for their being put into so great a fright, but it is by no means a proper reason to require succours from me. I must now deliberate in my turn, and must consult my friends and allies, before doing a thing of such importance, which may possibly give some of them offence.'

L O N D O N, May 1.

The Hector, a very rich Register ship, which has been said to be some time ago safely arrived in Spain, is actually at Ferrieffe. She sailed from Lima on the 13th of August, and as on board her of register'd Effects; 177,520 Piittoles in Gold, to the amount of 1936 in wrought Plate of the same Metal, 1,642,940 Pieces of Eight in Specie, 2545 Marks of silver Plate, 817 Quintals of fine Copper, 7214 Chests of Cocoa, 187 Boxes of Balsam of Peru, 11301. of Quinquina, 3001. of Vigna's Wool. She was so leaky when she came into Port, that she could hardly swim, and had but 30 sound Men on board.

A further Account of the taking of the French Fleet.

S I R, Namur de Sea, May 10.

WE left Plymouth on the 9th of April, under the command of admiral Anson and admiral Warren, and cruised off Ushant and Brest till the 20th, and then stood to the S. W. in order to make Cape Finister; the 25th the Falkland joined us, and brought an account that two days since they saw about 40 sail of ships in St. Martin's, with their topmasts loose: Hereupon our very diligent admiral made the signal for the line of battle a head, at two miles distant; which spied the French, and gave us great hopes of seeing something within 20 leagues; having in company 18 ships of the line, besides fireships and frigates, which were mostly employ'd as scouts, for Intelligence.

One of these scouts came into the fleet at 7 o'clock in the morning (on Sunday the 3d of May) with a signal to speak with the admiral, having seen and been chased by part of the above-mention'd 40 ships, the evening before; here our admiral made the signal for the line, as usual.

I now come to see the French fleet, and it happen'd to be the Namur's lot; for, as our line was formed on the starboard tack, and we being the oldest captain, lead on it, of consequence was the headmost ship of our squadron, which was now reduced to 13 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 1 sloop, and 1 fireship, some of which are cruising. At half an hour after 8, we made a signal for seeing a strange fleet to leeward; immediately the admiral hawled down the signal for the line of battle, and made the signal for the whole fleet to chase. At noon we came near the enemy, laying to in a line of battle a head,



head, on the starboard tack, in all 17 sail; soon after, our admiral made the signal for all cruisers to come into the fleet, and for the line of battle a-head; at which time we took reefs in the top-sails (as is usual when going to engage) and began to form the line on the starboard tack. (Here the Namur leads). The French observing that we were not to be bullied by their 17 sail, and knowing, if they run, their convoy must fall into our hands, dropped all but nine from the line; and with their convoy crowded to leeward. At one in the afternoon, our admiral made the signal for those who lead to lead large: At two the French hawled down their signal for the line, and began to run for it (as their convoy was now well a-head) upon which our admiral hawled down his signal for the line of battle, and made the signal for the whole fleet to chase: And about half an hour past two made the signal to engage: At three we came within gun-shot of the sternmost of the enemy, who fired their stern chase at us; but not regarding that, we stood on, and soon came near four or five of them, where we were very warmly engaged on both sides, and had no ship to our assistance but the *Centurion* and *Defiance*; the former soon lost her main-top-mast, and of consequence dropt a stern; two capt. Dennis behaved him self like a brave experienc'd officer, in using all possible dispatch to come into action again; and the brave capt. Grenville, of the *Defiance*, observing how desperate the *Namur* was betwixt, got on our starboard bow, and took most of the fire of one ship from us.

After about an hour's engagement with five ships, we shot the *Invincible's* main-top-mast away, who of consequence dropt a stern; then we made sail a-head and engaged the French admiral within pistol shot, for about one hour and half; at which time he struck to us; as did another on the larboard bow, and one on the starboard bow; but I believe the latter as much to the *Defiance* as to us.

