

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1748.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, 1747.

Copy of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at the Hague, to the Abbe De la Ville, on the Order against publishing News-Papers at Paris; in which is contained a Multitude of Particulars relating to the Battle of Fontenoy, that have not hitherto been made public.

[* Earl of CHESTERFIELD.]

S I R,

A M somewhat surprized that your Excellency should imagine that the Reasons, which induced the Parliament of Paris to interpose so vigorously with Regard to the News transmitted from thence into these Provinces, have escaped our Notice, or that you should take it ill I expressed myself as I did last Night upon that Subject. You were then pleas'd to wish, that I would give you my Thoughts at large upon this Head, because you said, you were satisfied that upon Recollection I would change them. You are mistaken, Sir; I have recollect-ed myself, and am confirm'd in what I then deliver'd as my O-pinion; which was, that this Prohibition of writing News was grounded in too great Fear of your News-Writers sending un-welcome Truths into the Provinces of your own Country; whereas, I am persuaded, that the Things you were afraid they should have published, are most of them of such a Nature, that they durst not have published them, even if this thundering Edict, big with Imprisonment and Gallies, had never appear'd.

This is the Point, at your Excellency's Request, which I am to make good; and if in making it good, I tell you unwelcome Truths, such as you did not imagine were known, you must not blame me but yourself. 'Tis a failing very common to great Ministers, that they are so jealous for the Service of their Masters, that they would really have all People entertain such Notions as they profess they entertain themselves; and there-fore, they bear with very little Patience such Freedoms as are incompatible with the Measures of Submission. But to the Point: Give me Leave to ask you, whether you think any News-Writers in France durst have published to the World; that the royal Army, since the 11th of May last, has lost 19,347 Men, exclusive of Deserters, of which there are so many, that the Austrians are actually forming them into independent Com-panies? Yet this Fact is true, as I can show you by the Certifi-cates on the Muster-Rolls, transmitted to Lisle and Douvres.

Do you conceive, Sir, that any Man would have wrote to us, or any of his Correspondents in the Provinces of France, that all that has been published in your Gazette, of the King's Disobedience, of the King's Orders, the King's charging at the Head of his Household Troops, the King's exposing himself in riding in the Regiments of the Crown through the warmest of the Fogs, were all Rogues and Follies? And that His Majes-ty never pass'd the Scheldt, but was just as safe in his Post as he could have been at Versailles? Not so, Sir, and His Ma-jesty was told by the great Marshal himself, that he was responsible to the Nation for his Majesty's Person; and that therefore he could not suffer him to expose himself, as the King might otherwise have done. His Majesty's Courage is not in Question: All we speak of is, where he was, and what he did: you really assure that there is a Man at Paris, mad e-nough, I won't say, to tell the World, but to whisper his Whims, that notwithstanding the kind, the tender, the charitable Orders, that his good Christian Majesty was pleas'd to give, with regard to the unhappy brave Men, that after being captured, and stripp'd of their Arms, were by the Fortune of War left undressed in the Field of Battle, his Soldiers should knock out the Brains of the English with the Butts of their Mus-kets, with such generous Expressions as these in their Mouths; His Deed, &c. not to be said. The Fact is strange and un-usual, altogether inconsistent with the Laws of Humanity, or

the Rules of War, quite irreconcilable with the boasted Va-lour, and, to speak the Truth, with the usual Practice of the French Nation. But here lies the Mischief after all; that not-withstanding these Exaggerations, in spite of these Improbabili-ties, 'tis still a Fact, a certain and indubitable Fact.

What Gazette, think you, would have reported, that a Trumpet from the Allied Army carried the King a Coffin, seal-ed with the Arms of the Duke of Cumberland, the Generals Count de Saxe, Prince Waldeck, and Baron Weyler, fill'd with Pieces of thick Glass, brass and iron Buttons, all bloody, that were taken out of the Wounds of Lieutenant-General Campbell, and of other Officers and Soldiers? Who durst have publish'd this? Or who do you think would have been hardy enough to have own'd, that all the Dutch wounded Soldiers, that were carried to Mons, died with their Bodies so swollen, that they were ready to burst?

What News-writer would have ventur'd to do so much Jus-tice to his most Christian Majesty, as to have acknowledged, that upon Sight of these dismal Reliques, and the reading a very modest Letter from the Duke of Cumberland, importing that the most cruel and barbarous Nations never made use of such Kind of Weapons in carrying on War, his Majesty turn'd pale; and afterwards quitted the Room, to avoid expressing his Sen-timents.

Who would have valued himself on devising the Answer that was given upon the Spot to these Complaints, by Men whose Heads are so fertile in Expedients, that as they dared any thing, so there is nothing they can't excuse when done? They find that the same Thing had been practis'd by the Allies at the Battle of Dettingen. But who can believe this? Who can ima-gine, if there had been any such Thing practis'd, we should not have heard of it before, or that the same Steps should not have been taken by the French Generals in that Case, which was ta-ken in this by the Officers of the Allies? But it is better to frame an Untruth, than to be without any Excuse at all, than to be obliged to avow a Design to murder, and Resolution to break through all the Rules of War, against his Enemy, that has ever adher'd to them with the most scrupulous Nicety; and will be, even now, very unwilling to make use of the just Laws of Reprisals against such as deserve it in the highest Degree.

What News-writer of Paris would have made the World ac-quainted with the very strange Conduct that was pursued by the French Generals, in regard to the Wounded? They first of all sent to the Allies, to desire they would carry them off: Upon which the Duke of Cumberland wrote the most polite Let-ter in the World, and sent agreeable to their Desires, 105 Waggon's to bring off the wounded Men: Instead of which, both Waggon's and Men were detain'd, contrary to the Laws of Nature and of Arms, with regard to the Carriages at least. These Things are new and extravagant, scarce ever heard of a-mongst Savages and Barbarians; but not to be supposed, say I de-cide, scarce to be believ'd, when reported of the French; who pique themselves so much on behaving with Honour in all Things, but more especially in War, which you know, Sir, has it's Laws as well as Peace: Laws invented, practis'd, and submitted to, by the bravest and most civiliz'd Nations; and which is still more, the not sending of which has been con-stantly regarded as the most infamous Note of Barbarity. But to wave Reflections, and to proceed in my Catalogue of Facts.

In what Gazette do you think, we should ever have read, that English Officers, made Prisoners of War, were wounded, were sent to the Hospitals for their Money, and the Assistance of Surgeons; that the Wounds, in themselves not mortal, nor un-generous were suffered to become both, by the Kind of Dress, notwithstanding the warmest Remonstrances; and their pro-secuting the Interposition of Officers of Distinction in their Favour. Which Facts, however dark and ghastly in their Nature, are yet capable of being practis'd in Man's most humane, by Let-ters under the Hands of those Gentlemen, setting forth their

Cases,

Cases, and their Apprehensions, which were too fatally verified by the Events. War, Sir, is in itself so big with Horror, so productive of Destruction, so fruitful of Evils, that it has been always the Study of the Great and Good to devise a Variety of Means to lessen, or at least to alleviate them. How comes it then to pass, that in the present War, in which there are no Circumstances could lead a Man to suspect more than ordinary Animosities in the Combatants, such different Methods should be practis'd.

Which of your Gazettes would, in plain Terms, have told us, that one of your ablest Ministers has been charged to stain his great Capacity to the utmost, in order to induce a young Prince to Perjury, who himself has but just opened his Eyes to the mischievous Practices of self-interested Ministers, who, under Pretence of supporting Claims that have been over and over renounced, have brought his Country to the Brink of Ruin? And this, by affirming the greatest Falshoods with the utmost Solemnity. Such as, that the Army of the Allies had been totally ruin'd in the late Engagement: That your Loss had been but 4000 kill'd and wounded, whereas they had lost 14000. From whence he inferred that this was the Time for him to revive those Pretensions, which his most Christian Majesty, now victorious and triumphant, was ready and willing to support.

It were extremely easy for me to draw together abundance of Facts of this Nature, but that I would not exercise your Patience too much, which in all Probability, I have put sufficiently to the stretch already. Give me Leave, however, to conclude, that tho' it is highly unlikely any of your *Paris A la mains* should have let us into these Secrets, even if suffered to go on, as for some Years they have done: So, on the other Hand, it was far enough from that Penetration, for which some of your Ministers have been famous, to believe such an Edict could keep them from our Knowledge altogether. As it is you have them represented clearly and fairly, so as to be a Judge yourself of their Consequences, and of the Importance of refusing them, if that be in your Power. But permit me to add, before I close this Dispatch, that I think I have fully justified my Sentiments on this Subject, and prov'd that the Edict of the Parliament of Paris is, in regard to foreign Countries, altogether superfluous and useless; though, as the Edict itself well observes, it may stop the fatal Effects of an improper Knowledge in the Gallic Provinces. But miserable sure must the Conduct of that Ministry be, which must have Recourse to Banishment and the Gallies to hide their Conduct from the Eyes of their Fellow Subjects; and who owe their own Safety to nothing but the Ignorance of Prince and People.

I am, Sir,

With Submission and Respect, &c.

B. R. E. D. A. October 21.

GENERAL Keith has had the honour to dine with the king, and is enter'd into his service, having been declar'd by his majesty's field marshal general of his armies. He is to have a regiment, and a pension of 150,000 crowns a Year. *Edinburgh, October 15.* By the Elizabeth of Dunbar arriv'd on wednesday last, a letter from Lisbon, with Winds, &c. we have the following account, viz. That his Majesty's ship the Nightingale, full 20 guns, John Ferguson commander, cruising off the coast of Portugal, about 90 leagues, had fallen in with and taken a French ship call'd the Le Dauphin Royal, mounting 22 carriage guns, and having 30 men on board, after a very smart engagement, which begun at eight o'clock at night, and continued till six next morning, when she struck; she had been out nine days from Bourdeaux, and was bound to St. Domingo; there were passengers on board all gentlemen, who were put ashore at Lisbon. She is reckon'd a good Prize.

Newcastle, October 17. On Sunday, September the 21st, the Nancy, of Shields. Capt. Hunter (by mistake call'd the John and Thomas) Capt. Bland about 7 leagues off Tinmouth castle, was attacked by a French dogger privateer, of 8 carriage guns, 22 swivels, and 90 men. The engagement began at 12 at noon, and lasted till nine at night; in which Mr. Hunter had a carpenter and a servant kill'd, and one man wounded in the leg. The privateer had 25 men kill'd, and 11 wounded, and at nine at night they boarded the Nancy, and threw some fire down the gratings and hatchway, which oblig'd Mr. Hunter's men to call for quarter. The captain of the privateer had order'd his men to give no quarter; and the Frenchmen accordingly us'd the English very unmercifully, 'til stop'd by the French lieutenant.

Mr. Hunter having in the engagement, wounded the privateer's main-mast, in crowding sail, the mast went by the board about Twelve on Monday night; after which, the Frenchman us'd his prisoners very well, and bore away for the Flie in Holland; where the French privateer having been seized by the Dutch, Capt. Hunter and his men were released, and took his passage in Mr. Marshall's brig, for this port.

L O N D O N, October 1.

Extract of a Letter from Litchfield, dated Sept. 19.
We have had excessive riotous doings at the races here: The contention was between the well affected gentlemen and the Jacobites. The latter, we are assured, are to assemble by subscription on Wednesday the 23d instast, in order to have a general rag hunting near this place; they are all clothed in plaid, that they may be more eminently distinguished, and prevent any from mixing with them but their own party. 'Tis monstrous, that there should be any meetings to promote disaffection to the best of kings, and the mildest of governments.

Our advices from Lincolnshire say, that there have died of the present ragging distemper in that county and Nottinghamshire, upwards of 40,000 horned cattle. That the infection is got among the horses; and that for want of due care in burying the infected beasts deep enough, they have been rooted up by the swine, which have been thereupon seized with the infection. That the geese are likewise seized with a pestilential distemper, and in many places die 200 in a day. And that to complicate the misfortune, the people die in some villages surprizingly.

When the murrain prevailed, mentioned in the philosophical transactions, which spread itself through Switzerland, Germany, into Poland, &c. the antidote for the sound, and medicine for the sick, were the same, viz. equal parts of foot, gun-powder, brimstone, and salt, with as much water as would wash it down.

October 7. By a letter from Litchfield, we have an account of a very extraordinary stag hunting on Neegood forest, a few miles from that city, which lasted three days; that the company was very numerous, consisting of several peers, upwards of twenty members of parliament, and several thousand horsemen; and that they were remarkably dress'd in plaid waistcoats and handbands, and numbers wore white cockades.

The marquis del Puerto, ambassador from his catholic majesty to the states general of the United Provinces, has complain'd by memorial, of an embarkation made in the island of Java for the South Seas, which has not only been projected, but carried into execution, and a descent made on the coast of the kingdom of Mexico, in conjunction with the English. Their High Mightinesses have refer'd this memorial to the directors of the East India company, and have promised, upon receiving their report, to give his catholic majesty all the satisfaction in their power.

October 17. There are advices from Lisbon by the last mail, that say they have accounts from the Brazils of great improvements made in those colonies, more especially in the province on the frontiers, as well towards the river of Amazon, as that of Platé; and that not only the value of their cargoes, but the number of inhabitants in those colonies annually increases, so that as the commerce has been highly advantag'd to the crown of Portugal, it is on good grounds concluded, that it will for the future be much more so. It is also hinted, that his portuguese majesty, in order to promote a thing so beneficial to the crown, and to the subject, has resolv'd to form a new council for the direction of all matters that relate to commerce and navigation; at which the cardinal minister was to have presided, if he had not been taken off by death; which accident it is possible must occasion some delay in the execution of this project.

We are credibly inform'd, that by a special order, all officers in the navy, for the future, are to be clothed in one uniform, from the admiral to the midshipman.

October 20. We learn by private letters from Dusseldorf, that Baron Theodore de Neuhoff lately arriv'd there, with several persons in his retinue, in his way to Cologne, from whence he gave out he intended to go to Holland, and after a short stay there, to proceed for England, which occasion'd much speculation.

October 22. They write from the Hague, that notwithstanding the answer given to the Spanish minister, of the Republick's disapproving the Armistient made by the governor of Havana, it is apprehended that their High Mightinesses may be inclin'd to be inclin'd to leave the baron de Imhoff, at present plenipotentiary general in the East Indies, at full liberty to address the house of Bourbon in the Indies, and in the South Seas, which

which is so much the more probable, as from the instructions issued from the admiralty, it looks as if the same method would be likewise taken in Europe, to put the finishing stroke to the destruction of the French trade, which is looked upon as the shortest way to peace.

We have advice from Middleburgh, that all the towns in Zealand have voted in favour of the proposal lately made in the assembly of the states of Holland and West-Friesland, for intailing the dignity of stadtholder on the female issue of the prince of Orange, in default of male heirs. The regencies of the said towns have at the same time approved the motives on which their proposal is grounded, i. e. the experience of times past, which shews that the republic always thrived best under a stadtholder, and the danger to which the state is actually exposed.

We have advice, from Vienna, that the empress queen has declared she will listen to no terms of pacification, unless the Netherlands be restored to her entire, and all demands be relinquished of an establishment in Italy, to the damage of her family, for the infant Don Philip.

In Italy, about the mountains, the snows have fallen so heavily, that there seems no more room for action between the armies as now situated. The generals are so sensible of this, that marshal Belleisle professes to confine himself to the keeping of what he has got in the county of Nice, and the king of Sardinia and count Brown own it too hazardous an affair to drive him over the Varo. In consequence of a council of war that has been held, we are informed that the Austrians in Piedmont are on the point of marching into Lombardy, in order to take up winter quarters there, while the Piedmontese take on themselves the task, which is not very difficult at this time, of defending their own frontiers.

Some private letters say, that the inhabitants of all the Dutch cities through which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland passed, gave the highest testimonies of their esteem and affection for his person.

