

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

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TUESDAY, January 6, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Curse on the Coward, or perfidious Tongue,
That dares not, ev'n to Kings, avow the Truth;
Let Traitors wrap them in delusive Innocence,
On Flattery Flatter, Falshood Falshood;
Truth is the living Breath of Heaven,
That sweepeth these Fogs away, with all their Vermin.
Thompson's AGAMEMNON.

S I R,

Flattery is now become a very common Vice, and misplaced Compliment, through a depraved Taste, has acquired the Name of Politicks, and good Manners, to present the Public with some Thoughts on the Subject, will, I hope, not be judged improper.
WHEREVER this Vice prevails, a Degeneracy of Manners follows. In an arbitrary Government it may bear some use, as it serves to sweeten Slavery; but in a free Constitution, where Liberty and Equality are understood, it is a mean cowardly Vice. When this Practice becomes the Mode of conversation, Merit and true Desert are sure to be neglected; few are regarded, but such as have acquired the servile Arts of flattery and cringing: In Time these become so habitual, no care is deemed worth without them; which tempts many, whose natural Genius would perhaps give them a better Turn, to sacrifice their Honesty and Ingenuity to their present Interest. I should think, that this Humour would never take with a man of Sense, tho' prettily artfully laid on, but in Fact we find otherwise. Flattery is universally swallowed down, and Vanity and Self conceit are so ingrained in human Nature, that most penetrating Wits cannot discover the Deceit, when offered to themselves; tho' they can easily observe, and laugh when exercised on others: In short, most Men are so beguiled with the Charms of Flattery, as to be engaged in a Connection and Friendship with the meanest Parasites and abandoned Sycophants; hence we have too often just cause to be offended, when we see downright Impudence presented to real Merit and Ingenuity, and Scoundrels, who have no other but this creeping Art to recommend them, bear all before them, by the Force of Assurance; and in consequence of this are preferred, and highly distinguished for Politeness and civility, whilst Worth, Learning, and Modesty lie neglected and despised, because the Possessor, conscious of his own worth, scorns to stoop so low, or cares not to buy Preferment so dear a Rate.
To accumulate Praise upon a worthless Person or Action, is a more mischievous Practice, than to withhold a just Praise from what deserves it. Praise bestowed upon an unworthy, swells the Vanity of it's ignorant Author, he grows down satisfied with the Notion of his being a very accomplished Person, and this Piece of ill applied Humour helps him

forward to the compleat Character of a Rogue or Coxcomb for Life; but should we deny just Praise to a good Action, it will surely some Time or other meet with the general Applause of Men, besides the inward Pleasure and Satisfaction, which it excites in the Breast of the Performer.

Amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans, Praise justly bestowed pushed them on in the Paths of Vertue and Honour. The Simplicity of those Times is admirable, when a green Wealth could be productive of such noble and heroic Actions, and without the Allurements of Gold and sounding Titles, could operate so effectually upon their generous and disinterested Minds. These Republics we find gradually degenerating, and coming at last to Ruin; when, instead of this pure and primitive Integrity, nothing prevailed but Luxury and a slavish Complaisance; this set Men upon the Pursuit of Riches, grand Titles, and a Train of Parasites to pamper their Vain-glory; hence the Substance of a Nation became in Time the Property of a few ambitious Men; and the Nerves of the State, or Body of the Populace, being oppressed and debilitated, they became an easy Prey to some more hardy or warlike People, and their Name and Glory were at once extinct.

The Desire of being particularly distinguished from the common Herd, makes us in general susceptible of Flattery; we are ambitious to appear in Favour with Men in a high Station, whatever My Lord demands, is eagerly complied with: To appear in public with such a Person, or even to have a Smile or a Launt from him, is deemed a mighty Honour: Thus we make ourselves the Tools of that Power, which will despise and reject us, when we can no further serve it's purposes. Thus we relinquish our firmest Friends, and by such Company and Advice, sacrifice our present Character, and future Quiet and Satisfaction.

Did Men but argue from Experience, were they persuaded of the Narrowness of their own Abilities, Flattery would never gain Ground. Should a Flatterer, for Instance, highly compliment us for our Prudence and Discretion; upon a very short Recollection, we could tell him, That many useless Arises not desire, and many hurtful Things we wish for. Alexander of Macedon, while he ravaged the barbarous Indians, at the Siege of one of their Towns, was struck in the Thigh with an Arrow; he slighted the Wound at first, 'till the Blood stopping, a Tumour ensued, with excessive Pain; which made the Conqueror cry out, Men by Flattery have persuaded me that I was the Son of Jupiter, but this Anguish makes me know I am only a mortal Man. These are many such Occurrences in Life, which demonstrate to a vain Man his Insignificancy and Littleness.

FLATTERY is particularly dangerous when applied to Youth, which is naturally vain, credulous, and ignorant; it is still more so, when bestowed upon such Youth, as, from their high Birth, have a prospect of making a Figure in the World. It raises their Vanity above their Judgment, makes Men of them before the proper Time, and exposes them to the Whim and Extravagance of every idle sawing Fool, who has Baseness and

Dis-

Dishonesty enough to lead them astray. The Duke of Montan-
fier, Tutor to the late Dauphin of France, was so sensible of
the Danger of this practice, that he debarred his Pupil reading
the Dedications of Books directed to him; having once surpris-
ed him perusing one, *What Pleasure* (said he) *can you find in*
reading such a Bundle of Lies? Don't you see how much you are
bestolen? Here you are told, tho' but a Child, that you have all
the bright Parts, and solid Understanding, applicable only to the
most mature Age, and a thousand other Impertinencies: Can you
deny but that this is all false? or are you so simple as to imagine
you possess one tenth Part of these great Qualities, which surely
they pretend to adorn you? An excellent Lesson for the young
Prince.

THE Judgment or Choice of our Friends, will expose us
more or less to Flattery; we are ambitious to be well thought
of, and according to our Stock of Sense or Discretion, the Op-
inions of our Friends will influence us. To prevent our falling
into this general Snare, it is proper to be in a particular Soci-
ety, where nothing is current but Truth, Freedom, and Hon-
esty; without this, we can have but a Vague and general Ac-
quaintance; and amongst the many idle, impertinent, and tri-
fling Beings we are intimate with, mult very often be at a Loss
to separate the Dross from the pure Gold. I conclude with the
Character of a Flatterer, translated from *Theophrastus*.

"FLATTERY is a base Manner of Conversation, but profit-
able to the flatterer. If such a one is upon the public Walk
with you, — *Do but see* (says he) *how every one eyes you —*
sure there's not a Man in Athens that is so much regard'd. You
had Justice done you yesterday in the Portico; — there were
abirt of us together, and the Question being started, Who was
the most considerable Person in the Commonwealth? the whole
Company was of the same Side; in short, Sir, we every one made
free with your Name. He follows his Whisper with a thousand
other Flatteries of the same Nature; if a Bit of Lint stick to
your Garment, he takes it off with great Officiousness; if the
Wind has blown a Feather or Straw into your Hair, he picks
it out very carefully, and showing it, with a most insipid Smile,
How old you are grown since I saw you last! 'tis Time e-
nough sure for a Man of your Age to have grey Hairs in his
Head. Whenever the Person to whom he makes his Court be-
gins to speak, the Sycophant begs the Company to be silent,
and most impudently praises him to his Face, is in Raptures all
the while he speaks, and as soon as he has done, cries out,
That's perfectly right. When his Patron aims at being witty on
any Man, he pretends to be ready to burst with laughing at
the Smartness of his Raillery, and stops his Mouth with his
Handkerchief, that he may not laugh out. If he walks with
him in the Street, he clears the Way before him, and makes
every Body stand still till he passes by; when he comes home,
and calls his Children about him, the Flatterer has got a pocket
full of Apples and other Treats, which he distributes among
them with a deal of affected Fondness, *wonders to see so many*
fine Boys and Girls, and turning to the Father, tells him, They
are all as like him as they can stare. His Patron cannot so
much as try on a Shot, but he compliments him upon the Shape
of his Foot. If he makes a Visit, the Parasite runs before,
gives Notice to the Master of the House, and returns out of
Breath to let him know that every Thing is ready for his Re-
ception. He is perfectly well versed in all female Business, and
is as handy among the Women as the best of them. When he
is invited to an Entertainment, he is the first that calls for a
Glass of Wine, and is wonderfully pleased with the Delicious-
ness of the Flavour; he gets as near as possible to the Master of
the House, and tells him with much Concern, that he eats no-
thing himself; he singles out some particular Dish, and recom-
mends it to the rest of the Company as a Rarity; he begs the
Master of the Feast to sit in a warmer part of the Room, in-

treats him to take Care of his Health, and to put on
numerary Garment in the cold Weather; he is in a clothe
per with him during the whole Entertainment, and has
Eyes nor Ears for any one else in the Company. When
he sees a great Man enter the Theatre, he snatches the C
from his Servant, and places it under him himself, or, w
Officiousness of a Lackey, takes his Cloak from off his
ders. If a Man shews him his House, he extolls the Ar-
titure, admires the Gardens, and expatiates upon the Furr
if the Owner is grossly flatter'd in a Picture, he out-flays
Painter, and tho' he discovers a great Likeness in it, can
Means allow, that it does Justice to the Original. In short,
whole Business is to ingratiate himself with those who hear
and to wheedle them out of their Senses."

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

LONDON, October 7.

His Spanish Majesty is said to have ordered all the
War in the several Ports of his Monarchy to be disarmed.

There are private Letters by the Holland Mail which in-
form that the new King of Spain had given Orders, that
no privateer should presume to put to Sea for six Months, un-
less they were under the Penalty of severe Penalties, and that those which are out at Sea
should immediately return home; which News we wish soon to
be confirmed.

The Merchants from the Prospect of a Peace with
Portugal, to be sent great Quantities of Goods to Portugal, to be
for the Spanish Trade, so soon as that shall be permitted
will still greater Quantities are now preparing for that Purpose.
Admiral Perry Mayne sails soon to Jamaica with a Squad-
ron to relieve Admiral Davers, who is to return home.

And Commodore Legge goes on board the said Squ-
adron for the Leeward Islands, to relieve Commodore Lee, who
is coming home from that Station.

It is reported that there are Letters from Manchester-
ter, that some Tumults had happened there since the
beginning of the Heads of Syddal and Deacon, and that the
Heads have been pulled down by the Populace.

This Morning died at his House in Bow-street, Coven-
try, Sir Thomas De Veil. He was seized Yesterday with
an Apoplectic Fit, as he was taking the Information of a
Witness for a Robbery, which occasioned his Death.

By Letters from Plymouth, of the 3d Instant, we have
received, that all the Troops at that Place, who were inter-
posed to join Admiral Lestock, were embarked; and as the Wind
then at N. W. was expected would fail as that Day,
had no certain Advice of the Admiral since his Departure
from that Port; but 'twas generally believed he was either in
the Isle, or had made a Descent on the French Coast near
Louis.

They write from Paris, that the King of Sardinia
has absolutely refused to send a Minister to Breda; but that
withstanding very considerable Wagers, and great Odds
laid that a general Peace will be proclaimed before the
the whole, we are told, depends on the Reception of
the British Minister to two Points to be insisted on by the
quis de Phycieux, which have been already intimated
mountable to the Court of Versailles.

The Queen Dowager of Spain had near six Millions
George's Bank at Genoa, which has been seized by the
various Troops in that Country.

On Saturday last the Dragon Man of War, of great
which has been lately refitted for Sea service in the
Woolwich, was hauled out of the Dock. The Com-

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Henry Green
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er was given to Capt. Frankland, and all the Crew of the Mouth Man of War are turned over on board the said Ship; and the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed her to carry Henry Greenville, Esq; to Barbadoes, which Island he has been appointed Governor of, in the Room of Sir Thomas Robinson, Knt. who is on his Return from thence for England.

They write from the Hague, that eleven Battalions of Dutch Troops will speedily join the Army of the Allies, together with the Bavarians; and that in Case the Conferences are broke off at Breda; the States will immediately recall M. Van Hooy from Paris, and declare War against France.

By Letters from Milan 'tis said the Van of that Body of Austrians and Piedmontese which was driving the French out of Italy, is arrived on the Banks of the Var, where, instead of making a Stand, the Enemy lost many Men in their precipitate Passage; so that we may expect to hear of their levying Contributions in the Provinces of France very shortly.

There is Advice that three French Men of War are cruising in the Arches, to intercept a Fleet of ships daily expected from the Levant Seas.

We hear that several Men of War will soon be ordered to Antigua, and that all those stationed there at present will be every one ordered home.

Edinburg, Sept. 29. The four following Persons are ordered for Execution at Carlisle, on Friday Evening, viz. Thomas Oppoch, [the titular Pope] Bishop of Carlisle; John Mac-naughton, who killed Colonel Gardiner; James Brand, and John Henderson.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, Sept. 22.