The French being by this time pretty well reduced, our admiral made the Yarmouth, Monmouth, Nottingham, and Ambuscade, the signal to chase the convoy. — We had 13 men killed in the engagement, and 63 wounded; amongst the latter was the captain in the right shoulder with a musket-ball, the third lieutenant much wounded in the right groin, the master in the right knee, and a marine officer thro' the body with a musket-ball, and died in half an hour after. Our main-mast has five shot thro' it; the fore mast three, and the mizen-mast one; the mizen-yard shot away, the main-yard much wounded, and the rigging so much, that only two main shrouds were left whole, and four of the fore shrouds, and for the running rigging there was none left to haul up or lower down a sail; and of the sails that were left, I believe there is not a cloth but what has a shot through it; and by what I have said here, I think you are well able to judge the condition of the ship, which is very bad; and makes two feet six inches water every hour.

I am Yours, &c.

*Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated May 16.*

His Majesty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Windfor*, and *Faulkland*, are arrived here, with about 2000 French Prisoners, taken out of the French Fleet; which they are now landing. The said Fleet was to have separated in a few Days, the *Invincible* and *Jason* being bound to the East-Indies, as convoy to the Trade, and some Storeships going there: And the other Men of War, and Remainder of the Fleet were all bound to Canada with Soldiers and Stores, in order to put the Inhabitants in a Condition to make an Attempt on Cape Breton. — So by this Glorious Expedition, Mr. Anson and Mr. Warren have actually set aside those two Attempts of the French, and may be said, in a great Measure to be the Preservation of our Factories in East India, and the important Fortresses of Cape-Breton. This great success was gained with the Loss of 35 Men killed, and about the same Number wounded. — We are just informed that M. de la Jonquiere, the commander in Chief of the French Ships, is dead of his Wounds. There were found on board the *Jason* Indianmen 14 Chests and 6 Boxes of Silver; and on board the *L'Appollon* 10 Chests and 4 Boxes, valued at 600,000 l.

May 21. There was found on board the two last French Indianmen, that were taken by the Yarmouth and the Nottingham, Thirty Tons of Silver, and three Chests of Gold, capt. Brett, in the Yarmouth, was obliged to fire into the two Indianmen before they would strike, and it is said killed 50 men, and wounded 65.

May 26. It was last night reported, that a Party of Austrians had fell upon another of the French, and killed and took a great many of them, and upon this that the French had withdrawn out of Antwerp.

Yesterday morning twenty waggons, laden with Silver taken

in the French Fleet, by the brave admirals Anson and Warren, set out from Portsmouth for London: They are to come thro' Piccadilly To-morrow morning, and pass forward to the Bank, guarded by 200 Sailors and Marines.

Commodore Boscawen is so well recovered of the Wound he received in his shoulder, as to be able to go about business, to the great Pleasure of all who wish well to the brave; this Gentleman never stirred from his Post during the whole Action, to have his wound dressed.

May 30. The *St. Barbara* Privateer, of Bilbao, of 16 carriage guns, six Pounders, and 140 men, was taken 70 Leagues to the Westward of Cape Finisterre, by the duke of Cumberland Privateer of Bristol, capt. Combes, and brought into Falmouth. She has also retaken two Vessels this cruise, one of which was ransomed for 300 l.

It was yesterday currently reported, that there were Letters from on board a Swedish Ship arrived in the *Groene* from India, giving an account, that the French, in their late attempt upon Port St. George, had lost 1500 men, and were in such a miserable condition, as not to be able to undertake any Thing of consequence, and that they had left Pondicherry, and were, 'tis said, seen steering towards Madagascar, as if they were coming Home.

It is said, there will soon be upwards of thirty Persons of Fortune Impeach'd for treasonable Practices.

They write from Paris, that the Pretender's youngest Son was lately set out from thence, and going, as was believed to Rome.