Whatever power is negligent in the common cause, his serene highness the prince stadtholder manifestly is not so: Three or four battalions have already been formed upon his little sovereignty in Wetteravia, and all the towns now swarm with men that have been raised to compose other regiments.

But the gratitude of the people, for whom he thus zealously exerts his small independent power, does not seem entirely to keep pace with our expectation. The proposal for the perpetual stadtholdership in his family, which in some towns was received with joy, has not had the same currency with others, particularly in Amsterdam. It is expected, however, that all the difficulties in this affair, will be got over, and that the presence of the duke of Cumberland at the Hague, will add vigour to the resolutions of their High Mightinesses.

October 27. We learn from the Hague, that the marquis de Faydeux had, by a letter dated the 13th instant, demanded passports for the ministers plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, Genoa, and Modena, declaring at the same time, that the king his master was ready to give any Passports that shall be demanded for the ministers plenipotentiaries from the allies. Those letters add, that there were good reasons to believe the French court was in earnest disposed to peace, the expense of the war becoming every day more and more insupportable, many of their funds falling, notwithstanding their taxes are as present so heavy; that all ranks of people cannot forbear complaining of their weight; which is the very case of England too; so that this to be hoped they will both grow weary of the war very soon, and then the only question will be, whether the Court of V— has had enough of fighting.

October 29. There never appeared so strong a spirit of resentment against the Emperor, Holland, since the present war began, as reigns there at present, Repositions being every day made in their public papers, for raising the commerce of the subjects of the house of Bourbon in all parts of the world, and by keeping strong squadrons on the coast of France, preventing her from receiving any supplies of naval stores or of corn, of both which it is well known that she is in the greatest want, and if this be, as without doubt it is, the most probable way of reducing her to reason, the late stroke given by admiral Hawke to her naval force, must be a very affecting argument, since it will diminish the number of French French prisoners in the island, and will be a great loss to the Emperor's cause.

We are informed from Douglas, that some days ago was married Samuel Dudley, Esq; aged 70 years, to Mrs. Sarah Shepard, aged 20 years. Our informer, in his written account of this marriage, makes a merry remark thereon, which he

asserts for truth, and desires us to publish, viz. That on the first night Mr. Dudley brought home his bride, the bedstead whereon they lay, by some means fell down to the ground, which was attended with no other bad consequence, but that a dog who happen'd to be asleep under the bed, was thereby crush'd or smother'd to death.

NEW-YORK, February 15,

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in South-Carolina, to his Friend in New-York, dated Charles-Town, January 16, 1747, 8.

"We have an important Piece of News this Day, by a Ship from Lisbon, viz. That the Capt. of a Ship arrived at Oporto from London, made Oath, that some Days before his Arrival, the Lieutenant of the Namure came on board his Ship at Sea, and told him, that the Day before they had engaged the homeward bound French East India Fleet, consisting of 6 Men of War of the Line, and several Merchant Ships, and had taken them. He adds, that this was the same Fleet that took Madras, and were loaded with plunder; he neither mention'd the admiral nor the squadron: But as Admiral Boscawen was in the Namure, and had sail'd for the East-Indies, with a Squadron of ten Men of War, we conclude it must be that. To confirm this, the Captain of a Vessel from Ireland declared that he saw six French Men of War in the Mouth of the Channel, in Company with a British Fleet. Some time before, a Ship arriv'd from the East-Indies, who gave an Account of this French Fleet's being at the Island of St. Paul's."

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Little Molly, Thomas Jones, from Virginia;
Ship Williams, William Hill, from London.

Cleared,

Sloop Bohemia, John Seagar, for Antigua;
Schooner John and Mildred, William Macky, for Virginia;
Sloop-Little Molly, Thomas Jones, for Virginia;
Brigantine Warren, William Condy, for London;
Sloop Thomas, Edward Ogle, for London;
Schooner Swallow, William Loyall, for Madeira.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof, (Price 1 s. 6 d.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAYS OF THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, relating to the Culture and Manufacture of FLAX: With Cuts, representing the principal Instruments used in FLAX-DRESSING.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxco Ferry, about the first of November, a Servant Man, named Richard Cooke, an English Man, about 30 Years of Age, and five or six Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Check Shirt, a Pair of Orange-brown Petticoat-Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one or two ditto, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes. Whoever takes up this said Runaway, and brings him to his said Master, shall be paid Four Pounds Current Money, by the said Master.

THE Subscriber, living at Manaccas, in Prince George's County, has in his Custody, a stray Horse, of a middle size, branded on the near Shoulder, with an H, the K joined to the H, and on the near Thigh II, both letters leaning something backwards.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have him again.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has repaired the Fulling-Mill on Currier's Creek, five Miles distant from Patuxco Ferry in Anne Arundel County, and has provided himself with a Man who is very well skill'd in Fulling, Dyeing, Shearing, and Pressing, whereby he is enabled to perform the same in the best Manner. Those Persons who are inclin'd to send their Cloth to the said Mill, may depend on having it done very reasonably, and with the greatest Dispatch.

JOHN CARMWELL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1748.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, January 19, 1748.

The Prevalence of LUXURY; with a Burgo-Master's excellent Admonition against it.

HE erect Figure of a Man hath given the Hint to our Poets to say many fine Things in Honour of the Species: But if God made Man upright, he hath prostituted his noble Talents to vile and forbid Purposes. Tho' we sinn'd with the Serpent, we do not grovel on our Bellies like him; our erect Figure we still retain, and every Man's Eye, almost, is lifted up; not to Heaven indeed; that seems to be out of our Thoughts, as well as our Reach, but in Emulation of that Fellow Creature, whom Fortune hath placed in the next Stage above us, and if we can not attain to the same Level, we endeavour to cheat the World into such an Opinion of us, as we are conscious hath no Foundation.

IT is remarkable, that in this almost universal Vying with one another, the Contest is almost principally confined either to Wealth, Grandeur, or some other worldly Circumstance; who hath the most finish'd Head, or enlarged Heart, is rarely a Matter of Dispute; and our very Ambition is low, sensual, and favouring of the Dust from whence we were taken.

AT this Time, the Furniture and Expences of every Tradesman now, equal those of the Merchant formerly; those of the Merchant, surpass those of the first Rate Gentlemen; those of the Gentlemen, the old Lords; &c.

ALL other Nations have each their favourite Luxury; as the Italian his pompous Palace, the Frenchman his fine Suit, the Pole his splendid Equipage, the German his capacious Cellar, the Spaniard his Bead-Roll of Titles, &c. But our Taste is universal; and there is scarce a little Clerk among us, who doth not think himself the Outcast of Providence, if not enabled by his Salary, Fees, &c. to out-live the rich Man in the Gospel.

WITH so many Outlets for Expence, 'tis no Wonder that we are become as poor as we are prodigal; nor ought it to be wonder'd at, that the public Debts annually increase; since exclusive of what is yearly sunk, every Miser who has quarter'd himself upon the Public, by throwing out his Fortune at Interest at Ten per Cent per Annum, forms a little Reservoir of his own, which never sees the Light any more, unless in some very extraordinary Case; which is to him what the Seed Time is to the Farmer; who, tho' he scatters abroad his Grain, is sure to receive it back with Usury.

THESE are the Evils. Where shall we look for the Cure? Not from Laws; none can be so framed as to reach them; and such a Remedy would be worse than the Disease. How then? From the Leaders of the Herd; from better Examples; from more Countenance shewn to the Understanding, and less to the Appetite; from an Affection manifested to Virtue, and a delicate Sense of honest Fame. Monkeys are not more faithful Mimicks than Men; and wherever the Great jump, the Herd will be sure to follow.

SO long ago as the Reign of King James II, an eminent Burgo-master of Amsterdam, having observed the Degeneracy which began to shew itself among the Dutch, and the Excesses which were the Issue of Wealth and Idleness, took this Method to shew his Countrymen the Folly and Danger of their Prodigalities.

HE invited the whole Magistracy (consisting of 36 Persons), and their Ladies, to a Dinner, which they made no doubt, both

for Variety and Delicacy, would be worthy both of him and them. But how great was their Disappointment and Mortification, when they saw the first Course upon the Board, consisting of Apples boil'd in Butter-milk, Stock-fish with Turnips and Carrots, with Red-Herrings, a Lettuce Sallad; and for Drink, Small Beer.—The Host invited his Guests to fall to; the Ladies pleaded Want of Appetite; the Men look'd like the young Prophets, when they cry'd out, *Death was in the Pot*; and, 'til the Table was cleared, scarce a Word was spoke: But then there appeared under every Plate a Scroll of Verses, signifying, That such was the Fare of their Forefathers, when their City began first to thrive, and the States to have a Name among the Nations.

THE second Course was then served up, which consisted of Butcher's Meat of every sort, roast and boil'd; but all unadorned with the Arts of Cookery, and without any other Sauce than what a good Stomach was to supply; English Beer and French Wine were likewise added to the side-board: And when the Table was cleared, certain other Verses presented themselves, by which the Guests were informed; That, with Regard to the Wants of Nature, these were Luxuries; that it was the Office of Reason to regulate both the Taste and the Appetite; that by living thus they would leave both their Wealth and their Temperance to their Heirs, who being used to such excellent Examples, would blush to be thought degenerate by their Children.

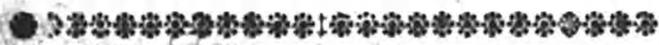
THE Table was then spread with all manner of Fish and Fowl, relished with the most poignant Sauces, which were served up in Plate, accompanied with Wines of the finest Growth of the Rhine, of Moselle, Champaign, and Burgundy; and followed with a poetical Memorial importing, That all beyond enough was too much; that all beyond Nourishment was Luxury; and that all beyond Decency was Extravagance; that Intemperance had a smiling Aspect but a dreadful Retinue, consisting of the whole Assemblage of Diseases; that Death had been their Cook, and that he had infused a slow Poison in every Sauce.

THE last Scroll seem'd to strike a momentary Damp on the Spirits of the Guests; which was soon forgot on the Appearance of a most magnificent Dessert, to which not only all Europe, but both the Indies contributed, follow'd by the Wine of Tokay, the Water of Barbados, and every other Delicacy that Wealth without Bound could purchase. After which the Hand Writing again denounced; That Luxury is to Property, what a Plague is to Health; that 'tis equally contagious and destructive; that it is the Disease of which the noblest Monarchies, and most flourishing States, have died; that when it became epidemical in a Country depending on Commerce, like theirs, a Dissolution must inevitably follow; in consequence of which, the rich and renowned City of Amsterdam would again be reduced to a fishing Village, and their Posterity become as poor as their Ancestors were, without their Continuance, Industry, or Virtue.

THE wise, seasonable, and excellent Admonitions of this notable Burgo-master, 'tis more than probable, had just as much Effect at Amsterdam, as the Repetition of them here will have in Boston. The Rigour of them was, perhaps, ridiculed by a few, the Truth acknowledged by the Majority, and the Application neglected by all. So powerful is Reason in the Field; so insignificant are the Fruits of her Victories! I will, however, take the Liberty to enforce what I have said, with a Short Allegory.

HONESTUM, Utile, and Jurandum, undertook to keep House together; Honestum was to govern all, Utile to provide all

all, and *Jucundum* to dress and prepare for all. They had a very great Household, yet maintain'd their Charge, reliev'd the poor, and laid up somewhat for Posterity. All Things went sweetly on, while *Cheerfulness* was the Cook, *Thrift* the Caterer, and *Honesty* the Steward. If any of the Family was disorder'd, *Honesty* reformed them; if any lavish and prodigal, *Thrift* recover'd them; if any melancholy, *Jucundum* reviv'd and cheer'd them. But after a While, this *Jucundum* getting a little ahead, begins to carry Mirth into Extravagance, and falls out with *Utile*, under pretence of being reduced to short Allowance: She had invited a Number of Fiddlers, merry Fellows, Dancers, &c. and demanded that extraordinary Cheer should be provided for them. This *Utile* utterly refused, as trespassing upon Articles; *Jucundum* was positive, and the Quarrel growing hot, *Honestum* was called to moderate the Matter: But before she could make her Appearance, the Rabble burst in, took *Jucundum's* part, snatch'd the Keys out of *Utile's* Hand, ransack'd the Coffers, exhausted the Treasury, turn'd *Honesty* and *Thrift* out of Doors, sung, danc'd, drank, and threw the House, as it is said, out of the Windows. Thus the Family broke up; for just as *Honestum* and *Utile* went out, *Beggary* came in: Only the two first erected a new House, and repaired their Estates; to whom, not long after, *Jucundum* came a begging, but never could be admitted as one of the Family any more; she was, however, sent for on Holidays to make them merry, and in Return, was maintained out of their Alms.



From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September, 1747.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

TURKEY and PERSIA.

Advices from *Ispahan* confirm the death of the late Schah, but not by parricide.—From a long exercise of arbitrary power, he had fallen into a state bordering on distraction, so that none of his attendants were one moment sure of their lives. His army deserted in great bodies, with their commanders at their head. On this, calling a Council of war, he treated his great officers like slaves, charged them with treason, and threatened their lives; upon which they fell upon him, and dispatch'd him with their daggers.—Thus he who had slaughter'd thousands without remorse, in his ten years tyranny, fell without pity, by the hands of his own officers.—His nephew *Ali Kouli Kan*, it is said, takes the title of Schah; but the *Russian* ambassador writes, that the nobility rose against the Schah, and massacred him and his whole family.—Some say he drew his sabre, and kill'd four men before he was cut down.—This revolution in *Persia*, which is in a state of the utmost confusion, will probably oblige the *Turks* to have their eye upon that country, and divert their Attention from the affairs of *Europe*.

RUSSIA, and the North.

After long expectation and many amusements, when the confederates began to despair of assistance from any, and especially from this quarter, we are surpris'd with the agreeable news, that the empress of *Russia* had directed her troops in *Courland* and *Livonia*, immediately to march, and desired of the king and senate (which will scarcely be refused) a free passage thro' *Poland*.—From *Stockholm* we are told that two factions are arisen; one named the *Hauts*, who are uppermost, and *Frenchified*, have formed a Design either of deposing the king, who is too true a *German* to be a friend to *France*, or of giving him for a colleague the prince successor, who is directed by his consort, sister to the king of *Prussia*, and his equal in politics.—From *Copenhagen*, that the ceremony of the coronation of their *Danish* majesties was performed on the 4th instant, with the greatest splendor and magnificence.

P R U S S I A.

M. Cocceji has so well executed the king's project for shortening law-suits in *Pomerania*, that of 2400 depending causes, he had got all decided but 13 within a year, and there are no new ones of above nine months standing; the same methods are to be used in other parts, by which his majesty will acquire the character of a wise legislator, as well as a consummate politician and victorious general. He has divided the greatest part of the crown lands in *Pomerania*, among indigent families, 208 of which lately arrived from different parts: By this method his majesty has within 3 years acquired 20,000 subjects.

I T A L Y.

Great expectation was raised from his *Sardinian* majesty's taking the field in person, at the head of a full army, and that

some impression would have been made on *France*, by the passages into *Dauphine*. The enemy, since their defeat near *Salsola*, were there very weak, most of the *French* forces being with marshal *Belleisle* in the county of *Nice*; but whether it happen'd from some unpolitic delay of putting the king in possession of a certain stipulated territory, or the falling of the snows on the Alps, his troops are now separated, and part march'd towards *Genoa*, and the rest towards *Viце*. His majesty has even order'd the hostages taken in the valley of *Quyras* to be set at liberty, and the contributions raised on the *French* iron-works to be restored. This is denied.

The *Genese* find themselves free from their enemies, but in a deplorable condition. Their fine villas, the delight of the citizens, and admiration of foreigners, are but so many monuments of the barbarity of *Croats* and *Warasians*. The republic now, in conjunction with the *French* and *Spanish* auxiliaries, assembled a good body of troops, and began to act offensively, by invading the *Parmesan* and *Placentine* in their routes; the last surpris'd the garrison of *Tara*, another was repuls'd from the castle of *Barai*, with the loss of 3 or 400 men; and the third sack'd the estates of the marquise of *Botta*. Their troops have had also the good fortune, tho' very much incommoded by the *English* cruizers, to repel the malecontents under count *Rivarola* from *Bastia*, and afterwards entirely defeat him.

