

MARY AND GAZETTE.

Containing ... and Domestic.

FRIDAY, December 6, 1745.

LEGHORN, July 26, O. S.

THE Republic of Genoa is erecting a strong Battery to the Eastward of the City, near the Lazaretto, which is designed to flank the others towards the Sea, and render the City more secure from any Attempts of a Bombardment, which the Republic seems to apprehend: The Government has also signified to the Consuls residing there, that they would for the future examine all Vessels that might arrive in Port, lest they be Enemies, or filled with Combustibles to blow up the City. On the 11th Instant General Schulemberg's head Quarters were fixed at Reverone, having the Tanaro in Front, his Right extended to Alessandria, and the Left to the Po. The Army has been reinforced with four Regiments of his Sardinian Majesty's Cavalry, and ten Battalions of his Infantry; seven Battalions more were likewise in full March to join the Austrian Army. The whole Riviera to the Westward is in Arms, occasioned by the daily Incurfions of the Piedmontese; and the County of Albenga has protested, that rather than suffer it to be ruined, they will submit to his Sardinian Majesty. Letters from St. Remo of the 16th advise, that Count Lautrec was daily expected at Nice with nine Battalions, and it was reported he would besiege the Castle of Savorgio. Two French Gallies are arrived at Monaco, with six Field Pieces and some Ammunition.

Genoa, July 29. It was on the 25th Instant that five English Men of War, with two Bomb Vessels, undertook the bombardment of Savona. The Bomb Vessels were posted behind a Rock, and began from thence to throw their Bombs about the Close of the Evening; the first fell near a French Tartan that lay at anchor, without any Mischief; but as this Vessel was full of powder, she was sunk for fear of Accidents. Another Bomb fell upon the Prison near the Governor's Palace, some dropped in the Suburbs, and the rest were thrown over the Fortrefs without doing any considerable Damage. The English continued casting Shells 'til Monday, in which Time they had killed 108. In the mean time the Cannon from the Place made a continual Fire, tho' we are not able to say it did any Execution; however, about Day-break, the Squadron stood to sea again.

From the Camp of the Allies in Brabant, Aug. 19, O. S.

This Day a grand Council of War was held, wherein it was resolved to remain in the same Position should even the Enemy march us. In Consequence whereof some new Works are being along the Canal, and a sufficient Number of Pioneers have been demanded of the States of Brabant.

Rome, August 10, O. S. An English Man of War of 70 Guns has appeared for some Days off Civita Vecchia: She stops all Ships without Distinction, and searches them with the utmost Strictness. Nevertheless, the Pope's Gallies having passed that Way, the English Commander shewed them all possible Civilities; to whom the Chief of the Gallies made a suitable Return.

Venice, August 17, O. S. It appears by several Letters from foreign Countries, that People are mistaken in respect to the real Dispositions of this Republic. If it thought proper to form a Camp in the Veronois, it was not with any Intention to take part in the present War, but purely to guard it's Subjects from the Inconveniencies which result from the Proximity of Armies, the Maxim of the Republic being to live in good Intelligence with all the Powers of Europe; and it is in Consequence of this Principle, as well as from an Observation of an exact Neutrality, that it proposes to secure the Advantages of Tranquility to it's Subjects.

Aleppo (a City of Asia, Capital of Syria), May 2. According to the last Advices from Persia, the Schah Nadir detached 20,000 Men to reduce a Rebel whose Name was Tah Khan, who had been Sub-Governor of the Province of Schiras. He defended himself with great Obstinacy, lost the Country Inch by Inch, and at last suffered himself to be shut up in the City of that Name, which was one of the finest and richest in Persia. It was however carried by Assault, and all the People capable of carrying Arms put to the Sword without Mercy; and the Women and male Children were sold for Slaves. As for Tah Khan and his Family, they were carried to Ispahan, and there exposed in the Market-places to the Insult of the Mob. A few Days afterwards he was brought into the great Square, where he had first the Mortification of seeing his Wife ravished by as many as would of the Soldiers; then his eldest Son had his Head cut off, kneeling at his Feet; and afterwards fifty of his Friends shared the same Fate. The Executioner then seized upon him, and tore out one of his Eyes by the Roots; and had proceeded further, but that an Order came from the Schah Nadir, to bring him to him at Kars, and to cut off a Member at every Town he stopp'd at by the Way. These Cruelties, instead of terrifying, exasperated the People; so that those who were most attached to the Schah, begin to shew evident Signs of Discontent. This has had a very strange Effect upon his Mind; for conceiving that he has not long to live, he has ordered a Tomb to be built for himself at Calaat in Korisan, where he was born, composed of fine Marble; on the Top of which is raised a Pyramid, composed of Pomgranates of Gold, surmounted by a naked Arm holding a Sword, all of the same Metal.

Metal. He has appointed twelve Mollas, or Priests, who are ter picked up, and are weighted in Holland, with another to be relieved by each other thrice in 24 Hours, so that four of their Vessels, the Zephyrus, a Venetian, and the Zephyrus, a Venetian, are always to be on Duty, who are to hold Wax-Candles, and Ship: They are also to have considerable Sums on board, for Camps filled with perfumed Oil, in their Hands, while they sing the Accounts of the Merchants of this City.

Constantinople, June 27. O. S. Thomas Kousser, a Jewish red, that the Army will not take Winter Quarters, but Nadir) still remains in a State of Inaction, and the Army continues to encamp with our Army in the Province of Erzerum. This General makes heavy Complains, that have been sent to him from Europe: They are great Excesses on their March, Informations of the same arise from all the Places they have pass'd thro'; and he adds, that it is impossible for him to make them observe any Discipline. Another Story worse than that is, that Ooglu-Engliem persists in his Rebellion, and is advancing with his Army towards Aleppo; and 'tis fear'd, not without good Grounds, that he has an Understanding with the Bashaw of Bagdat, who set up for himself some time ago. The Divan being willing to make the best of a bad Market, have resolv'd to grant the Sovereignty of the latter, during his Life, upon Condition that he shall employ his Forces in the Grand Signior's service.

The Porte has received another Piece of News which does not a little perplex her in the present Juncture; it is thus: The Bashaw of Bosnia having, by the Grand Signior's Orders, assembled a large Body of Troops, began his March for Asia; but as soon as he arrived there, a Capighi came to him, and delivered him an Order from the Grand Signior, enjoining him to give the said Capighi his own Head. The Bashaw at first shew'd a great deal of Resignation, but just when the Capighi was preparing to strike off his Head, the Bashaw told him, that he had also an Order from the Sultan, and having open'd it, added, 'By this Order I am enjoined to lead the Troops you see to fight the Enemy, and I think this will be more for the Monarch's Service as well as mine.' The Capighi, whose Order was of a posterior Date, observ'd, that the last Order of the Sovereign ought to take Place; to which the Bashaw reply'd, *Since thou art of that Opinion, thy Execution shall make it good;* and so without further Ceremony caus'd his Head to be cut off by one of the Soldiers. This Affair occasion'd long and warm Debates in the Divan, and at last it has been resolv'd to drop it, and leave this Bashaw at the Head of his Troops, lest Severity should make him go over to the Enemy.

Brussels, August 26, O. S. Count Saxe has sent an Express higher to demand an additional Contribution of every Village in Brabant; whereupon the States of that Province assembled, and 'tis said, have resolv'd to represent the Impossibility of complying with their Demand.

The French have imprison'd the principal Magistrates of all the Towns and Villages six or seven Leagues round, for not having delivered the Quantity of Forage which had been demanded of them; and they are making three Roads, whence it is conjectured that their Army will soon decamp.

Genoa, August 7, O. S. As it has been observed, that in case of a Bombardment, the Bomb Ketches may be moored at a Place near the Lazaretto, and there be screened from the Fire of our Batteries; the Government has ordered two new Batteries to be erected on that Side, of eight Pieces of Cannon each, and appointed 200 Men to manage them. In spite of the English Men of War that cruise along this Coast, we have received within these few Days a Vessel from Barcelona, which has landed three Pieces of battering Cannon, and two Mortars, for the Spanish Troops. Two Genoese Pinkes are likewise arriv'd in our Harbour, with a great Number of Muskets, Grenadoes, and other warlike Stores; and several other Vessels are also come in with Meal, Wheat, Barley, and Oats, both for the Spanish Troops and our own Subjects; but the English soon af-

ter picked up, and are weighted in Holland, with another to be relieved by each other thrice in 24 Hours, so that four of their Vessels, the Zephyrus, a Venetian, and the Zephyrus, a Venetian, are always to be on Duty, who are to hold Wax-Candles, and Ship: They are also to have considerable Sums on board, for Camps filled with perfumed Oil, in their Hands, while they sing the Accounts of the Merchants of this City.

The Abbe de la Ville has just declar'd, that the Army will not take Winter Quarters, but he says will be only a Fortnight's Work.

August 23, O. S. If we may give Credit to certain Advices from the Saxon Camp before Leipzick, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau had signified to the Court of Dresden, by Order of the King of Prussia, 'That if they would send him two of their Ministers, his serene Highness had some Proposals to make them, which he hoped would not be disagreeable to his Polish Majesty.' But these Advices add, that the King of Poland seem'd to be too much nettled at the Stile of his Prussian Majesty's Manifesto, to take such a Step as that of sending any of his Ministers to the Prince of Anhalt's Camp: That moreover, they had so well taken their Measures in Saxony, that they reckon'd themselves safe against any Surprize; that they had an Army of 30,000 Men on Foot; that all the Roads, where by the Prussians may enter, have been rendered almost impassible; that all the Posts in the Electorate are in a Posture of Defence; and to crown all, a great Reinforcement was coming to them from Bohemia.

Berlin, August 24, O. S. Things were never in so strange a Situation as the present. We have no less than three Wars upon our Hands, and scarce any Bloodshed. That in Bohemia and Silesia against the Austrians, where there seems to be a tacit Cessation of Arms; except a Skirmish or two now and then between the light-arm'd Troops. That in Saxony against the Court of Dresden, for so runs our Manifesto; but as yet no Hostilities have been committed. The third against' Nobels knows who; for the King having Intelligence, that his Dominions are like to be invaded, and that an Attempt may be made upon his Capital, has put us all in Arms; tho' hitherto no Enemy has appear'd, nor can we possibly guess from what Corner of the World they are to come.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 10.