Orders have been sent into the Provinces of France, where any Austrian Prisoners are quartered, for them to get ready for marching to the Frontiers of the Kingdom, where they will be exchanged for the French Prisoners, which are coming out of Hungary and Bohemia by order of the Court of Vienna. The number of the latter is about 2000, and it is thought, that 1200 officers and soldiers have died during the Time of their Captivity. — They are expected in Alsace about the End of June, or Beginning of July.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Witter in 22 Days from Coracoa, by whom we learn, that their had been great Rejoicings in that Island, on Account of the Prince of Orange's being chosen Stadtholder; and that both the French and Spaniards that were there were oblig'd to wear Orange Cockades or go in danger of their Lives. Capt. Witter touch'd at Turk-Islands, but could not get any Salt there.

Aug. 10. Wednesday the 5th Instant, arrived at Sandy-Hook, two private Vessels of War, fitted out by the Colonies of *Massachusetts* and *Rhode-Island* to protect their Trade; and as they have been some Time cruising on our Coast, the General Assembly, for that Service, immediately ordered the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds to be laid out in fresh provisions and Liquors, and to be sent on board the said private Vessels of War, as a public Acknowledgment for their protecting our Trade, knowing that this Province had not yet provided a private Vessel of War to answer those Purposes.

Friday Evening arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majesty's Ship the *Scarborough*, Capt. Robert Jefferies Commander, from England, with his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor of *New-Jersey*, on board; the next morning his Excellency went in the Barge to *Perth Amboy*, where he landed about 11 o'Clock, and in the afternoon the Ship came up into our Bay. She has had a long Passage, having left *St. Helena* the 4th of June, and came out with a Fleet of about 10 Sail of Men of War of the Line, under the command of Admiral Warren, bound on a secret Design. We cannot learn, that this Ship has brought one late Print, having received her Orders but a few Hours before she sail'd; but by some Passengers come in her, we learn that Admiral Anson is created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the Title of Lord *Portchester*, and Admiral Warren made Knight of the Bath; that the French Vessels taken and brought into *Portsmouth* by those Admirals, consist of six Men of War and five Indianmen. That the *Invincible* is a new Ship, and the finest in the French Navy: That no ship of Force in the French Fleet escaped the English, except the Black Prince of 40 Guns formerly an English Privateer from Liverpool; nor any of great Value but one bound to the South Seas; most of the others, as they were inform'd being laden only with Bricks and Lime: — They also inform us of the following Nominations of Admirals in England, viz. the Commanders *Knowles*, *Smith*, *Griffin*, *Forbes*, and *Boscawen*. There had been 10 great Actions in Flanders nor had the Dutch yet declared War.



We have Advice from *Albany*, that last Friday sen'night, four Men, viz. *Robert Wendell*, *Abrubann G. Lanfingb*, *Phillip* and *Marten Winnt*, were taken Prisoners by the Indians, as they were fishing for Sturgeon in the Night, about 5 Miles above the City; the Tracks of the Indians that carried them off being seen next Day.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

By Mr. Smith, late Mate of the *Prince Frederick*, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, and several seamen, arrived here from St. Kitts, who have been taken, and carried into Martinico, we have an Account of the following Vessels being sent in there, viz. The *Bonaventure*, capt. Shaw, and the *William* and *James*, capt. Fary, from Glasgow for Antigua; the *Lyon*, capt. Gardner, and the *William* and *John*, capt. M'Leath, from Glasgow for Barbadoes; the *Betty*, from Glasgow, for St Kitts; the *Boyn's Prize*, capt. Reekie, from Liverpool, for Antigua, with 151 Rebels, who all enter'd into the French service; and the *Prince Frederick*, a Snow from Cork, for Barbadoes. She was taken by the famous Palanahie, after an Engagement of an hour and a half, in which a shot from the *Prince Frederick* went into a Gun of the Enemy, which bursting, killed several, and wounded sixteen, among whom was the Captain, who, 'tis said, will lose his Leg.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Wednesday died, much lamented, at *Elk-Ridge*, in this County, Dr. *Samuel Stringer*, formerly Mayor of this City.