S P A I N.

His Catholic majesty has caused repeated declarations to be made at the *Hague*, and other courts, that he never intended to listen to offers of a separate peace; but was resolv'd to refer all his concerns, in conjunction with the Most Christian king, to a general treaty. And indeed the large and continued remittances of money, and fresh recruits, to Don *Philip*, sufficiently prove the firm coalition of the two branches of the house of *Bourbon*; and leave but little room to expect any fruits from *M. Wajassar's* negotiation at the *Spanish* court, who is to offer some proposals of peace from the States, very advantageous to *Spain*.

F R A N C E.

The *French* king having, on the first news of taking *Berzesp-Zoom*, constituted marshal *Saxe* governor of the conquer'd *Netherlands*, and rewarded count *Lowendahl* with a marshal's staff, and two of the principal engineers with a camp-marshal's commission, set out for *Versailles*. He did not enter *Paris*, which was prepar'd to receive in triumph their succedant monarch, who has done more in three years, than *Louis the Great* in thirty. The army is going into quarters, and the *light* Brigades are to be cantoned, during winter, along the coast, from *Ostend* to *Calais*, with a design, doubtless, to oblige us to keep a fleet of observation in the channel, and so be less able to prevent their depredations on our merchants.



Petersburgh, October 3. The dispatches which the empress has received from her ambassador at *Constantinople*, import, that since the massacre of *Shah Nadir*, the troubles began to subside in *Persia*, and that the new *Shah* had sent a *Kan* to the port, to assure the *Grand Signior*, that he is not only unpolitic to renew the peace sign'd some time ago, but had already appointed an ambassador to go to *Constantinople*, in order to prolong the said treaty, and concert such other measures as may render the friendship between these two mahometan empires firm and lasting.

Hague, October 17. The following is an extract of a letter from a person of credit at *Paris*. The king is as much employ'd in the affairs of war, as if a campaign was just going to open; and by all the measures which are taken, and by the couriers which are dispatch'd into *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, to *Munich*, *Berlin*, the *Low Countries*, and upon the coast, there is reason to presume, that if peace does not, readily arrive to heal the breaches made in *Europe*, the war is likely to be more bloody than ever, and will be carried on this winter with more than ordinary vigour against the *Dutch* in the *Low Countries*; seeing his most christian majesty, seems resolv'd to force them into a neutrality, and to render them incapable of defending themselves the next campaign. The same letter adds, that the affairs of the pretender began again strongly to revive, and appearances make it believ'd, that the stroke which the court intends to give to *England*, is design'd to be as fatal as that which is form'd against the united provinces.

L O N D O N, October 20.

Extract of a Letter from *Dartmouth*, October 18. This day came in the *St. Maloes* cartel ship, *Bovey*, from *St. Maloes* with 175 prisoners. He left *St. Maloes* yesterday morning.

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morning; and at that time there lay under Cape Fear, five large privateers and a snow, lately the Hornet, all ready to sail. And in the harbour six large ones, that would be ready to sail in about a fortnight, one of which mounted 50 guns.

We are told that an augmentation of 8000 men will be made next spring to the English troops in the Low Countries, in case the winter does not bring on a successful negotiation.

October 20. Last Friday night, about Eleven o'clock, the corpse of lieutenant general Guesk, who so bravely defended Edinburgh castle in the late rebellion, was interr'd in great pomp and solemnity in the cloisters, Westminster Abby.

There is advice that seven British men of war are cruising in the North Seas, in quest of several of the enemies privateers that are cruising in those parts, to intercept some English ships richly laden, homeward bound, expected North about.

Edinburgh, October 20. The taking of herring is begun in the bay of Air, from whence we have advice, that the value of the herrings caught in two days of last week amounted to 1000 l.

Dublin, October 6. A few days ago 15 Spanish prisoners made their escape from Kinsale, by undermining the wall of the prison.

Last week some Jew merchants of great wealth arriv'd here from Holland, in order to settle in Ireland.

Vice-admiral Schryver, with 6 Dutch men of war, failed from Spthead for Holland.

Sept. 26. Three men were committed to Wood-freet computer, and the sexton and grave digger of St. Andrew's Holbourn to Newgate, for stealing 150 leaden coffins out of that church; among which were those of Dr. Sacheverel and Sally Salisbury.

CHARLES-TOWN, South Carolina, Nov. 23.

By a gentleman just arrived from Frederica, we have advice, that lieutenant Colonel Heron, on hearing that the Adventure, one of our station ships, is so disabled, that some time must elapse before she can be in a condition to put to sea again, and that the Aldborough, our other station ship, which sail'd for New England some months ago, is not yet returned, by which our coasts were, and are left defenceless, and our trade exposed to the daily depredations of his majesty's enemies at St. Augustine, who fail not to make good use of the time that our men of war are absent from the coast, or in port, where (it is well known to them) they generally remain pretty long; has ordered a detachment of the regiment there to serve as marines on board the Duke of Cumberland privateer of that place, a fine sloop of 14 carriage guns, 20 swivels, and 120 men, commanded by captain Davis, and the Heron her tender, of 10 carriage guns, 16 swivels, and 80 men, commanded by captain Campbell, which were to sail from Frederica yesterday, purposely to come off this bar, where they were to wait a few days to convoy off this coast, such merchant ships as shall be ready to sail from hence and are willing to put themselves under their protection; and after they have convoyed those vessels, they will proceed on a cruise. And we are assured that captain Davis, with the above privateers and the Walker, a large schooner, which he is also fitting out with the utmost expedition, will hereafter constantly cruise (as much to protect our trade as for his private benefit) backwards and forwards from this bar to that of the enemy's port a fore-named.

This gentleman also informs us, that in the late bad weather upwards of 30 vessels have been lost on the Florida shore, within 60 leagues of St. Augustine; among them are the sloop Dolphin, Stephen Stephens, from this port for Antigua; the sloop Elizabeth, Hilman Hutchins, and schooner Sea-blower (flag of truce) of this port; a flag of truce of and from this port for Cape Francois captain Seymour, on his return with English prisoners; and a Spanish flag of truce, on her return from this port. Captain Jewer for St. Augustine, is also lost.

We have fresh advices from St. Augustine, that a brig, which was cut out of Okerecook inlet, is fitting out there to cruise off this bar, in consort with the schooner Charming Nelly, late of this port, which is also fitting out, and that they would be ready to sail about the first of next month, when Monsieur Bruneau is also to sail in the schooner.

December 21. Last Saturday evening, a Spanish privateer brig, (by hoisting her guns, and concealing most of her men, so that she looked most like a merchant vessel) decoyed Mr. Edmore, one of our pilots, 'til he came within call of her, but succeeding the fraud, and making off instead of boarding her as he promis'd, had immediately above 50 small arms discharged at her, yet happily got in safe, being very near the bar; the privateer is described, as a small low square stern'd vessel.

December 28. Since our last, the government have impressed

two Bermuda sloops into its service, to go in quest of the Spanish privateer brig, that now cruizes on our coast: They have been fitting out ever since Tuesday last, and are not yet ready to sail.

The Confidence privateer, capt. Gordon, arrived on Saturday, being chas'd by the above brig, as also some other vessels. The Confidence had taken a prize, but has lost her, with 20 hands.

On Saturday arrived a sloop from Providence, by which we learn, that capt. Carr, in a Rhode-Island privateer, had fallen in with part of a fleet from France bound for Cape Francois, and had taken and carried two of them into that port, one of 500, and one of 300 tons; that capt. Thompson, in a small privateer of the same place, with only 35 men, had also carried in three two large ships of the same fleet; and that a snow from Philadelphia for this port, which had been taken by a Spanish privateer, is re-taken and carried into that port, by capt. Gardner.

The same day came advice, that the schooner Dorchester, of and for this port, for Providence, is taken and carried into St. Augustine; as also a brig, from Winyaw in this Province, for the West-Indies, Capt. Mace.

January 6. We hear, the Frederica privateers have been fail'd some days from that port, but having received some damage at sea, put into Edisto, from whence they put to sea again last Monday.

The two vessels taken into the government's service, are not yet fail'd. And, we hear, that on Friday last the brig, which occasioned the fitting out these vessels, was seen steering to the southward, in company with three ships, supposed to be her prizes.

Mr. Hugh Cartwright of this town, is fitting out a privateer schooner, call'd the Cartwright, and commanded by capt. John Southey, which will be ready to sail in a few days.

January 11. The Frederica privateers arrived off this bar last Wednesday from Edisto, and sail'd again the next day to cruize.

On Friday last the Nonpareil and Pearl (the two sloops that were taken into the government's service, to protect the trade) fail'd, and at the same time took some outward bound vessels under their convoy; and in about four hours after they had fail'd, they took a small Spanish privateer schooner (that bore down on the stem) of 2 carriage guns, 6 swivels, and 25 men, which is just now arrived.

The brig, Yucatan, Andrew Knox master, who fail'd from this port the 15th of November last, bound for Boston, having met with a violent storm off Martha's Vineyard, was obliged to put back in a very shatter'd condition, and on Monday last arriv'd off this bar, when he had the misfortune to be taken by the schooner above mentioned.

By a vessel just arrived from St. Augustine, we hear, that the Spanish privateer brig, which lately cruiz'd off this bar, is lost near the bar of that place.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By Capt. James from Jamaica, we have advice, that six of the French fleet that was bound to Hispaniola, are brought in there, one of which mounted 18 guns, and 45 men, was taken by Capt. Easton in a little schooner belonging to New-York, carrying six guns, and had 45 men; which prize is said to be worth 15,000 l.

As capt. James came out, he saw a ship, which he took to be the Pandour of this place, going in with a large prize French ship.

By a letter from Providence, dated December 18, we learn, 15 sail of the above said French fleet were carried into Bermuda.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Just now arrived here a flag of truce brig, in 20 days from the Havannah, with about 20 prisoners: They inform us, that the ship Dragon privateer of this port, took a rich snow the 12th of December last, which was retaken by a Spanish privateer Brig, the 16th, and carried into the Havannah: They likewise say, that 20 privateers are now fitting out there, with design to cruise on these coasts this spring.

ANNAPOLIS.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd to nominate and appoint BENEDICT CALVERT, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs for Patuxent District, to be one of his Lordship's Honourable Council of this Province.

We hear from Chester-Town, that a few days ago died there Col. Charles Hyson, who was many Years Chief Justice of Kent County, Deputy-Commissary, and formerly one of their Representatives.

The latter End of February, a valuable Negro Fellow, belonging to Mr. Kirby, of Kent-Island, falling a Tree, it fell upon him and crush'd him to Death.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, and who has resided in this Province upwards of Twenty Years, and well acquainted with the neighbouring Provinces, will transact Business for any Gentlemen who will please to employ him, to *New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia*, or any Part of *Maryland*; which he will perform with Diligence and Dispatch.

GEORGE ALLEN.

STRAY'D (but rather think stolen) from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of *Severn*, a well set grey Horse, shod round, hanging and standing Mane, banded TP on his buttock, paces well.

Whoever gives Notice to the Subscriber, that he may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Anne Arundel County, March 9, 1748.

WHEREAS *Mary Wethered*, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in *South-River Neck*, hath eloped from her said Husband, and may possibly run him in Debt.

This is therefore to caution all Persons from entertaining the said *Mary*, or trusting her on her said Husband's Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

WILLIAM WETHERED.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof, (Price 1s. 6d.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAYS OF THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, relating to the Culture and Manufacture of FLAX: With Cuts, representing the principal Instruments used in FLAX-DRESSING.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Patapsco Ferry*, about the first of *November*, a Servant Man, named *Richard Cooke*, an English Man, about 30 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Check shirt, a Pair of *Ozenbrigg Petticoat Trowsers*, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one red utto, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to his said Master, shall be paid Four Pounds Current Money, by

CHARLES RIDGWAY.

THE Subscriber, living at *Manocacy*, in *Prince George's County*, has in his Custody, a stray Horse, of a middle Size, branded on the near Shoulder, with an HK, the K join'd to the H, and on the near Thigh IL, both Letters leaning something backwards.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have him again.

THOMAS BRATTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has repaired the Fulling-Mill on *Curri's Creek*, five Miles distant from *Patapsco Ferry*, in *Anne Arundel County*; and has provided himself with a Man who is very well skill'd in Fulling, Dying, Shearing, and Pressing, whereby he is enabled to perform the same in the best Manner. Those Persons who are inclined to send their Cloth to the said Mill, may depend on having it done very reasonably, and with the greatest Dispatch.

JOHN CROMWELL.

RUN away on Saturday 20th Day of *February*, from the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, a Servant, named *Thomas Fletcher*, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a sore Leg, was born in *Somerset County*. Had on, a blue Jacket, canvass'd up the Seams, worsted Cap, and Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Rugg, and other wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to *Dorchester County* with one *Jacob Seward*.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by *Mr. Robert Swain*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*, or

JAMES LUCAS.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province in three Months, desires all Persons indebted to him, to pay their respective Debts. And those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to receive Satisfaction. He has to dispose of, a large Tract of Land, containing 559 Acres; and two Plantations, with dwelling Houses, and fencing, for Ready Money, or Bills of Exchange: They lie in *Tolly's Neck*, in *Queen-Anne's County*. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to

JAMES EARLE.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of *Thomas Galloway*, deceased, on Wednesday, the 16th of March next, at the House of *Joshua Gray*;

A CHOICE Tract of Land, called *Piny Grove*, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of *Severn River*. The sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, at *Bladensburg*, a middle siz'd black Horse, with a swish Tail, a dull speck of White in his Forehead, and branded with ch (the small c being joined to the Middle of the B). The Owner proving his Property, may have him.

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, February 17, 1747-8.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, about four Weeks ago, sent his Boat (being a neat sailing Boat, 20 Feet Keel, rigged Schooner Fashion, deck'd to her Stern sheet, and neatly painted Green) with one *Mr. Metcalf*, a Passenger, to go to *Pleankutank*, in *Virginia*, and no further, by Agreement, *George Chalmers* of this Place, was hired for the Trip; who with the Subscriber's own Servant Boy, named *Richard Stanley*, navigated the said Boat; and he is informed that his said Servant was left her, and hearing no further News of the Boat aforesaid, nor of the said *George Chalmers*, it gives him some Reason to believe she may be offered to Sale or carried off. This is therefore to give Notice, and to prevent any Person from being imposed upon in the Sale of the said Boat (the said *Chalmers* having no Right to her) that the Subscriber will give THREE HUNDRED Reward, for securing the said Boat, and all Materials belonging hereto, so that he may have her again.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

Annapolis, February 3, 1748.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping to *John Runberg*, at next *August Court*; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRAYER.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant *February*, from the Ship *Laura*, now lying in the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*, two seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Ragged Head*, a slender Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Current Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to said Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by *Doctor Ross*, at *Bladensburg*, or

WILLIAM GRACE.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the Justices of *Anne Arundel County*, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the second Tuesday of *March* next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repair of the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,

JOHN BAICE, Clerk.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1748.

Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

HOR.