The Abbe de la Ville, Minister here from France, having some time ago declar'd to the States General, that the King his Master had no Hand and would positively take no Part in the Pretender's Affairs, nor in the Expedition which it was his Son was gone upon; and this Minister having all along persisted in the same Way of talking, 'til within this Day or two when he seem'd a little to alter his Tone; saying, That if, notwithstanding the Declaration he had made, his Britannic Majesty should continue obstinately bent against procuring Peace in Europe, his most Christian Majesty possibly, in that case, might be animated to second the Enterprize of the young Pretender. The States General took these Words in their literal and natural Sense, and consequently, without Delay, resolv'd to call the Body of Troops which were in Tournay and some other Places, at the Time of their Surrender, to pass into England, and gave instant Orders to the Regiments whereof that Body was composed, to hold themselves in Readiness to march: The Abbe de la Ville, before this, was desirous of disguising the Conduct of his Court, he therefore persisted in denying that he had any Hand in the Insurrection in Scotland. But this was too fine spun Piece of Policy, and will but indifferently answer the Designs of the Court of France; because that Court can never reproach their High Mightinesses with having violated the Capitulation of the Garrisons of Tournay and the other Places by sending those Garrisons to defend Great-Britain, not against the Enterprizes of France and her Allies, since she has declar'd, that she has no Concern in this Expedition; but only

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against a common Disturber, which is no more than a Tool of his most Christian Majesty, and not his Ally. The Abbe de Ville, 'tis said, has within a Day or two loudly exclaimed against this Manner of proceeding of their High Mightinesses, he has even uttered some threatening Expressions, and says, That if they persist in sending these Troops to England, it may possibly have fatal Consequences. But the Ministers from Great-Britain and Vienna have stuck so close to this Affair, that they have never desisted from their Solicitations, 'til Orders were given for these and some other Troops, to the Amount of 6000, to prepare for Embarkation."

Nantz, Sept. 3. Nine of the Ships expected home this Year from the East Indies, are fallen into the Hands of the English; there are none left now but those from the Isle of Bourbon, and as we have no Account of them, we fear they have met with the same Fate. Our Loss by these Captures is computed at 17 or 18 Millions of Livres.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated August 9.
"The English Men of War have already taken several Genoese Ships, which they have sent in here; as also several neutral Vessels, which were laden with different Sorts of Provisions, &c. for the Genoese. These last are obliged to unlade here; but as for the former, they are esteemed good Prizes. The Genesey Man of War lately carried into Port Mahon a Venetian Ship, &c. Capt. Cooper has sent in here three Swedish Vessels, the greatest Part of the Lading of two of which belongs to the Genoese, and that of the third entirely. Besides Merchandize, they had a deal of Money on board; the first had 30,000 Pistoles, the second 70,000, and the third 80,000 Moldores; they will all be condemned the first Opportunity. The Commodore waits here for some Men of War and Bomb Vessels, in order to go back and attack the City of Genoa, where Provisions are very scarce, the English intercepting all; as for Beef, there is none, the King of Sardinia having forbid any being sent thither from Piedmont."

Darmstadt, Septem^r 4. Twenty Thousand French, near Worms, have begun their March towards Mentz, with a considerable Train of Artillery; and it is very much feared that their Design is to lay siege to that City, or else to reduce it to Ashes by a Bombardment.

L O N D O N.

On Friday the 19th of July, about eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, Lieut. Baker Phillips, of the late Anglesea Man of War, was shot on board the Princess Royal at Spithead, pursuant to his Sentence. From his Condemnation, he seemed wholly employed in endeavouring to make his Peace with the Almighty, and to prepare himself for his approaching Fate: Some Days before he suffered, he desired a Funeral Sermon might be preached for him, and chose the Text himself; which was the 3d, 4th and 5th Verses of the 130th Psalm, the Bible Translation, *If thou, Lord, shouldst mark Iniquity: O Lord who shall stand? But there is Forgiveness with thee; that thou mayest be feared. I wait for the Lord, my Soul doth wait; and in his Word do I hope.* — On the Morning of his Execution, he mounted the Forecastle on which he was shot, with the greatest Resolution; he took off his Coat and Waistcoat himself, and put on his Cap; he said to the Chaplain, *he felt a Satisfaction*; but he desired to die, as the Law had condemned him; and declared that what he did, he tho't for the best; after a short Prayer with the Chaplain, he pull'd his Cap over his face; and with the greatest Courage and Intrepidity, he threw open his Arms to embrace his Death. Six Marines, on whom the Lot fell to be his Executioners, were drawn up, the whole Body on board, being likewise under Arms, with their Bayonets fix'd; three fired first at the Distance of about six Feet, and all the Balls went thro' his Breast; but some Life appearing in him

after he fell, a Fourth went up to him, and fixed the Muzzle of his Gun close to his Breast, and shot him through the Heart.

At four o'Clock the same Afternoon he was brought on Shore and carried to the Chapel of the Town, his Pall being supported by six Gentlemen of the Navy, where an excellent Discourse was made on the Text he chose, by the Rev. Mr. Chaffea, Chaplain to His Majesty's Ship the Princess Royal, who attended him while under Condemnation. Amongst other Things, he observ'd that tho' one Action of his Life had brought him to die the Death of a Criminal, yet the greatest Heroes might imitate his Death as he died a sincere Penitent. His Body was decently interred the same Evening in the Chapel-Yard: He died in the 26th Year of his Age.

Sept. 19. Yesterday came an Account, that eight Transport Ships with Part of the Dutch Troops on board from Williamstadt, were safe arrived at Gravesend, in Number about 2500 Men; who will, we hear, be quartered in Kent. The Remainder of the Dutch Troops will, it is said, be sent to Scotland.

We hear that an Express is arrived at the Marquis of Tweeddale's Office, with an Account that one Regiment of the Dutch Forces were landed at Leith.

We are actually assured, that 12000 Danes, Horse and Foot, are ready to embark on the first Notice for the North of Scotland, and the Transports are prepared.

Kensington, September 10.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your Sacred Person, and with the sincerest Joy to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Return to these your British Dominions.

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, at the same Time, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, to express our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Islands and Forts of Cape Breton; a Place of the greatest Consequence to this Nation; as it secures to your Majesty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in America, and protects them from the Insults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we intirely rely on your Royal Patronage and Protection, to secure to these Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

The rash and daring Attempts of the professed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a popish and abjured Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us your loyal Citizens with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And we beg leave to give your Majesty the most solemn Assurances, that we will be ready on all Occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Support of our happy Constitution both in Church and State.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the reasonable Assurances you give me, in this dutiful Address, of your Attachment and Affection to my Person and Government. The Abhorrence and Detestation which you show, of the present Attempts of the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulations upon the Success of my Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton. The City of London may always

be assured of my utmost Endeavours for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday Night last died, in Prince George's County, Mr. Gabriel Parker, Son to Col. Parker of Calvert's County: His Death was occasioned by a slight Wound received from a Squib, which accidentally hit him on the jugular Vein; it was taken no Notice of for some time, but at length growing worse, the Vein broke, by which means he bled to Death. He was a young Gentleman very well esteemed, had been lately married, and died much lamented.

Last Monday a Sailor belonging to the Ship Frederick, then lying in South River, wading from the Shore to lay hold of a Boat that was going adrift, fell into deep Water, and was drowned: His Body was taken up soon after.

On Tuesday came on the Election of Representatives to serve in the next General Assembly for Anne Arundel County; when Mr. Thomas Wortbington, Dr. Charles Carroll, Philip Hammond, Esq; and Major Henry Hall, were elected without Opposition.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered.

Schooner Lark, Michael Hallet, from Virginia.

Cleared for Departure,

- Ship Frederick; James Hall, for London;
- Ship Hopewell, Ambrose Judd, for Ditto;
- Ship Friendship, James Murray, for Ditto;
- Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, for Ditto;
- Sloop Two Brothers, John Dennis, for Ditto.

The following beneficial and approved Receipts, are made known for the advantage of the Public.

A Receipt to make INDIAN SALVE:

TAKE the inside Bark of Sweet Gum (from the North side near the Root) burn it to a Coal, beat or pound it in a Mortar, and sift it through a fine hair Sifter; mix that Powder with Deer or Mutton Sewet (but Deer Sewet is the best, and for want of either Tallow will do) which when cold, will be as hard as Pitch: When you use it put it on a Plate over some Coals, make it as warm as you can well endure, then lay it on the Sore and all the Parts inflamed, half a quarter of an Inch thick. As often as you dress it, scrape Chalk fine, and lay all over the Sore, then put the Salve as aforesaid over the Chalk: In 12 Hours the Chalk will run like Water, and cause the tough Humour, rotten or proud Flesh, to come easily away, without Pain, and will cleanse the Sore, and make it as white as a Curd, and put it in a fine healing way.

To make SASSAFRAS WATER:

TAKE the inside Bark of an old Sassafras (from the North side near the Root) put a good quantity to two quarts of Spring Water, and boil it half away; then strain off the Water; and put to this Water one Gill of Rum, and two Ounces of Alum; put it in a Bottle, and shake it very well, and keep it for use.

N. B. Every Time when you dress the Sore, wash it well with this Water, very Warm. It both cleanses the Sore, drives away Humours, and Heals.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be Sold at the Subscriber's in Annapolis, very good Rafins, at 1s. 6d. the Pound; and Almonds at 2s.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, on Chester River, a Quantity of white Salt.

JOHN HAMMER.

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

December 5, 1745.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, whose Name is Alexander Perie, a very tall slender ill-looking Fellow, with dark-brown Hair, which he seldom combs, and speaks pretty broad Scotch. His Apparel was a light colour'd Kersey Coat, a Black Waistcoat and Breeches, a Scotch blue Bonnet, Country Shoes and Stockings: If he has any other Cloathing, he must have stolen them, which he would not fail to do if he could.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, within ten Miles of Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if above ten Miles, Forty Shillings; from

D. DULANY.

Whereas Mr James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great-Britain, has left me the Subscriber a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber, who serv'd his Time with the late Mr. Tootell of Annapolis, now carries on the Business of a Sadler, at his Shop near the Gate of the said City; where all Persons may be supplied with Men and Womens Saddles and Bridles, Housings, Foot-Cloths, Pillians, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, and all other Men and Womens Furniture, made in the best Manner. He also mends any of the said Articles, with the greatest Expedition, and at the most reasonable Prices.

RICHARD LEWIS.

Maryland, To wit, } Lately brought into Britton's Bay in October 25, 1745. } Patomack River, within this Province, by John Bibby, Mariner, Master

of the Ship William and Betty, from Liverpool, a Brigantine, Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to British Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Island of Barbadoes; which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in New-England: There were brought in her fifty-odd Hogheads of Sugar, which were full, and several of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, Devilsen; there was one Cask containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, wrote in English, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, was quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; and her Lading, consisting of upwards of 60,000 lb. Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the British Islands to England; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers, called Fustick, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead-Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at Leonard's Town, in St. Mary's County, in Maryland, on Tuesday the 10th Day of December next; and will be disposed of for Current-Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in London, or Gold or Silver, by

PHILIP KEY.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 17, 1745.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for August, 1745.
Westminster Journal, August 3.