On Saturday last we had Notice from several Hands, that some French Ships are on our Western Coast; our Accounts are not very distinct, but those we reckon are the best, make them consist of six Ships of about 60 Guns each, and seven Tenders; Two of the Ships of Force hovered about Ulst, and four of them are at Lochnanan in Arisaick; It is said the young Adventurer is got on board one of them already. What their intention is we are left to guess: A little Time will put us above Conjecture. I have sent you this, as ready the Story will reach you otherwise, and perhaps from Persons who have not seen the original Information.

Other Accounts, of the 23d, from the same Place, agree with the above, and add further, That the four Ships which came into Lochnanan, put ashore several hundred Men, who raised a Battery at the Entry of the Loch, that the rest of the Ships sailed Northward, and in their Way landed some Men in Ulst: That in their Course they met with and seized a Meal vessel belonging to Glasgow, with her Owner on board.

We are informed from Aberdeen, that a Party of Men supposed to be Rebels, about ten Days ago, came down to the House of Mr. Bartlet of Afforsk in the Parish of Ghamty, and carried off what ready Specie could be found.

BOSTON, December 9.

By an Express which arrived here on Wednesday last from the Westward, we have the good News that the Mohawk Indians, (a warlike People) have commenc'd Hostilities upon the French, and Canada Indians. A few Days ago one Party of them went to Caderougni Lake, and kill'd eight (six of whom they Scalp'd) and took 7 or 8 French Men Prisoners, whom they brought with the Scalps to Albany. Another Party, with Henrick one of their Sachems at their Head, having been to Mont Real, and there conferr'd with the Governour of Canada, upon their Return, at an Island in the Lake Chamblain call'd in Mont, they saw some French Men at Work in getting Ship Timber, at whom they fir'd and kill'd one whom they scalp'd, and took another Prisoner; a Number of French being at a house at some Distance, surpriz'd at the Noise of the Guns, came out to know the Cause, but the Mohawks, having had just Time to charge their Guns with Buck-Shot, fir'd in among

them, and their Canoes being ready, escap'd over the Lake, and brought the Prisoner and Scalp with them to Albany.

By Vessels from Casco Bay we have Advice, that a Schooner was cast away upon Jewel's Island, at the Entrance of that Harbour, in the stormy Weather; and all the People drowned. Several dead Bodies were drove on shore, and by Papers, &c. found, it appears that the Vessel came from Louisbourg. It is thought to be a Schooner fitted out by Governour Knowles, with Order to look into the Harbour on the Cape-Sable shore, to make Discoveries; and then proceed to this Town. 'Tis said she had 30 Soldiers, and about 40 other Persons on board.

We hear from Louisbourg, that Governour Knowles lay dangerously ill when the last Vessel came away.

Thursday Night last a Negro Man and Woman who were both in one House as Man and Wife, put an End to their Lives in the following awful Manner; the Negro Woman who was a malicious discontented Temper, went up to Bed, and 'tis suppos'd took up with her a Rasor, where with she cut her Throat and dy'd immediately; the Negro Man about an Hour after, in a seeming pleasant contented Frame went up to Bed, and finding his Wife in such a Manner, 'tis suppos'd (left to himself) in an awful Surprize, took a Gun loaded only with Powder, discharg'd it into his Head, and dy'd immediately.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

Last Friday Night a Sloop arrived here from Albany, which brought twelve Indians over belonging to the Six Nations, which are called the Marquaes, who brought eight French Prisoners and four Scalps with them, viz. three Women, and two Children, which they took from a small Village near Quebec.

ANNAPOLIS.

Yesterday was launch'd here a fine large new Ship, belonging to Mr. William Roberts of this Place; she is called the *Ramney and Long*, after the Names of the Builders, and will carry 700 Hogheads of Tobacco.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Schooner Mary and Hannah, Jacob Parson, from Boston; Sloop Hannah, John Smith, from Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

January 6, 1746-7.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, some Time past, did mortgage to Mr. John Cockey, of Baltimore County, since deceased, the following Negroes; viz. Jack, Great Piping, Little Piping, Tom Bacon, Cato, Adam, Core, Dolphin, Robin, Tomtoo, Petex, Crusa, Coffee, Limerick, James, Charles, Jerry, Solomon, Jenny, Sarah, Hester, Mareer, Young Jacob, George, Hagar, Betty, Jemmy, and Dick, for his Indemnification, on his being Security with him to Charles Carroll, Esq; in a certain Bond, or Obligation, dated the 26th Day of April last, in the penal Sum of 936 l. 13 s. Sterling, for the Payment of 468 l. 6 s. 6 d. like Money, within twelve Months from the Date of the said Bond; which Negroes the Executors of the said John Cockey, since his Death, have releived from the Subscriber.

These are to forewarn all Manner of Person or Persons, from purchasing all or any of the aforesaid Negroes, of the Executors aforesaid, before the Time for the Redemption aforesaid is expired; the Subscriber intending, in the mean Time, to discharge the aforesaid Bond, and take up his Mortgage; or otherwise save the said Executors harmless and indemnified.

Mr. W. Cunningham

M. HAMMOND.

Novem

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

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

THE Subscriber buys Plank, either Walnut, Wild Cherry, Poplar, or Pine, of the following Dimensions; viz. Half Inch, Inch, Two Inches, and Three Inches. As likewise Scantling, either Poplar, or Oak; the Dimensions three Inches by four.
JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. The said Anderson lives at the House of the late Mr. Richard Testell, in Annapolis.

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of European and East-India Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Linens; double and single Checks, Osabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. A quantity of Gun Powder, Glass, Window-Lead, choice Sallid Oyl; also good Raisins at 10d. per Pound: Also good Bohea Tea, at 16s. per Pound.
JAMES RICHARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD DORSET, Clerk of the Paper-Cur. Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1747.

The following is an exact Account of the late magnificent Feast, given by the English Factory at Lisbon, on their receiving the News of the decisive Victory of Culloden, gained by his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, over the Rebels.

THE English Factory at Lisbon, having resolved to make a public Entertainment, to demonstrate their Joy for the Success of his Majesty's Arms, at the Battle of Culloden in Scotland, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, appointed in full Assembly four Deputies to make Provision for that Feast, in such a Manner as might be suitable to the great Share the Factory takes in that happy Event, which was the Epocha of the entire Ruin of the Rebels; and of the Re-establishment of the public Tranquility.

THESE four Deputies, acting in perfect Concert, and with the full Approbation of the Consul, set on foot a voluntary Subscription, into which almost all the Members of the Factory entered.

THE Consul made an Offer of the Envoy's House, in which he then lived, for this Entertainment; and which, as well for its Situation, as for the Privileges which it enjoys, was certainly the properest Place that could be desired.

HOWEVER, as the Apartments would have been too much crowded, considering the Company that was expected, and as it was necessary for the Grandeur of this Feast, that every Body should have Room, it was resolved to employ the famous Sieur Servandoni, Knight of the Order of Christ, lately arrived from Paris, to build in the Gardens belonging to the Envoy, a Hall, large enough to hold all the Company commodiously; with which View, the Sieur Servandoni directed and executed an Edifice, composed of Wood and Canvas, which represented the Temple of Victory, of which the following is a short Description.

THIS Temple was of a circular Form, with a Portico before the Body of the Building, in the Taste of the Pantheon at Rome, having 66 Feet Diameter, and its Height the same from the Extremity of the Dome, which was sustained by twelve large fluted Columns of the Ionic Order, with their Entablature. These Columns had their Bases after the Manner of the Ancients, their Diameter being 3 Feet 4 Inches, and their Height 50 Feet, supporting their Entablature of 7 Feet; the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice were adorned with their Mountures and Modillions, upon which was raised the Dome, having also the same Diameter, adorned with Compartments forming six Rows, enriched with Mountures and Rosettes, to the Number of eighteen. The Inter-columns, to the Number of six, equally distant, in that beautiful and elegant Manner which Vitruvius calls Eustylis, render'd the Edifice noble and majestic. Behind the Columns were Pillasters at the Distance of 13 Feet, proportionable to the Columns; these Pillasters and Inter-pillasters were hung with crimson Damask laced with Gold; and in each Inter-pillaster there was a Statue representing some God or Goddess of the Pagans, upon a Pedestal, in the Manner of the Ancients. In one of the Inter-columns, and over against that which formed the principal Entry into the Temple, was a magnificent Throne, with its Cloth of State, upon which was placed a Portrait of the Duke of Cumberland. In the Center of the Temple was erected an Obelisk, which reached quite to the Top, and sustained the Covering of the Dome, ornamented with the Attributes of Victory, and Trophies of Arms, in Relief; and at the Foot of the Obelisk there was a Kind of Gallery all round, where were placed the numerous Orchestras, which served for the Concert and Ball.

THE Floor of the Hall, from the Entrance of the Portico, was all covered with Tapestry; the Temple was illuminated within by about 500 Wax Lights, in Lustres, Branches, &c. disposed so as to have the highest Effect; and each of the Lustres hanging in the middle of an Inter-column, seemed to be suspended by a Feston of Flowers. Behind the Temple there was another Hall for Refreshments; hung in the same Manner, and to which there were two Entrances; and in the Center of this Hall there were green Banks of Flowers; in the midst of which was a Fountain falling in Cascade.

WITHOUT, and in the middle of the Portico, was placed over the principal Door the Representation of a large oval Medall, in which was the Figure of a Woman crowned with Laurel, with these Words round it, BRITANNIA TRIUMPHANS; i. e. Britain triumphant. At a small Distance from the Temple, but behind it, were very commodious Kitchens and Offices. Before the Portico there was a Piece of Ground adorned with a Ballustrade in the Form of a Semicircle, leading into a long Walk of Laurels; the whole finely illuminated, and terminating in a Kind of Bridge, by which the Company entered the Apartments of the Envoy. Upon this Bridge there was formed a Kind of verdant Cabinet, and over it a fine Pyramid of Illuminations; besides which, the Envoy's House was lighted all round in such a Manner, that there were upwards of six thousand Lamps employed for that purpose. All the Apartments of the House were likewise perfectly well lighted; and in the midst of the Front, towards the Street, there was a great Machine, in which the Arms of England were finely painted, and the Lights so disposed as to render it transparent.

THAT perfect Order might be observed, no Disturbance happen from the Number of Coaches, or confusion created by the Servants that attended, Care was taken to post a Guard of 60 Soldiers, Horse and Foot, in the Court of the Envoy's House, where there was a Band of military Music, consisting of two Kettle Drums, eight Trumpets, Fifes and Hautboys, which played all the while the Company entered.

THE Company consisted of the greatest Part of the Nobility of Portugal, and those too of the most distinguish'd in Point of Birth and Fortune (very few being absent, and those that were so, taking care to send their Compliments, and assign the Reason); all the Consuls of foreign Nations, in Peace and Alliance with England; as also some foreign Merchants, and all the English Strangers at Lisbon; together with between fifty and sixty Ladies.

THE whole Company assembled in the Apartments of the Envoy, where they were served with great Abundance, and exquisite choice, of all sorts of Refreshments. Between seven and eight o'clock, the Company advanced in a Body towards the Temple of Victory, the martial Music playing all the Time. Every Body being commodiously seated, they were entertained with a Concert of Music, executed by thirty of the best Masters in Portugal. When it drew towards ten o'clock, the Consul opened the Ball over against the Throne, and immediately Minuets were begun on each Side. Between eleven and twelve, there were served on Tables between the Columns, each consisting of twelve covers, an Ambigus of twenty-nine Plates, so that there were fourteen Tables served at once, with the best of all sorts of Provisions the Season would admit of; and with the like Variety of Liquors. The Meats were all in Silver Dishes, the Fruits and Ice in China. After the Supper was over, and the Tables were withdrawn, the Ball began again with Country Dances, which continued 'till past seven in the Morning.

ALL Things were conducted with the greatest Regularity and Decency, and without the least Disorder or Noise; not-

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

ROBERT SWAN.

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

Annapolis, December 30, 1746.

THE Subscriber buys Plank, either Walnut, Wild Cherry, Poplar, or Pine, of the following Dimensions; *one* Half Inch, Inch, Two Inches, and Three Inches, As likewise, Scantling, either Poplar, or Oak, the Dimensions three Inches by four.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. The said *Anderson* lives at the House of the late Mr. *Richard Tostell*, in *Annapolis*.

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of *Europe* and *East-India* Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; *Scotch, Irish*, and other Linens; double and single Checks, *Osnabrigs*, Rolls, *Crocus*, &c. A quantity of Gun Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice *Sallid Oyl*; also good Raisins at 10s. per Pound; Also good *Bohea Tea*, at 10s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

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

CHARLES CROSSL.

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

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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

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

Their Humble Servant, THOMAS GOUGH.

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

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.

Annapolis, December 20, 1746.
THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they shall be bound to be dealt with according to Law.

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

RICHARD DONAST, Clerk of the Paper-Cur. Office.

November, 1746.

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

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

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

H. WRIGHT.

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

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

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

WALTER DELANEY.

