

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

No. 93

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, February 3, 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary. From the Camp at AMBIE, near MAESTRICHT, October 12.

Count Clermont having joined the grand Army under Marshal Saxe upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion upon the 10th, and passed the Jaar that Afternoon with their whole Force. This Motion having convinced us that their Intention was to attack us, our heavy Baggage was that Night sent to Maestricht; Orders were given for the Foot to lie with their Accoutrements on, the Horie to be saddled, and the whole Army to be under Arms an Hour before Day. The Dispositions were made at Prince Charles's Quarters for receiving the Enemy, by the Prince and Marshal Bachian, with great Skill and Judgment; and every Person being at their Post, early the next Morning we perceiv'd the Enemy in the Plain, marching towards us, their Foot being form'd into three Columns, with a large Train of Artillery at the Head of each Column.

Our Right was extended upon a Plain half a Mile beyond Gronde, having the Villages of Endist, Sling and Fexhe in their Front, which they occupied with twelve Battalions. Between the last Village and Eiers was a Plain, and this was in Front of the Hanoverian Infantry. In Front of the British and Hessian Foot was the Village of Liers; in Front of the Hanoverian Cavalry was that of Warem; and between the Scotch Greys and the Left of the Dutch Line was the Village of Roucoux. Major-General Zastrow, with two British, four Hanoverian, and two Hessian Battalions, having Brigadier Douglass under him, was ordered to defend these three last Villages; Prince Waldeck, who was to have defended that of Roucoux, having been obliged to post a great Detachment to the Suburbs of Liege, upon Intelligence that the French designed to take poss there that Night. The Prince of Hesse and General Howard, with the Foot that remained, were to endeavour to support these Villages; and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the French Horie that might attempt to pass between them, or as much as possible to protect our Flank to the Dutch.

The Enemy in three Columns was by this Time advanced so near, that three Batteries which we had erected, began to play upon them. They immediately attack'd Prince Waldeck's Left with great Fury, but were repuls'd several Times with extraordinary Bravery, by that Prince and the Troops under him; the Scotch Brigade particularly behav'd extremely well: They were however overpower'd by Numbers, and forced to give Way, after a very gallant Defence. Our three Villages were at the same Time attack'd by 55 Battalions, in Columns, by Brigades; and as soon as one Brigade was repuls'd, another came on: And our eight Battalions, under Major-General Zastrow, after having done wonderfully well, were at last oblig'd to abandon the Villages of Warem and Roucoux; the Major-General supporting himself still at Liers, with the Battalions under Prince Frederick and Major-General Howard. Sir John Ligonier rallied the Battalions which had suffer'd so much; the Hanoverian Regiment of Maidell, and the Hessian Regiment of Manspach, having stood their Ground to the last, and refus'd Quarters, so that few of them escap'd. The Battalions of Boetslaer and Donop suffer'd likewise extremely, notwithstanding which they rallied, and drove the Enemy, who were advanced into the Plain, back again to the Village. The Battalions of Graham and Howard, which were in Roucoux, lost also a great many Men; but to the last maintained a hollow Way, where they were post'd by Sir John Ligonier, and were

of great Use. Brigadier Douglass, who commanded them, having done every Thing that a good and gallant Officer could do. As soon as Prince Waldeck, whose Troops had begun to give way, was inform'd that the Villages were lost, he retreated in good Order, and taking behind our Left, march'd towards the Meuse by St. Peter's Berg.

In these Circumstances, our Retreat was resolv'd, and executed in the following Manner.

The three Battalions which Sir John Ligonier had sent for in the Night from Maestricht, and who arriv'd with Brigadier-General Houghton as the Action was beginning, were plac'd in a right Angle with the Scotch Greys facing the Flank, which the Dutch had before, when this came even with the Prince of Hesse, he had Orders to join that General Somersfeldt had form'd another Flank a little farther to receive us; and the Prince and Marshal another under Prince Dourlach; and when we came there, we found, by the Prince's and Marshal's Disposition, a Rear Guard of 20 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 12 Companies of Grenadiers; so that in spite of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Mullet that they could bring to bear, the Retreat was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear Guard consist'd of the Imperialists, the Marshal insist'd upon it, as they had not suffer'd in the Action. We have certainly quitted the Field with a little Disadvantage as could be in a Battle, if that can be call'd a Battle, where two Thirds of our Army were not engag'd, the Action having been wholly on the Left. The Enemy did not think fit to pursue us; but not being able, for Want of Wood in this advanced Season, to stay on the other Side of the Meuse, we pass'd that River this Morning. We have not yet a List of the Kill'd and Wounded; the French cannot have lost less than 20,000 Men; and our Loss, in the Gros, is not more than 5000. The Cannonading was terrible on both Sides.