HE Island of Cape-Breton is at last taken; and we have had our Day of Rejoicings, in which I more heartily joined than on any other Occasion since the War has begun. A most valuable Acquisition undoubtedly it is, if we take care to keep it upon a Peace; and are as industrious to improve it afterwards, as the late Possessors have been for thirty Years past. — But to whom are we to ascribe the Glory of this successful Expedition? To what Cause, the Dissimilitude of all our other military Operations, that it was conducted with Secrecy, Prudence and Resolution? That all Obstructions were foreseen and obviated, and every Precaution taken? — *New-England*, I suspect, has so much Right to the Glory of this Plan, that I am afraid scarce a Glimple of it can ever reach the *Old*. — The Benefit of securing our Northern Colonies on the Atlantic, and in Time perhaps of wearing out those of the *French* on the River of *St. Lawrence*, must be very considerable: And above all, if we have but a true Attention to our own Interest, the adding to ourselves by this means whatever we wrest from the *Enemy* in their Fishery, must be a growing Fund of Wealth, and Nursery of Mariners. — All these Advantages, and perhaps as many more, were well considered in *New-England*: And I am assured, that contrary to the *Old English* Method, a most exact Information was procured of the Place in every Respect, the Strength of the Garrison, and the most proper Season for attacking it; which was punctually attended to in every Step of the Execution. — *Cape-Breton*, if some Writers say true, is alone worth a little Kingdom. — If our great Men, upon whom it may hereafter fall to negotiate a Peace, should suspect their own Inflexibility with regard to the keeping this Prize, I will thus early put them in a Way of giving it out of their Power to betray the Interests of their Country: Let the Island be immediately vested in Property on the People of *New-England*, and made as much dependent on them as they are upon us; the same Spirit which instigated them to take, will support them to maintain it; it being the avowed Temper of that Colony to improve every Advantage.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, 1745.
Crestman, August 3.

OUR Countrymen and Kinsmen of *New-England*, for such I am proud to call them, are like Herbs and Trees, which increase in Beauty and Vigour by being transplanted: They almost shame the Soil of their Ancestors by their stately Growth. The People of *New-England* considered the Relation in which

they stood to both *Old* and *New-England*; they therefore wisely concerted Measures for the mutual Advantage of both, and honestly communicated them to the Ministry of their antient Parent; where the worthy and noble Lord, who presides at the Board of Admiralty, is known to have promoted their Scheme in an earnest and vigorous Manner. After our Countrymen of *New-England* had obtained the Concurrence of the Ministry, or rather Part of the Ministry, here, they bravely put in Execution their Scheme, which they had before so wisely concerted: They took *Cape-Breton*; but as Commodore *Worwick* merits a Share of this Honour, he should not go without a Share of our Praise. When I reflect on the Sagacity and Bravery of Mr. *Pepperell*, and of the *New-England* Engineer who left his Shop-board, and the Intrepidity of the rest of the *New-Englishmen* in this Expedition, when I consider the Coolness and Bravery with which they marched to Action, and their Return from Victory to their several Occupations, I take into my Mind the great Image of the antient *Romans* leaving the Plow for the Field of Battle, and retiring after the Conquests to the Plow again.

But while I contemplate the Virtues of the *New-Englishmen*, I grieve and blush at the Reproach of the *Old*; and I cannot conclude this Paper, without observing that if a Neglect of public Justice prevail much longer in this Land, we may possibly think this Country no safe Abode, and may find it necessary to seek a Refuge in *New-England*, where Justice and Industry seem to have taken their Residence.

HAGUE, August 30, O. S.

OUR last Advices from the French Army in Flanders say, that when the King left it, he charged Marshal Count Saxe to continue the Operations of the Campaign, telling his Excellency, that he rested intirely on him, and left him at Liberty to act as he should think proper. That by the Dispositions the Army had made, it was judged they were going to attack the Allies in their Intrenchments, seeing they had approached within a League of them. That by the Position of several Corps, Mons and Aeth were in a Manner block'd up; but that Count Saxe had all on a sudden made a Motion with the main Body of the Army, and it was thought his Excellency intended to seize upon Brussels; from whence we hear the Duke of Cumberland had issued Orders for detaching a Body of 5000 English Troops, who are to be sent over to England.

Berlin, September 7, N. S. We have Advice from Silesia, that the Hussars under General Nadasti have penetrated through the County of Glatz, into the Duchy of Munsterberg, which they have intirely pillaged, and particularly the Town of Franken-

Frankenstein. The Corps of our Troops under the Command of the reigning Prince of Dessau, is very quiet in the Camp at Diskoup on the Frontiers of Saxony; from whence it is concluded here, that an Accommodation between the two Courts is on the Anvil; however they continue making Preparations for a vigorous Defence here.

Brussels, September 9, O. S. We see here a private Letter from Paris, an Extract of which is as follows:

"Since our being at War with England, our Trade is actually ruined. Never were Bankruptcies so frequent in the Kingdom. We beat the English, and they ruin us. May God turn the Hearts of Princes, and make them desirous of restoring Peace to their Subjects. — We are tired with Rejoicings in this City; every Week produces new ones. Our Monarch has made so many Conquests this Year, and with such Rapidity, that Posterity will hardly believe it. The Grand Duke's Election to the Imperial Throne does not seem to promise us Peace; at least we very much question that such an Event will conduce thereto. The Chevalier de St. George's Attempt in Scotland makes a great Noise here: Men of Sense judge that it will not succeed; and that the Design has been formed only to create Disturbances in Great-Britain, and so make the Allies divide their Forces.

Dublin, September 10. We hear that the Furnace Bomb, in her Cruise near Lochabar, run close in Shore under French Colours, and was saluted by the Rebels with loud Huzzas; when in an Instant the Commander hoisted English Colours, and fired a Broad-side with Cartridge Shot, which killed and wounded several of them, and put the rest to Flight.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris to another at the Hague, dated August 24.

"Notwithstanding the Animosity which reigns between the French and British Nations, the Court of Versailles and the People of Paris cannot help admiring the Generosity of his Britannic Majesty, in sending the Marshal Bellisle, and his Brother the Chevalier, to France, upon their single Promise in Writing, and not previously requiring Assurances from his most Christian Majesty, that the English Prisoners of War should be released, pursuant to the Cartel of Francfort. Most People expected that Messieurs Bellisle would have gone by Way of Holland, and would have staid there 'til the Ransom of the English Prisoners should be regulated with France before returning thither; but that Affair seems to be left entirely to the Honour and good Faith of Messieurs Bellisle, who, it is not doubted, will be so far from failing therein, as that as soon as they arrive in their Country, it will be immediately put out of their Power to return as Prisoners to England, which must inevitably be the Case; unless France should be wanting in Point of Gratitude and good Faith, and, in short, fail in performing the Articles of the Cartel settled at Francfort.

Other Letters from Paris to private People at the Hague intimate, That notwithstanding the Court affects to have intirely laid aside all Thoughts of any Enterprize against Great-Britain, and contrary to the external Appearances of Things, it has incessantly been employed in carrying on that Design, it thought proper to put on this Disguise, with a View that Great-Britain might not be intimidated from sending Reinforcements from time to time of Troops and Artillery to it's Army in Flanders, and by that Means more essentially weaken itself, than by any other Method France could put in Practice; otherwise his Majesty might, as these Letters allege, easily have hindered the Transportation of Troops, &c. by causing some Men of War to cruise in the Channel: But this, by the Advice of M. Maurepas, and Marshal Saxe, has been carefully avoided; both whom having constantly represented, that by leaving the Navigation open, England would in a short Time do what they wanted to

be done, by leaving itself bare of Troops: That it was likewise with this View that the Port of Ostend had been always hitherto left open to the English.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at the Hague to a Magistrate at Amsterdam, September 10.

"Since my last I have been informed by Persons of good Credit, that the Cause of Ostend's holding out no longer than it did, was, as hath appeared by the Letters to the British and Hungarian Ministers here, a Want of a perfect Understanding between the Governor and the Garrison. The Letters to the former of these Ministers intimating, that Count Chanclos the Governor had taken improper Measures for the Defence of the Place, and had not acted in Concert with the Commanders of the Men of War sent to assist him.

On the other hand, the Baron de Reischach's Letters assure, that Count Chanclos could not make the Garrison obey his Orders; that he was therefore obliged to capitulate sooner than otherwise he would have done; that moreover, as the Place was but indifferently provided with Artillery; and, as there was a Want of Gunners, he would have taken some from the English Men of War, but that the Captains refused to consent thereto, without an express Order from the British Admiralty. Both these Ministers however agreed in declaring, that the French would draw less Advantage from the taking of this Place than they had promised themselves, or than they had done from others, seeing the Garrison had capitulated upon honourable Terms, and was at Liberty to go and reinforce the Army.

L. O. N. D. & N.

September 5. Yesterday a fine new Ship of 400 Tons (taken from the French) now call'd the Duke of Bedford, commanded by Capt. Jobbar, fell down the River, to the Downs, and join'd the Ships bound to Cape-Breton. She has on-board 20 Thirty two Pounders, and 30 Twenty-four Pounders, and a great Quantity of Shot. She is also to take in 1000 Barrels of Gun powder, and other Military Stores.

Last Friday Col. Warburton arriv'd here from West Chester, he being speedily to set out for Cape Breton, his Regiment now lying at Gibraltar, being ordered here; as is Col. Fuller's Regiment, from the same Place.

The Leviathan, Capt. Breeding, a new Privateer of Bristol, has taken the Diligent, Vivres, from Bayonne, for Martineco, laden with Provisions, and valued at 60,000 Livres, and carried her into Lisbon.

They write from Madrid of the 23d of August that the Credit of the French Ambassador began to sink extremely at that Court; that Orders had been given for hastening the Recruits in all Parts of the Kingdom, and to dispatch them, as fast as raised, into Catalonia; from whence it is said, they will be transported to Italy; and that the Ferrol Squadron was not yet sailed, nor in any Condition to sail.

Sept 9. All the Foot Guards in Flanders, and six Regiments of Foot, are on their March to embark for England.

To the young Chevalier.

Presumptuous Youth! to Kingdoms quit thy Claim;
Charles, Francis, James, or John, whatever thy Name;
Fly, and thy Flag no longer dare display,
In fancy'd Triumph o'er the watry Way:
Tell faithless France, and unrelenting Spain,
HEAVEN guards our Isle, and all their Arts are vain.

Two Swedish China Ships, bound to Gothenburgh, arrived at Dover on Friday last, and bring Advice, that they left at St. Helena, the 19th of June fourteen English India Ships homeward bound, waiting for Convoy. They also say, that Com-

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Governor at Bata
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Sept. 16
Parliament
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Commodore Barnet has sold his three French India Ships to the Governor at Batavia for 72000 l. each, amounting to 216000 l. Sterling.