December 8, 1746.

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

Signed per Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

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

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

SAMUEL ALLYNE.

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

No. 90.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1747.

The following is an exact Account of the late magnificent Feast, given by the English Factory at Lisbon, on their receiving the News of the decisive Victory of Culloden, gained by his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, over the Rebels.

THE English Factory at Lisbon, having resolved to make a public Entertainment, to demonstrate their Joy for the Success of his Majesty's Arms, at the Battle of Culloden in Scotland, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, appointed in full Assembly four Deputies to make Provision for that Feast, in such a Manner as might be suitable to the great Share the Factory takes in that happy Event, which was the Epocha of the entire Ruin of the Rebels; and of the Re-establishment of the public Tranquility.

THESE four Deputies, acting in perfect Concert, and with the full Approbation of the Consul, set on foot a voluntary Subscription, into which almost all the Members of the Factory entered.

THE Consul made an Offer of the Envoy's House, in which he then lived, for this Entertainment; and which, as well for its Situation, as for the Privileges which it enjoys, was certainly the properest Place that could be desired.

HOWEVER, as the Apartments would have been too much crowded, considering the Company that was expected, and as it was necessary for the Grandeur of this Feast, that every Body should have Room, it was resolved to employ the famous Sieur Servandoni, Knight of the Order of *Christi*, lately arrived from Paris, to build in the Gardens belonging to the Envoy, a Hall, large enough to hold all the Company commodiously; with which View, the Sieur Servandoni directed and executed an Edifice, composed of Wood and Canvas, which represented the Temple of *Victory*; of which the following is a short Description.

THIS Temple was of a circular Form, with a Portico before the Body of the Building, in the Taste of the *Panttheon at Rome*; having 66 Feet Diameter, and its Height the same from the Extremity of the Dome, which was sustained by twelve large fluted Columns of the *Ionic Order*, with their Entablature. These Columns had their Bases after the Manner of the Antients, their Diameter being 3 Feet 4 Inches, and their Height 30 Feet, supporting their Entablature of 7 Feet; the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice were adorned with their Mountures and Modillions, upon which was raised the Dome, having also the same Diameter, adorned with Compartments forming six Rows, enriched with Mountures and Rosettes, to the Number of eighteen. The Inter-columns, to the Number of six, equally distant, in that beautiful and elegant Manner which *Hieronymus calls Eustylis*, render'd the Edifice noble and majestic. Behind the Columns were Pillasters at the Distance of 13 Feet, proportionable to the Columns; these Pillasters and Inter-pillasters were hung with crimson Damask laced with Gold; and in each Inter-pillaster there was a Statue representing some God or Goddess of the *Pagans*, upon a Pedestal, in the Manner of the Antients. In one of the Inter-columns, and over against that which formed the principal Entry into the Temple, was a magnificent Throne, with its Cloth of State; upon which was placed a Portrait of the Duke of *Cumberland*. In the Center of the Temple was erected an Obelisk, which reached quite to the Top, and sustained the Covering of the Dome, ornamented with the Attributes of Victory, and Trophies of Arms, in Relievo; and at the Foot of the Obelisk there was a Kind of Gallery all round, where were placed the numerous Orchestras, which served for the Concert and Ball.

THE Floor of the Hall, from the Entrance of the Portico, was all covered with Tapestry; the Temple was illuminated within by about 500 Wax Lights; in Lustres, Branches, &c. disposed so as to have the highest Effect; and each of the Lustres hanging in the middle of an Inter-column, seemed to be suspended by a Feston of Flowers. Behind the Temple there was another Hall for Refreshments; hung in the same Manner, and to which there were two Entrances; and in the Center of this Hall there were green Banks of Flowers; in the midst of which was a Fountain falling in Cascade.

WITHOUT, and in the middle of the Portico, was placed over the principal Door the Representation of a large oval Medal, in which was the Figure of a Woman crowned with Laurels, with these Words round it, *BRITANNIA TRIUMPHANS*; i. e. *Britain triumphant*. At a small Distance from the Temple, but behind it, were very commodious Kitchens and Offices. Before the Portico there was a Piece of Ground adorned with a Ballustrade in the Form of a Semi-circlet; leading into a long Walk of Laurels; the whole finely illuminated, and terminating in a Kind of Bridge; by which the Company entered the Apartments of the Envoy. Upon this Bridge there was formed a Kind of verdant Cabinet, and over it a fine Pyramid of Illuminations; besides which, the Envoy's House was lighted all round in such a Manner, that there were upwards of six thousand Lamps employed for that purpose. All the Apartments of the House were likewise perfectly well lighted; and in the midst of the Front, towards the Street, there was a great Machine, in which the Arms of *England* were finely painted, and the Lights so disposed as to render it transparent.

THAT perfect Order might be observed, no Disturbance happen'd from the Number of Coaches, or confusion created by the Servants that attended. Care was taken to post a Guard of 60 Soldiers, Horse and Foot, in the Court of the Envoy's House, where there was a Band of military Music, consisting of two Kettle Drums, eight Trumpets, Fifes and Hautboys, which played all the while the Company entered.

THE Company consisted of the greatest Part of the Nobility of *Portugal*, and those too of the most distinguished in Point of Birth and Fortune (very few being absent; and those that were so, taking care to send their Compliments, and assign the Reason); all the Consuls of foreign Nations; in Peace and Alliance with *England*; as also some foreign Merchants, and all the English Strangers at *Lisbon*; together with between fifty and sixty Ladies.

THE whole Company assembled in the Apartments of the Envoy, where they were served with great Abundance, and exquisite choice, of all sorts of Refreshments. Between seven and eight o'clock, the Company advanced in a Body towards the Temple of *Victory*, the martial Music playing all the Time. Every Body being commodiously seated, they were entertained with a Concert of Music, executed by thirty of the best Masters in *Portugal*. When it drew towards ten o'clock, the Consul opened the Ball over against the Throne, and immediately Minuets were begun on each Side. Between eleven and twelve, there were served on Tables between the Columns, each consisting of twelve covers, an Ambigue of twenty nine Plates, so that there were fourteen Tables served at once, with the best of all sorts of Provisions the Season would admit of; and with the like Variety of Liquors. The Meats were all in Silver Dishes; the Fruits and Ice in China. After the Supper was over, the Tables were withdrawn, the Ball began again with Country Dances, which continued 'till past seven in the Morning.

ANY Things were conducted with the greatest Regularity and Decency, and without the least Disorder or Noise; not-

withstanding the great Number of Domestics and Workmen that were kept ready, in case any unforeseen Accident had happened.

There were between 350 and 400 Persons at this Feast. The Edifice was suffered to remain four Days, with all its Ornaments, which drew a great Confluence of People to see it, by whom it was generally admired and applauded.

The following is an Extract of a Letter, which the late Earl of Kilmarnock sent to his Son the Lord Boyd.

Dear Boy,
Tower, August 17, 1746.
I must take this Way to bid you farewell, and I pray God may for ever bless you and guide you in this World, and bring you to a happy Immortality in the World to come. I must also give you my last Advice. Seek God in your Youth, and when you are old he will not depart from you. Be at pains to acquire good Habits now, that they may grow up and become strong in you. Love Mankind, and do Justice to all Men. Do Good to as many as you can, and never that your Harsh nor your Parity to those in Distress, whom it is in your power to relieve. You'll find more Joy in one beneficent Action, and in your cool Morning Thoughts, you will be more happy with the Reflection of having made any one Person so, who without your Assistance would have been miserable, than in the Enjoyments of all the Poms and gaudy Show of the World. Live within your Circumstances, by which Means you will have it in your Power to do Good to others. Above all Things, continue in your Loyalty to his present Majesty, and the succession to the Crown as by Law established. Look on this as the Basis of the civil and religious Liberty and Property of every Individual in the Nation. Prefer the public Interest to your own, wherever they interfere. Love your Family and your Children, when you have any; but never let your Regard for them drive you on the Rock I split upon, when on that Account I departed from my Principles, and brought the Guilt of Rebellion, and civil and particular Detestation on my Head, for which I am now under the Sentence justly due to my Crime. Use all your Interest to get your Brother pardoned, and brought home as soon as possible, that his Circumstances, and bad Influence of those he is among, may not induce him to accept of foreign Service, and lose him both to his Country and his Family. If Money can be found to support him, I with you would advise him to go to Geneva, where his Principles of Religion and Liberty will be confirmed, and where he may stay till you see if a Pardon can be procured for him. As soon as Commodore Basset comes home, enquire for your Brother Biffy, and take care of him on my Account. I must also recommend your unhappy Mother to you, comfort her, and take all the care you can of your Brothers. And may God of his infinite Mercy preserve, guide, and conduct you and them through all the Vicissitudes of this Life, and intermits in you the Habitation of the just, and make you happy as he himself is to all Eternity.

PARIS, September 23.

WE are extremely impatient to receive direct advices from the Duke d'Anville, in order to direct the business of a fleet mentioned in letters from America, to divers merchants of this city, viz. that the squadron, under the command of that nobleman, having sailed for North America, made a descent upon Acadia, and has master'd that whole province. Sept. 30. The bishop of Reims has intimated to the king, by a courier, that they have been obliged to double all the guards at Madrid; in order to prevent the consequences of the fury of the Spaniards, who, since the death of Philip V. insulted and wounded all the French they met with in the streets, and that thirty of the principal ministers had already been hanged. Sept. 30. Marshal Saxe is still encamp'd at Tongren. The allies on the 26th caused a body of 11,000 men to pass the Jaar, which drew near to Liege, and entirely cut off the communication of the French Army with that city. From the Right Bank of the Rhine, Sept. 21. Q. S. In the night between the 9th and 10th instant, the enemy detached a large corps to attack the troops under Count Sileschaw, for which purpose they got possession of the villages of Texhe

and Sting, and sent a detachment to begin the attack. They were hindered by the picquets which the prince of Waldeck had ordered with that view, his highness having foreseen the enemy's designs, and taken the necessary measures to prevent its effects. The free companies of the Republic began the attack upon the villages, and obliged the enemy, after a smart action, to retire to the church yard of Texhe, which, after a short resistance, was also carried, and 40 prisoners taken; but as part of the French had thrown themselves into the houses of the said villages, the free companies had the task to dislodge them from thence, in the midst of a terrible fire. While they were thus exposed, the prince of Waldeck caused the picquets under the command of major general Glentha to advance, who attacked with too much bravery, that the enemy were every where repulsed, and driven into the plains of Texhe, where our picquets of horse waited for them. Then it was that bravery surmounted numbers; for our people received the enemy in such a manner, that they were almost all cut to pieces, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The enemy had on this occasion 153 kill'd, and 191 taken prisoners, who are most of them wounded. General Glentha acquired a great deal of honour, having fought like a common soldier, and all the officers and soldiers behaved well. We have had some motions since, and a few skirmishes, in which the enemy was always worsted. The French have entirely abandon'd Liege, and we have got ground upon them in all our movements. The French deserters tell us, that the household troops and the Swiss guards have received orders to return into France.

Hague, Sept. 30, N. S. They write from Vienna, that prince Charles of Lorraine is speedily expected there from the Confederate army in Flanders; that count de Harache is to set out from thence in quality of her Imperial majesty's first plenipotentiary at Breda, on the 5th instant, because it is the feast of St. Francis, and the name of the emperor; and these letters add, that every regiment in Hungary will be augmented with a fresh battalion before Spring, so that each regiment will then consist of 3000 men.

Sept. 26, O. S. We have nothing new from the army in Brabant, which continues in it's former position, and we are told, will separate about the middle of next month. According to the letters from Namur, the garrison of that place, before the siege, amounted to 7350 men; of whom 2 captains, 3 ensigns, and 183 soldiers, were kill'd; 2 lieutenants, 1 major, 5 captains, 3 ensigns, and 251 soldiers, wounded. The prisoners made during the siege were 665, and the stray'd and deserters are computed at 2248; so that we reckon the French found, at the surrender of the castle, only 3719, not including the wounded.

Sept. 12, O. S. The following is the purport of the marquis d'Argenson's answer to the Dutch minister's soliciting, that the French army under the command of count Saxe should retire to Brunlay, viz. "That the king, in the midst of the success of his army, was giving a manifest proof of his moderation, and love of peace by consenting to open conferences; though he would not have it imagined, that he made any advances of that nature, which could not fail of hindering his glory, and being disadvantageous to the French nation: That his majesty would not grant a suspension of arms, until the principal points which should serve for the basis of peace were previously agreed upon; That as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do nothing without the advice of, and in concurrence with it's allies, the king, on his part, had likewise resolved to consent to no accommodation whatsoever, but in concert with his allies; That consequently his majesty would propose by his ministers the conditions, upon which an armistice might possibly be agreed upon; That if they were accepted, hostilities should immediately cease afterwards; but that if, on the contrary they were rejected, nobody ought to be surpris'd, that the king should make the most of his advantages, and that he should make use of the most vigorous means of inspiring his enemies with peace."