Capt. *Hearding* arrived here Yesterday from *Biadeford*, and, we hear, has brought Papers to the 15th of June. There had been no general Engagement in *Flanders*. The Parliament was Dissolv'd, and Writs out for a new Election. What other News he may have brought we must defer to our next.

We hear that a Vessel in Six Weeks from *Cork*, passed by *New-Castle* last Saturday for *Philadelphia*; so that we may expect late News by the return of the Post.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS. Entered,  
Ship *Love Gally*, *Thomas Lyde*, from *New York*.  
Sloop *Bohemia*, *James Hodgson*, from *Boston*.  
Brigt. *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, *John Harding*, from *Biddeford*.  
Cleared.

Brigantine *Grace*, *William Hammett*, for *Biddeford*.  
Sloop *Benedict*, *Charles Gyles*, for *Rhode-Island*.  
Sloop *Chester-Town*, *John Seagar* for *Barbadoes*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber of the City of *Annapolis*, are desired to pay their respective Ballances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWNING.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, on the 18th of *July* last, two Geldings.

One of them is a Sorrel about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, has a star in his Forehead, little or no Mane, Branded on the near Shoulder S, is a Trotter, and has been us'd to Drawing.

The other is a squat well made black roan Gelding, 13 hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, a snip on his Nose; his Mane was platted to make it hang on the off side, but without much care it will hang on the near side; he is Branded on the near Buttock with CF, or GF, the C or G being joined behind the F on the top; he Paces well, and Runs fast for one of his size.

They were stole by one *George Smith*, who passed by the name of *John Moreman*, he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a thin Face and Body, black Eyes, his Head was close shav'd, he was pretty flush of Money, and may probably alter his Name, and disfigure the Horses. He had on a fine Hat half wore and cock'd two ways, a striped Holland Shirt, a white Jacket, a pair of long Oznabrig Breeches, and half wore Shoes: But 'tis likely he will change his Apparel.

Whoever will apprehend the Rogue so that he may be bro't to Justice, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and One Pistole Reward for each Horse, brought to Dr. *David Rafs* at *Bladenburg*, or Mr. *John Muschett* at *Port-Tobacco*, who will pay the above Rewards for

WILLIAM TAITT.

To Messieurs SPRIGG, CLARK, and BELT.

Gentlemen,

HAVING seen in the *Maryland GAZETTE* of the 11th Instant, an Advertisement, wherein, among several reflections on *Robert Sutcliffe*, I observe you express yourselves in these Terms, viz. "that before *Robert Sutcliffe* left this Province we OFTEN propos'd to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as Mr. *Sprigg* had to him in *London*, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined,) and have done THE SAME to his Attorneys in Fact before and since he went away, which they ALL have refused to do." Now, Gentlemen, as I am one of the Attorneys in Fact of *Robert Sutcliffe*, and am not sensible that ALL, or any of his Attorneys, have given you even a pretence for this Assertion, which seems, at least, to insinuate that they ALL have OFTEN refused some very reasonable Proposal of yours; I must therefore, in the like public manner, call upon, and desire, you to explain yourselves, and say when, where and how, you have OFTEN made THE SAME, or any Proposal, to *Robert Sutcliffe's* Attorneys, since he went away, which they ALL have refused. And as to what you have said of him, I shall take no other Notice of it here, than to say, He came recommended here, by as eminent a Merchant as any in the Tobacco Trade, which Mr. *Sprigg* in a very particular manner well knows; and refer to the following Letter from the late Governor of *Pennsylvania*, for a better Character of him, than you give. And give me leave to tell you, the Differences in the Accounts, between *Robert Sutcliffe* and you, can never be fairly understood, by publishing abusive Advertisements, or Letters, obtained from Persons who may perhaps see through a false light, and therefore may seem much surpris'd, at very trifling appearances. Nor can the World, whom you appeal to, ever Judge of the Justice or Gratitude, on either side, where the particulars of the Dispute, and the circumstances, are unknown to them; however such things may operate on prejudiced or unthinking People. And I will venture to add, that the Treatment *Robert Sutcliffe* met with, from People in this Province, both before and after his coming here, with an honest design to settle his Affairs, has been such, as if the example was to be followed, must ruin every Merchant in this Trade. Whether you are concerned in this Charge, or not, may be the subject of an enquiry elsewhere.