Mr. GREEN,

Believe you never gave any Thing a Place in your Papers, that has afforded Matter of more Speculation than those two Letters of mine lately published: The favourable Reception they have met with, the Author has not the Vanity to attribute to the Merit of Performances, but altogether to the Subject they treat of; no Man of Sense will think the worse of a good Cause, because it happens to have a weak Advocate. It is indeed a no subject, and putting the paltry Dispute betwixt *Marlborough* and *Bladenburg* out of the Question, such a one as concerns the Rights and Properties of every Man in the Province. The judicious Friends of Liberty, I understand, with the *Freemen* Success, and that he may acquit himself manfully in the he has undertaken: He promises to do his best. Those are obliged to oppose him, in order to defend themselves, taken various Methods according to their different Excellencies. Some have *bluster'd* and *sworn* heartily at the Author: Others have mou'd a Note higher, and *threaten'd*: The *Men of Learning* have found Fault with the Style: And the *bright* Gentlemen have tried to be witty on the Occasion. Before I resume the Thread of the Discourse, I beg Leave to be indulg'd in a word or two to each Sort. The *Blusters* may pass *Scot free*; they are generally a very harmless sort of People, that deal only in words, and these for the most part without Meaning. — The *Men of Learning*, — a daring Race, who think themselves above the Law, and to deter People from it, impudently brandish the Rod of a *little* false Authority, only shewing what they do if they could; these Men are to know, that the *Freedom* is not to be fear'd; he despises their Threats, and gives free Liberty to sue the *Printer*, when ever they please. He would think himself peculiarly honour'd, in being call'd upon to defend the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, as well as those Liberties of his fellow Subjects, in Defence of which he draws his Pen. The Law, he hopes, will prove his Protection in both, as neither he nor his Friends propose to seek other Redress, than what is to be obtained in a *fair, open, and legal* Way. This he looks upon to be the *Birth-right* of every *born* BRITISH Subject, and is determined not to be let out of it. Hard would be the Condition of the People of *England* indeed, if an Author was liable to be ruin'd (as is often threaten'd) for calling in question the Legality of an Act made by a County Court, or for supposing the Justices named in it *weak Men*; whilst the Subjects of *Great-Britain* are at Liberty to examine and censure the Behaviour of the greatest *Ministers*; nay, frequently Acts of Parliament as we see daily Instances of in the *Magazines*, and other Papers. How far the Power of Magistrates in *France* or other absolute Governments, to *ruin*, may reach, I do not determine; but if ever any Attempt of that sort is made within the *British* Dominions, I hope those who make it will be convinc'd, to their Cost, that the Power of Magistrates is limited to the public Good, and does not extend to the redress of private Injuries. As to the *Men of Learning*, it may be amiss to give a Specimen of their Criticisms: There was a *profession* in the first Letter, viz. *wisely or ignorantly misapplied*; Now, says the *learned Commentator*, this is *down-right Nonsense*, because it is impossible for a Man to do a Thing *wisely* AND *ignorantly*; this subtle Remark was seconded by the whole Party, and contended for very warmly. I will not say for the *Critic*, that he did not commit the Blunder *wisely*; BUT *ignorantly*; for a very little Skill in *Grammar* would have taught him, that the Particle OR is properly a *Disjunctive*, and never used as a *Copulative*; but when absolute Necessity requires; that is, unless the Sentence would be Nonsense without it; it is granted, a Man may make a very good *J—ce*, *k*, or *Sh—e*, without understanding *Grammar*; but it

really requires a little Knowledge of that sort to be a *Critic*. I would advise them therefore to give over criticising upon Language, for this seems to be the least of their *little Talents*; however, if (as it is said) they have applied to a certain *Domine* (an old Cock of the Game at *verbal Niceties*); to take up the Cudgels in their Defence, it is to be hoped their *Grammatical* Remarks, for the future, will be better founded. The Haste that the two former Letters were writ and transcribed in, may perhaps afford him a few Materials to nibble at; which we are not at all sorry for, as it may be an Encouragement to enter the Lists, but Care shall be taken for the Time to come, to make the *Adjective* agree with the *Substantive*, and the *Relative* with the *Antecedent*, &c. So that the reverend *Preceptor* may have the Satisfaction of examining it, as he would do a *Pupil's* Version or Theme. Pass we now to the WITS:—I beg the *Domine's* Pardon; not for using the Word *we*, it being allowable to use the *Plural* for the *Singular*; but because the *Rule* says expressly that the *Nominative* ought to be put before the *Verb*; and therefore that no Advantages may be taken, let it be said in proper Form, *We* pass now to the WITS. It is reported, that at a Consultation held (before they thought of his Reverence) to determine whether the *Freeholder* should be answer'd or not, one of the *talliest* of their *Wits*, with his usual *self-sufficient* Air, and *Stentorian* Voice, rose up and said, *Let him alone, give him Rope enough and he will hang himself*. I really believe these Gentlemen wish him hang'd with all their Hearts; but the Devil of it is, he is a curst obstinate Fellow, and will not be drove from his Point: He swears if he must die, he is determined to die by the *PAY* of the *Lyon*, and not by the *Hoof* of the *Ass*: But he thinks it will be Time enough to talk of that, when once they have slipp'd their own *Necks* out of the *Halter*; for he is the *Plaintiff* at present, and they are the *Defendants*. His great Comfort is, that the Cause must be tried by *fifty-four* good Men, not chosen by *Sheriffs*, but by *Freeholders*. Thus much was thought necessary to be said before the Subject was resum'd, and as the Arguments drawn from the *British Constitution* have been cavil'd at by some *Smatterers* in Histories and Politics, it is judg'd proper to illustrate, enforce, and apply them in the following Manner.

What was said in the second Letter, concerning that Right inherent in the People by the *Constitution*, to judge (by their Representatives) of their own Taxes, may be carp'd at, but can never be overthrown; It is the great Hinge upon which Liberty hangs; and whenever that is weakened or thrown down, Liberty must be proportionably weakened or fall with it. By this alone it is, that the great Powers yielded to *Magistrates* of all sorts, from the *supream* Magistrate to the *County Justice*, suffer any Controul: For the most expensive and pernicious Schemes may be projected under a Maladministration, as the People have no Check on their Councils; but while they are Masters of their own Money, they may keep from them the Means of putting such Schemes as they do not approve into Execution. On the other hand, should ever this Power be lodged in any Set of Men besides those who are the immediate Trustees of the People, and appointed by them, it must be evident to every Man of common Sense, that all Liberty would soon be at an End. There would be no farther Occasion for Parliaments or Assemblies; at least, if they were kept up, it would only be for Form's Sake; they could be of no Service to the People: *Redress of Grievances*, it is well known, is a stale and unavailing Argument, when a Court wants no *Supplies*; it follows then, *a fortiori*, that it would be still less regarded, if the Court had the *Power of Supplies* within themselves. Thus such an Use might be made of an unlimited Power, sending in *County Courts*, to tax the People at pleasure, I think cannot be denied: That such an Use would be made of it, during the present Administration, I have already acknowledged there is not the least Grounds to apprehend. But is this a Reason why it should not be disputed? None but *Fools* will say so. The *Domine*

enced on him ; when to the Surprize of the Court, he produced an Order for all that he did, signed by those who had the power of directing him.

127 Dutch Vessels, caught 646 Whales. 16 Hamburg Vessels, caught 60 Whales. 3 Altena Vessels, caught 7 Whales. Bremen Vessels, caught 12 Whales. 2 Embden Vessels, caught 7 Whales. Besides which, 37 Dutch Vessels, and 1 Hamburg, were employed in the same Fishery in Davis's rights, where they have caught 135 Whales, making in all 17, which is 289 less than they took last Year.

The States of Brabant are assembled, in order to raise a Sum of two Millions of Florins, which was demanded of them some time ago, by his most Tender and most Christian Majesty.

October 17. *Extract of a private Letter from Williamstadt, October 20.*

The Magistrates of Rotterdam have petitioned the Prince of Orange to sell all the Places which become vacant in their Department, to the best Bidder ; and that the Purchasers may pay for Money into the public Treasury, for the Use of the State, during the present Troubles ; and 'tis imagined the other Cities and Towns throughout the United Provinces will do the same.

By Letters this Morning from the Hague we learn, that notwithstanding all the Foreign Ministers were preparing to set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, most of them having already changed their minds ; yet, as the Queen of Hungary seems very desirous of having that Place exchanged for Liege, it is thought her Request will be complied with, and that the Congress will be sitting about a Fortnight.

The same Letters say positively, that the King of Sardinia refused marching his Troops with those of the Queen of Hungary to Naples ; since which they both agreed to lay siege to Genoa, and that, agreeable thereto, they were preparing to march their Army towards that City.

The Reports that have been spread in Town, of some new disturbances in Scotland, are said to have been occasioned by letters written from that Country, mentioning the Return of several Highland Chiefs since the Act of Indemnity, who seem to be full of Money, and it was believed had not improved their principles much in their Travels. But as the Chain is at present snugly guarded, there is no Reason to apprehend any Disorders whole Parts.

Some private Letters from the Hague say, that a certain General Officer has been sentenced to lose his Head, but that as yet it is not known whether that Sentence will be confirmed, or the execution of it some way deferred.

Last Wednesday in the Afternoon, the Hudson's Bay Company received the agreeable News, that their four Ships expected from Hudson's Bay, were safe arrived in Yarmouth Road.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered six Twenty Gun Ships to be built with all Expedition, and to be called the Prince of Orange, Prince William Henry, Prince Nassau, Rufus, and Herring.

NEW-YORK, February 29.

The sloop Don Lopez, Ralph Thurman master, of this port, and for Antigua, was chased ashore by an enemy's privateer, on the 24th of January last, near midnight, on the south-east side of Barbuda : The vessel and cargo entirely lost ; and the men struggling with difficulty to shore ; the privateer had chased her at part of the day before : Capt. Thurman and his men after got a passage to Antigua, and from thence arrived the last week, by way of Lewes on Delaware, in company with Capt. Bevan, of the Spedwell privateer, of this port, who was cut away at Antigua. Capt. Thurman informs us, that he saw three other vessels ashore at Barbuda, a sloop and a schooner he supposed to belong to Boston, and a ship unknown. We have advice from the West-Indies, that Commodore Knowles was arrived at Barbados, with the King's ships, and that the other vessels that sailed with him from Nantasket, were arrived at some of the English islands. That the fourth Day after they sail'd from Boston, they met with a most terrible storm, which separated the fleet, and did great damage to the vessels. And that an English privateer had taken and carried to Antigua, a vessel from Canada bound to Martinico, with 100 quintals of fish on board.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of New-York, Dec: 7th 18th February, 1747 8.

Message from his Excellency by Mr. Banyar, Deputy Secretary ; which being read, is in the Words following, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

Yesterday I received some letters from the frontiers, advising me of the designs of the enemy, Copies of which I have

order'd to be laid before you ; and as I have given orders to employ a number of Indians and christians to go immediately as out-scouts, in order to discover the motions of the enemy, I recommend it to you to make provision for whatever expence may incur, on keeping out-scouts constantly employed, for the security of the frontiers. At the same time I have given orders to the Indian interpreter, to go among the nearest nations of Indians, to prepare them for our assistance ; and to get what farther informations he can, concerning the truth of the intelligence I have now received ; and shall take all the proper steps in my power to frustrate the attempts of the enemy.

G. CLINTON.

Mr. Banyar likewise deliver'd to the house a copy of a letter from Lieutenant John Lindsay, to his Excellency, by express, dated at Oswego, the 22d of January, 1747, 8, acquainting his Excellency, that he had information from some Cajuga Indians, that there was an army preparing at Canada to invade the northern parts of this colony.

A copy of a letter from Col. Philip Schuyler, to his Excellency, dated at Albany, the 13th instant, giving the like intelligence.

And a copy of a letter from Philip Ryley, Gunsmith, among the Cajuga Indians, to Col. Johnson, dated at Cajuga, the 3d instant, giving the same information. Which being also read,

Ordered, That his excellency's message, and the several papers therewith delivered, be refer'd to the consideration of the committee to whom his Excellency's speech is committed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

Last week arrived here Capt. Lisle from Antigua ; by him there is advice, that twelve of the Martinico fleet have been carried into that port, eleven by the men of war, and one by the Brig. St. Stephen, of that island ; That the men of war were on a cruise to windward of Martinico : And that the enemy's privateers are still very numerous, and take a great many vessels ; one of which attacked Capt. Carr, in a ship from Boston, and boarded him twice, but he bravely clear'd his ship of them both times ; then they boarded him the third time, when he likewise clear'd himself, and carried off twenty four of their negroes, that were left on board of him, with whom he got safe into Antigua.

The Brig. Samuel, Capt. Bowers, of this place, bound to Lisbon, was taken by a Spanish privateer ; but some time after re-taken by the Squirrel man of war, and carried into Oporto.

ANNAPOLIS.

At the County Court held here last Week, a Negro Fellow was convicted of Burglary, and received Sentence of Death.

By a Gentleman from Philadelphia, we are inform'd, that as he came down from thence, a valuable Prize (taken near Santa Cruz, by the Privateer Pandour of Philadelphia) was going up the River. It was said she had on board 22000 Pieces of Eight, and two Chests of wrought Plate ; besides a vast Quantity of Bale Goods.

By his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland ;

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

Maryland, ff. **W**HEREAS, I have certain Intelligence, that the Governor of Canada has used all possible Endeavours, not only to induce the Indians in Alliance or Amity with the French, to make Incurions into the British Colonies, and to destroy his Majesty's Subjects ; but also to seduce the Indians of the Six Nations, and others, who have been our faithful Friends and Allies, from their Attachment and Friendship to his Majesty's Subjects, and to join with the French and their Indians, in our Destruction. In this Situation, Self-Preservation obliges us to prepare ourselves, in the best Manner we can, to oppose any Enterprize that may be formed against us, by our cruel and merciless Enemies, whose Hopes of Success depend on their Expectation to find us unprepared to resist them ; of which we may depend (were we so infatuated as to neglect our own Safety) they would soon have Intelligence : Whereas, if we exert ourselves as we ought to do, in this dangerous and critical Juncture, it will not only discourage our Enemies, and contribute to deter them from attacking us, but also encourage all the Indians in Amity with us against our common Enemy.

I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all military Officers within this Province, to have the several Men under their respective Com-

stands frequently mustered and disciplined, and ready to march upon any Emergency, to serve his Majesty, and defend this Part of his Majesty's Dominions: And I do also strictly charge and command the several Sheriffs of this Province, to make this my Proclamation public in their respective Counties, in the usual Manner; as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN at the City of Annapolis, this 8th Day of March, in the Tenth third Year of his Lordship's Dominion, Annoque Domini 1747.

SAM. OGLE.

J. ROSS, Cl. Con.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Sea Flower, Thomas Palmer, from Virginia.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Sea Flower, Thomas Palmer, for Virginia;
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST on the third Day of February last, between Mrs. Mary Francis's, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, and Major Nathan Hammond's, a Pair of Leather Bags, wherein were two Yards of Silk Persian, one Silk Handkerchief, Seven Yards and an half of Irish Linnen, one Hank of Silk, a Testament, and two Horn-Books.

Whoever secures the said Bags, and the above-mentioned Things, so that the Subscriber may have them, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
SON of THOMAS.

I JOHN MUIR, Taylor, in Annapolis, signing Join to leave this Province, and return to Scotland, hereby give Notice thereof, that any Person or Persons having any Claims on me, may bring them in, which shall be immediately and duly paid.

JOHN MUIR.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has now declined Ordinary keeping, at his House on the main Road leading to Calvert County: And that from June next, Durant Connor proposes to keep Tavern at the said House, as usual.

JOHN CONNER.

THE Subscriber, living in Annapolis, and who has resided in this Province upwards of Twenty Years, and well acquainted with the neighbouring Provinces, will transact Business for any Gentlemen who will please to employ him, to New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or any Part of Maryland; which he will perform with Diligence and Dispatch.

GEORGE ALLEN.

STRAY'D (out rather think stolen) from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of Severn, a well let grey Horse, short round, hanging and standing Mane, branded TP on his buttock, paces well.

Whoever gives Notice to the Subscriber, that he may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Anne Arundel County, March 9, 1748.

WHEREAS Mary Wethered, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in South-River Neck, hath eloped from her said Husband, and may possibly run him in Debt.

This is therefore to caution all Persons from entertaining the said Mary, or trusting her on her said Husband's Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

WILLIAM WETHERED.