Our advices from Petersburg say, that the silk manufacture improves greatly in that country, owing principally to the vicinity of the frontiers of Russia to Persia, the convenience of the Caspian sea, and the India trade carried on by the English, by this canal.

We are informed from Vienna, that the court is so sensibly sensen either their warlike preparations, or assiduity for carrying

on the war against France, for any thing that is doing at Bre-
da; and at the court of Turin is in the same humour; both
courts being persuaded, that no peace can be at present made
but for them to enter into.

LONDON, September 11.

On Friday last the Court Martial, which has sat several Days
at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, to examine into the Conduct
and Behaviour of Sir John Cope, Knt. at the Battle of Preston
Pans, having finished their Examination, he was honourably
acquitted.

Sept. 23. In the Year 1685, the People of Genoa were re-
duced by Lewis XIV. to much the same State of Humility
they are in at present. That King either finding, or making
some Cause of Quarrel with the Republic, sent 40 Men of War
to bombard their Capital; which had such an Effect, that the
Doge, and four Senators, came to the French Court, made their
Submission in the Name of the whole Republic, implor'd Mer-
cy, and accepted of such Conditions as the Grand Monarch
was pleas'd to impose on them. It is partly by these Con-
ditions that they have ever since been held in Subjection to the
House of Bourbon.

Extract of a Letter from Nottingham, September 15.

"This Day the Regiment of Horse, rais'd last Year by his
Grace the Duke of Kingston, in this Country, was disbanded,
the common Men had three Guineas in Money given to each,
with their Bridles and Saddles; and every Officer and Soldier
had a printed Copy of the Secretary of War's Letter to his
Grace the Duke of Kingston, deliver'd to him; which was
concern'd in the following Terms:

My Lord,

His Majesty has thought fit to order the Regiment of Horse
under your Grace's command to be disbanded, but as the King
considers the Zeal and Affection express'd for his Person and
Government, in your Grace's Offer to raise this Regiment in
the late important Time of National Danger, and the cheer-
fulness and Alacrity with which it was rais'd, he cannot part
with it without expressing his particular Satisfaction therein;
I am therefore, by his Majesty's command, and in his Name, to
thank you Grace and your Officers for the seasonable and dis-
tinguish'd Marks of your Fidelity and Attachment to his Ma-
jesty on this Occasion.

And likewise commanded by his Majesty, to desire your
Graces and the rest of your Officers, to thank the private Men,
in his Name, for their Services, before they are dismiss'd, in
order that there may be no one Person in your Regiment un-
acquainted with the Seal of his Majesty's Loyalty, Activity and gallant Behaviour in his Service: Qualities which
have been so conspicuous in your Grace's Regiment, that his
Majesty, willing to retain as many as possible of such Soldiers in
his Service, has been pleas'd to order a Regiment of Dragoons
to be rais'd at the same Time and Place, when and where your
Grace's shall be disbanded, and to direct that as many of the Of-
ficers and private Men belonging to your Grace's Regiment, as
shall be willing, may serve in the said Regiment of Dragoons,
of which as a signal mark of Honour and Distinction; his
Royal Highness the Duke will himself be Colonel.

As this is a great and most honourable Proof of his Majesty's
Approbation of your past Services, so I doubt not but that your
Grace, and the other Officers of your Regiment, will engage
as many as may be of your Men to enlist themselves; and
thereby shew, that the same Zeal continues for their King and
Country, which they have already so heroically exerted in
the Defence of both.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord, your Grace's

Most obedient,

Most Humble Servant,

H. FOX

To his Grace the Duke of Kingston.

It is very remarkable that when the Duke of Kingston's
Horse were disbanded, that all the Men, except eight, enter'd
immediately into the Duke's new Regiment of Dragoons; and
that those Gentlemen who did not enter, gave Reasons very
satisfactory and honourable, for not doing as the others had
done. And

It is further to be mention'd, that there were three Butchers
of Nottingham, that had enter'd into the Duke of Kingston's

Regiment, who kill'd fourteen Rebels each at the late Battle of
Culloden.

Sept. 22. Orders are given for fitting out the small Men of
War at present in his Majesty's Docks and Yards with the ut-
most Expedition; they being adjudg'd most proper for Channel
Service in the approaching Season.

According to the last Advices from Petersburg, Orders have
been issued for fortifying all the Frontier Places towards Sweden.
The Baron de Mardefelt is set out from thence for Berlin, and
the Troops in Livonia are only gone into Quarters of Can-
tonment.

The French King has actually created the Prince of Condé
Marshal de camp General of all his Armies; a Post formerly in-
vented for Marshal Turenne, to enable him to command the
Marshal of France, and which has been suppressed ever since.

The Richmond, Smithson, and the Martin Galley, Crater,
both from Virginia, are safe arriv'd, the first at Whitehaven,
the other at Liverpool.

August 31. It is the prevailing Opinion of People of the
deepest Discernment and Penetration in Holland, that notwith-
standing all the Measures which have been and still continue to
be taken for obtaining a speedy Peace, we shall see a more vi-
gorous campaign in Flanders than any since the commencement
of the War, before such a Thing is accomplish'd.

Extract of a Letter from Callcut, in the East Indies,

January 25, 1745-6.

"Our Men of War have taken all the French Merchants
Ships in India, which have reduced the Traders of that Nation,
in these Parts of the World, to a most deplorable condition,
they having now neither Ships, Money, nor credit."

Sept. 13. The South-Sea Galle, Capt. Boufroy, from Ply-
mouth, is arriv'd at Lisbon; who in her Passage off Cape Or-
tugal, took the St. Claire, richly laden from St. Domingo for
Rochelle, and has carried her into Lisbon.

They write from Gibraltar, that on the 30th of August,
O. S. The Hardwick Privateer, capt. Sampson, took and
carried in there a Spanish Barcolongo, bound from Cadiz to Fer-
tol. She had on board 2000 Quintals of Lead, 800 Quintals
of Gunpowder, and four Pieces of Brass Cannon; the other
Part of her cargo was not known.

Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 9.

"Since my last came in the Succets and Syren Men of War,
and brought in a French Banker, taken on Sunday last, with
Fish, &c. The following is a List of the French Privateers,
now at sea, and fitting out in the Ports of the Channel, viz.

- The Maurepau, of 34 Guns.
- The Deva, of 22 Guns.
- The Tyger, of 36 Guns.
- The Gloria, of 34 Guns.
- The Intrepide, 22 Guns.
- The Grand Biche, of 18 Guns. And
- The Wool, of 18 Guns.

Sept. 12. By Letters from Leghorn we have advic'd, that the
Pearl Privateer, Capt. Campion, was taken some Time ago off
the Island of Setao by two French Men of War, who were
conveying some Ships from Marseilles to the Levant, and he car-
ried into Milo. The Privateer fought for a considerable Time,
and was at last taken by a Force that could not be resist'd.

The King of Sardinia, Capt. Jackson, from Santa Cruz,
was the 9th last taken in Lat. 49.30 by the Shoreham Pri-
vateer of Nantes, of 22 Guns and 300 Men, and carried in-
to Breit.

Letter from Carlisle, Sept. 9.

"Counsellor Clayton, who had been appointed Council for
the Rebels, not attending the young Pretender's Bishop of Car-
lisle, he apply'd to the Judges for a new Council, which was
granted; and he chose Mr. Graham, a Scots Advocate; All
the other Rebels followed his Example, and chose Scots Coun-
sellors."

Sept. 10. This Day 45 Rebels were call'd to the
Bar, 42 pleaded not Guilty, and 3 pleaded Guilty, viz. Peter
Lindsay from Edinburgh, James Innes from ditto, and Robert
Taylor. The latter is the captain who made his boast, that he
would take Edinburgh castle in three Days; but he has now
turn'd his Money, and, in a short beseeching Speech, begg'd the
Judges to recommend him to his Majesty, as a fit Object of
compassion; for that it was Poverty that forced him amongst
the rebels.

LONDON

BOSTON; November 17.

We have a Report by the Eastern Post, that a Sloop was arrived at Portsmouth from Casco Bay, which had brought an Account, that a Vessel was come into that Bay in 7 Days from Louifbourg; with Advice, that about 30 Sail of the French Fleet were return'd to Jebucta, in a very shatter'd Condition, having met with bad Weather since they left that Harbour.

ANNAPOLIS:

We are informed by a Letter from Capt. Maclachlan (of the William and Anne of this Place) dated at Boston, that on his Passage to London, in company with Capt. Kinney for Biddford, about 300 Leagues on their Passage, Capt. Kinney's Ship sprung a Leak, on which they made a signal of Distress, on the 22d of October, when Capt. Maclachlan bore away for him, and found his Ship was sinking: The Captain and Crew got into the Long-Boat, not having Time to take any thing from on Board, not so much as a Biscuit, and got on board the William and Anne, who return'd back and brought them into B'ston.

A Gentleman at Philadelphia, in a Letter to his Friend here of the 21st of December, writes "The Morning I left New-York, which was last Monday, an Express arrived in Town from Governor Shirley to Governor Cinton; the Contents of the Packet was not known; but the Messenger reported, that a Merchant Ship was arrived at Boston from England, in 5 Weeks and odd Days, and brought an Account that Admiral L. Stoch had made a Descent on the Coast of France, and had done them much Damage; and that the Expedition against Canada was to be carried on early in the Spring."

We hear from Charles County, that some time before Christmas, the Dwelling House of Mr. Edmund Portus, Clerk of that County, took Fire, by means of a Flaw in the Chimney, and was burnt to the Ground with a great part of his Furniture, some of the Records of the County, and the County Seal.

A few Days since, a Fire broke out in a Blacksmith's Shop at Upper-Marlborough, which consum'd the same, and a Store-house of Mr. Bell's, with Goods of considerable value in it, and an adjacent Building.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of January a Servant Man named William Burn, by Trade a Barber. He had on when he went away, a dark Kersey Coat, and an old red Cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, an Oznabrig Shirt, and Country Cloth Breeches, a pair of Check Spatterdashes and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pass.

Whoever Secures the said Servant, and brings him to Calvert County Court House, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows.

JAMES DOWTEN.

January 6, 1746-7.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, some Time past, did mortgage to Mr. John Cockey, of Baltimore County, since deceased, the following Negroes; viz. Jack, Great Piping, Little Piping, Tom Bacon, Cato, Adam, Core, Dolphin, Robin, Tomtoo, Peter, Cruso, Coffie, Limrick, James, Charles, Jerry, Solomon, Jenny, Sarab, Hyster, Marcer, Young Jacob, George, Hagar, Betty, Femmy, and Dick, for his Indemnification, on his being Security with him to Charles Carroll, Esq; in a certain Bond, or Obligation, dated the 26th Day of April last, in the penal Sum of 930 l. 13 s. Sterling, for the Payment of 468 l. 6 s. 6 d. like Money, within twelve Months from the Date of the said Bond; which Negroes the Executors of the said John Cockey, since his Death, have replevied from the Subscriber.

These are to forewarn all Manner of Person or Persons, from purchasing all or any of the aforesaid Negroes, of the Executors aforesaid, before the Time for the Redemption aforesaid is expired; the Subscriber intending, in the mean Time, to discharge the aforesaid Bond, and take up his Mortgage; or otherwise save the said Executors harmless and indemnified.

M. HAMMOND.

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

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

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

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

JAMES RICHARD.

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

CHARLES CROXALL.

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

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

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

Their Humble Servant, THOMAS GOVOR.

Annapolis, December 10, 1746.