We hear that at a numerous Meeting of Dissenters it has been agreed, in case of an Insurrection, to keep in pay some thousand Men, at their own Expence, in order to protect his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, against any Attempts that may be made.

Sept 11. Last Night at Caper's Gardens the Music and additional Fire-works of storming and taking Fort Louisburg, met with an universal Applause from a very numerous Assembly, all allowing nothing of the Kind was ever exhibited in England equal to it.

Count Daunitz having sung Te Deum at Brussels, and given a grand Entertainment there on the Score of the Grand Duke's Election, his Royal Highness the Duke was there with 57 General Officers.

A multitude of Letters from Germany take Notice, on the joyful Election of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Application of the following Lines from Ovid, to his most illustrious Consort, the Queen of Hungary, now Empress, viz.

*Filia quæ fueras, sis nunc Cæsaris Uxor;
Cæsaris Augusti tu quoque Mater eris.*

In English thus,

Thou Cæsar's Daughter wert, be now the Wife,
And give hereafter future Cæsar's Life.

Sept. 14. Some Letters from Edinburgh Yesterday say that the Pretender's Party was increased to 6000, and were in Possession of Perth and Dundee.

Letters from Leith say, that a Dutch Vessel, laden with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels, had been taken by an English Man of War, and declared a lawful-Prize.

By the Dutch Mail of this Day, we have advice from Cadiz, that the Ferrol Squadron, consisting of Five Men of War, were actually put to Sea, and that it was believed they would Cruise off the Canary Islands, to meet several Register Ships daily expected from the Havannah.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Dover and Kinsale Men of War, of 40 Guns each, to convoy the Transport Ships which are to carry the two Regiments from Gibraltar to Cape-Breton. They are to sail by the 25th Instant.

The Squadron which is sailed from the Downs, under the Command of Admiral Byng, to guard the Coast of Scotland, consists of three Ships of 50 Guns, two of 40, one of 20, and two Sloops.

We hear that the two Regiments, to be raised at the Expence of the Merchants, are to consist of 28 Companies in each Regiment.

We hear that the Merchants of this City has offered to open a Subscription for his Majesty's Use, which will raise upwards of a Million Sterling, at an easy Interest, if it is wanted.

Yesterday several Gentlemen attended Sir William Young at the War Office, with Proposals for raising 1000 Men for his Majesty's Service; which are, that they be furnished with Arms, and proper Officers are to be ready on any emergent Occasion.

Col. Ryan, who behaved extraordinary well at the Attack of Porto-Bello and Carthagens, is appointed Colonel of a Regiment which is to be sent to Cape Breton; and Thomas de Veil Esq; youngest Son of Sir Thomas de Veil, is appointed a Lieut. in the same Regiment.

Sept. 16. We hear that the Day fix'd for the sitting of the Parliament for the Dispatch of Business is Thursday the 7th of November.

Several French Men of War and the Fleet for the West Indies are sail'd from Rochfort.

The San Stuel is arriv'd with six Whales in the Texel, the Master of her gives an Account, that thirty three of the Dutch Ships, the 4th of June, had taken sixty one Whales, and that the Fishery was as good as ever was known.

Letters from Edinburg take Notice that upwards of 500 Rebels had actually laid down their Arms, being not satisfied with the Conduct of their new Master.

It's said that a Peace between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia is signed.

Sept. 19. We hear an Order is sent from his Majesty and the Privy Council, for the well affected Clans in the Scotch Highlands to arm themselves and their Dependents for his Majesty's Service, which they could not do without this Order, it being declared Treason by a late Act of Parliament.

It is look'd upon as a remarkable Circumstance at Frankfort, that the Festivals of St. Francis and St. Theresa should naturally succeed each other, and both fall so soon after the Day of Election as to give both their Majesty's an Opportunity of being crown'd on the Day of the Saints whose Names they respectively bear.

ANNA POLIS.

Since our last, we have heard of the following Elections of Gentlemen to serve as Representatives in the next General Assembly, to be holden here in March next.

In CALVERT County,

Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James John Mackall.

In BALTIMORE County,

Maj. Thomas Sheredine, Mr. John Pace, Dr. George Buchanan, and Col. John Hall.

In TALBOT County,

Mr. Nicholas Goldborough, Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Robert Lloyd, and Mr. John Goldborough.

In QUEEN ANNE'S County,

Mr. Grundy Pemberton, Mr. Thomas Hammond, Capt. William Hopper, and Capt. Edward Tilghman.

In CECIL County,

Mr. Joshua George, Mr. Benjamin Pearce, Capt. Nicholas Hyland, and Capt. Peter Bayard.

In PRINCE GEORGE'S County,

Mr. Turner Wootton, Col. Edward Sprigg, Capt. John Addison, and Mr. John Stoddard.

Custom-House, ANNA POLIS, Cleared,

Ship Three Friends, David Livingston, for London.

For the Benefit of the Public;

An infallible Receipt to cure the afflicting and epidemical Distempers of Love, and the Poetical Itch.

AS Christian Charity enjoins and obliges to relieve and assist our Neighbours, in such Calamities and Afflictions as the Frailty of human Nature makes us all in common liable to; I, a Friend to the public Good, and a professed Enemy to secret Broking, such as Chinese Stones, Chemical Powders, and the like Torresian Mysteries, have benevolently published to the World the following Recipe, which is good and proved, as was lately evidenced, to the great Pleasure and Satisfaction of all good well-meaning Christians, in the Cases of some poor miserable Patients in _____ County, who were quite distracted and beside themselves, with the cruel Distempers of Poetry and Love; it has cleared their Brains, enlightened their Understandings, before miserably dark and clouded, so as that in their little Intervals of Sunshine, they could think of nothing but some incoherent Taggs of Ideas, as had neither Sense nor Meaning in them, such as *Swan Necks, Rhetorical Nonsense,*

Continuing

Canting Harmony, and the like inconsistent Similes and Epithets. In and about *—* [likewise,] some unhappy *half-fish'd Poets*, thro' the feverish Rage of poetical Fury, having so effectually lost their Sight, as to be quite blind to all the astonishing Charms of the Fair Sex, especially their backward Beauties, which are the most striking, as a smooth musical Poet has lately most melodiously sung; this wonderful Medicine has effectually cured their Blindness, and restored them to their right Senses: In fine, the Virtues and Operations of this Medicine, like the Female Charms

— *Strike behind as pow'rful as before,*
being both cathartic and emetic, like some late Verses.

The RECEIPT.

Take half a Grain of the South-East and by East Side of the Pith of common Discretion, two Grains of moderate vulgar Sense and Solidity, gathered exactly an Hour and two Minutes before Sunrise, half a Dram of the inside Bark of solid Thought and Reflection, three Drams of common Modesty, half an Ounce of well-timed Diffidence, calcined in the Fire of Self-Examination, and a Pound of honest Industry and Diligence, in any lawful Calling or Employ you please; beat all stoutly in a Mortar well propp'd with a good Understanding, and when all is reduced to a Powder, give it frequently only to the Quantity of half a Dram for a Dose; taking care all the while it operates, to stop well all the Crevices and Cracks of the Patient's intellectual Chamber, or *Cranium* (to use a Term of Art), lest the poisonous Blast and Air of Ignorance, Self-Conceit, and Idleness, should get Access, and frustrate the Operation of the Medicine; If thus used, it will in a little Time bring the Patient to a good Habit of Mind, so as that he shall neither heedlessly fall in Love at improper Seasons, or in improper Places; for Example. *when bearing a Sermon, or while in Church, or vainly imagine himself a Poet, and fall to making of Verses, when he knows nothing at all of the Matter.*

PHILALETHES.

¶ *The Post-Riders having begun their monthly Stages, for the Winter Season; this Paper, during that Time, will be published weekly on Tuesday.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be LET,

IN the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester County, a very good Dwelling-House, with two Brick Chimneys, four good Fire-Places, a good Stone Cellar, with a great many other Conveniences; suitable for a Merchant or a Tavern-Keeper.

Whoever is inclined to rent the said House, may have it upon reasonable Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

TO be Sold at the Subscriber's in Annapolis, very good Rafins, at 1 s. 6 d. the Pound; and Almonds at 2 s.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

WHEREAS Mr. James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great-Britain, has left me the Subscriber a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, on Chester River, a Quantity of white Salt. JOHN HANMER.

December 5, 1745.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, whose Name is Alexander Perie, a very tall slender ill-looking Fellow, with dark-brown Hair; which he seldom combs, and speaks pretty broad Scotch. His Apparel was a light colour'd Kersey Coat, a Plaid Waistcoat and Breeches, a Scotch blue Bonnet, Country Shoes and Stockings: If he has any other Cloathing, he must have stolen them, which he would not fail to do if he could.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, within ten Miles of Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if above ten Miles, Forty Shillings; from

D. DULANY.

HENRY WRIGHT, WHIP-MAKER,

From his Majesty's Whip-Maker in London,

IS removed from Mr. Robert's in Annapolis, to the House opposite Mrs. Kelly's, near the Gate of the said City; where Gentlemen and others may be accommodated with the best Whips, for Sight or Service, made in his Majesty's Dominions. For as he compleats each Branch of the Business with his own Hands, those Blunders which are the natural Consequence of the Ignorance of Children and Apprentices, and the Knavery and Carelessness of Journeymen, are thereby prevented.

He also repairs Whips in the neatest and most serviceable Manner; and has by him a choice Parcel of English Leather Lashes for Chaise, Hunting, or broken Whips.

STAYED from Annapolis, on the 2d of this Instant November, a black Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, paces well, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock E.S. and is blind of one Eye. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have five Shillings Reward if found in this County, and ten Shillings, if in any other.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. The said Reynolds has a Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either Wholesale or Retail.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber, who serv'd his Time with the late Mr. Testall of Annapolis, now carries on the Business of a Sadler, at his Shop near the Gate of the said City; where all Persons may be supplied with Men and Womens Saddles and Bridles, Housings, Foot-Cloths, Pillians, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, and all other Men and Womens Furniture, made in the best Manner. He also mends any of the said Articles, with the greatest Expedition, and at the most reasonable Prices.

RICHARD LEWIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Team will go every Week from Mr. William Wright's in Charlotte Town, to Mr. William Rogers's at Patuxco, and return back; whereby all the Inhabitants of those Places may have safe Passage for Letters or small Parcels, which shall be carefully delivered, paying at the said Places 4 d. for a Letter, and for any Parcel under ten Pounds Weight 6 d. and under twenty Pounds 1 s. and so in Proportion for any bigger Weight.

N. B. Next Spring a Caravan will be set up, to go from the said Places to York, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, for the Conveniency of Passengers, Goods, Letters, &c.