THE Subscriber, living at Manocacy, in Prince George's County, has in his Custody, a stray Horse, of a middle Size, branded on the near Shoulder, with an HK, the K join'd to the H, and on the near Thigh IL, both Letters leaning somewhat backwards.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have him again.

THOMAS BEATTY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxet Ferry about the first of November, a Servant Man, named Richard Cook, an English Man, a out 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Check shirt, a Pair of Orange brig Petticoat Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breaches under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one red camo, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to the said Master, shall be paid FOUR POUNDS Current Money, by

CHARLES KIDGLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has repaired the Fulling-Mill on Currier's Creek, five Miles distant from Patuxet Ferry, in Anne Arundel County; and has provided himself with a man who is very well skill'd in Fulling, Dying, Shearing, and Pressing, whereby he is enabled to perform the same in the best Manner. Those Persons who are inclin'd to send their Cloth to the said Mill, may depend on having it done very reasonably, and with the greatest Dispatch.

JOHN CROMWELL.

RUN away on Saturday 20th Day of February, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Servant, named Thomas Fitcher, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a fore Leg, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, on a blue Jacket, canvas'd up the Seams, worsted Cap, and Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Rugg, and wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to Dorchester County with one Jacob Soward.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, in Annapolis, or

JAMES LUCAS.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province in three Months, desires all persons indebted to him, to pay their respective Debts. And those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to receive Satisfaction. He has to dispose of, a large Tract of Land, containing 559 Acres; and two Plantations, with dwelling Houses, and fencing, for Ready Money, or Bill Exchange: They lie in Tolly's Neck, in Queen-Anne's County. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to

JAMES BARNES.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, at Bladenburg, a middle sized black Horse, with a white Tuft, a dull Speck of White in his Forehead, and branded with a small c being joined to the Middle of the B. The Owner proving his Property, may have him.

DAVID ROSE.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary keeping to Jean Runberg, at next August Court; hereby desires persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be paid for the same.

MARY FRANK.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant February from the Ship Laura, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potowmack, two Seamen; one named Nicholas Bradley, of swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named John Curtis, alias Ragged Head, a black Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fetters. Had on a blue Jacket and Crown Wig, the rest of his Apparel unknown. Whoever takes up Nicholas Bradley, and conveys him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Current Money Reward; and for John Curtis, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Current Money Reward; paid by Doctor at Bladenburg, or

WILLIAM GRACE.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1748.

Week before last arrived at New-York, two Vessels from London, by whom we have Advice, that the Snow Sally, Capt. Mcnard, bound from London to Philadelphia, is taken, and Capt. Smyter put back to Plymouth; that the Scarborough Men of War from New-York, on board of which was Lady Warren, was safe arrived at Limerick in Ireland, having had two smart Engagements in her Passage. They brought with them,

MAJESTY'S most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 14th of November, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

One of my principal Views in calling the Parliament was, that I might receive the most clear and certain Information of the Sense of my People on the present Posture of Affairs, I was desirous to meet you as early as your own Convenience, as well as of the Public, would admit.

By the Advice of my Parliament, I enter'd into the War with Spain, in order to vindicate and secure the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects. By their Advice also, and in Consequence to my Engagements, I undertook the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and of the just Rights of the Emperor of Austria. In Retalment for this Conduct, so necessary to the Interest of my own Kingdoms, and of the ancient Allies of my Crown, France not only declared War against me, but also supported an Unnatural Rebellion within these Kingdoms. In carrying on this just and necessary War, I have the most cheerful and vigorous Support from my Parliament.

And though the Success has not been answerable to our just Expectations in the Low Countries, yet it must be allowed to the Honour of this Nation, that no Part of the Kingdoms can be impudently to us.

The signal Successes which it has pleased God to grant Us at sea, have made the Enemy feel the Weight of Our Naval Force, to their great Loss, and the real and solid Advantage of this Nation. This has appeared most remarkably in the Destruction of my Fleet this last Year, which have tended not only to the Honour of the British Flag, than to the Reduction of the Maritime Force and Commerce of France.

The Government of the United Provinces has once more re-asserted that Consistency which will give great Strength to the Cause, cement more firmly the Friendship between the Kingdom and that of the Republic, and be a lasting Security to our inseparable Interests; one great Effect of this happy Alliance in Holland, has already appeared in the vigorous Defence, lately made by the States General to the Court of France, and the Orders given by them, for the committing of Hostilities every where against the French King and his Subjects.

Some Overtures for a general Pacification have lately been made to Me on the Part of France, and tho' some of the Terms proposed were such as could not be approved, yet as I have had for my Aim but to bring about a safe and honourable Peace, I have shewn the utmost Inclination to facilitate it in Conjunction with my Allies, and a Congress is actually agreed to be held at the Chapel, whither the several Ministers will soon repair. All the Powers concerned, will bring with them the same Conditions, to effectuate this great Work on just and reasonable Conditions, which I sincerely have.

In this Situation, I am confident you will agree in Opinion with Me, that it is necessary to be vigilant and attentive to the Event, and that there can be no Reason to expect a good Peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War; I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful Supports to enable Me to prosecute the War, in case the Policy of our Enemies, in not agreeing in just and reasonable Terms of Accommodation, should render it unavoidable. For

this Purpose, I am now actually concerting the necessary Measures with my Allies, whose Interests I am determined to adhere to and support. Let us be in Readiness, in case the Negotiations should fail of the desired Effect, to convince our Enemies how much they are mistaken, if they vainly imagine that Great-Britain and her Allies will submit to receive the Law from any Power whatsoever; and demonstrate to the World, that We will decline no Difficulty or Hazard for the Preservation of the common Liberty, and Our own Independency and essential Interests.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Necessity of adequate Supplies appears from what has been already mentioned; the proper Estimates for the Services of the ensuing Year shall be laid before you, and I desire you to grant me such Supplies, as your own Security and lasting Welfare, and the present critical and important situation of Affairs require. You may depend on their being applied only to the Purposes for which they shall be given; and if by the falling out of Events, any saving can be made, it shall be duly accounted for.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

If any farther Provision shall be found expedient to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the present Establishment, extinguishing the spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into Order, any Part of the United Kingdom, I depend on your known Affection to Me and to your Country, seriously and early to set about so good a Work. I will only add, that there never was a Conjunction in which Unanimity, Firmness, and Dispatch were more necessary for the Safety, Honour, and true Interest of Great-Britain.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Die Jovis, 12th November, 1747.

Most gracious Sovereign,

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

The generous and public-spirited Views, with which Your Majesty entered into this just and necessary War, are evident to the whole World; and Your People have been the more strongly animated to support it, by the Part Your Enemies have taken, not only to overturn the Liberties of Europe in general, but to disturb Your Majesty's Government, the solid Foundation of our Happiness. The Events of War are always uncertain; but at the same Time that we see, with the greatest Concern, the Misfortunes which have happened in the Low Countries, we gratefully acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness and Justice, in vindicating the Honour of this Nation, from any Imputation arising from thence.

With unfeigned Joy, we congratulate Your Majesty on the final Successes with which it has pleased God to bless Your Arms by Sea. No Loss can be more sensibly felt by Your Enemies, and no Advantage tend more to the Glory and real Benefit of Your Kingdoms, whose Commerce and Naval Strength must be increased in Proportion, as that of France is diminished.

We cannot approach Your Royal Person on this Occasion, without expressing our highest Satisfaction in those Events, which have happened in Holland, in Favour of a Prince allied to Your Majesty by the nearest Ties, descended from an illustrious House, in which the Defence of public Liberty has been Hereditary, and which has produced Deliverers of this Country, as well as of that Protestant Republic. From this happy Alteration, we cannot but promise ourselves the strictest Union of Councils between Your Majesty and the States General; and as an additional Strength in pursuing such Measures as shall be

Vertical text on the left margin, including names like 'DAVID ROW...', 'MART FRAS...', and 'OFFICE in Paper.'

most conducive to the common Good of both Nations; of which we consider the reasonable Declaration lately made by the States to the Court of France, and the Orders given thereupon, as a strong Indication.

Your Majesty's paternal Concern for Your People, appears in nothing more, than in Your sincere Desire to bring about, in Conjunction with Your Allies, an honourable Peace, on just and reasonable Terms. At the same Time that we offer our humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for this gracious Disposition to procure Ease and Repose to your Subjects, for effectuating this great Work, permit us to assure You, that we are convinced by past Experience, as well as by Your Majesty's prudent Declaration, that the only Way to procure a good Peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. For this Reason we cannot but gratefully acknowledge Your Majesty's Vigilance and Care to enter into a timely Concert with Your Allies, in order to be in Readiness for that Event.

We beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to Your sacred Person, Family, and Government; and that we will heartily and cheerfully concur to enable Your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, in case the Obstinacy of Your Enemies should render it necessary; no Difficulty or Hazard being capable of lessening our Zeal and Steadiness for the Maintenance of the Honour of Your Crown, the Independence and essential Interests of Your Kingdoms, and for the Defence of Your Allies.

We will not fail to take into our serious Consideration, what further Provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into Order such Parts of the United Kingdoms, where the Want of Improvement, and due Obedience to the Laws, has remarkably furnished Opportunities to seduce the People from their Loyalty. The Stability of Your Majesty's Throne, the Glory and Tranquility of Your Reign, and the Prosperity of our Fellow Subjects, we have entirely at Heart; and our utmost Firmness, Resolution, and Dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable Ends which Your Majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us.

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

NOTHING could give Me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful Address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready Concurrence in My Sentiments, will have a very good Effect both with our Friends and Enemies, and strengthen My Hands to pursue such Measures, either of Peace or War, as shall be most conducive to the Interests of My Kingdoms, and the Support of My Allies.

D U B L I N.

Extract of a Letter from King's Court, October 16.

"There are now upwards of sixteen hundred French and Spanish prisoners here, who had contrived means to make their escape from their prisons, kill the guards, possess themselves of the town, and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition there, and kill all the Protestants of the place.

Monday night, the 12th instant, was the time appointed for the execution of their Project; the manner of it was thus:

Exactly at the hour of one, when all the guards and town were silent, except the centinels, some of the most active in each prison were to rush out, and immediately to kill all the centinels, who guarded the prisoners; and when they had thus secured their keepers, they were to divide themselves into three bodies.

Three or four of the swiftest were to run by the doors of both guard houses, as if making their escape, in order to decoy the soldiers out of their guard-houses; who being thus suddenly waked and drawn out at midnight, they thought, would most of them bring out no other arms than their bayonets or hangers.

In the mean time, one part of their main body were to push into the guard-houses, and to secure what fire-arms might be there; which would be of the more use to them, as they were sure they were all loaded with ball.

Another party were at the same time to break open the court house, where there are fire-arms and ammunition for 2000 men, and secure whatever they found there.

At the same time the other party were to fly to the barracks, kill all the centinels with the greatest expedition, and least noise possible, that so the greatest part of the soldiers might be surpris-

zed in their beds, or unarm'd; and possess themselves of all arms and ammunition there.

These things performed, the three parties were all to join one body, and fight their way through all opposition, and order all before them; except the Papists, who are very numerous in this part of the country, and from whom they promis'd themselves some assistance.

What a prodigious scene of blood had here been, if the providence of God had not visibly interposed in the defence. One of the Frenchmen (who was a Protestant, and as many any of them all in the first part of the plot, so far as an enemy was meditated, but could not bear the thoughts of a massacre) privately conveyed a note out of the prison to the commandary; upon the receipt of which, he was immediately seized and examined, and made a full affidavit (which I had the opportunity of writing, being then present before the commandary and was sworn before Mr. Bowler the sovereign, and the King of the crown. He said, as he was bred a Protestant himself, and all his family, his soul trembled with the thoughts of much Protestant blood being spilt innocently.

Immediately the drums of all the militia, both horse and foot, beat to arms, and a guard of 50 men was mounted at the house, which still continue; and orders were given to the centinels to fire at any they found attempting to escape. Letters were wrote to the government to send us three or four companies more of men, which were ordered, and are since arriv'd.

P. S. On Wednesday night, one of the French prisoners attempting to make his escape out of the upper window of a hospital; the centinels immediately fired, and shot him through the body, and as he was falling forward, his foot was caught between the window-frame and shutter; at the alarm the guard came, and seeing the man hanging by one foot, they went to open the shutter, and he fell down and dash'd out his brains on the pavement. This was the only life lost in this affair.

The original letter, from whence the above account is taken, was written by Mr. Robert Ruffel.

A letter from Cork, dated the 23d instant, says, that by the help of several instruments, which were carried to them by some of the inhabitants, who frequently visited them under pretence of carrying them provisions, they had undermined part of the wall of the prison; but as the inhabitants were under arms, as well as the soldiers, all is now easy.

L O N D O N.

October 17. We learn by private letters from Genoa, that many of the nobility become more and more desirous of peace, that they may be delivered from the load of their arms, with whom they have enough to do to agree; and on the other hand, the French themselves are far enough from being weary of a service in which they are expos'd to continual dangers, which they suffer extremely; as appears from the fate of a detachment lately sent to Corsica, in which there are not more than four officers left unwounded and fit for duty.

They write from Milan, that vast magazines are sent to the duchies of Parma and Placentia, and that general peace is speedily expected there with the forces under his command, which, with other circumstances, renders it highly probable that unless our pacific negotiations speedily take place, we shall hear of another winter campaign in that country; which I should think'd more probable, from the accounts we have from Genoa, that the Piedmontese head quarters will be suddenly removed to Savona, by which Genoa will be once more in danger.

By a letter from Switzerland we have an account, that there has lately been an estimate made of the number of effective soldiers able to bear arms, and disciplin'd, in the thirteen cantons, it appear'd there were upwards of 300,000; and that two thirds of them are Protestants.

We have from Breda a very curious account of the first condition of one M. Uliat, who had lately raised an independent company, by a commission from his serene highness the stadtholder. He advanced it seems in the night between the 7th and 8th towards the village of St. broek, where part of the wing of the enemy's army had taken post, with no more than 20 Hussars, and not quite 100 foot; he surpris'd all the sentinels and advanc'd guards, and then, followed by 30 chevau-lights enter'd the village itself, in which, besides the dragoon Beaufore, there was a considerable body of foot. As the grand guard calling to him upon his approach, he had an order on the part of the king for a general assault, desiring he might be shew'd his quarters, into which he went alone, leaving his men at the gate. The general was surpris'd but awakened upon his coming into the room. M. Uliat

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letter out of his pocket, and holding it in his hand, desired the general would order his servants to go out. As soon as they were withdrawn, he advanced to the bed-side, and told the general that he was sorry to be the messenger of ill news, but that he had a letter de cachet, and orders to secure his person. The general was very much surpris'd; and M. Uliat endeavour'd to comfort him; told him he supposed it was occasioned by some misrepresentations; that every man had his enemies, and that in a little time he would justify himself; but for the present, bid he, I must take the liberty of seizing these, and thereupon did hold of his sword and a case of pistols, desiring him to dress himself, and to give orders for admitting some of his people. The general went half naked to the window, and made a signal for their admission; but they were hardly in the house before they discover'd themselves to be no officers of justice, by trying hold of every thing near them, particularly some pieces of silver that were loose upon the table. M. Uliat was then oblig'd to change his conduct, and clapping one of the general's pistols to his breast, order'd him to come away as he was, and without speaking a word. His conduct and courage on this occasion have gain'd the young partizan great applause.

The following surprizing case is supposed worthy the observation of the public, and may be a caution to all women how they put pins in their mouths. Mary Wye, a young woman about 20 years of age, living at Mr. Daintry's, a baker near St. Clement's church in the Strand, having put a large pin into her mouth, accidentally swallow'd it, in May, 1745; and afterwards having lost a great deal of blood, and being in great danger of her life, was patient for two months at the infirmary St. James's, where she was vomited and blooded often; and appeared that the pin was about the middle of her ribs, by that part being black, and in great pain. But being for some time pretty free from pain, she returned to her service at Mr. Daintry's, and lived there about two years; and about the end of August last, she went to live at Mr. Acourt's in Wild-court, and on the 7th instant, being in great pain in her breast, a drawing plaster was applied, and there being a little opening in the upper part of her right breast, the pin was discovered, which was drawn out, but without a head. This gave her a great deal of ease, but the plaster being still applied, about 24 hours after the head, with almost half an inch of the pin, was drawn out. The pin was, all together, near an inch and a half in length.