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

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

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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

WALTER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

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

Signed per Order, JOHN GRAY, Register.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1746.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; to the General Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, held at Boston on Friday, the 7th Day of November, 1746.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

During the recess of the court, I have received two packets from lieutenant-governor Mascarene; in the former of which he informs me, that the three companies, which I first sent from hence to reinforce the garrison under his command, upon the late intelligence of a large body of *Canadians* being assembled at *Minas*, and the appearance of a *French* fleet upon the coast of *Nova Scotia*, had enabled him to act offensively against the enemy, and desires such a further reinforcement from *New-England*, as would make up the whole 1500 or 2000 men; and in the latter, which was forwarded to me in his majesty's ship *Chester*, lately arrived from the bay of *Annapolis*, he advises me of the *French* fleet's having quitted the coast, and the *Canadians* being decamped and returned from *Annapolis*, with a design of leaving a party to winter in *Schig-necto*, and that the reinforcement which he had received from me, together with the *Chester* sent him by admiral *Warren* from hence, and the *Shirley* frigate by admiral *Lowmound* from *Louisburg*, had been in a great measure the support of the garrison. Upon receiving the first of these packets, I forthwith ordered five more companies to be embark'd as soon as might be for *Annapolis*, and in concert with admiral *Warren* applied to governor *Wentworth* and governor *Green* to send a reinforcement thither from their respective governments, and accordingly the former of 'em caused two companies to be immediately embarked from *New-Hampshire*, and the other three from *Rhode-Island*; and notwithstanding the departure of the *French* fleet, and decampment of the *Canadians*, I have proceeded, with the advice of his majesty's council, to forward the reinforcement which I had ordered for *Annapolis*, before the arrival of the last intelligence from thence; they being of opinion with me, that Mr. *Mascarene* may be thereby strengthened this Fall, to take or destroy the enemy's magazines of warlike stores and provisions, which most probably they have left behind them at *Minas* or *Schignecto*, and secure all the grain and fatting cattle which is not necessary for the present subsistence of the inhabitants, for his majesty's service; by the first of which the maintenance among the inhabitants would be left without arms or ammunition, and the enemy be disappointed of what stores they may expect to find upon their return next year; and by the latter, the country left without subsistence for the *Canadians* or *Indians* next Spring; to drive off that party of the enemy which is design'd to winter at *Schignecto*; to destroy, or at least to harass the *Indians*; to call such of the inhabitants to an account as have appeared in arms against his majesty's garrison, or manifestly held a traitorous correspondence with the enemy; to destroy the settlements of such of them as shall abscond, and lay the inhabitants in general under stronger ties of allegiance and duty to his majesty; whereby it would be rendered extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for an enemy to make any considerable progress in the country next Spring to the disadvantage of the garrison, and a foundation might be laid for a lasting security to his majesty's government; by putting a restraint on the future conduct and behaviour of the inhabitants: For doing all which, this seems to be the critical conjuncture, whilst the *Nova Scotians* are chagrined and dispirited at their late disappointment from the *French*, and before their deluded hopes shall be

revived by fresh promises from *Canada* and *France*, and whilst a most ravaging sickness prevails among the *Cape-Sable* and *St. John's Indians*.

In the mean while, Gentlemen, it must be a sensible pleasure to you to reflect how much the reasonable succours sent from hence have already contributed to the preservation of *Nova Scotia* from it's late impending danger; the great value and importance of which province to the crown, and all the *English* colonies upon this continent, as their barrier against the *French*, you are so well acquainted with, that I need not apprize you of it. And I doubt not but you will be always animated with a proper spirit for succouring it in any future emergency, which may require your aid.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

The season being too early for the Winter session to begin, and your affairs in the country being not yet, as I apprehend, quite finished, I shall detain you from 'em no longer than the public business, which requires a present dispatch, obliges me to do.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The three principal matters which call for your immediate consideration, to make provision for delaying the charge of the works at *Castle William* and *Governor's Island*, an estimate of which I laid before you at your last meeting; and if any further charge, then unforeseen, has arisen, I will order the account of it to be forthwith communicated to you. The lengthening out the establishment for billeting the soldiers rais'd for the intended expedition against *Canada*, and providing for the province's quota of the articles necessary to be furnished for carrying on the expedition against *Crown-Point*, according to the settlement made at *Albany* in concert with the commissioners attending there on the part of this province, and which has been likewise laid before you. With respect to this expedition, I have done every thing on my part towards forwarding it; the fifteen hundred men desired by you to be reserved for the service of it are ready, according to the lists returned to me by the respective officers, to proceed; and with the advice of his majesty's council, I have ordered a thirteen inch mortar, with it's carriage and implements, belonging to his majesty's castle *William*, and one hundred shells, with a proper proportion of fuses taken out of the province stores, to be sent round in transports to *Hudson's river*, which the advanced season of the year required to be done without delay, and were necessary to be sent from this province for the service of the expedition, in case it shall proceed, there being no ordnance stores of the like sort and weight of metal to be had (as I am inform'd) from any other of the colonies concern'd in the expedition;—battering and other cannon will, I expect, be supplied from *New-York*.—And I have likewise, with the advice of the council, sent round with the mortar, and other warlike stores, sixty-two barrels of gunpowder out of the province's stock (which quantity is allotted by the before mentioned settlement for the quota of this province) with such orders as you will perceive I am advised to in the vote of council, in case this application of the before-mentioned stores for the service of this expedition shall not be approv'd of by you. Whatever, Gentlemen, remains further to be supplied on the part of this province towards fitting out this expedition depends upon you.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I have received advice from one of your agents for prosecuting your petition to his majesty for obtaining a reimbursement of your charges in the late expedition against *Cape-Breton*, that the right honourable the lords of the committee of council, to whom the consideration of that matter was refer'd, were pleas-

ed

ed in June last to advise his Majesty to reimburse the province what should appear to be due to it upon that account, and to recommend it to Parliament to make provision for doing it accordingly; and that the agents are directed for that purpose by their lordships to lay an account of the province's charges before the proper officers.— This, Gentlemen, gives me a real pleasure; and you may be assured that no good offices shall be wanting from me to bring this affair to an happy issue for the province.

I can't conclude without observing the providential rain of events, which seem most visibly to have conspired to disappoint every part of the enemy's late scheme upon these coasts. So applicable to the present occasion is what was apply'd to the defeat of the Spanish armada, that it may be as truly said of the French fleet, AFFLAVIT DEUS, ET DISPERANTUR.— These events which have thus wrought our deliverance from this armament (in it's first equipment and design a very formidable one) have indeed so plain an appearance of having been directed by the same sovereign providence which in the last year prepared and ripen'd all events for the succeeding of our small force against the enemy, and deliver'd them into our hands, that they loudly call for the most solemn attention of the people of New-England; and demand their most grateful acknowledgements.

Council Chamber,
Nov. 7, 1746.

W. SHIRLEY.

PARIS, September 19

AS the King does not acknowledge the Emperor, our Ministry have demanded to have the Queen of Hungary's Ministers excluded from the Conferences, 'til the Signature of the Preliminaries, in which the Acknowledgement of that Prince shall be stipulated. This Pre-ention was raised, because the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary could not be admitted, and treated with, without granting them the Honours due to the Ministers of an Empress, which would be, in Fact, to own the Imperial Election; whereas, our Court intends to stipulate some Advantages for itself, as the Price of such Acknowledgement. We were assured, that the Dutch Ministers had insinuated, and even promised, that this Exclusion of the Ministers from Vienna, and even from Turin, should meet with no Difficulty on the Part of the Republic, nor even England: But since, it is said, the Britannic Court hesitates thereupon, and refuses to enter into Conferences, if the Ministers of all the Powers interested in them, are not admitted from the very Beginning. No Doubt but our Court has other Motives, independently of the Acknowledgement of the Emperor, for insisting upon these Exclusions; but this is the only Reason given at present.

Hague, Sept. 15. We learn from Delft, that on the 13th at Night, a Fire broke out in the Yard belonging to the East-India Company at Delfthaven, which, notwithstanding all the Pains that were taken to stop it, entirely consumed the Magazine of the Chamber of Delft, and all the naval Stores therein. They had however the good Fortune to save a new Ship belonging to the said Company, which was almost ready to launch. Two or three Barrels of Powder, and some loaded Grenades, which they had not Time to take away, unhappily blew up, by which Means the Fire was communicated to four or five Houses, which were likewise reduced to Ashes.

Heidelberg, Sept. 16. During the Abode of the Imperial Troops in our Neighbourhood, some little Difference arose between the Court of Manheim and the Imperial General, and even with the Ministry at Vienna. The latter demanded back their Deserters, and required to have Provisions delivered to them at the cheapest Market; but all their Representations could not prevail upon the Palatine Ministry, either to send back the Deserters, or to sell to them under 45 Kreuzers each Ration. Upon Complaint that this Price was exorbitant, the Answer was, that the Duke d'Artemberg paid the same in his Passage. It was replied, that the two Courts were then involved in a War; but that every Animosity ought to have been forgotten since the Peace of Dresden, and However in the ancient Footing. This made no Change however in the Sentiments of our Ministry, who insisted that the Country had already suffered too much by the frequent Passages, and long Abode of the Troops.

Paris, Sept. 26. The Duke de Huefcar, Embassador from Spain, has received a Courier from Antibes, with advice that the Infant Don Philip was arrived there, and was preparing to set out for Madrid. Our Court is actually concerting Measures with that of Spain, in order to obtain a Settlement for that Prince. A Courier was lately sent upon this Subject to Madrid, and is just returned with an Answer to his Dispatches, in Consequence of which, Instructions have been sent to the Marquis de Puyfieux, to treat about this Affair at the Congress at Breda.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Allied Army, dated at Kiefmooz, Sept. 25, N. S.

There has been but little Variation in the Position of the Army, since my last, neither has any Thing material happened except a few Skuffishes, in which both Sides generally claim the Advantage. On the 20th at Night came in Capt. Rosenkrantz, an Officer in General Trips's Corps, who, had he not come on the Trooper's Horse, and brought with him the Officer's Watch, and many other Things, both from the Trooper and him, as put the Affair quite out of all Dispute, not one single Person in the Army would have believed what he related, no withstanding he is allowed by all to be a Man of Honour, and a resolute brave Officer. The Case was this; On the 16th Instant, N. S. in the Evening, a very smart Action happened between a Party of the Enemy and General Trips's Corps, near the Town of Hoesfeldt, upon the River Demer, wherein Trips was wounded, having lost about 7 Men kill'd, near double that Number wounded, and about 18 taken Prisoners, among whom was this same Captain; who being a Man of good Understanding, and the only Officer taken, the French thought it might be of Service to send him immediately away to Count Saxe, who was then at Tongres, imagining that he might get something out of him; accordingly an Officer and four private Men were appointed to conduct him thither, being about three English Miles and a half; but when they got upon Kiefan Moor, within less than two Miles of Tongres, he snatch'd one of the Men's Carbines out of his Hands, and directly shot the Officer, which so terrified the Soldiers, that they all four ran away to a Post they had at Rapenne, about three quarters of a Mile off; where having told what had happened, the commanding Officer ordered a Party of Troopers to go out upon the Moor, two and two, in Quest of him; but he not suspecting any such Thing, staid and loaded the Officer of his Watch, Ammunition, &c. and then loaded, and was got near two Miles on the Moor, when two Troopers came up to him, told him what the Soldiers had declared, and commanded him to surrender; this he refused to do, and immediately shot one of them in the Breast, who dropping from his Horse, the other rode off as fast he could; whereas Rosenkrantz took what little he had about him, mounted his Horse, and made off cross the Moor, and round the Country for Homelan, from whence he came to our Camp, not daring to go near Bieden, as he knew the left Wing of the French Army had reached and took in that Place. As this is looked upon as a very bold Affair, all the General Officers have ever since taken great Notice of him.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 13. We have had two famous Trials here, which have engrossed all our Attention, viz. that of John Henderson, a Rebel Captain, and Thomas Keppoch, the Rebel Bishop of Carlisle. These two, it seems, piqued themselves very much on baffling all who should appear against them. The first of them had a Trial which lasted Yesterday six Hours, and the latter this Day had a Trial about five Hours: These two Heroes, after their long Trials and great Boastings, were both found guilty of High Treason. The Bishop appear'd in all his Sacerdotal Robes.

Sept. 27. The Abbe de la Ville, late the French Minister at the Hague, and now Clerk to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been admitted a Member of the French Academy, on which Occasion he made a very florid Speech on the Virtues and Qualities of his Monarch, his glorious successes in War, and his pacifick Inclination in the midst of Victory, one Passage in it is however a Proof that his Court has no Thoughts, or at least would fain make the World believe she has none, of retaining its new Conquests; for, speaking of the Towns lately taken, and the King's magnificent Entries into them, "They envy us, says he, nothing but our Matter, and are only afraid, while

while they submit to his Laws, that Providence has granted them that Blessing but as a transient Favour.

Sept 30. By a Letter from Maestricht, September 15, we have an Account, that a Party of Lord Rothes's Dragoons going to water their Horses at the same Time with a Party of Dutch Fioite, a Quarrel ensued, when one of the Dutchmen fir'd, and kill'd one of the Dragoons; upon which they rode directly and got their Arms, pursued the Dutch, killed four or five of them, and dispersed the rest.

All the private Men belonging to the three Regiments of Foot Guards, have Orders to be ready on the first Notice, on Pain of being severely punish'd, a Draught being speedily to be made from them, in order to be sent abroad.

On Saturday Night died in Duke's Place, Mr. Morales a Jew, in the 84th Year of his Age; and what is remarkable, his Widow, who is upwards of 60, was the next Night brought to bed of a Son.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Butler, of the Prince William, dated Gibraltar, July 31

"I here'y acquaint you of my Misfortune of being taken on the 20th Instant, in the Streets Mouth, by five Xebeque, and a Bark, after two Hours Engagement; four of the Xebeques boarded me with near 200 Men, and we had half an Hour's Fight at close Quarters. The Enemy had 11 Men killed and several wounded, of which five died since. I thank God I had not one Man killed, but had seven wounded, two of which I was obliged to leave behind in the Hospital at Ceuta, where they carried us into. They us'd us very barbarously, and strip'd us all quite naked. At last they gave us a pair of Trowsers, and an old shirt each, all full of Vermin, and obliged us to lie in that Condition on the Deck, which almost kill'd us. I shared the same Fate with the rest, and should have continued so, but for a good Friend, Capt. Robert Horner, the Swede. I should not have been taken, had it not been quite calm, so that I had no Command of the Ship. My Men behav'd themselves with a deal of Courage, 'til at last we were overpowered. This Morning we got to Gibraltar, and all my Men are put on board Admiral Boscawen."