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

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 24, 1745.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Sir,

If the Stile of the following Poem appears not too serious for the Ears of the Fair, if the Numbers seem not too rough, because deprived of the common Jingle of Rhime, allow it a Place in your Paper; tho' it's Dress be solemn, it comes from one who has a singular Esteem for the Sex. Your's, &c.

EUMOLPUS.

To the LADIES.

ATTEND ye Fair, Calliope the Song
Indites to you; to you she sings the Arts
That form the Mind, and every Charm improve;
Which Nature gave, when she from Hand profuse
Your Beauties pour'd. The Bard implores no Aid

Of Pythian Phabus, or th' immortal Stream
Of Helicon, nor consecrated Groves
Arcadian Pan, nor Sylvan Deities,
He invokes; your Charms alone inspire
The willing Song, and animate the Lay.

THRICE hal, ye Beauties! O'er our wedding Hearts
You claim despotic Sway: Your Tyranny,
Tho' absolute, is sweet; by decent Pride
Maintain'd, and by the Force of Beauty gain'd.

AND yet, not only Beauty makes you lov'd,
And forms your Empire o'er th' enamour'd Swain;
But more attractive Ornaments, that grace
Your Sex, and add a Lustre to your Charms:
Unstudied Modesty, and coy Reserve,
That knows to blush, tho' innocent and pure;
Fair Decency, that to the Fire of Love

Fresh Ewel adds, and feeds the growing Flame;
Softness of Manner, and endearing Arts,
That sweetly can the rougher Passions sooth,
And temper Bliss with each perplexing Care.

By Harmony inspir'd, th' exalting Muse
Admires your Beauty, that resistless Spell,
That Spring of Love; the bright alluring Eye,
The Lip adorn'd with Smiles, the ample Front,
Where Beauty sits enthron'd, and through the Soul
Quick Joy diffuses, and extatic Thought.

SWEET and enchanting as the Siren's Song
These Beauties are, when Virtue them adorns
With thousand winning Graces, she can charm,
And lead in Bonds of Love the captive Heart;
Immortal Splendor to your Charms she adds,
That must, without her, lessen and decay.

LAX not the Feature, or Complexion, when

The Shape, the Air, the faultless Symmetry,
Be Ground of Pride; for these are not your own:
These liberal Nature gave, and Nature soon
The Bounty may recall; should creeping Age
Advance, your Beauties, black, or fair, or brown,
Turn hoary grey, the hated Wrinkle shall
The Iv'ry Smoothness of the Skin destroy,
The Blood retiring in the Veins effete,
No more upon the fading Cheek shall glow
Vermilion ting'd; but the detested Marc
Of Wrinkles, Paleness, shall supply it's Place.
Th' expressive Eyes, that erst the Darts of Love
Resistless shot, shall sordid Rheums obscure:
The streight majestic Form, that in the Bloom
Of youthful Years, erect and easy mov'd,
Shall stoop to Age; with cold and sinking Grasp
Shall Palsy seize the Joints; and in the Dust,
At last, your boasted Beauties shall expire.

WHERE now are all the celebrated Dames,
Whom ancient Bards have sung? And where their Charms?
Has not the Earth consum'd them, and the Tomb
Their Beauties hid in an eternal Veil?
What then of them remains? — Egypt's fair Queen
Her Beauty stain'd with Luxury and Pride,
And Lewdness unpar'd. — For + *Lais* fair,
And *Gracian* + *Helen*, ** Cities died in Flame;
Their Beauties now, by Death and Time devour'd
Forgotten are: The only Monument
That to succeeding Ages them records,
The Characters of Infamy and Shame,
Bears deep engrav'd: Not so + *Lucretia* chaste,
Whose Beauty with unsully'd Lustre shone;
She to the Tyrant Ravisher (compell'd
By savage Force and Threatnings dire, did yield
Her Virgin Honour; but disdain'd to live
Under a tainted Fame, and with her Blood
Wash'd out the Stain, if that a Stain could be
Which cruel Force impos'd. Virtue severe!
That in our milder Times would seem a Vice
Deriv'd from mad Despair; but in an Age
When false Philosophy mislead the Mind,
Such Acts from rigid Virtue seem'd to flow.

* *Cleopatra*. † *Alexander the Great's* Mistress. ‡ *Wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta.* ** *Troy*, and the *Palace of Perspolis.* †† *A Roman Lady, ravished by Tarquin.*

O T...

O THEN ye Fair, let *Virtue* be your Aim,
Since she with never fading Ornaments
Embellish can your Charms; since she can feed
Love's lambent Flame, when Beauty frail decays,
And yields her Trophies to relentless Time.
By *Decency* and *Virtue* still adorn'd,
Tho' Age brings Wrinkles, and impairs the Bloom
Of Youth, your pristine Beauties shall survive
Still in the Lover's Eye, and still command
The first Affection, and sincere Esteem.

BUT tho' the Muse fair *Virtue* would display,
In all her bright Attire; she still condemns
The feign'd modest Air, and sullen Frown,
Which ev'ry Charm eclipse, and are the Boast
Of scornful Prudes, with Pride unfocial grown,
And Affectation: Beauty may be free
And affable, yet pure as Mountain Snow.

True *Virtue* seldom haunts the *Cynic Cell*
Morosely wise, she wears eternal Smiles,
The Face of Innocence, is social still,
Benevolent and free: *Hypocrisy*
She scorns, and starch screw'd up *Formality*
The Boast of Fools and Haters of Mankind.

LET not mistaken *Virtue* then restrain
These harmless gay Delights, that animate
The Taste of Youth, and brighten every Charm,
The full Assembly let your Presence grace,
Where reigns Politeness and Magnificence.
And Mirth refin'd revives the cheerful Smile;
There Youth in all her blooming Beauty smiles,
In either Sex, white to the Harmony
And mingling Music, from the lofty Dome
Resounding loud, the winding Dance begins,
Then Care is banish'd, Love and Gladness pour
On the dilated Soul, the *Egyptian God*
Flings round his subtle Shafts, the youthfull Heart
Submits to Love's soft Sway, and at the Touch
Of the fair Hand, sweet Raptures melt his Soul,
Or at the Glance shot from the radiant Eye,
Of the angelic Fair, in sweet Surprise
Th' enamour'd Swain inhales nectarious Draughts,
To him the Charmer's Voice sweet Music breaths
Sweeter than all the mingling Melody,
And rapt'rous Flights of instrumental Song.

O THEN from *Paphos* and th' umbragious Groves
Of *Cyprus*, *Cytherea* wafts her Train
Of little dallying Loves, and in the Breast
Of Youth, her Empire fixes uncontroll'd,
Then all *Elysium* opens to the View,
And every Passion, every Thought is *Love*.

By *Love*, th' aspiring Youth is generous made
And brave, to *Love* the rougher Passions yield,
Hence flows Politeness and Humanity;
And hence the *Courtier* and the *Hero* springs.

P A R I S, September 6, O. S.

M Van Hoey, Ambassador from the States General, com-
plimented the King, Queen, Dauphin, and Princesses,
upon his Majesty's Arrival here, in the following Manner.

To the KING.

Sire,
Your High Mightinesses, the States General of the Uni-
ted Provinces, have commanded me to congratulate your Ma-
jesty on your happy Return to this your Capital; after having

exposed your sacred Person, with the most heroic Bravery,
to the greatest Dangers. Pray GOD preserve to us, great
Prince, your Life; that Life which your Virtues render so
precious to your People, and which contributes so much to
the Happiness of all Europe. Perpetuate, Sire, your glori-
ous Reign, by restoring a general Peace; and then will your
Majesty become the Benefactor of all human Kind.

To the QUEEN.

Madam,
Your High Mightinesses, the States General of the Uni-
ted Provinces, have commanded me to congratulate your Ma-
jesty upon the Arrival of the King and the Dauphin, after
their having been exposed to the greatest Dangers with the
utmost Courage. May the Almighty grant your Majesty's
Prayers for the Preservation of your Royal Consort, and your
dear Son; and likewise prosper your Wishes to re-establish a
general Peace, since they cannot be more just and laudable:
These are grounded on your Majesty's most sincere Piety, and
'tis your Humility which convey them to Heaven.

To the DAUPHIN.

Monsieur,
Your High Mightinesses, the States General of the United
Provinces, have commanded me to congratulate you on your
Return, who have, after the Example of your august Father,
exposed your Person to the most imminent Danger. Pray
GOD preserve, for our Sakes, your precious Life; and ren-
der you more and more the Delight of France, as you alrea-
dy are the Admiration of all Europe.

To the PRINCESSSES.

Mesdames,
Your High Mightinesses, the States General of the United
Provinces, have commanded me to congratulate you on the
happy Arrival of the King, after his having exposed his sa-
cred Person to the most imminent Dangers. Pray GOD grant
you, Mesdames, all your reasonable Desires, and add daily
to that Happiness you already enjoy.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family received these Com-
pliments of Congratulation with great Satisfaction, and assured
the Ambassador of their Veneration for their High Mightines-
ses, and the Esteem they had for his Person.

L O N D O N.

August 28. They write from Berlin, that all Persons are for-
bid to discourse there of public Affairs, or to insert any Kind
of News, except what shall be from time to time published in
the Gazette, in their Letters to their Correspondents out of his
Prussian Majesty's Dominions. This Order extends even to the
Officers in the Army, who are required to send their Letters to
the Post-Office unseal'd; but at the same Time it is declared,
that these Precautions are requisite only in the present Conjun-
cture, and that they shall be dispensed with in a very short
Time.

It is said, that an Embargo is laid on all the Shipping in
Scotland.

The Fox and Happy Jennet Men of War, which sailed late-
ly from the Firth, steered North about; and 'tis said they are
to continue their Cruise till they meet the two Sloops of War
which sailed lately from the River Clyde, being to act in Con-
cert against the Rebels in the North-West.

Sept. 3. By the last Accounts from Dresden it appears that
the Prussians principally aim at forcing a Passage through
Saxony. The Queen of Hungary has ordered Part of her
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Forces to march immediately into Saxony, and all the regular Troops in the Electorate of Hanover are to take the same Rout.

We hear that Admiral Vernon having received an Express about 3 o' Clock on Sunday in the Afternoon, sailed soon after from the Downs to the Westward.

It is still said, that the Scheme of sinking some Ships at the Mouth of the Harbour of Dunkirk will be executed, under the Direction of Admiral Vernon; for which Purpose the Ships bought by the Government are ordered to be immediately loaded with Chalk, Lime stone, &c.

Sept. 7. On Tuesday a Man of War of 20 Guns was launched at Limehouse, which is to row with 60 Oars, and is built upon a new Model.

WILLIAMSBURG.