October 29. There is advice that a Spanish ship of 200 Tons, laden with Timber from Corunna, is taken in her Passage by the English.

We hear that the Prize-Money of every Fore-mast Man in the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Hawke, who were in the late engagement with the French, will amount to 60 l.

There is an account from Paris, that the Court had received Advice, that admiral Byng, commander of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, had lately taken several French ships, laden with Provisions bound to Nice.

October 31. The last accounts from Genoa say, that the Inhabitants of that city are indefatigable in their Endeavours to get that Capital from any Invasions, by erecting several regular Forts at Tecla, on the Diamond Mountain, at Castellaro, at Rosata, and at Bolzinetto, which will require garrisons, amounting in the whole to between seven and eight thousand men; the support of which certain Funds are to be assigned, but at least the Expence of the Fortifications are defrayed chiefly out of the Fines of such of the Nobility, as have deserted their Country since the Troubles began.

Many private letters from Amsterdam agree, that they look on a Rupture with France as a Thing inevitable, and begin to take Precautions accordingly, which is chiefly owing to an account they have received from Paris, of a Message lately deliver'd to the Secretary of the Embassy, left there at the departure of Mr. Van Hoey, importing that he need not lose his time in drawing or presenting Memorials, relating to Dutch Ships taken by French men of war, or Privateers, since no notice will be taken of them, till the Free Mason, lately taken by Admiral Schryver, is released, and satisfaction given to the Court upon that Head. Several stout Privateers are fitting out there, as well as in most of the Ports of Zealand, that they may be ready to cruise on the French coasts as soon as things come to Extremities between the two Nations. It is added that there are upwards of three score of these Vessels ready to put to Sea.

Our Letters from the Hague bring a confirmation of sending Mr. Onno Zwiier Van Haren deputy from the Province to

Friesland to the Council of State, in Quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses, to the laudable Cantons of Switzerland, in order to negotiate a very considerable Levy of Troops, with this additional Circumstance, that he was to set out on the first of November. These Letters also add, that the Count de Wartenleben, who has been so successful in procuring two Regiments from the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, will be sent with the like Commission to several other German Courts; and that it is hoped he will be able to hire amongst them, eight or ten Regiments of Infantry, exclusive of those that are to be furnished by the Elector of Cologne, as Bishop of Munster, whose Conduct in this Respect, has given such Offence at Versailles, that the French Minister at his Court has been order'd to withdraw, and to return Home. It is from these Circumstances apparent, that the Dutch are using all Methods possible to be in a Condition to repel Force by Force, or to declare War against France, if it should be found necessary in the Spring.

A N N A P O L I S.

We hear from Kent County, that the Worshipful Magistrates of that County, and the Grand Jury, at their last County Court, unanimously sign'd a Petition, to be presented at the next Meeting of the General Assembly, praying a Revival of the Laws of this Province: Which is a Thing acknowledg'd by every Body to be much wanted.

Mr. GREEN, March 18, 1747-8.
IF you'll give this a Place in your Gazette, it may be introductory to setting People right, in a Matter wherein, at present, the Generality may be mistaken; and which Mistake, I believe, is a great Hindrance to the Circulation of our Currency.

It is the conceived Notion, that after the Expiration of the first fifteen Years of our Bills of Credit, to wit, next September, whoever shall then be possessed of any Sum in the said Bills of Credit, may, on applying to the Commissioners, have Bills of Exchange for one third Part of the Amount of such Sum, at thirty-three and one third of a Pound Exchange in the hundred; and that the said Commissioners are, by the Act emitting the said Bills of Credit, oblig'd and directed to sign and give such Bills of Exchange, at the Time and Exchange aforesaid.

If this be not the Case, and that the said Commissioners have no such Power, those who hoard or keep up their Money with such Expectations, do but deceive themselves; and such Mistake tends manifestly to the Prejudice of Trade and Business, inasmuch as that in the Circulation of Money, or whatsoever passes for such, consists it's Usefulness to Society in general.

The Commissioners are empower'd, after the Expiration aforesaid, and in a Time by the Act limited, to sign and deliver to any Person or Persons, who shall bring any Sum in the said Bills of Credit, The full Third Part of the Value in Bills of Exchange.

Now the Question is, Whether the Value of such third Part shall be the Exchange aforesaid, generally surmised; or the Exchange current in the Country? Or, Whether the Commissioners are empower'd to determine the Point? Which I refer to the Learned: And am, Your humble Servant,

A. B.

To the Author of a LETTER, signed, A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

S I R,
YOUR long Letter is just come to Hand; but I know not by whom, or from whence. Your request to have it publish'd in this Day's Gazette, cannot possibly be comply'd with: However, as I take it to come from a Gentleman of Honour, I shall venture to publish it Tomorrow, by way of Supplement, and distribute it at Marlborough the same Day, not doubting but you will find a Way to make me ample Amends for my Trouble and Expence in doing it. In those party Disputes, I declare myself an impartial Printer, and am always ready (for certain Considerations, which I am sure you can guess) to publish for Writers on each Side the Question, with equal Justice, Candour, and Secrecy; which you and the Proprietor, may surely depend on. I am, Sir, (in my way of Business, and) with a great deal of Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

THE PRINTER.

To be sold by Public Sale, on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of April next, by the Subscribers at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent River, for the Benefit of the Insurers or Owners of the Ship Matthew, Alexander English Commander, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money;

Twenty-one small Arms, One Mainfall almost new, but split,
Two Musketoons, One Long boat's Forefall,
Six Pistols, One Drum,
Twenty Cutlasses, One large Bell,
Twelve Cartouch Boxes, One Ten Hammocks,
One blue Ensign, Jack, and Pendant, One Cask of Flour,
One red Ensign, One Cask of strong Beer,
One white ditto, Six Pewter Plates,
Three Wood Box Compasses, Six Pewter Soup ditto,
One Brass Box ditto, One Frying Pan, Hash Pan, and Grison,
One Watch Glass, One deep Sea Line, and two Loglines,
One half ditto,
One Hour ditto,
One Piece of Russia Duck,
The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

WARDEOP and GRAHAME.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on the first Day of May next;

TRACT of Land, lying in Prince George's County, (about eight Miles from Bladensburg, and six from Mr. Snowden's Works) containing 223 Acres, called Bear Bacon; whereon is a Dwelling House, 24 Feet by 12, with three Bed Rooms, and two Tobacco Houses, which want repairing. The Sale will be held on the said Land.

ISAAC DOWNS.

LOST on the third Day of February last, between Mrs. Mary Frazer's, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, and Major Nathan Hammond's, a Pair of Leather Bags, wherein were two Yards of Silk Persian, one Silk Handkerchief, Seven Yards and an half of Irish Linnen, one Hank of Silk, a Testament, and two Horn-Books.

Whoever recures the said Bags, and the above-mentioned Things, so that the Subscriber may have them, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
Son of THOMAS.

JOHN MUIR, Taylor, in Annapolis, designing soon to leave this Province, and return to Scotland, hereby give Notice thereof, that any Person or Persons having any Claims on me, may bring them in, which shall be immediately and duly paid.

JOHN MUIR.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has now declined Ordinary-keeping, at his House on the main Road leading to Calvert County: And that from June next, Durant Conner proposes to keep Tavern at the said House, as usual.

JOHN CONNER.

THE Subscriber, living in Annapolis, and who has resided in this Province upwards of Twenty Years, and well acquainted with the neighbouring Provinces, will transact Business for any Gentlemen who will please to employ him, to New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or any Part of Maryland; which he will perform with Diligence and Dispatch.

GEORGE ALLEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof, (Price 1s. 6d.)
EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAYS OF THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, relating to the Culture and Manufacture of FLAX: With Cuts, representing the principal Instruments used in FLAX-DRESSING.

STRAY'D (but rather think stolen) from the Plantation of the Subscriber, at the Head of Severn, a well set grey Horse, stood round, hanging and standing Mane, branded TP on his buttock, paces well.

Whoever gives Notice to the Subscriber, that he may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Anne Arundel County, March 9, 1748.

WHEREAS Mary Wethered, the Wife of the said Wethered, living in South-River Neck, hath eloped from her said Husband, and may possibly run him in Debt.

This is therefore to caution all Persons from entertaining the said Mary, or trusting her on her said Husband's Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

WILLIAM WETHERED.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent Ferry, about the first of November, a Servant Man, named Richard Cooke, an English Man, a out 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the small pox. He had on when he went away, a Check shirt, a Pair of blue brig Petticoat Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches under them, three Jackets, one blue, and one red outo, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to the said Master, shall be paid FOUR POUNDS Current Money.

CHARLES RIDGELY.

RUN away on Saturday 20th Day of February, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Servant, named Thomas Fletcher, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a sore Leg, was born in Somerset County. He on, a blue Jacket, canvass'd up the Seams, worsted Caps, a Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Roggs, and wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to Delaware County with one Jacob Seward.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him to any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, in Annapolis, or

JAMES LUCAS.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province for three Months, desires all persons indebted to him to pay their respective Debts. And those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to receive satisfaction. He has to dispose of, a large Parcel of Land, containing 559 Acres; and two Plantations, in dwelling Houses, and fencing, for ready Money, or Bill Exchange: They lie in Tolly's Neck, in Queen-Anne's County. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to

JAMES EARLE.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, a middle sized black Horse, with a white speck of White in his Forehead, and branded with a small c being joined to the Middle of the B. The Owner proving his Property, may have him.

DAVID RAY.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary-keeping to John Runberg, at next August Court; hereby desires persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be paid for the same.

MARY FRANK.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant February from the Ship Laura, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potowmack, two Seamen; one named Nicholas Bradley, of swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and made: Had on a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named John Curtis, alias Ragged Head, a black Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, and committs himself to the Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Current Money Reward; and for John Curtis, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward; paid by Doctor at Bladensburg, or

WILLIAM GREEN.

Mr. GREEN.

As Leisure and Opportunity may permit, I purpose to animadvert on a Paper with which you have been pleased to favour the Public, signed A FREEMAN. And, as in this I am actuated solely by an ardent Desire of promoting the Welfare of my unhappy Country; hope the following Reflections, which are intended as an Introduction to my further Sentiments, will have a Place in your Gazette.

I am, Sir, your's,

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

THE famous Mr. Addison, than whom, perhaps, no Man ever judg'd better, was of Opinion, 'That nothing could be so scandalous to a Government, and detestable in the Eyes of all good Men, as detamatory Papers and Pamphlets.' This great Writer, whose extensive Knowledge and benevolent Disposition made the Interest of all Mankind his Care, could not, without the utmost Respect and Concern, behold that great honest Nation, which gave him Birth, sacrificed to the mean mercenary Views of low and contemptible Party Scriblers; so, from an Itch to Writing, from factious Principles, or from desperate Fortunes, were incessantly labouring the Destruction of the best Constitution of the known World; and that which is an Aggravation of the Crime, under the specious, lying and impudent, Pretence of defending it: For so innumerable a Blessing is Freedom, in the Eyes of all those who are actually free, that he who would propose to himself any means in attempting to cheat an ENGLISHMAN of his Liberty, under a Necessity of first persuading him, that he is already in Danger of losing it.

THIS ever was, and ever will be, the constant Artifice of those, who, out of a counterfeit Zeal for the public Good, endeavour to throw all Things into Anarchy and Confusion; and thence to derive to themselves some Advantage or Glory, either from the Want of all worthy Endowments, they could not hope to obtain in the Calm and Serenity of any settled well-ordered Government.

ENGLAND (says a certain Author) is the Place in the World, where the public Justice is most equally administered; and where the People suffer the least Violence. 'We are satisfied (says another) with that Form of Government, which is mentioned as the most perfect, and thought the hardest to be framed, that happy Balance and Mixture of Interests, which comprehend every Interest.' In Truth, it is a Government, which is the Glory of it's King, the Happiness of it's People, the Reproach of Tyrants, and the Envy of Slaves: Yet, which shews the Insufficiency of every human Institution, and, in this just, and excellent Constitution, has not at all been able to preserve itself free from the most violent Shocks and Convulsions; nor even Proof against the little Arts and selfish Pursuits of vile Incendiaries. One would indeed judge, that a People, blessed with so uncommon a Share of Felicity, incapable of having their Senses so grossly abused by Knaves and Flatterers, as to become the Tools and Agents of their own Destruction, were not the contrary plainly evinced by many Instances in the English Story.

In the Reign of Richard II. the Duke of Lancaster, who had been banished from the Crown, larded over all his ambitious Views with the popular Pretence of redressing public Grievances. After his Restoration, as a just Reward of his Usurpation, he had the Misfortune of finding the same Game, which he had taught others, played upon himself, by those very Men who had paid his way to the Throne. The Insurrection of Wat Tyler, which was one of the most formidable and bloody Rebellions that England ever saw, took it's Birth from a Circumstance yet more inexcusable: Having been guilty of the worst of Crimes, in order to screen himself from the Hand of Justice, he immediately Recourse to the invariable and never-failing Method of all Incendiaries, by setting himself up for a Redresser of Wrongs. By this Stratagem he so fully succeeded, that in a very little Time he found himself at the Head of a hundred thousand Men, breathing nothing but Destruction to the Nobility and Gentry, and greedily swallowing this monstrous and unheard of Doctrine; 'That all Men, being Sons of God, there ought to be no Distinction; and consequently it is their Duty to reduce the World to a perfect Equality.'

When an unruly Multitude are once thus inflam'd, how eagerly do they listen to any Doctrine, however absurd, to any Schemes or Propositions, however preposterous, to obtain Satisfaction for Injuries which, in their cooler Reflections, they would perhaps find to have existed no where but in the Warmth of their own Imaginations: And what Lengths they will go, what Feats of Madness, Cruelty, and Rapine, they are capable of, to accomplish that End, will evidently appear from the Progress of this Commotion, in which was spilt a Torrent of the best Blood in England; and all the Ravages committed that could be expected from so numerous a Mob, guided solely by their Fury. It is indeed barely possible to have Charity enough for such rash and inconsiderate Men, as to allow, that they who acted unprovokedly thus, in Defiance of all Laws human and divine, and in direct Opposition to common Sense and common Humanity, could have any Relation, save the outward Form, to the human Species! Yet, who were the Authors of this bloody and tragical Scene, this inhuman Butchery of their own innocent Countrymen? Who, but those Englishmen, who justly boasting the Enjoyment of greater Privileges than any People under the Sun, were thence the more tenacious of them, and thence the more easily imposed on by any Suggestions, however false, groundless, and improbable, of the Danger of losing them.

IN short, whoever takes an impartial View of the History of England, from the Norman Conquest down to the present Time, will find, that religious Controversies in general, and a few Instances hereafter mention'd excepted, almost all the Commotions which have happened in that Kingdom, however plausible the Pretences of the Authors might be, were calculated purely to serve particular Interests, and not the Good of Society. A Jealousy for the public Weal is certainly a commendable Jealousy; and when the Liberties of the People are so far invaded, as to render Methods mild and gentle ineffectual, then, and not 'till then, violent Remedies are justifiable. Such were the just Wars of the Barons, in the Reigns of King John and Henry III. by which was obtained not only a Grant and Confirmation of Magna Charta, the Basis and Ground-work of all English Liberty, but moreover a Right in the People to vote by Representatives in Parliament. Such was the timely, tho' perhaps too violent, Stand made to the despotic Government of Charles I. and such the glorious Opposition to the tyrannical Measures of James II. which brought about the happy Revolution.