In the mean time the Attorneys of *Robert Sutcliffe* are ready, as they always have been, to hear any determinate Proposal you may think proper to make them. I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

P. THOMAS.

Aug. 24. 1747.

To PHILIP THOMAS, Esq; in Maryland.

S I R,

Philadelphia, March 12. 1746, 7.

M R. *Robert Sutcliffe* having inform'd me, that he has considerable Sums of Money due to him in Maryland, some of which are like to be contested at Law; and that some of his Debtors have insinuated things prejudicial to his Character, I think myself oblig'd in Justice to him, to acquaint you, that his general Character in Antigua, where I knew him many Years, was that of an honest Man and a fair Dealer.

I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEO. THOMAS.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th Instant, a Servant Man named *John Flack*, alias *Evans*. He is a short sprightly Man. He is a very artful, sly, smooth-tongued Fellow; has his story by heart, is pretty much given to drink, and when in liquor is very Impudent. 'Tis probable he will pass for a Sailor or a Sail-maker, which Business he knows very well; and 'tis likely he will appear in a Sailor's dress. He is very much mark'd with Gun-Powder: Under his right Breast, he has the representation of *Adam* and *Eve* sitting under a Tree; and on the back of one of his Hands JOHN, and on the other FLACK, and has many other Marks on his Arms and Body. It is suppos'd he is gone Northward.

Whoever takes up said *Flack*, and brings him to the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, shall have Three Pounds Reward, beside what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and Three Pistoles if in any other Province.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

N. B. There is run away from the said *Thornton*, a tall lusty Negro Fellow named *Cato*, he speaks bad English, and has lost part of each Foot by the Frost.

On



ON the 20th of September, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near Annapolis, a Match for Fifty Guineas. And the Day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the best of Three Heats. A Non-subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

2 TO BE SOLD in Baltimore-Town, on Monday the 14th of September, by the Subscriber, by way of Baling, about 20 Lots of Land, at the East end of said Town, situate near to Col. William Hammond's, betwixt the North-west Branch of Patapsco River, and Jones's Falls, near the Bridge. Any Person may see the Title at the House of

THOMAS HARRISON.

2 LEFT by Capt. German's Sailors, when he was last in the Country, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Allen, at Pig-Point, a BUNDLE, mark'd P D (in a Diamond) No. 1. The Owner may have it, on application to the said Mr. Allen, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

2 TAKEN up in the Bay off Chester River, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANNOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WMR GOVANE.

3 RAN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent Iron-Works, about a Month ago, a likely young Mulatto Fellow, Slave to Mr. John Hepburn, and Apprentice to the Subscriber; he had on a Cotton Waistcoat, an Osnatrigs Shirt, and Leather Breeches: He has been at Mr. Hepburn's Quarter, near Marlborough, and frequently seen in that Neighbourhood. Whoever brings the said Slave to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

RENALDO MONK.

Queen-Anne's County, near Queen's Town, Aug. 3. 1747.

TO BE SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or shippable Tobacco,

3 A LARGE sortment of English and India Goods, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by

CHARLES BROWNE.

5 RUN away from the Subscriber, living near London-Town in Anne-Arundel County, on the 25th of May last a short well set Mullatto Fellow named Toby, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothing Pea Jacket, a light colour'd Druggat Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have Stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mullatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BREWER

5 ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Mordecai Hammond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

June 24, 1747.