December 12. On Saturday last arrived at Hampton the *Erigantine Globe*, Daniel Rees Master, belonging to Philadelphia. She sailed from Antigua the 17th of November, bound for Philadelphia; and on the 30th past, in Lat. 33, 7, and Long. 70, West from London, met with and was taken by a French Man of War of 32 Guns, 425 Men, Mons. Letouch Commander, with 6 Register Ships under his Convoy, from the Havannah, for the first Port he could make in Old Spain; the Register Ships had from 24 to 30 Guns, and from 100 to 150 Men. Three Days before the same Man of War took a Snow Privateer of 14 Carriage besides Swivel Guns, and 76 Men, Joshua Wilkinson Commander, belonging to Charles Town in South Carolina, last from Cape Fear. Capt. Wilkinson, of the Privateer, ransomed the Brig. *Globe* for 510 l. Sterling, and sent a young Gentleman of South Carolina for a Hostage. Upon which Capt. Wilkinson became Commander of the Brig. *Globe*, and he with 33 of his Men, and Capt. Rees, of the said Brig. and 8 of his Men, proceeded directly for Virginia. When the Brig. *Globe* was at Antigua, Capt. Rees took in a Passenger, Capt. Joseph Arthur, Jun. who had been Master of a Vessel belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Maderai to Antigua, with 225 Pipes of Wine, and was taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico; after he had been there a few Days, he was exchanged for other Prisoners, and with two other Commanders of Vessels that had been taken, was put on board Admiral Townshend, whose Fleet was cruising off and on near Martinico. Admisal Townshend sent a Packet Boat to Antigua, and Capt. Arthur above-mentioned went in her, and then took his Passage in the *Globe* as aforesaid. He was present at the Action hereafter related, and kept an exact Journal, which we have obtain'd a Copy of, as follows, viz.

COPY of Capt. Arthur's JOURNAL. Martinico, October 28.

Joseph Arthur, junior, being then Prisoner in the aforesaid Island, on Monday about 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, I, with 28 Prisoners more, was ordered on board his Majesty's Ship the *Dorsetshire* of 80 Guns, Admiral Townshend, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who had at that Time under his Command nine Sail of the Line, two Snows, and one Bomb; and had been cruising between Port St. Pierre and Port-Royal, between four and five Weeks, in view of destroying a French Fleet that was daily expected from Old France.

Tuesday October 29. Fair Weather, moderate Breezes, and smooth Water; still standing off and on between Port St. Pierre and Port Royal.

Wednesday October 30. Winds and Weather as the former; this Day the Captains of all the Men of War dined on board with the Admiral, being the King's Birth-Day; and at Four, P. M. spy'd a Ship coming round the Southern Part of the Island, standing in for Port St. Pierre: Then the Signal was gi-

ven for the Ipswich to give Chace, and about Five came up with her, and sent her to the Admiral, which proved to be a Dutchman, laden with Provisions and other Merchandize; but the People ashore at Port St. Pierre sent out a Spanish Snow Privateer, of 16 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, in view of protecting the Ship; but finding it too late, was glad to make the best of her way in again; and had the Wind continued, the Ipswich would have taken her too.

Thursday October 31. Fair Weather and Southerly Breezes; about 6 this Morning the *Hind Snow*, being to the Southward, hoisted the Signal for seeing a Fleet of Ships, and the Signal was repeated by the Ipswich; and about half an Hour after 6 we saw them coming round the Southern Part of the Island, and seem'd to be large Ships: Then the Admiral immediately order'd the Signal for the Line of Battle a head to be hoisted, thinking there was more Men of War than prov'd to be; but finding to the contrary, the Signal for the Line was haul'd down, and the Signal to chace was hoisted; but they having the Weather Gage of us, we much doubted getting in with them before they got in; but the Wind veering to the Northward, and blowing fresh, we came up with the very first. The whole Convoy consisted of 39 Sail of Merchantmen, and 2 Men of War, one of 80 Guns, and one of 64 Guns; the 64 Gun Ship carrying away her Fore Top-mast, was obliged to run ashore, and the 80 Gun Ship turning into Port Royal, got a ground on a Ledge of Rocks, which was thought would not get off again: And as for the Merchantmen, some run ashore, and some came to an Anchor under Batteries of 1, 2, and 3 Guns; two large Ships carrying their Fore Masts away, were taken in tow by our Men of War; and 8 more were taken before they could get in Shore, but they got out their Boats and went ashore: This being transacted by Noon; at 3, P. M. the *Hampshire* was order'd in, and to cut out 6 Ships that lay at Anchor under the aforesaid Batteries; and accordingly he went in as near the Shore as he dare venture the Ship, haul'd up his Courses, and lay his head Sails to the Mast, and kept a constant Firing at the Shore, and sent his Boats in and cut out 5, and sent them off; and then went on board the other and cut her Cable, the Stern to Wind, but was hung by the Rudder as was shot, and the 3 Gun Battery, and Men with small Arms, keeping a perpetual Firing, was obliged to quit her; but she sunk soon after they left her.

Friday November 1. Fair Weather and moderate Breezes; at 7 this Morning the *Argyle*, *Severn*, and *Ipswich*, were ordered to go and destroy some Ships that lay to the Northward of those Batteries; and accordingly they went in, and kept a constant Firing ashore to cover their Boats while they went in, and finding them a-ground, set three of them on Fire, and one large Ship of 26 Guns the French blow'd up themselves: Then the Admiral ordered the *Lynx*, *Hind Snow*, and *Comet* Bomb, to destroy some Vessels that lay to the Southward of Port Royal; and they went, and set two on Fire, and brought off one large Brigantine. This Day the two French Men of War got aloft.

Saturday November 2. Fresh Gales and squally Weather; at 8 this Morning the *Argyle*, *Severn*, and *Worcester*, were ordered in to destroy some Ships that lay under an Island, called Pigeon Island; accordingly they went in, keeping a constant Firing ashore at the Batteries, sent their Boats in, and set two on Fire, and sunk 3 more; and so came off with the Loss of one Man, and 3 wounded by the Men on Shore with their small Arms. Then the *Hampshire*, *Lynx*, *Dreadnought*, *Hind Snow*, and Bomb, were ordered in where the 64 Gun Ship and several more Ships lay, thinking to destroy the Man of War, but finding it impossible to come nigh enough in to anchor, kept a constant Firing as they lay, and the Man of War at them.

them, for the Space of 4 Hours; then the Admiral order'd the Signal to be hoisted to call them off, and accordingly they did, but they sunk two, and battered the others so that they will not be fit for Repair; this being done by 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon. We left them and stood for Dominico, and there to wood and water, and stay 'til all the Prizes are together, and on the 5th Day of November came to an Anchor in Dominico, where we found the Pembroke, and a Dutch Schooner from Eustatia, bound to Martinico, laden with Provision, which was made a Prize of; and on the 7th, the Admiral ordered 3 Sail of 60 Gun Ships to go down and cruize off Martinico; and on the 11th Instant I left them.

A List of the French Fleet; viz.

<i>Taken,</i>	Ships, from 8 to 18 Guns,	---	---	13
	Snow,	---	---	1
	Schooner,	---	---	1
	Brigantines,	---	---	2
<i>Burnt,</i>	Ships,	---	---	7
<i>Sunk,</i>	Ditto,	---	---	6
<i>Blew up,</i>	Ditto,	---	---	1
				30
<i>Got safe in,</i>	Men of War,	---	---	2
	Merchantmen,	---	---	9

A List of Admiral Townshend's Fleet, when together.

The Dorsetshire,	Guns 80	The Kingston,	Guns 60
Suffolk,	70	Pembroke,	60
Princessa,	70	Dreadnaught,	50
Lynx,	70	Woolwich,	50
Hampshire,	60	Hind, } Snows, each 30	
Ipswich,	60	Otter, }	
Severn,	60	Comet Bomb,	22

Admiral Townshend has taken 5 Sail of Dutch Vessels bound from St. Eustatia to Martinico, with Provisions, and sent them into Antigua. The French are in very great Want of Provisions at Martinico, and were it not for the Assistance of our good Friends and Allies the Dutch, who continually supply them with Provisions, they would be in a starving Condition; for their Negroes, being almost starved, run away daily, and come on board Admiral Townshend's Ships, who makes them all free Men.

It is said the Spanish Register-Ships before-mentioned, have on board 40 Millions Sterling, and have no other Convoy, than the French Man of War, before mentioned; so that if any of our Men of War, nay even one of 50 Guns, should have the good Fortune to meet with them, they may fall the richest Prizes that have been taken this War.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from Charles County, that the Gentlemen Elected there to Represent them in the next General Assembly, are Mr. Bayne Smallwood, Mr. John Courts, Capt. Richard Harrison, and Mr. William Wilkinson.

From St. Mary's County, that the Gentlemen Elected there to Represent them, are Mr. Philip Key, Capt. Zachariah Bond, Maj. Abraham Barnes, and Mr. James Mills.

[The Elections in Kent, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, Counties, are not yet come to Hand.]

Next Friday is the Day appointed for the Election of Two Representatives for this City.

On Thursday-Night last, about 12 o' Clock, a Fire happened at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Mark Gibson, in this City,

which, notwithstanding all possible Assistance, entirely consumed the same, with all the Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Out Houses, &c. Two Negroes, a Man, and a Woman big with Child, perished in the Flames; the rest of the Family narrowly escaping with their Lives. It is thought this melancholy Accident was occasioned by the Negroes carrying Coals up Stair to light their Pipes with.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared.
Ship Swift, Edward Bartholomew, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be LET,

IN the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester County, a very good Dwelling-House, with two Brick Chimneys, four good Fire-Places, a good Stone Cellar, with a great many other Conveniencies; suitable for a Merchant or a Tavern-Keeper. Whoever is inclined to rent the said House, may have it upon reasonable Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH ENNALL.

December 5, 1745.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, whose Name is Alexander Perie, a very tall slender ill-looking Fellow, with dark-brown Hair, which he seldom combs, and speaks pretty broad Scotch. His Apparel was a light colour'd Kersey Coat, a Plad Waistcoat and Breeches, a Scotch blue Bonnet, Country Shoes and Stockings: If he has any other Cloathing, he must have stolen them, which he would not fail to do if he could.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, within ten Miles of Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if above ten Miles, Forty Shillings; from

D. DULANY.

HENRY WRIGHT, WHIP-MAKER,

From his Majesty's Whip-Maker in London,

IS removed from Mr. Robert's in Annapolis, to the House opposite Mrs. Killy's, near the Gate of the said City; where Gentlemen and others may be accommodated with the best Whips, for Sight or Service, made in his Majesty's Dominion. For as he compleats each Branch of the Business with his own Hands, those Blunders which are the natural Consequence of the Ignorance of Children and Apprentices, and the Knavery and Carelessness of Journeymen, are thereby prevented.