THOSE therefore, who, from a pure Regard to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind, have in the most perilous Times bravely stood in the Gap of Tyranny, and by their gallant Efforts stemmed the Current of arbitrary Power and lawless Rule, will be eternally remember'd with Veneration and Gratitude by all the Posterity of Freemen. But on the other Hand, to prostitute the sacred Name of LIBERTY to the narrow and corrupt Purposes of particular Leaders, who are not animated by any Zeal for the Community; to walk and seek to be alone happy at the Expence of Thousands; to endeavour to rise by Fraud, and to be exalted on the Ruins of a whole Country; is certainly, of all Villainy and Wickedness, the highest and greatest that the Heart of Man can be capable of.

HITHERTO, in this our Infant Country, we have, I thank God, excepting a very late Instance, enjoyed the Sweetness of a happy and uninterrupted Calm and Repose. Our Situation, and perhaps our Want of Treasure, have serv'd as Bulwarks against Invasions from abroad; whilst an easy contented Frame of Mind, arising from the Contempt of Power and Riches, a Happiness unknown to sordid Breeds ever thirsting after new Acquisitions, has been our Security from civil Discord and Commotions at home. The hateful and invidious Task, therefore, of sowing Dissention and stirring up domestic Feuds, seems to have been by Fate reserv'd for Foreigners, Men, who having liberally tasted of that Hospitality, for which this Country is above all others remarkable; shar'd our Property, and partook of every Advantage in common with the Natives; have thus rewarded them with all the Meanness of Ingratitude. The World will, no Doubt, readily judge that I am here complaining of the extraordinary and unprecedented Conduct of a Set of Men, who think themselves injur'd by a late Proceeding of Prince George's County Court: The Magistrates, who in that Case acted under an ample Power lodg'd in them, by as clear and

and explicit a Law as ever was made, have been most shamefully insulted and traduced; not in private Companies and public Meetings only, but in Print also; and that not in supposititious Characters, but expressly by Name; a Treatment savage, cruel, and scandalous, and heretofore unknown in any civiliz'd Part of the World. Not contented with these machel's Proceedings, the honest, but too credulous, People have been surprizingly seduced, and made to believe, that this Action of the Justices, although preservative of their Properties, was nevertheless destructive of their Liberties: Thus by an Abuse of the amiable Word LIBERTY, the People, through a laudable, tho' mistaken View of preserving entire that principal Ingredient of their Happiness, have become the Dupes and Engines of promoting the avaritious Views of others, without any Possibility of the least Advantage to themselves. Nor is this the worst:—From an honest Principle in many; from intersted Motives in some; and from mistaken Notions in most; this Affair has sour'd the Minds of Men, and alienated their Affections to such a Degree, that the Inhabitants of the same County are already like two different Nations, and in a fair Way of hating one another as heartily, as if they had been declared Enemies from their Birth.

THE celebrated Author, whom I first mentioned, has set the Calamities attending such a Division in so clear and moving a Light, and, at the same Time, so justly touch'd upon the Characters of every Party in this Dispute, that it would be doing my Country Injustice not to give his Sentiments a Place here. 'There cannot (says he) a greater Judgment befall a Country, than such a dreadful Spirit of Division as rends a Government into two distinct People; and makes them greater Strangers, and more averse to one another, than if they were actually two different Nations. The Effects of such a fatal Division are pernicious to the last Degree; not only as to those Advantages which they give the common Enemy, but those private Evils which they produce in the Heart of almost every particular Person. This Influence is very fatal, both to Mens Morals, and their Understandings; it sinks the Virtue of a Nation, and not only so, but destroys even common Sense.

'A furious Party Spirit, when it rages in full Violence, exerts itself in Civil War and Bloodshed; and when it is under it's greatest Restraints, naturally breaks out into Falshood, Detraction, Calumny, and a partial Administration of Justice. In a Word, it fills a Nation with Spleen and Rancour, and

extinguishes all the Seeds of Good-Nature, Compassion, and Humanity.

'IT is the restless Ambition of artful Men, that thus breaks the People into Factions, and draws several well meaning Persons to their Interest, by a specious Concern for their Country. How many honest Minds are fill'd with suchable Notions out of their Zeal for the Public Good? What Cruelties and Outrages would they not commit against Men of an adverse Party, whom they would Honour and Esteem, instead of considering them as they are represented, they are them as they are! Thus are Persons of the greatest Abilities made bad Men, even by that noblest of Principles, their Love of their Country.'

THE Authors of these Evils and Misfortunes, think no doubt, all that Farce and Grimace with which they have seduced themselves, passing upon the World for mighty Artifices and Cunning. Perhaps it does so; but of this I may venture to assure them, that with all their Wiles and Subtilties, in the End they will find themselves extremely short-sighted, and fatally mistaken. As those who wantonly sport with the Esteem and Happiness of a People, cannot long escape the People's Retaliation, who are sure always to take Vengeance, at least in proportion to the Injuries they receive: For when, however, I do not insist that my Opinion alone should be taken; having, for Authority, that inimitable Writer upon Liberty, the PACET, with whom I shall close this subject.

'SUCH as are known not to love their Country, cannot reasonably expect to be safe in it; or that Enmity to the Public, will not meet with Public Hate, which is the next Step to Public Revenge. And they who are indifferent to every Interest but their own, tho' they may purchase Flattery, will have Minds as bad as theirs, can never be exempted from one miserable Reflection, that most Men, and all the best, will abhor them; whilst only a few of the worst, applaud them. Nor can they find much Delight from the hollow Praises of a Tribe of Fawners, when they remember that injur'd Men's Tudes are perhaps at the same Time cursing them. We may indeed personate Public Spirit for a while, yet have our and for a While pass for Virtuous, without having Virtue. But the Fraud will soon be discover'd. No Dignity can long hide the false Patriot; and his Hypocrisy will be to his Condemnation, when it is no longer able to cover his Guilt.'

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Mr. GREEN

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ARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1748.

Eutrapilus cuiusque nocere volebat.

HOR.

Mr. GREEN,

HAVE seen a Thing in one of your Papers, which I am at a Loss what to call, and, I believe, Adam himself would have been puzzled to find a Name for it; such a motley Piece of Patch-Work, as to be sure never appeared in the World before. I must acknowledge, that upon reading a few of the I expected some Diversion, imagining them a Burlesque Mr. Pope's last Dialogue; but when I had got a little far and seen a serious Note at the Bottom of the Sheet, as in the Manner of Mr. Pope, I could not discover, nor yet, nor do I think your Correspondent himself knows, whether he was in Jest or in Earnest upon the whole.

any Man in our Days had a Right to lash the Vices of the and distinguish true Merit from base Counterfeit, and vile —surely it was Mr. Pope. Praise by Virtue for Virtue like that precious Ointment Solomon speaks of, and is a indeed. But should some obscure Grub-street Student of that Province, and make bold to insert his Betters Names, his vile pedantic Trash,—his Pretensions, no Doubt, indisputable to that Exaltation many of his Predecessors aspired to, and justly reached.

my humble Opinion, there could not be a much more useful Way to disparage good Sense and Virtue, than the abuses of a stupid Rhymester. What wise Man would not Concern behold the Approbation of a Fool; or honest that of a T—? I will not pronounce of the former; for the latter Qualification, I will take Leave to assert your or eminent.

grieves and shames me much, to defile Mr. Pope's Name mention in such Company as that of your Correspondent. But as he has had the Courage to steal some Characters great Persons immortaliz'd by Mr. Pope, and endeavour'd to do them on us for his own, I could not shun the Temptation exposing the Fraud, for the Benefit of those who might not be apprized of it.

NY one that pleases to turn to Mr. Pope's two last Diatribes, may there behold some of the Characters this honest Plebeian has adopted, and applied to his Friends in your Paper; and the rest elw nere, Murray compared to, &c.

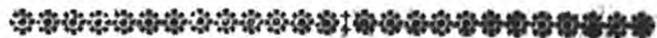
If these mock Praises came from another Sort of Hand, they would be sure be most barbarous Usage; and, I think, a Critic of common Understanding could take them otherwise. who has any Pretensions to be celebrated in your Papers as most eminent in all Professions, by those which will stand the Test of Ages? What the Man means by his Rhymes, no Mortal guess: If Abuse, he has gained his Point; for all the good Words in the World cannot come near the vile Encomiums of a Blockhead with his Mouth full of D—gs.

LET Vice be loaded with the most odious Terms; let it expose to be fam'd for Virtue by a wicked Apothecary, the more to expose it to the Contempt of all Men; let conceited, apish, sucking Coxcombs of all Professions (whom I hate as I do a Priest), be the Marks of Ridicule, and not permitted to preach beyond their Sphere; let Vices and Folly be fairly attacked wheresoever found. But, by the Way, let us not be misled by the L—b—y Boys, and Under-strappers of the —th—ies, who have the Dishonesty to steal their Physicians Receipts, and the Ignorance to think to pass them for their

own. If we are to have our Constitution amended, I hope it shall be by another Kind of Practitioners, who have the good Fortune of some better Tutoring than from the chyming Music of a Mortar and Pestle. But (to take off the Parallel) if we are to have Dictators, I hope they will be such as have more good Breeding, and Honour and Conscience, and Gratitude, than to slander the Community where they live, and most of all their Friends; in a Clime where they enjoy many extraordinary Privileges needless now to enumerate. Monsters of Ingratitude! Which may suffice to characterize them on this Occasion.

Your's and your Friend's to Command,

PHILO-KALUS.



CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, January 25.

On Friday last (the new Assembly having then made a House, and chosen their Speaker) his Excellency the Governour made the following Speech to both Houses of Assembly.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

SINCE my last Speech to a former General Assembly, the affairs of this province have taken a very happy turn. Providence has blessed us with a plentiful crop, our produce yields a good price, and our success in Indigo seems to be certain. I congratulate you upon this desirable situation of affairs, upon this pleasing prospect. And it is with satisfaction that I see gentlemen in this Assembly so well acquainted with the constitution and circumstances of the country.

I have called you together to have your advice and assistance in the dispatch of the public business, and as I am determined it shall meet with no obstruction from me, I hope on your parts it will be conducted with prudence and expedition.

I have given great attention to our Indian affairs, and with pleasure acquaint you that we have a perfect good understanding with all the nations around us, and that there is not an enemy Indian within a thousand miles of Charles-Town, but how permanent this peace may be, I dare not determine; for it must be consider'd, that the French have small forts in some of these nations, which very much over awes them; whereas the English have none: However it shall be my continual care, as it has hitherto been, to preserve their friendship, which is so valuable, and so absolutely necessary to this province.

Many of our vessels having fallen into the hands of the enemy, I thought it requisite for the defence of our coasts, and the protection of our trade, to hire two sloops for the space of one month. It cost me some pains and trouble before they were got ready for the sea, but I am fully repaid by the success they have had. If you think the service was necessary, I presume you will think it just that the public and not the governor should bear the expence, an estimate of which shall be laid before you; and I hope you will think it advisable to continue them a month longer.

I recommend to you to make some alteration in your election law, or some addition to it; for it has not been found to answer the ends for which it was enacted.

Jan. 22, 1747, 8.

JAMES GLEN.

To which Speech the Commons House return'd the following Address.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of this province, now met in General Assembly, beg leave to return your excellency our thanks for your Speech delivered to us yesterday, and at the same time to assure you, that we will give due attention to the several matters recommended by your excellency.

leacy, and do every thing in our power for the service of his majesty, and the welfare of the people we represent.

It is with great satisfaction, that we hear from your excellency, that we are in a state of peace and tranquillity with the Indian nations around us, and we hope this good understanding will be kept up and continued.

WILLIAM BULL, jun. Speaker.

January 23, 1747-8.

M A D R I D.

October 2. A French frigate, coming from the Mississippi, having been chased off Cape Finisterre by a squadron of 10 English men of war, made all the sail he could to get into a small port of Galicia; but the captain finding himself likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, and having two hours sail of them, he landed his cannon, rigging, and all the cargo he was able, and on the approach of the English within cannon-shot, blew up his ship. The English then tacked about, and the French captain began to make an inventory of every thing he had landed; but the Spanish commissary of the marine inspired him the pains, by seizing the whole under pretence that the frigate was an illicit trader, and the goods contraband; and founded his pretence on some chests of pistres, paid for French merchandize. The French officer protested, that the Spaniards who go to the Mississippi, never pay for what they buy but in that specie, which was very current there, and that the said chests were remitted by some inhabitants of the Mississippi; but the commissary paid no regard to these allegations. Complaints have been made to the bishop of Rennes by the captain; but the minister of sea affairs affirms, that the confiscation of the effects is valid, because the frigate touch'd at the Havannah: To this the captain replied, That it was only to take in water and fresh provisions. This affair makes a great noise, but it is thought the French ambassador will occasion the seizure to be annulled, and cause every thing to be restored to the captain.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 3.

There are some people here who continue loudly to cry up the pacific dispositions of the French king, and who endeavour to demonstrate that they are sincere, and that this prince is weary of the war: This may possibly be the case, but there are many others who don't believe a word of it, because they know that his generals and ministers, who increase their wealth and power by a continuance of it, have not yet spilt blood, nor laid waste countries enough. The government here seem to think with these last, and are therefore taking vigorous resolutions; but every thing is yet executed with excessive slowness, and the salutary councils of the stadtholder are so often traversed by bad subjects, who look upon themselves to be in a desperate way, in having no longer the management of certain affairs, that every thing goes on in a crossgrained manner. So that those who wish well to their country, are afraid, that with the best intentions in the world, and the millions with which the fiftieth penny will fill the treasury, we shall as usual be too late in the field next spring; and that after the two vigilant Counts Saxe and Lowendahl shall have given some blow, the government will perhaps about the middle of November, send people to raise new regiments, or to negotiate them. In these cases, when will they be compleat, or when be able to arrive at the place where they are wanted? Thus talk the true patriots.

It's generally believed that his Britannic majesty, their High Mightinesses, and the King of Sardinia, are desirous of peace, but nobody thinks the same of the court of Vienna. The answer which the Empress Queen has just given to the proposition of an overture of a congress at Aix la Chapelle, being so loose and indefinite, that it determines nothing. Reflections are made too upon the circumstance of the choice of this same city of Aix to be the general quarters of the Austrian commanders, who, we are told, will place a garrison there of three battalions, which by no means seems to agree with the assembly of a congress, but quite contrary. For if this place had been actually pitched on for the ministers of the powers of war to meet at, Count Bathiani would probably have established his quarters at Limbourg.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at Paris, to a Minister at the Hague, dated December 18.

"For a considerable time together, the Abbe de la Ville, and the first clerks of the other secretaries of state, took care as much as in them lay, to suppress a great number of pamphlets which they received from time to time from Holland, and the criticisms which have been made upon the two declarations of his most Christian majesty, sent to the States-General by the

Abbe de la Ville. But since the declaration of their High Mightinesses, all these writings have been delivered to the Maquis de Paysieux, with the names and places of abode of the authors of them. The Count de Maurepas, and all the ministers, have likewise copies of the treatises; and in less than ten days these pieces are become so public, that the domestics read them in the antichambers. But as this has extremely irritated the ministry, and offended all the great ones, all these pamphlets have been suppressed, as well at Versailles as at Paris, where the lieutenant of the police causes strict search to be made at the houses of those who are suspected of having such writings in their custody.

The levies are raising with incredible success throughout the kingdom, the subjects being so weary of the war, that in order to put the king into a condition of finally overcoming his allies, and of forcing them to a peace, most of the manufactures enlist for five or six years. As the campaign in the Low Countries will be brilliant, and consist of numerous armies, M. d'Argenson abounds in petitions and solicitations of officers of rank to be employ'd there.

The forces of the crown by land, sea, and in the Indies, which amounted at the beginning of this year, to 520,000 men, are going to be considerably augmented, and will, it's assured, the next year, consist of 654,000 men, comprehending therein the Gardes Cotes, and the Mareschauxes of the kingdom, which are not now, as heretofore, under the province of the Count de Maurepas, but under the Count d'Argenson, minister of war.