Sept. 25. We hear that the two Ships lately arrived from Hudon's Bay, who sailed with the Dobbs Galley and California, from England, bring an Account, that they parted with them well the 17th of June, at Nine o' Clock at Night, in Lat. 61, 20; Long. 14, 30, from the Meridian of London; and that they had a fine open Sea, free from Ice.

The charming Polly, Campbell, and the Janus Caesar, Fish, both from Jamaica, are taken by the French; the first is carried into St. Andero, and the latter into Monaix.

Edinburgh, Sept. 18. They write from Carlisle, that the late heavy Rains have done great Damage in that Neighbourhood. The Rivers were swell'd beyond what ever was known in the Memory of the oldest Man living; and that they had an Account of 19 Families being carry'd off by the Waters of the Esk and Eden, with the Houses, Cattle, and every other Thing, so as not a Vestige of the Villages remain. The Damage done to the Corn in that Country is computed at 7000l. Sterling.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25. We have now certain Advice, that the two Men of War which hovered to and fro upon the Coast of Mull and Ardnamurchan, were almost inclin'd to return without their Errand, having not been able to get any Intelligence of the young Adventurer, but that having come upon the Coast of Aruieg, whither they were directed by the People of Canna, they shot their Long Boat, with twelve Men in it; an old Man understanding who they were, inform'd them that the Pretender was lurking in a Cave at a small Distance, upon which they detain'd the old Man as an Hostage, till they found, as he said, the Chevalier, almost famish'd with Hunger and spent with Fatigue; they immediately carried him on, conducted him on board, hoisted Sail, and bid a long Farewel to the beloved Country of Keppoch and Lochiel.

BOSTON, November 17.

On Saturday last about 11 o'Clock in the forenoon arrived in Nantasket, his Majesty's Ship the Mermaid, Capt. Gayton Cominander, from Plymouth, who came out Convoy to the Mail Ships from thence bound to Piscataqua, and several Merchants bound hither, one of which, Capt. Powers, came in with us; he parted with the Mail Ships fourteen Days ago in

a hard Gale of Wind, but as the Wind has blown hard at N. E. since Friday, we expect to hear of their Arrival at Piscataqua very soon. Three of the Fleet had got in before.

November 24. Last Wednesday we had a violent N. E. Storm, with Rain and Snow, in which Capt. Gatty, in a Sloop from the West Indies, bound hither, who put out of Cape Cod the Morning before, was cast away on Lynn Beach; and we hear the Captain and eight Men lost their Lives, several of whom were Passengers belonging to Char'elown. A Schooner from Louisburg was also cast ashore at Cape Cod, but the People all saved.

We hear that Admiral Townshend, with six Men of War, is sailed from Louisburg for England. His Majesty's Ship the Chester, with the Honourable Admiral Warrer, will sail in a Day or two.

NEW YORK, December 4. 1746.

On Monday last arrived here a Sloop from Albany, by whom we have received the following Particulars concerning the Indians.

When the Party of the Indians who lately came down here with their Prisoners, first went out from the Mohawk Country, on the sculking Design, a Mohawk Indian called Hendrick, a sly artful Fellow, and one who was suspected of being in the French Interest, with his Son and several others, resolved to go out also; but took a different Course from the other Party: He had received Presents from our Governour, and now intended to try what he could make of the French:—To this Purpose Hendrick and his Party repaired to Canada, where he was kindly receiv'd by the Governour, who was well acquainted with him; to whom he gave Intelligence of all he knew concerning the English, and related how his Nation had promised the Governour of New York to go out against the French; but assured him, that neither he nor any of their People had any such Design in Reality, any further than to amuse the English and get what they could from them. The Governour of Canada, after making 'em suitable Presents, and giving Hendrick and his Son a fine laced Coat, gave him some Letters to carry to Crown Point, which Hendrick promis'd faithfully to perform. While these Things were doing, News came to the Governour of Canada, of the Incursions made on their People, by the other Party of our Indians: Whereupon he immediately sent for Hendrick, to know the meaning of such a carriage, telling him he had dealt unfaithfully by him: But Hendrick stood to his Integrity, assuring the Governour, it could not be any of their People, but must have been some of the Southern Indians, whom the English had prevail'd on to do it, and offer'd to return the Letters: The Governour believing his Story, would not take the Letters, but desir'd him to carry them as before, and then dismiss'd him: Hendrick then consulted with his Party; and being conscious it could be none other than their own People, and knowing it would soon grow too hot for them there, when the Truth came to be known fully; resolv'd speedily to make the best of their Way off.

Some Days after in their Way home, coming near to Fort Champice, they saw several Frenchmen at work in the Woods, and perceiving two of them at a Distance from the rest, they surrounded them, shot one of them, scalp'd him, and took the other Prisoner: The Noise alarming the others, they fled to their Arms, but in the Way four more of their Men were shot by Hendrick's Party, who by that Time found themselves obliged in their Turn to fly, without having Leave to scalp any more of those they had killed. They afterwards fell in with a Party of French Indians, and some French Men with them, which last demand'd the Prisoner of Hendrick; but was refused, and the Indians of their party would not suffer any Violence to be done to Hendrick's Party, saying, they were not at war with one another; but only with the whites: So that Hendrick has brought the Letters, Prisoner and Scalp, along with him to Albany. This is Hendrick's Story, who says, he had laid the Scheme in the above Manner on Purpose to annoy the French.

December 8. By a Sloop arriv'd here last week from Bermudas, we have an Account, that a large French Ship, of 16 Carriage Guns, 9 pounders, and Men proportionable, was lately brought in there by Capt. Keybourn, in a Privateer Bfignt belonging to that Island: The Clinton Privateer of New York, was in fight when she struck, and so comes in for a share, and twelve of their Men were put on board the Ship in Company with

with those of the Bermudian. This Ship had engaged the Day before with the Caltor and Pollux Privateers of this Port, for twelve Hours, and obliged them to leave her; and on sailing in with Capt. Leybourn and the Clinton, she struck immediately. She came from Nantz, bound for the West-Indies, and is esteemed a valuable Prize.

November 24.

Saturday last arrived here a Sloop from Albany, in which came a Party of twelve Indians belonging to the Six Nations, with eight French Prisoners, and four Scalps, which they took the 24th of last Month, on the North Side of St. Lawrence River, about 12 Leagues above Montreal; They were accompanied hither by a Detachment of the Forces from Albany, and received at their landing by the Virginia Company of Soldiers encamped in our Fort, all under Arms, and from thence marched in solemn Procession, headed by Col. Johnston (the Gentleman at whose Request they went out) to his excellency the Governor's, attended by the said soldiers, guarding the Prisoners: The Indians were all painted after their Manner for War, and continued the War Hoop all the Way; and as they passed by the Fort, they were saluted with a Discharge of 7 Cannon. His Excellency received them in a very kind obliging Manner, and after making them suitable Presents and Thanks for entering into the War, received the Prisoners and Scalps at their Hands, and then dismiss'd them for that time well contented: They appeared highly satisfied at their Reception; and it now appears beyond all Doubt, that if we are not waiting to ourselves, the French would soon be convinced, that those People are still hearty Friends to the British Interest.

We have Intelligence from Boston, that the Honourable Admiral Warren, is about to return home to Great Britain, with all possible Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA: Dec. 2.

We hear from Barbadoes, that the Trade of that place being still much interrupted by the French Privateers, they were obliged to agree with Capt. Fielding, of the Leofstaff Privateer, of Bristol, to cruise off the Island for twelve Days, for which it is said he was to have Five Hundred Pounds; that he accordingly went out, returned the eighth Day of his Cruise, and brought in with him three of the Enemy's Privateers.

Capt. Hargrave left Plymouth the 9th of October, in Company with Capt. Croftwaite for this Place, and we have Advice, that the brave Admiral Matthews was found Guilty by the Court Martial, and 'twas thought would lose his Flag at least.—That Admiral Leslock was in the Bay of Biscay, and 'twas thought would make a descent near Port Lewis in France. That the Pretenders Son was certainly got to France, having embarked about the same Place where he landed.—That a general Engagement was expected every Day in Flanders, tho' the French Army was 15000 stronger than the Allies, yet they could not be drawn out of their Intrenchments. And that a Peace with Spain was expected very soon.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Sea-flower, Michael Hacket, from Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, January 20, 1746.

By Order of Anne Arundel County Court,

TO be Sold to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the 29th Instant; two Men, now in the Custody of the Subscriber, for their Fees; viz.

Philip Finn, well known in this Town for his great Dexterity in many Things besides his Trade, which is a Carpenter.

Joseph Smith, a Man not much less remarkable in his Way; besides being a good Planter.

The Sale will begin exactly at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM THORNTON, Sheriff.

N. B. The said Thornton has a choice Parcel of good Osna-brig, brown Irish Linnen, and coarse white ditto; also good Mountain Wine, Train Oyl, Claret, French Brandy, and Flavrnce Oyl; to be sold for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of January, a Servant Man named William Burn, by Trade a Barber. He had on when he went away, a dark Kersey Coat, and an old red Cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, an Oznabrig Shirt, and Country Cloth Breeches, a pair of Check Spaterdashies and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pass.

Whoever Secures the said Servant, and brings him to Calvert County Court House, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows.

JAMES DOWTEN.

January 6, 1746.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, some Time past, did mortgage to Mr. John Cocky, of Baltimore County, since deceased, the following Negroes; viz. Jack, Great Piping, Little Piping, Tom Bacon, Cato, Adam, Core, Dolphin, Kelvin, Tumbo, Peter, Cuso, Coffey, Limrick, James, Charles, Jerry, Solomon, Jenny, Sarah, Hester, Marcer, Young Jacob, George, Hagar, Betty, Jimmie, and Duk, for his Indemnification, on his being Security with him to Charles Carroll, Esq; in a certain Bond, or Obligation, dated the 26th Day of April last, in the penal Sum of 936 l. 13 s. Sterling, for the Payment of 468 l. 6 s. 6 d. like Money, within twelve Months from the Date of the said Bond; which Negroes the Executors of the said John Cocky, since his Death, have replevied from the Subscriber.

These are to forewarn all Manner of Person or Persons, from purchasing all or any of the aforesaid Negroes, of the Executors aforesaid, before the Time for the Redemption aforesaid is expired; the Subscriber intending, in the mean Time, to discharge the aforesaid Bond, and take up his Mortgage; or otherwise save the said Executors harmless and indemnified.

M. HAMMOND.

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

N. E. Very good Hops, Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said Reynolds, at his House in Annapolis.
Likewise very good Window Glazs, 6 Inches by 4.

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

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

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of
the Paper Cur. Office.

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

WALTER DULANT.

December 8, 1746:

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

Signed per Order,
JOHN GRAY, Register.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, January 27, 1747.

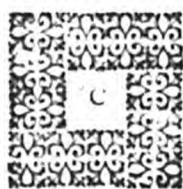
Mr. Green,

Be pleas'd to insert the following piece in your Gazette, in doing which you will much oblige,
Your constant Reader,
and humble Servant,

O. O.

*Odit et ipse pater Pluton, edite ferocis
Tartaræ monstrum: Tot sibi quærit in ora,
Tam sævæ facies, tot pululit atra cuberos.*

Virgilius.



CURIOSITY sways all Mankind, more especially the Fair Sex, who have ever been fond of strange uncommon Appearance, and out-of-the-way Things. Prompted by this, many, otherwise cloie and saving of their Pence, have not scrupled generously to bestow a Shilling or half a Crown, to see a *curiositas*, when they could spare nothing to the Poor. This furnishes them with a large subject for chat in a Winter's Evening, concerning the prodigious prodigies of Nature, and the miraculous productions and inventions of Art: This supplies matter of Discourse for midding Wits over a Bowl, when there is a scarcity of News. In fine, this serves for *tea-table talk* among the Ladies, since of late *Stander* has become an unfashionable Topic. Those that thus wisely apply their Labour, and lay out their Money, reap a double Advantage; for, besides the pleasure of having their Eyes regaled with strange Objects, they lay in a Stock to furnish copious, learned, and entertaining Discourse among Friends and Acquaintances.

But to prevent needles Expence, and lavishing of Money upon vain idle Shows, which only encourages the Knavery of *Juglers*, be it known to all *curios Admirers of Prodiges*, that if they will lend but a little Attention, and not suffer themselves to be deluded by empty Spectacles, and mercenary *Shewes*, they may daily entertain their sight with a *Monster*, the most hideous and deformed of any ever yet known or heard of; and this they may see gratis, without the Trouble of travelling far from home; for her Figure is so large and extended, so exposed to the View of all who have their Eyes open, that she may be seen in every City, Hamlet, and Houe; and more especially in *small Towns* and *Villages*, where she most delights to dwell. It was said indeed of old, that she never came near *Shepherds Huts*, *Biggars Hovels*, or *Hermits Caves*; But in this our polite Age, in which all Arts and Devices are brought to the utmost Perfection, she is alike familiar to all Stations and Conditions of Men.