He also repairs Whips in the neatest and most serviceable Manner; and has by him a choice Parcel of English Leather Lathes for Chaise, Hunting, or broken Whips.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, on Chester River, a Quantity of white Salt. JOHN HANNE.

TO be Sold at the Subscriber's in Annapolis, very good Rafins, at 1s. 6d. the Pound; and Almonds, &c. &c. THOMAS WALLIAMSON.

WHEREAS Mr. James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great-Britain, has left me the Subscriber a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 31, 1745.

The SPEECH of his Excellency Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. Governor of the Island of Barbadoes, to the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council, and to the Assembly, on Thursday October 17, 1745.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,

ALTHOUGH the End of civil Government is one and the same, yet the Measures by which that End is to be attained, and the Channels through which it is pursued, may be different and various; it is from this Principle I would chuse to reconcile that Diversity of Sentiments which has of late appeared among us; and I would as far as I can, in Confidence of future Uniformity, persuade myself, that there are none here to be found, either called by his Majesty's Authority, or by the Voice of the People, to a Share of public Trust, but such as have the true End of Society in View; and the Interest of his Country at Heart.

THIS Interest, extensive in it's Relations, is to be conducted to Perfection, as near as may be, by public Councils; and these Councils, as from the Form of our Constitution they consist of distinct Bodies, can only move with Propriety and Effect, where due Subordination is preserved, and no one Branch encroaches on the Department of the other: For since each has it's proper Function and Office, that Harmony which would be the Result of regular and limited Motions in each, becomes Discord and Faction, when the Bounds are transgressed and the Partition broken down.

In the present Situation, it gives me no small Satisfaction that I am not singular in these Measures, which the Duty I owe to his Majesty, and my Commission, oblige me so pursue; and since I have the Concurrence of some, whose public Dignity and private Characters, whose Fortunes and Properties are of the first Estimation, I have all imaginable Confidence, that their Councils flow from a Principle of Judgment, not from a Spirit of Opposition, and that their Views are influenced by no other Motive than the common Weal, wherein their separate Interests are so essentially involv'd: To this End, how far these Measures or the contrary Pursuits may most conduce is not for me to determine; but while the Event is in Suspence you have my sincere Wish, that those alone should prevail which may prove most effectual to the Prosperity and Well-being of the Island.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

As unforeseen Exigencies might require your Attendance, I ordered Writs to issue for an Election of Representatives, as early as the Form of Government would admit.

You will place before you, as a principal Object, the public Credit, an Object of the utmost Importance to your Well-being in Time of Peace; but necessary even to your Existence, as a Community, in Time of War.

In Consequence, I trust that you will cheerfully raise all the necessary Supplies of the Year, and that with due Attention to the Circumstances of the Times and your fellow Subjects.

You will consider, that those who have the least to defend can bear the least Diminution of their Fortunes; and as their corporal Service is equal to that of others whose Properties are superior, it is but just that the public Levies should fall as easy on the former as possible. If Taxes were imposed on Superfluities of Life, and exacted from those Consumptions where the Poor are least concerned, so much might be spared to the Necessities of the more Indigent, as would be collected from the Affluence of the Rich; but as this Levy (regulate it as you best can) must of Necessity run high, it will make all Men who contribute to the Charge sit easy under the Burden, when they know that the Stewards of the public Treasure have employed it to the most useful and advantageous Purposes; for which End I think, that every Man, of what Rank and Condition soever he be, should have an Opportunity of being satisfied, how that Fund, into which he paid his Proportion, has been exhausted and accounted for.

You will also consider, notwithstanding large Sums have been expended on the Fortifications, yet the Circumstances of the Times require, that nothing should remain unfinished for the common Safe-guard; and in a Climate where neither Materials nor Workmanship are the most durable, but the Influence of the Seasons most penetrating, you will remember, unless future Expences are bestowed in repairing your past Labour and Charge will prove but vain in building.

The Number of Forts to be defended, compared with the Number of Gunners and Matroses appointed for their Defence, will evidently demonstrate the great Disproportion between the Work to be done and the Hands to execute it: Whether to add to the Strength of the ordinary Establishment, by engaging an extraordinary Number to attend on every Alarm, at a certain Premium for the Occasion, may not save the Expence of standing Salaries, and prove a proper Expedient against the visible Defect, I shall leave to your Consideration.

The Manner in which these necessary Instruments of our Defence have hitherto been paid, has obliged the Public to receive into their Service some Men weak and infirm; and has, I fear, not only been a great Discouragement to the regular Attendance of such as have undertaken, rather than been able to undergo the Duty, but even prevents Men of Strength and Ability,

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BERT SWAN.
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Ability, who can by any other Labour support their Families, from both undertaking and discharging it. The Pay of the Army in our Mother Country, and of all engaged in Military Service, is Monthly; and each Man for his Encouragement receives one Month's Pay in Advance, while 25 l. the Salary of a whole Year has been sold, if I am rightly inform'd, for less than one Third, as at a Market Price: Such is the Recompence which the Matroses find, for their annual Service, or such the Difficulties they are constrain'd to, from the tardy Payment of the Country.

OUR Colonies have experienc'd, that their Military Laws, however calculated for Times of Peace and Tranquillity, may be very short and defective in Time of War and Danger. I have recommended the Militia Law of this Island to former Assemblies, but hitherto in vain: My Duty, and the public Service, obliges me to recommend it to your Consideration. These are Grievances which fall within your Sphere, and consistent with your Province: You are at Liberty to take the first Step towards redressing them.

The State of the War in general calls upon you for this Circumspection; but how far the Success of the British Arms, at Cape-Breton, may engage the Enemy to bend his Force against this Part of his Majesty's Dominions, is a particular Incident that calls for your utmost Precaution and Vigilance.

There are other Concerns which of Necessity must occur to your own Observation; and these, as well as those I have expressly pointed out, will be the most effectually answer'd without Doors, when your Deliberations within are conducted with Temper, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Assembly,

Mutual Confidence strengthens the body Politic, and Peace at home is the surest Bulwark against a foreign War; this Cement, this Safeguard, I most ardently recommend. To support you in your civil Privileges shall ever be my Care; but with an equal Zeal, I must also maintain his Majesty's Prerogative, and the Pre-eminence of the Crown.

The Protection, which as Subjects in general, you have experienc'd from the Throne, has been such as should invite you to all grateful Returns of Duty: But when your Apprehensions were alarm'd, and your Fortunes expos'd to that formidable Squadron of the Enemy that lately visited these Seas; when, I say, your Feats and Dangers were no sooner represented than reliev'd, by a superior Armament: So eminent and distinguishing a Mark of Royal Patronage demands Marks of Allegiance equally distinguishing and eminent; and what makes the Advantage which this Island has receiv'd from the Squadron the more signal and conspicuous, is, that the Admiral, honoured with the supreme Command, has accommodated us, in the Time of our Necessity, with half the Cannon, and a proportionable Complement of those Military Stores which were destin'd for the Supplies of another Colony.

THE Concerns communicated to me by Admiral Townshend, I deem'd of such a Nature, as not immediately to require a legislative Consideration; upon which Account, for my own previous Information, I took at that Juncture such Measures, as seem'd more adviseable than to call the Council and Assembly together in Form as such. When the Schemes concerted, whatever they may be, are so far ripen'd as to become the proper Object of your Views, they will in due Time be laid before you. In the Interim you will do well to consider, that there can be no surer Evidence of your Gratitude to his Majesty, as there cannot be more effectual Means of advancing his Service, and the Interest of his Island, than by cultivating that Harmony among the People, which I have already recommended to you as a principal Cure.

We hear that just before this Vessel [which brought the above Speech to Norfolk in Virginia] sailed from Barbadoes, a Fleet of 15 English Men of War, of the Line, were just arriv'd there from England; but whither bound, or on what Design, was not publicly known. It is also said, that a Fleet of 50 French Merchant Ships, under the Convoy of 8 French Men of War, were sail'd from France for Martinico.

L O N D O N, September 7.

There is Advice, that several Ships of Force are sail'd from St. Malo's to the Westward, in order as it is suppos'd, to make an Attack on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

We hear that a Proclamation will soon be issued for the Sitting of the Parliament for the Dispatch of Business.

This Day a Proclamation will be issued out, offering a greater Reward for apprehending the eldest Son of the Pretender, dead or alive.

One of the French Ships from China, which had been taken by Commodore Baret, and by him sold to the Dutch at Batavia, is safe arriv'd in the Texel.

Many Wagers are laid by People of the best Intelligence in England, that there will be a profound Peace all over Europe before Christmas, the King of Prussia being afraid of the Russians, the French and Spaniards losing much of their Treasures and Trade; and the Dutch declaring positively, that they will enter more heartily into the War than they did in the Reign of King William and Queen Anne, if the French attempt to make any more Conquests in Flanders.

Yesterday at a numerous Meeting of the principal Merchants of this City, at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, it was unanimously agreed to address his Majesty, on his safe Return to his British Dominions, and to assure him of their Fidelity and Zeal on all Occasions, for the Security of his Royal Person and Government; expressing their great Satisfaction in the great Success, by annoying the Enemy in their Trade in the Northern Colonies, especially by the Acquisition of Cape-Breton: which Address will be presented on Wednesday next by the Merchants, whose Names will be subscribed thereto.

September 19. Great Pains are taken at Paris to persuade the People that the Insurrection in Scotland is very formidable, and to propagate an Opinion that the Ferrol Squadron is intended to support the Rebels there; but it does not appear that this in any Degree consoles the French Nation for their mighty Losses by Sea, and the visible Ruin of every Branch of their Commerce.

Advices from the Hague, dated Sept. 11. Say, that the Abbe de la Ville, in a Conference held that Morning with some of the Regency, had declared, in the Name of the King his Master, that he was more willing than ever to listen to Terms of Accommodation on reasonable Overtures, which he was also desirous to leave to their High Mightinesses, together with the Place of Congress, which he would have of their naming.

By private Advices from Boulogne we are assured that the villainous and destructive Practice of Smuggling is carried on there as much as ever, and that those Villians carry over at least 5000 l. Sterling every 14 Days, to purchase Tea, Brandy, &c. But that is not the only Mischief, for these Fellows are oblig'd on Oath, to declare all they see done on their own Coast. What sort of Englishmen are they who encourage this Practice for the sake of buying Things something cheaper.

Upon some Informations given to the French Court of the Disaffection of the Inhabitants of Lorraine, Orders have been sent to make a very severe Search for Hories and Arms; and so strict an Eye is kept over the Nobility, that they are afraid

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afraid to meet, or entertain each other at their Houses as usual,
for fear of giving Suspicion.