3 WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School; Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

11 ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Talbot Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

Maryland, August 8, 1747.

W HEREAS we have lately seen in this, and Pennsylvania Gazettes, an Advertisement of Robert Sutcliffe, where he asserts a pretended Right to about 470 l. Sterling, due from us, and thereupon has made several groundless and unjust Reflections on us. Therefore, to prevent it's making any Impressions to our Prejudice, on the Minds of Readers who are unacquainted with the Affair, we think it necessary to inform them, That at the last Provincial Court held for this Province, we obtained a Judgment for an Attachment against the Effects of Robert Sutcliffe and Wells Bowen, for a considerable Balance due to us; and that before Robert Sutcliffe left this Province, we often proposed to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as Mr. Sprigg had to him in London, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined); and have done the same to his Attorneys in Fact, before and since he went away, which they all have refused to do; and that we are still willing to do the same, altho' we have little Doubt of having the Effect of our Judgment; that then it will best appear to the World wherein either of us have done the other Injustice, or have been ungrateful. But we declare that we are not willing to have our Accounts arbitrated at Philadelphia, because we are apprehensive that the Merchants there may not be acquainted with the Customs of our Trade; and because the settling our Affair at so great a Distance from our Habitations will necessarily be attended with a great deal of Trouble, Loss of Time, and Expence, and put us under Difficulty to get our Witnesses there; and if he should delay the Settlement, he will thereby effect what he threaten'd, to plague us all he could. That as he by his Advertisement has owned the Possession of our Bond, and has not denied that it is fully paid and satisfied, we submit to the Judgment of others the Justice of his Refusal to deliver it up, and whether we are not justifiable in publishing what we did to prevent the Assignment of it, since we never heard, 'til his Advertisement, what became of it, or the Use he intended to make of it. As the rest of his Advertisement relates to a Discourse with John Hepburn, Esq; concerning our Bond, we refer the Reader to his Letter, for the Truth of Robert Sutcliffe's Assertions relating thereto.

QASORN SPRIGG;  
THOMAS CLARK;  
JOSEPH BELT, Junr.

'Messieurs Sprigg, Clark, and Belt,  
'Gentlemen,

Marlborough, Aug. 4, 1747.

I N Answer to yours of the first Instant, I assure you, that on reading Mr. Robert Sutcliffe's Advertisement, I was much surprized at that Paragraph wherein he asserts, that on his leaving Maryland, you got me to endeavour to get your Bond from him, by Arguments with which you furnish'd me; a Fact he well knew to be absolutely false. I never in any Manner applied to get your Bond from him, or any Person concern'd for him; nor was I ever desired so to do by either of you: On the contrary, the last Time I saw Mr. Sutcliffe, after some Conversation on an Account of my own, he introduced the Subject of your and his Difference in Account, and of his detaining your Bond: At his Request I look'd over his Account against you, and objected to some Articles of Charge, that I thought unprecedented in the Tobacco Trade, and that could not be supported: He then told me, that on his State of the Account (of which he would give up no particular Article), there was a Ballance due him of 460 l. If you would pay him 400 l. he would give up the remaining 60 l. and your Bond; or if you would enter into Bonds to arbitrate the Accounts by Merchants at Philadelphia, where only he could expect an impartial Adjustment of them; that then he would leave your Bond in my Hands to be deliver'd up, otherwise he would make every Use he could of it, to compel the Payment of the Sum he claimed. I freely told him my own Sentiments, how unlikely either of the Proposals were to take Effect; and how ill it appeared to me to detain that Bond, the Payment of which I had seen very fully acknowledged by a Receipt in your Hands; tho' I was well assur'd the Bond could not avail him to the Purposes he intended: He then answer'd me, that he knew it was not strictly justifiable, but that you had used him ill, and he was determin'd to fight you with your own Weapons; on which Answer I dropt the Subject. As to the low Reflection design'd on me, think it too contemptible to deserve any Notice. I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant, JOHN HERSMAN.