Her Progeny is uncertain; many noble Personages have contended for the Honour of being her Parents, as, of old, the seven Cities of *Greece* did for the Birth of *Hæmon*; but I am apt to think she is an *Aboriginal*, or a *Mushroom* of a spontaneous Growth, having neither Father nor Mother: However, some derive her from a very antient honourable Stock, and affirm she is of an *angelical Breed*, the great infernal Dragon himself being her Sire: Others say, that she was begot by that mighty Cur *Cerberus*, upon a deformed Hag of Hell called *Erymis*. Some again pretend that she was begot by *Pride* upon *Ignorance*. Other Genealogists will not allow her any Father, but affirm that she sprung of her own Accord from the Womb of *Envy*. Others again find her a Father, but deny her a Mother, alleging that she was belch'd up by *Nemesis*, the Dispenser of human Plagues and Curses, after a gormandizing Bout at a solemn Feast of the Gods. Be this as it will, it is certain she is of a very antient Stock, has now grown to an enormous Size, and is much followed in these latter Times by all Ranks and De-

grees of People, being entertained at Court, in the City, and in the Country. But now I proceed to give you her Picture.

Her Body is of a strange Shape and Proportion, so that she may be said to be a perfect *Chimera*, for she resembles more the random Draught of a distracted Fancy, than any Thing natural. She has more Heads than the famous *Hydra*, and her vital Powers are so strong and unconquerable, that should you lop off any of these Heads, ten such, more frightful if possible, would start up in it's Place; so that to subdue her would prove a harder Task than all the twelve Labours of *Hercules* put together. I shall not pretend to number her Heads, but shall only name some of the most remarkable: She has the Head of a Lion, a Viper, a Fox, a Monkey, an Ais, a Hog, a Crocodile, a Vulture, an Owl, a Goose, a Parrot; and in the Middle of her numberless Heads, there is a double human Face, or *Bifrons*, such as *Janus* is painted with; one of these Faces seems to be distorted with Passion, the other to appearance mild and smiling; but this is but a Visor or false Face, which, when taken off, there appears under it a ghastly, pale, meagre Countenance, which looks as if it had been blasted, and wears still the Marks of Discontent: She has many Tongues and many Ears, but no Eyes, for she gives and takes every Thing upon bare *Hearsay*, and knows nothing of *ocular Evidence*, which makes some believe her to be the Daughter of *Coxman Fame*, that notorious Strumpet: She has large turgid Breasts, of which some are full of Gall, some of Verjuice, and a hundred other poisonous Draughts; she is always pregnant, and always bringing forth a Multitude of *Monsters*, if possible, more deformed than herself, which run about and pollute and stain every Thing they touch; her Tail resembles that of a Polecat, from whence proceeds an abominable Stench.

This *Monster* is endued with several strange Faculties; she speaks all Languages to Perfection, and is well versed in the various Stiles of every particular Language; at Court she flatters, lyes, cringes, cries down all Virtue and Worth as a vain Dream, an idle Notion, preached up by doating Philosophers to gull Mankind, a fair Phantom, trigg'd up by sly Politicians, to help them to climb the faster the Ladder of Ambition, and proclaims Vice and Luxury as Gentleman like Accomplishments, true Signatures of Politeness, and Pride and Oppression as Marks of shrewd Policy and superior Wisdom, for transcending the dull Concepts of the Vulgar; here she will inculcate Arts of Circumpection and Cunning, affected Secrefy, an apparent servile Obsequiousness to the Humours of Superiours, and a mean tho' eager Attention to Self-Interest or private Gain, whether at the Expence of *Patrons* or *Country*. Among the better sort of Gentry, she wears her artful Disguise of Humanity and Compassion; for she is a *Proteus*, and can change her Shape at pleasure, according to the Company she is in; among such, she will faintly extoll some of their Vertues, but be sure to mix with her Encomiums a competent Number of *Isis*, *Onlus*, and *Were it not*, by which means she makes the whole a couched *Lampoon*. She will often counterfeit Friendship, and then she is most dangerous; for, by this Means, creeping into the innermost Folds of a Man's Heart, she picks out all his Secrets, and reveals them even to his Enemies, much to his Damage. Here she speaks soft and fair before Faces, but behind Backs throws out loud Peals of poisonous Defamation to every common Ear; and all under pretence of being sorry, that Persons she so much respects should be so rash, foolish, or ungrateful. She is very inquisitive into all Affairs, especially such as are transacted in private Families; to discover which, she constantly employs a Tribe of mean *Scouts*, *Spies*, *Eavesdroppers*, sly *Whisperers*; and pick-thank *Tale-bearers*, with whom she holds

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Conference at the corner of every By-Alley, and private Lane; she feeds her greedy Ears with Lyes, Perjuries, and filly, foolish Historie, which she profitably babbles abroad. Her greatest Delight is to set People together by the Ears, for Discord and Wrangling are her daily Bread; and then pretending to clap up the Peace, she only makes the Breach wider. She often appears among Lawyers at the Bar, where, instead of pertinent Arguments to promote Justice and Equity, she protracts Volleys of Quibbles, idle Clamour, Distraction, and personal Scurrilities: Nay, some affirm that she is no Stranger in our *Parlits*; and when she brews Michael there, under pretence of reforming Religion, she raises an Alarm of *Heresie, false Doctrine, and damnable Errors*. She has been seen following it in the *Grand Sermon*, when some pretended *Patriots* have dashed lustily for the Good of their Country, which they never consulted in any Thing but noisy Clamour and vain Speeches, the whole Practice of their Life tending to promote their own private Interest, not the common Good; for the first, as appears by all the steps of their Conduct, they have carefully studied, but not a Title of the latter. In fine, she adapts her stile to all Qualities and Conditions: She can, among the Vulgar and low Set of People, assume a very dirty obscene Dialect; in such places as *Boozing-houses*, her *Phrases and Tropes of Eloquence* are broad and coarse: *Son of a B—, Whore for Rascal, jocky Scoundrel, b—f loggetten Scab, n—f—, drinking Trull, d—nd Whore's child*, are there her favourite Epithets. Among the politer Sort of the Vulgar, she is not quite so rude; but abstaining from smutty Epithets, and rough Appellations, she will trace the Pedigree of all the Grandees of a Parish to a Title; she will tell you what great man's Grandfather was a *Tinker*, whose Father a *Boiling-Cabler*, whose Mother a *Laundress*, a *Barred*, a *Seller of Gingerbread*, a *kept Mistress*, or a *lady of the Gown*. She will likewise display a curious History of Times past; whose Father, or Uncle, was whipp'd for pilfering; whose Cousin was clapp'd in the Stocks for Drunkenness and Swearing. Excellent indeed! As if a Man must inherit the Vices of his Relations. And a hundred other such Concepts.

In fine, this is a frightful hideous Monster, and is worth your serious Consideration; but beware how you approach too near her, for not only her Breath is pestilential and infectious, but should you fall in her Clutches, there is no getting out again.—I would, out of meer Love, advise the *Fair Sex*, tho' I know their Curiosity is strong and pressing, especially such as have Husbands, and may be pregnant, to keep out of her Way; lest, by this Means, a great many doleful Accidents should happen, from sudden Frights and Surprizes; but also, which is worse, through the strength of Imagination, there may arise a hideous Race of Monsters, which may banish, in Time, from the Face of the Earth, every *virtue in Form* and *human Sentiment*.—I believe this *Halcyon Monster* has never been seen, if at all, seen in the Company of the *Fair*. Probably her Deformity dares not appear where such *angelic Beauty* is predominant. As I heartily wish them all Happiness, I pray, that these *charming divine Creatures* may be always bless'd with her Absence.

L O N D O N, August 4.

On Wednesday died, in the most violent Agonies of Death, at his Lodgings near the New Exchange, Mr Philip Newry, a Gentleman of Fortune. His Death was occasion'd by being over surpriz'd at seeing the rebel Lords beheaded on Tower-hill; when he was carried Home, and continued in a mad disorder to his Death.

We have an Account from Lancaster, that one John Myerscough of Yearland, has for three Months past voided a great Number of Insects much like Caterpillars, only they have hard red Heads; and through a Magnifying Glass appear hairy all over, even to the Mouth, which seems fork'd; they are of a dark brown colour, with a greenish cast upon the Body, and legg'd like Caterpillars. The Man had a great Pain always upon one Side of his Stomach, and still vomited after his first Sleep in the Night; but though he could see such Worms in the Morning upon the Room Floor, yet he could not believe he vomited them, till vomiting lately in the Day-time he was undeciv'd for he saw them come up alive; upon which he apply'd to Dr. Bracken of Lancaster, and on his taking some

proper Medicines, he voided by stool a great many dead Insects like those above mention'd, and is now free from his former Pain. As this is an uncommon Case, (there being only three sorts of Worms met with in human Bodies, viz. the round Worm, small at both Ends; the broad Worm, divided all its length with cross Knots, and sometimes nine or ten Feet long; and thirdly, the small Worms called Ascarides, which mostly affect the rectum) we hear the Doctor designs to send the Insects which this Man vomited to some of the Royal Society, with a full Relation of the Particulars.

September 27. On Wednesday Morning last early, a Duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between W—— E——, Esq; and Mr D——, an eminent Attorney. The former fired, and miss'd the latter; upon which the other went up close, and generously fired his Pistol over his Head; and then both drew their Hangers, and made at one another very furiously; but the former was soon disabled, and received several very dangerous Wounds, so that his Life is in great Danger. The other receiv'd a slight Hurt in his left Arm.

From the 12th to the 20th of September, 76 Prisoners concern'd in the Rebellion, were tried at Carlisle, and only 3 acquitted; 12 of them pleaded guilty, and 61 were found guilty by the Jury, 5 of whom are recommended to Mercy.

Friday last Capt. Creby was hang'd at Perth, for Desertion from the British Troops to the French in Flanders. He came over with the Troops from France employ'd in the late Rebellion. That Day there were two private Men shot for the same Crime.

October 9. Yesterday an Express arrived from Holland, with an Account, that there had been an Engagement in Flanders, in which the Allied Army had been repuls'd, and that the Dutch and Hanoverian Troops had suffered very much; and that three Regiments of English coming up, had greatly facilitated the Retreat of the Allies. Col. Moutague is said to be kill'd.

Her Imperial Majesty has ordered the following Gratifications to be paid out of the Genoese Contributions; viz. 100,000 Florins to Prince Lichtenheim, 50,000 to the General Marquis de Botta, 40,000 to General Brown, and 30,000 to the Count of Chotek, Cominary of War.

We learn from Rome, that the Pretender has given Orders for furnishing a House in that City for his two Sons, who it is said are expected there from France.

It is said, that several French Men of War of Force are sail'd for the West and East Indies, and that a Ship arrived from Virginia narrowly escap'd being taken by them.

The Adventure, Oudam, for Barbadoes from London, who has been long missing, was taken soon after she left Falmouth, by two French Men of War, which were returning to France from Canada.

Genoa, September 13, O. S. It is reported, that the Imperialists will make a fresh Attempt by Land and Sea, against the Kingdom of Naples, and that they have seized all the Neapolitan Ships which were in this Port. The English and Imperialist Ships, who had retired to Leghorn, are returned hither.

Genoa, September 27. Last Night the titular Bishop Cappech, and six more, had got off their Irons, and were attempting to make their Escape, but were prevented by the Vigilance of the Centinels.

On the 18th Day of October, will begin the Execution of the Rebels.

Orders are given to make a Sledge to carry six Men to the Gallows at once.

Newcastle, September 6.

A Quarrel having happen'd between Mr F—— and Mr. H——, when Lieutenants of Marines on board the Centurion in Commodore Anson's Voyage, in which Mr. F—— cut off a Piece of Mr. H——'s Nose with a cate Knife, they were separated by some Gentlemen; and to prevent farther Mischief, the Commodore put Mr. F—— on board the Pearl, and Mr. H—— on board the Wager, with Orders that they should not go on shore together. On May, 14 1741, after rounding Cape Horn, the Wager Capt. Cheap, was wreck'd between two uninhabited Islands, on the Coast of Patagonia in the South-Sea; where the captain and crew disagreeing, Mr. H—— and the Surgeon chus'd to share the captain's Fate. The Indians carried these unfortunate Gentlemen to St Jago de Chili,

Chili, and them with Old Spain, arriv'd at been expect Variety of might have rel, at least Foot on E and as foot Foot at F Place, 500 fight the G was immer was accord capt. F— twice thro had not be third Pass, However

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Chili, and delivered them to the Spanish Governor, who used them with great Humanity. From thence they were sent to Old Spain, and permitted to come home to England, and they arriv'd at London some Time ago. Though it might have been expected that so long a Time, seven Years, and the great Variety of odd Circumstances Mr. H—n had gone through, might have craz'd the Remembrance of the above Quarrel, at least cool'd his Resentment, no sooner had he set his Foot on English Ground, than he enquir'd after Mr. F—d; and as soon as he was inform'd he was captain of a company of Foot at Fort Augustus, he took Post from London for that Place, 500 Miles, and lately rode through this Town thither to fight the Gentleman. At his arrival at the Camp the challenge was immediately given, and readily accepted; and the Duel was accordingly fought in the Rear of the Regiment to which capt. F—d belong'd, when M. H—n ran Mr. F—d twice through, but neither of his Wounds are mortal; and if it had not been for a Sergeant of the Fusiliers that beat down the third Pass, Mr. F—d's Days would have been ended. However he is now recover'd, and is at Inverness.