They write from Batavia, that on the 20th of November last,
there happen'd a most dreadful Fire in the Royal Palace of the
King of Siam, by which it was burnt down to the Ground; and
an immense Treasure of Gold and Silver melted therein, which
however will be recovered; but vast Quantities of rich Jewels
are said to be missing. The Flames spread on all Sides in such
a Manner, that the King and Royal Family were forced to re-
tire almost naked, in order to preserve their Lives.

To the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GRAHAM.

Written after the Engagement off Ostend.

HOW to thy Worth can I exalt my Lays?
Thou truly glorious, thou transcend' d our Praise;
Thou fought'st so bravely in thy Country's Cause,
Wonder is silent, and we pant Applause.
Smit with thy Ardour, which inspell'd to Fame,
I saw the Britons catch thy gen'rous Flame;
Wait for thy Word; with hostile Shouts engage,
And pour Destruction with heroic Rage:
Loud was the Din, as Jove's own Thunder hurl'd,
With Wrath vindictive, on a guilty World:
Death rous'd his Train at the tremendous Roar,
And welter'd in a Sea of Gallic Gore;
While smiling Conquest, by fair Safety led,
O'er BRITAIN'S Ships her guardian Banners spread.
Firm in the Senate, active on the Wave,
'Tis thine, to fight the Foe, and brand the Slave;
Thine, to defend the Rights which others sold,
Contemning Gallic Pow'r, and Gallic Gold.
Oh! had *Toulon* beheld what *Ostend* saw,
To faithless *Gallia Albion* would give Law;
But HEAVEN with Virtue so enrich'd thy Mind,
We mourn the Want of it in half Mankind.
Proceed, protect, and guard BRITANNIA'S Shore;
And to her Annals add one RALEIGH more.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Sep. 9.

"An Express arrived from General Cope at Inverness, who
came by the Low Country Road, advising his being well,
and that he had stole a March upon the Highlanders. General
Hamilton's Regiment of Dragoons decamped on Wednesday
from St. Ann's Yards, and pitched their Tents in Bedford's
Park, under the Cannon of the Castle. The Magistrates of
this City have sent several Carts laden with Arms to Leith, in
order to arm all the Inhabitants. The Ships arrived from Lon-
don bring between 5 and 6000 Stand of Arms. We learn that
Bodies of the Highlanders are coming down into Fife, and that
they have sent Letters to several Persons to come and attend
their Standard."

A Letter from the Neighbourhood of Dumfries, dated Au-
gust 30, says,—"I send you a Piece of News which you may
absolutely depend upon, viz. The Covenanters round Dum-
fries have been privately arming ever since they heard of the
intended Invasion. They are regimented to the Number of
1000, having got two or three Standards painted in Dumfries,
which many have visited: On one Side is a flaming Sword re-
presented, as guarding the Thistle with a Crown over it, the
Words over the Sword *Jehovah Nissi*, and above the Crown
and Thistle these Words, *The Covenanted Work of Reformation*.
They expect soon to increase, which we guess from their having
bespoke several more such Standards."

We hear that seven Men of War, and twenty Transports are
arrived at Canada from Old France.

BOSTON, November 11.

Saturday last Capt. Le Favre arrived here from Ratan, near
the Bay of Honduras, who informs, that as he was going into
the Bay, he met with a Vessel who told him, that the Spaniards
had taken the New River, and were going to the Old River to
do the like there; so that he returned home without a Freight.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 1745.

"We wish you Joy with the Grand Duke's Election. It is
assured the Ambassadors of Prussia and the Elector Palatine,
who have hitherto opposed it, have likewise given him their
Votes, when they found that they would go in spite of their
Teeth. Pray acquaint all Friends with it."

Our private Advices from Europe are, that most of the emi-
nent Merchants in France are broke.—That our Mast-Ships and
most of the other Vessels that sail'd with 'em were arriv'd.
—That 18 Transports with Stores for *Louisburg*, and about
600 Soldiers for that Place and *Annapolis Royal*, lay ready to
fail; and that 15 Transports were gone to *Gibraltar* to take on
board a Regiment of Soldiers for *Louisburg*.—That a Squadron
of his Majesty's Snip's were cruising on the Coast of Scotland,
to prevent any Succours going to the Rebels, who were not
very numerous, and mostly Rabble.—And that his Excellency
our Governour is appointed Colonel of one of the Regiments
to be placed in the Garrison of *Louisburg*, on the British Es-
tablishment.—But the Report we had of Admiral *Roxley's*
taking the French Turkey Fleet, proves to be without Foun-
dation.

November 11. Tuesday last being the anniversary of the
Gunpowder Plot, two Popes were made and carried thro' the
Streets in the Evening, one from the North and another from
the South End of the Town, attended by a vast Number of
Negroes and white Servants, armed with Clubs, Staves and
Cutlasters, who were very abusive to the Inhabitants, insulting
the Persons and breaking the Windows, &c. of such as did not
give them Money to their Satisfaction, and even many of those
who had given them liberally; and the two Popes meeting in
Cornhill, their Followers were so insatuated, as to fall upon
each other with the utmost Rage and Fury: Several were sorely
wounded and bruised, and some left for dead, and rendered in-
capable of any Business for a long Time, to the great Loss and
Damage of their respective Masters.

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown in South Carolina,
dated October 17. 1745.

"The Sickness here has carried off vast Numbers of Peo-
ple, especially Strangers, or People who have not been above
a Year or two in the Province; some by the Black Vomit,
others by the Yellow Fever, some by the Nervous and an-
other more malignant Fever than either.—The Day before
Yesterday came in a Flag of Truce from St. Augustine; she
has brought 11 Masters of Vessels and about 40 Seamen, all
taken since the 5th of August."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Friday Robert Gordon, Esq; and Mr. Walter Dulany
were unanimously Chosen to Represent this City in the next
General Assembly.

We hear the following Gentlemen are Elected to Represent
their respective Counties.

In Kent County, Mr. Matthias Harris, Mr. Richard Gresham,
Mr. George Wilson, and Mr. John Grisbam.

In Dorchester County, Capt. Bartholomew Ennall, Col.
Henry Foster, Capt. Philemon Lecompte, and Mr. Francis Lee.

In Somerset County, William Stoughton, Esq; Col. Robert
King, Capt. John Demuls, and Col. George Dalziel.

In Worcester County, Mr. Thomas Robins, Capt. John Pur-
nell, Col. John Henry, and Col. John Scarborough.

Custom.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Betty, John Sargant, from Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boston, October 31, 1745.

Whereas the Body of Mr. Richard Parker, who came from Maryland, and has been a considerable Time drowned, was found on the Shore at Monument Ponds in Plymouth, on the 28th of this Month; and some Things of Value being found about him, his Friends or Relations may be informed where they may be had, by enquiring of John Draper, Printer, in Newbury-street.

November 20, 1745.

Taken from the Rack of Constant Young, at Calvert County Court-House, a low well-set pacing Bay Horse, with a full long switch Tail, a hanging Mane, branded on one Buttock (but uncertain on which) I W He had on a Hunting Saddle, about half wore, with Iron swivel Stirrups, a double Crupper, and a new blue Cloth Housing large and well fringed; a Country-made Halter, and a Bridle with a Philadelphia Curb Bit; a large brown Hearskin loose Coat, with large Buttons, about half wore.

Whoever brings the said Horse and above mention'd Things to the Subscriber, at Lower Marlborough in Calvert County, shall have Three Pounds Reward; or in Proportion for any Part. And if the Offender be apprehended and brought to Justice, Six Pounds Reward shall be paid by

JOHN WILKINSON.

December 13, 1745.

RUN away from Hanover Court house, on Thursday Night the 6th of this Instant, a Servant Man, belonging to the Subscriber, named Daniel Whealon, aged about Thirty, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, smooth-tongu'd, his Legs much swell'd. He had a dark Grey Beaver Coating Jacket, with Metal Buttons, a Coat near the same Colour, with Metal Buttons, and other good Cloathing. He is an Irishman, a Convict, and a Smith by Trade; shoes Horses very well, makes Locks, and is dexterous at picking of any Locks. He has committed some Felonies lately, and is suspected of others. Has Money, a Silver Watch with only the Hour Hand, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, and other Things of Value. He stole when he went off, a middle-siz'd Dark-Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart; and a Virginia-made Saddle, with a Cut on the Seat, sew'd up with Silk. The Horse belongs to Abraham Bedel, living near the Place where the Upper Southanna-Bridge stood, in Hanover County. It is thought he has a forg'd Pass. He ran away before, went to Carolina; and returned to his former Master, Mr. John Fitzgerald of King-William County; but now will endeavour to get off, for fear of Prosecution for Felony.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, and secure him, so that he be brought to Justice, shall receive of the Subscriber, or the Printer of this Paper, Three Pistoles Reward, if taken in Virginia, or Six Pistoles, if taken in any other Government. And for the Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, one Pistole; if delivered to the above-mentioned Owner, or to me in Williamsburg.

WILLIAM PARKS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to the Northward.

To be SOLD,

For good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, Nicholsons's Manor, containing 4200 Acres, lying in the Forest of Baltimore County, belonging to the Heirs of William Nicholsons, deceased.

Tailor's Purchase, lying in the Fork of Gunpowder River, laid out for 1600 Acres: And

Belt's Park, laid out for 500 Acres, lying near the Head of Patapsco River; belonging to the Heirs of John Tailor, late deceased.

December 30,
1745.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

WHEREAS Mary Taruck (who some Years since came from Liverpool, and landed on the Maryland Side of Potomack River,) has been enquired after, but no Account can as yet be given of her. This is therefore to give Notice, that if the said Mary Taruck can be found, and will by Letter, or personal Appearance, give satisfactory Proof to the Subscriber, at Bladensburg in Prince George's County, that she is the Woman above-mentioned, she may be informed of something to her Advantage, by

CHRISTOPHER LOWMEY.

Whereas Mr. James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great-Britain, has left me the Subscriber a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

December 5, 1745.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, whose Name is Alexander Perie, a very tall slender ill-looking Fellow, with dark-brown Hair, which he seldom combs, and speaks pretty broad Scotch. His Apparel was a light colour'd Kersey Coat, a Plaid Waistcoat and Breeches, a Scotch blue Bonnet, Country Shoes and Stockings: If he has any other Cloathing, he must have stolen them, which he would not fail to do if he could.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, within ten Miles of Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if above ten Miles, Forty Shillings; from

D. DULANT.

Strayed from Annapolis, on the 2d day of November past, a black Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, paces well, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock E S, and is blind of one Eye. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have five Shillings Reward if found in this County, and ten Shillings, if in any other.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. The said Reynolds has a Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either by Wholesale or Retail.

To be LET,

IN the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester County, a very good Dwelling-House, with two Brick Chimneys, four good Fire-Places; a good Stone Cellar, with a great many other Conveniencies; suitable for a Merchant or a Tavern-Keeper.

Whoever is inclined to rent the said House, may have it upon reasonable Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH ENNALL.

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