L O N D O N, October 29.

It is said, that the French had above three hundred men killed in one Ship, in the late Engagement with Admiral Hawke.

Letters from Francfort say, that several Prussian officers are arrived there, and in places adjacent, to raise recruits; the king their master having given a strict charge that there be not a man wanting by New-Year's day in any of the regiments of Prussia, Pomerania, and the Marche of Brandenburg.

We hear that the Republic of Holland will take a great number of the Scotch into their pay, and that they intend to have a Highland regiment, which is to be clothed in the Highland dress.

October 31. We hear that Admiral Boscawen has the command as a major general of the land forces that go on board his fleet; and it is said that orders are sent down to Portsmouth for a court-martial to be immediately held for the trial of Capt. F—.

November 3. We learn from Ratibon, and other places in the empire, that an opinion strongly prevails, of some powerful princes having a design to lay hold of the present conjuncture, secularizing a great part of the Ecclesiastical territories in Germany, in the same manner, and for the same reasons that half of them were actually secularized precisely a Century ago by virtue of the treaties of Westphalia. As this, without question, is a point of very great importance, both to the civil and religious rights of the princes of Germany, it makes already a great deal of noise, will occasion a most vigorous opposition, and will probably engage all the Ecclesiastical sovereigns more strongly than ever to the house of Austria. But notwithstanding this, as the project is in the hands of powers that are not accustomed to let fall easily what they have once undertaken, it is thought, that in spite of all the obstacles it may meet with, it will be attempted and pushed to the utmost.

On Saturday an order for 500l. clear of all fees and deductions, was sent by his Majesty to the treasury, to be paid to Capt. Moore, for bringing the good news of the late victory at sea over the French fleet, obtained by the fleet under Admiral Hawke.

And we hear he will have the command of the Kent, and be appointed commodore on an expedition of great importance.

There is advice, that a Spanish ship of 200 tons, laden with timber from Corunna, is taken in her passage by the English.

The fleet under the command of Admiral Chambers, will consist of one ship of 80 guns, three of 74 guns, two of 60 guns, two of 50, and three of 40, besides frigates.

The Culloden man of war, lately launched at Deptford, is ordered to be victualled with all expedition, to join Admiral Chambers at Plymouth.

Yesterday morning the agreeable news came, that his Majesty's ship the Suffolk, Capt. Pratten, which has been so long missing, was arrived at Spithead.

Yesterday came advice, that the Hardwick, Capt. ——— taken and brought into Plymouth, the Queen of St. Maloes privateer.—She was formerly his Majesty's sloop the Hornet, and some time since fell into the hands of the French, together with a ship laden with stores.

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the Hornet there is an account, that the Amazon man of war is taken in the channel, by two privateers of great force. This morning the purser of the Walpole and Augusta arrived at the India house from Portsmouth, with an account, that those ships, with the Pelham, were arrived there under convoy of the privateer man of war, Capt. Dennis, who in his passage fell in with about 50 sail of the French ships outward bound, to Martinico, St. Domingo, Guadaloup, &c. and took seven of them. The chops of the channel, he fell in with and retook a ship in Virginia, which was taken by a privateer of 30 guns, who then in company; but perceiving she was a man of war, he gave chase, made off, leaving her prize. They write from Portsmouth, that two privateers of St. Maloes were taken and brought into that port. On Thursday the London and Somerset Indiamen, failed from Portsmouth for the Downs, under convoy of the Chesterfield man of war.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Nov. 2.
On Tuesday afternoon arrived at Spithead, and came into our bay directly, the six men of war taken by admiral Hawke; of them going up the harbour, got a shore off Borough, but it being muddy, she will not receive any considerable draught, being shoared up; but she must remain 'til the next tide. Admiral Hawke came up with the prizes in the Downs, and had with him the Defiance, Tilbury, Yarmouth, and Lion men of war.

Yesterday came advice, that the Montrose, Gregory, St. Kitts, and the Prince George, Nairne, both from Antigua, are arrived in the Downs; and the Elizabeth, Reisle, and Antigua, is arrived in Ireland; being all missing ships; and it's computed there are not above six or seven wanting of a convoy from the Leeward islands and Barbados. Yesterday came an account, that the Royal Hunter privateer, formerly the French privateer that carried the prizes over to Scotland, and afterwards taken, was lost in Brixham channel; about 110 of the men perished, and only 28 of the crew were saved.

A Dutch ship from Lisbon bound for Cadiz, in her passage taken by the Algerines, after a smart engagement of several hours, in which the captain and several of the crew were killed. We hear by letters in town, that Admiral Boscawen's fleet was seen after the late storm, fifty leagues from the coast of Lisbon, steering towards the Madeiras.

On Tuesday last were communicated to the Royal Society, several very extraordinary cases, the one of a woman who speaks several languages, and sings very prettily, after having been deprived of the whole substance of her tongue by a disease; the other of a child (which was produced) that had been taken out of a woman after her death, which had lain within her 16 years, during which time she had four children, all born alive. The accounts from the Mediterranean, concerning the behaviour of the British fleet there, agree, that it was never more than at present, in intercepting of transports bound to the coast of Africa: Yet the Genoese continue to flatter themselves with the possibility of obtaining plenty both of men and provisions.

NEW-YORK, March 7.
We have advice from Albany, that four Indians were lately killed and scalp'd by the enemy, near a place call'd Trat, a little above Niagara. We have also advice from thence, that one of the Seneca families died lately at prison in Canada; and that the prisoners, both Christians and Indians, are treated with great severity, being coupled together in chains. Upon this intelligence, it is assured a flag of truce will be immediately sent to Canada, to demand some French prisoners, in order to exchange for as many of our poor people as possible.

ANNAPOLIS.
The Ship *St. George*, Capt. *James Dobbin*, arrived here yesterday in 7 Weeks from London, with 116 Convicts; having a safe passage. She has brought no Prints; but the Captain informs us, that the Dutch had not declared War, when she was away, but were fitting out 50 Sail of Privateers; and a Declaration of War was expected by the next Mail. That a quantity of Cannon Metal was raised in London from 8 to 16. A Commission being sent from Holland to purchase all that was to be bought. Admiral *Hawke* was sail'd with nine Men of War of the Line, to intercept the French Indiamen; and that the French Men of War, lately taken by us, were fitting out with all Expedition. They had also an account, that the French had taken *Flushing* and *Williamstadt*, and had march'd 30,000 Men on the Ice into Zealand.

A few days ago a sad Accident happen'd at Upper-Marlborough: A large kettle of boiling Beer which hung in the Kitchen Chimney of Mr. *Lowett*, of that Place, fell down, by means of one of the Cross-pieces in the Chimney breaking; by which Accident, one white Woman, and four Negroes, were terribly scalded; two of which are since dead, and 'tis thought another cannot live.

We hear from Baltimore County, that one *William Appleby* is committed to Prison in that County, and to receive his trial at the approaching Assizes, for the Murder of his own Child, a Boy about 12 or 13 Years of Age.

At the last County Court in *Cecil*, a Negro Fellow was condemn'd for the Murder of his Wife.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

To the Author of the SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE, No. 152.

S I R,
After publishing your Letter last Week, I received from the Loyal Club at Upper-Marlborough (which consists of a Set of honest Gentlemen, principally of your own Country) a handsome Gratuity, for my Trouble therein; with which they enjoined me to acquaint you in this public Manner, to prevent your being under any Concern, or at any Expence, about it. And if you hereafter shall think fit to send me any thing further on that Head (as I am assured of being generously rewarded for it), you may depend on it's being faithfully publish'd, with all possible Dispatch, by,
S I R,
Your humble Servant,
J. GREEN.

To be SOLD.

BY the Subscribers, Executors of *Thomas Hynson Wright*, late of *Queen Anne's County*, deceased, on Tuesday the 20th Day of April next, at the House of *Nathan Samuel Turbutt Wright*, sundry Household Goods, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, for ready Money.

Also several Tracts of valuable Land lying in the County aforesaid, for ready Money or Bills of Exchange.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms of Sale by applying to
NATHAN SAMUEL TURBUTT WRIGHT,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

RUN away on the 12th of this Instant March, from the Ship *Spencer*, then lying at *White's Landing*, in *Pataxent River*, *Ralph Sadler* Commander, a Servant Man, named *William Thompson*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, and talks broad Scotch. He had with him, a Bundle of Cloaths, and wore a white Coat, lined with blue.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, at *Lower-Marlborough*, shall have FIVE POUNDS Currency Reward, paid by
NATHANIEL CHEW.

LEFT about the middle of September last, at the House of the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, a small bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in one. The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it for calling for.
GEORGE STEUART.

MATTHEW WIGFULL, CUTLER,
Living near the Wood Yard, about six Miles from Upper-Marlborough, on the Road leading to Piscataway,
HEREBY gives Notice, That he dresses Knives, Razors, and Lancets, or other Instruments, as well and as cheap as any Man in England: Those who have any occasion for Jobbs of that kind, may depend on being faithfully served by
Their humble Servant,
MATTHEW WIGFULL.

March 30, 1748.

RAN away from the Ship *Winchelsea*, *Thomas Cornish* Commander, now lying in *Severn River*, the two following Sailors; viz.

Daniel Titley, a short well-set Man, pock-fretten, wears his own short Hair, and generally a red Waistcoat.

Alexander Henderson, a tall Man, of a swarthy Complexion, aged about 27 Years.

Whoever secures them, or either of them, and will give Notice thereof to the said Commander, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each.
THOMAS CORNISH.

TO be SOLD by the Subscribers at *Annapolis*, on Saturday the 9th Day of April next, for ready sterling Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *South River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres.
WM. CHAPMAN, junior, RICHARD BURDVI.

Maryland, **W**HEREAS, by Indenture Quadruplicate, made March the twenty-ninth, one thousand seven hundred forty-six, between Samuel Hyde, of London, of the first Part; we the Subscribers, William Mounit, now of Prince George's County, and Jeruingham B. G., now of Baltimore County, but both then in London, on the second Part; George Plater, Esq; Henry Darnoll, Merchant, Benjamin Tofker, Esq; Josiab Middlemore, Richard Bennett, Esq; Philip Thomas, Esq; and Henry Maffey, all of this Province, of the third Part; and John Hyde, Esq; of the fourth Part; the above mentioned Samuel Hyde did assign and make over sundry Plantations, Tracts of Lands, Negroes, Cattle, Stock, Debts, and other Things, unto us, and the aforesaid George Plater, Esq; Henry Darnoll, Benjamin Tofker, Esq; Josiab Middlemore, Richard Bennett, Esq; Philip Thomas, Esq; and Henry Maffey, or such of them as should accept the same, according to the Conditions mentioned in the aforesaid Deed, in Trust for the Benefit of his Creditors in Maryland, accepting the same.

Notice is hereby given to all those Creditors of the said Samuel Hyde, in this Province, who have not sued for Attachments against his Effects, nor taken any legal Ways for recovering their Debts, and will accept of the Conditions of the Deed of Assignment, one of which is; That whether the Moneys which may arise from the Deed be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the Debts due to them, or not, yet the same shall be accepted by them in full Satisfaction and Discharge of their Debts, and not otherwise. Another is, That the Costs and Charges attending the several Trusts, created by the Deed, shall be first defrayed. That if they will send us in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims; also that they have not sued for Attachments against the Estate or Effects of the said Samuel Hyde here, nor taken any legal Ways for the Recovery of their Debts; and that they do and will accept of the Conditions contain'd in the Deed of Assignment, on or before the 30th Day of May next ensuing; they shall have their Names entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, in order to their being intitled, in proportion to their just Debts, to their Part of what Dividend may hereafter arise from the Deed, according to the Tenour thereof, if any Dividend should hereafter happen. And to those Creditors who have sued out Attachments, or may be suing for Attachments, against the Effects of the aforesaid Samuel Hyde, if they will strike off their Suits, and send in Writing, from under their Hands, that they have desisted, and do desist therefrom, and will accept of the Conditions of the aforesaid Deed of Assignment; their sending in Writing their Names, River they live on, and Claims, to each of us, of their so desisting, and Willingness to accept the Deed, &c. by the Date beforementioned; may have their Names also entered with the beforementioned Creditors.

N. B. It is the Opinion of us the Subscribers, that as to those Creditors whom this Advertisement may concern, which do not choose to comply with the Contents thereof, at or before the aforesaid 30th Day of May next ensuing; it will not be in our Powers afterwards to admit them to any Share in the Dividend, if a Dividend should arise hereafter from the Deed of Assignments.

W. MAURVILL,
JERN. BIGG.

To be sold by Public Sale, on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of April next, by the Subscribers at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent River, for the Benefit of the Insurers or Owners of the Ship Matthew, Alexander English Commander, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money;

Twenty one small Arms, One Mainfall almost new, but
Two Musquetoons, split,
Six Pistols, One Long boat's Foresail,
Twenty Cutlasses, One Drum,
Twelve Cartouch Boxes, One large Bell,
One blue Ensign, Jack, and Ten Hammocks,
Pendant, One Cask of Flour,
One red Ensign, One Cask of strong Beer,
One white ditto, Six Pewter Plates,
Three Wood Box Compasses, Six Pewter Soup ditto,
One Brass Box ditto, One Frying Pan, Hash Pan,
One Watch, Glass, and Gridiron,
One half ditto, One deep Sea Line, and two
One Hour ditto, Loglines.
One Piece of Russia Duck,
The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock.

WARDROP and GRAHAME.

LOST on the third Day of February last, between Mrs. Mary Frazer's, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, and Major Nathan Hammond's, a Pair of Leather Breeches, wintepin wise two Yards of Silk Persian, one Silk Handkerchief, Seven Yards and an half of Irish Linnen, one Hank of Silk, a Telfment, and two Horn-Books.

Whoever secures the said Bags, and the above mentioned Things, so that the Subscriber may have them, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by
NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
Son of THOMAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has now declined Ordinary keeping, at his House on the main Road leading to Calvert County: And that from Year next, Durant Connor proposes to keep Tavern at the said House, as usual.

JOHN CONNER.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Patuxent Ferry, about the full of November, a Servant Man, named Richard Cooke, an English Man, about 30 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a pale Face, pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Check shirt, a Pair of Orange brig Petticoat Trowsers, and a Pair of blue Cloth Breeches under them, three Jacket, one blue, and one red ditto, a Pair of blue worsted Stockings, knit in Diamonds, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and brings him to the said Master, shall be paid FOUR POUNDS Current Money, by
CHARLES RIDGLEY.

RUN away on Saturday 20th Day of February, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Servant, named James Fletcher, bred to the Sea, a tall slim young Fellow, ruddy Complexion, has a fore Leg, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, a blue Jacket, canvass'd up the Seams, worsted Cap, and Felt Hat; he took with him his Blankets, Rugg, and some wearing Apparel. He is supposed to have gone over to Dorchester County with one Jacob Seward.

Whoever apprehends the said Apprentice, and secures him any Goal, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, in Annapolis, or
JAMES LUCAS.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, at Annapolis, a middle sized black Horse, with a switch tail, a dull Speck of White in his Forehead, and branded with the small c being joined to the Middle of the B. The Owner, who is desirous of recovering his Property, may have him.

DAVID ROSS.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, intending to resign the Business of Ordinary keeping to John Runberg, at next August Court; hereby desires all persons indebted to her, to come and pay off their respective Debts, by the last of this Month, or they may expect to be sued for the same.

MARY FRASER.

RUN away on Sunday the first Day of February last, from the ship Laura, now lying in the Eastern Branch of Potowmack, two seamen; one named Nicholas Bradley, of swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and of a swarthy Complexion: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named John Curtis, alias Ragged Head, a tall Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-festren. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel was the same. Whoever takes up Nicholas Bradley, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Current Money Reward; and for John Curtis, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Current Money Reward; paid by Doctor at Bladensburg, or
WILLIAM GARRATT.