Charlestown, South Carolina, October 18.

The Sloop Swallow, James Whitwood Master, of and from Jamaica for Philadelphia, having sprung her Bowprit in this Latitude, was obliged to bear away for this Port, and not being able to meet with a Pilot for several Days in boundings, on the 11th Instant he followed one of their Boats which he saw about two o'Clock that Afternoon, and struck in Sight of the Town, so that the Vessel and Cargo was entirely lost. The Master and Crew sav'd themselves on a Raft, and were taken up the next Morning.

B O S T O N, November 24.

Last Tuesday Night arrived here Capt. Cobb, in a Schooner employ'd in the Service of the Government, from Annapolis-Royal, in 3 Days, by whom we are inform'd of the late Arrival of Capt. Bourne, with a Company of Soldiers from hence, further to reinforce the Garrison there. He likewise informs, that 356 of our Soldiers under the Command of Capt. Gorman, having been lately embarked on board Capt. Connolly and several other Vessels, fell down towards the Mouth of the Bayon, in order to proceed to Minas, and drive from thence the Enemy that are harbour'd there, &c. but that they were prevented by tempestuous Weather; and after waiting 10 Days for an opportunity were order'd up to the Garrison again, to wait for the further Reinforcements expected there from this and the other Governments. That Capt. Davis is order'd in a Sloop with a Number of Soldiers, on board, to sail towards Minas in order to make what Discoveries he can, there being an Information that there was at that Place a large Ship, some say, a Man of War of 60 Guns, others, a Store Ship. That the Number of Canadaans and Indians, at Minas, which withdrew lately from besieging Annapolis, are said to be 420. And, that our Forces were well and in high Spirits, longing to be upon Action. Capt. Cobb also informs, That Governor Maccartee had Intelligence that the two French Ships which were lately seen, one in the Entrance and the other cruising off the Bayon, and which were pursued and drove off by our Vessels, as has been lately mention'd, were not of the Fleet that had sail'd at Chebueta; but that they sail'd from France, a considerable Time after, to join them, and had Dispatches containing positive Orders for that Fleet, to take Possession of Annapolis, or some Part of Nova Scotia, at all Hazards, or never to return to France; but it so happen'd, that the said Fleet had left Chebueta two Days before those Ships got into that Harbour; and they having stopp'd only two Days to recruit, proceeded directly for Annapolis, imagining the Fleet to be there, but were greatly disappointed, and drove off as *forelaid*. We have likewise very credible Intelligence, that 30 of the Neutrals, taken on board the French Fleet and employ'd as Pilots when at Chebueta, are returned to Nova Scotia in two Schooners given them by the French for that Purpose, who say, that when they were dismissed, the Fleet had got Southward of the Banks, and continu'd the Course while they could see them; and doubt not of their being bound to the West Indies.

Several Persons who had been Prisoners at Martinico, are lately arriv'd here from Barbadoes, and informs, that the beginning of October last, there were at St. Pier's, upwards of 80 Ships, besides, smaller Vessels, lying ready loaden with Sugar,

&c. waiting for some Men of War to convoy them to France: And that a French Privateer had taken 3 Northern Vessels within Shot of Needham's Fort at Barbadoes.

Last Wednesday we had a violent N. E. Storm, with Rain and Snow, in which Capt. Gatty, in a Sloop from the West-Indies, bound hither, who put out of Cape-cod the morning before, was cast away on Lynn Beach; and we hear that the captain and 8 men lost their Lives, several of whom were Passengers belonging to Charlestown; the Captain was found dead last'd fall to the Helm: Two white men and one black got ashore alive, but one of the former died soon after.

Capt. Mecome in a Vessel bound out for the West-Indies, was drove back by the said Storm and cast ashore near Plymouth, the men are all sav'd.

A Schooner from Louisbourg was also cast ashore at Cape cod, the People all sav'd; who say, that they saw two Ships off the Back of the cape laying too, in the said Storm, with their Heads to the Eastward which 'tis suppos'd were the Mast Ships expected; and we are in hopes they are well, having not heard further of them since.

We hear that Admiral Townshend, with six Men of War, is sail'd from Louisbourg for England.

Admiralty Office, August 26.

Commodore Barret, in his Letter, dated the 9th of January, in Mauras Road, writes, that the Preston and Lively join'd him on the 9th of November, when he had the Satisfaction to find, that his sending those two Ships to cruise off Point Palmyra, had answer'd his Expectation, they having taken all the French Ships bound into the Ganges; viz. the Heureux, Francis Martard, of 600 Tons, 18 Guns, and 100 Men, from Surat, laden with Cotton; the Chardanagor, Du Caisse, of 650 Tons, 18 Guns, and 100 Men, from Bussorah, laden with Copper, Salt, and Bale Goods; the Dupleix, John le Blanc, 380 Tons, 12 Guns, and 70 Men, from Mocha, laden with Coffee and Salt.

Commodore Barret, in his Letter of the 2d of February, relates his having put a Stop to the Enemy's Design of attacking Fort St David's, by standing close in, and sending all the Boats aounding, as if he was going to make a Descent; which had the designed Effect: For the Army of the Enemy, consisting of about 1000 Men, Europeans and Blacks, were glad to get back into their Town of Ponticherry.

The Medway and Lively join'd the Commodore on the 31st of January from a Cruise, and brought in with them the only French Cruiser he had heard of in India, called the Expedition, M. de L'Etiquelin, Commander, with 14 Guns, and 58 Men, retolute Fellows.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Mulberry, Thomas Glentworth, from Rhode-Island.
Cleared for Departure,
Ship Neptune, John Dennis, for London.

[Turn to the last Page.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

January, 26, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the Second Day of December last, from his Plantation called Gilpin, upon the Head of Patuxent River, commonly called Snowden's River, a hired Servant Man named Roger Conner: He is an Irish Man of a middle Stature, well set, and of a sandy Complexion: Had on when he went away a blue sear-northing Pea-Jacket, and old Felt Hat, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers: He is very Talkative and speaks loud, especially in Liquor.

Whoever will secure the said Roger Conner and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

N. B. The said Conner has a Discharge from the Subscriber; but since that has Contracted again for another Year.

FOUND this Morning, in Annapolis, a Roll of Osnabrigs. The Owner, describing the Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it again, by applying to the Printer hereof.

Anna-

Annapolis, January 20, 1746.

By Order of Anne Arundel County Court, To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the 29th Instant; two Men, now in the Custody of the Subscriber, for their Fees, viz.

Philip Finn, well known in this Town for his great Dexterity in many Things besides his Trade, which is a Carpenter.

Joseph Smith, a Man not much less remarkable in his Way; besides being a good Planter.

The Sale will begin exactly at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM THORNTON, Sheriff.

N. B. The said Thornton has a choice Parcel of good Osna-brig, brown Irish Linnen, and coarse white ditto; also good Mountain Wine, Train Oyl, Claret, French Brandy, and Florence Oyl; to be sold for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of January, a Servant Man named William Burn, by Trade a Barber. He had on when he went away, a dark Kersey Coat, and an old red Cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, an Oznabrig Shirt, and Country Cloth Breeches, a pair of Check Spaterdashies and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pass.

Whoever Secures the said Servant, and brings him to Cal-vert County Court House, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows.

JAMES DOWTEN.

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

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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

WALTER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

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

Signed per Order, JOHN GRAY, Register.

ANNAPOLIS.

This Day died here, in Confinement, Mr. Mordecai Hammond, a Gentleman formerly in the Commission of the Peace, for this County.

Yesterday arrived here from Rhode-Island, Capt. Glentworth, in the Schooner Mulberry; by whom, in the Boston Prints, we have the following Advices.

Amsterdam, October 1, O. S. We have received Advice by Letters from Paris, that after several Attempts in diverse Places on the Coast of Britany, Admiral Lescock had at length landed General St. Clair, with 9000 Men, at Quimpercorentin, others say at Quimperlay; and that these Troops had advanced to Port Louis and Port l'Orient, and having taken possession of the latter, had destroyed all the Magazines of the India Company, and had burnt four Ships ready to sail to the Indies, after having taken out the Effects and Money that were therein.— There is also a Letter from the said Port, dated the 21st ult. which confirms the above Account: Adding, that the English

were still there; and that they had set Fire to several Villages, as Blavet, &c. and that there was an inexpressible Contention throughout all Britany, seeing the principal Magazines of Corn, such as Stennisboas, Yannes, Recob, Bernard, Quimper, &c. were in Danger of falling into the Hands of the English; there being but a few Militia in the Province, the Chevalier de Cessant, who lately set out from Brest, having taken the greatest Part of them on board his Squadron; and that Port Louis itself was only guarded by a Detachment of the Burgheers of Fannes.—The same Letters likewise say, that the English have detached a Party to Morlaix; that part of their Fleet will go to Brest; and that the Toefin, or Alarm Bell, is rung throughout all the Province, in order to call the People together.—We have no News yet of Duke D'Anville's Squadron.

Lige, October 11. On Saturday the 8th [Sept. 27, O. S.] the first Column of the Bavarian Troops join'd the Army of the Allies. On Sunday Prince Waldeck fixed his Head Quarters at the Nunnery of Hochepert, within Musket-shot of this City. His Corps took possession of the Suburb St. Walburg, and on Monday they employed 500 Pioneers, in raising two Redoubts to cover that Place, upon which, when finished, they mounted 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon. About a Musket-shot from thence, a great Corps of Grenadiers took post at the Custom-house on the Dyke of Tongres. About Three that Afternoon Prince Charles came from his Quarters at Grandee, and with Prince Waldeck, Marshal Bathiani, the Prince of Birkenfeldt, General Ligonier, and other high Officers of the Allied Army, viewed the Posts and the Redoubts, and afterwards held a Council of War in the Custom-house, which lasted 'til near Seven o'Clock; immediately after, most of the Baggage, under the Escort of some of the light-armed Troops, passed thro' the City, and afterwards over the Bridges at Fiset.

These Dispositions seemed to shew that a Battle was unavoidable, and indeed so it proved. This Morning at Six, both Armies appeared drawn up in the Order of Battle, three Lines of Infantry, and as many of Cavalry. Of the Allies, the Dutch, Hessian, and Bavarian Troops composed the Left Wing; the English and Hanoverians were in the Center; and the Austrians on the Right. The French began picqueting with the Center, which continued 'til about Eight o'Clock; then the Hussars and Pandours skirmished 'til about Eleven; and about One, the French endeavoured to outflank and surround the Left Wing; The Cannonading began about Two, and continued 'til Four; all which Time the Army of the Allies was completed, in spite of all their Efforts. It is thought that the Loss of the two Armies together amounts to 10,000 Men, and that several great Officers are of that Number; but the Loss of the French is the greater of the two. There are not many English killed: Sir Harry Nesbitt is among the slain, and Major Kendall, of Douglas's Regiment, has lost a Leg. The Austrians were not at all engaged. It was dark before the Action was over; our Gates were shut, and Guards posted, so that we can add no further Particulars, except that the French entered our Suburbs about Nine o'Clock in the Evening.

Boston, December 15. By a Vessel from Madeira we are informed, that three Days before she sail'd, a Vessel came in from Holland, and brought Advice, that there was a Cessation of Arms between England and Spain. This News is said to be confirm'd by a Vessel arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon.

By a Vessel arrived at Portsmouth from St. Kitt's, we have Advice, that an English Privateer had taken and carried into that Island a French Transport Ship of 22 Guns, belonging to the Fleet that sail'd from the Harbour of Chebuilla in October last. That Ship, 'tis said, had 120 Men on board when she left Chebuilla, and but about 20 when taken.—That the whole Fleet was gone to the West-Indies, and had met with such bad Weather, that many of the Ships had lost their Masts, and abundance of their Men by Sicknels, and were in a very miserable Condition. And, that upon this Advice, several of our Men of War and Privateers were gone in Quest of them.

We have also Advice that Capt. Dennis, in a Rhode-Island Privateer, had taken 5 or 6 French Privateers in the West-Indies, for which signal Service the Islanders were making him a handsome Parle.