Count la Lippe and Lieutenant-General Smiffart are wound'd, Major-General Veldtman kill'd, Lieutenant-Col-Montague is kill'd, and many others who are not as yet known; Manspach's Regiment has six Captains kill'd, and Maidell's has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not less than 170 Battalions upon the Field of Battle. Our Cavalry shew'd the greatest Deluce to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themselves constantly under the Protection of their Foot and Cannon; and when the French Infantry came out on the Plain, they gallop'd up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord Rothes being at the Head of the first Line, and Lord Crawford at the second of the English, and drove them back Sword in Hand into Hedges much faster than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill Success in this Action, was, that the People of Liege had the Night before introduced the French into the Town, and put them into possession of it, just in Prince Waldeck's Back; whose Disposition was excellently made before that Accident, having a Flank upon his Left of eight Battalions, with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horie to support it.

Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Marshal Bachian gave their Orders in all parts during the whole Action, with the greatest Judgment and Intrepidity.

Maestricht, October 19. At present the Allies possess the same camp they went into on the 12th, but it is believed they will soon go down the Meuse to Venlo and Ruremonde. The French encamp at Tongret, and we are assur'd they have detach'd 30,000 men for France. We are not without apprehensions of a visit from them, after the Allies have remov'd themselves further off. According to lists which we see at present of the kill'd, wound'd and missing, at the affair above

11th, the Imperialists have lost 400, the English 500, the Hanoverians 1200, the Hessians 800, the Dutch 1349, and the Bavarians 534, together 4783; which number daily diminishes by the stragglers that continually join the army. We have also lists of the loss of the French, according to which it exceeds 8000 men, amongst whom are 2 lieutenant generals, 3 field marshals, 465 officers, including colonels and ensigns. At present we are ignorant of the number of our officers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but it is imagined to be very small.

Hague, October 3. By several letters from Paris we have advice, that they had received news by express from Britany, that an English Squadron had landed a body of men at Quimperlay; who, after plundering some rich convents and villas, in that neighbourhood, which refused to pay the contributions demanded, marched to Port L'Orient the 4th or 5th instant. That the principal commissary of the East-India company, with an officer of the port, and a captain of horse who was in garrison there, went out thereupon to confer with the English general upon the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the place; but that not being able to come to any agreement, the English attacked, and entered the town on the 6th, and had done such damage to the magazines of the company, as, according to some letters, amounted to three millions of livres; tho' our accounts say, they found no considerable quantity of merchandize there. That the British troops, after having spent seven hours only at Port L'Orient, marched to besiege Port Louis.

That the French court, upon the receipt of the above news, had sent orders for raising the ban and ariere ban of the province, in order to oppose the farther progress of the British troops; and that the city of Paris was in such consternation, that the exchange was shut up on Saturday the 8th instant, and the actions of the East-India company bore no price.

Amsterdam, October 28. By letters from Paris of the 24th instant, the English troops, under the command of general St. Clair, had intrench'd themselves strongly on the peninsula of Quiberon. They had erected three batteries, and the fleet had a good bay to ride in, and was secure from all winds. They had also made a cut through the isthmus which joins the point of Quiberon to the continent. Some letters mention, that after having landed the troops, the English Squadron was sailed, in order to lay siege to Belleisle. It was added, that the English had not committed any outrages, but that the alarm among the merchants was renewed; and that the duke de Penthièvre was upon the point of setting out for Britany, the marshal la Farre was already gone thither, together with Messieurs Rote lin, de St. Prix, Coclegan, and de Conrades; and that the duke de Rohan was getting together 1000 gentlemen of that province.

We have letters from Vannes of the 20th instant, which say, that four days after the English troops had reembark'd, their fleet appeared off the castle of Quiberon, and summoned the governor to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to use the garrison with the utmost rigour; and that the governor had thereupon surrendered to them. That the town of Vannes was in the utmost consternation, the guards of the coast having retired with precipitation upon the landing of the English troops; that by their position, all communication with Belleisle was cut off; and that several English men of war were cruising off that Island, in order to prevent any supplies being sent from the coast thither; that an order was arrived from court, strictly prohibiting any ship of what nation soever, from going out of any of the ports of Britany.

L O N D O N, September 8.

To his most Excellent Majesty G E O R G E the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Pastors of the Churches in his Majesty's Province of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY, in NEW-ENGLAND, assembled in BOSTON, at their Annual Convention, May 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Pastors of the Churches in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, beg Leave to take this first Opportunity to express our utmost Detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traitorous Rebellion, rais'd in Great-Britain, and abetted by the grand Supporters of the Papal Interest, against

your Majesty's Royal Person and Crown, in Favour of an abjur'd Pretender, train'd up in the Bigotry and Tyranny of the Romish Principles and Practices, utterly destructive to all true Religion and Liberty; and to assure your Majesty, that as in the Days of your Royal Father, so in the present Day, we know not a single Man belonging to any of our Assemblies, but what is firmly attached to your Royal Person and Illustrious House. At the same Time we congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Arms, under the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke against the insatuated Men, whom Heaven indeed has righteously made a scourge to the British Nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible Tools of France and Spain. And in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, we make it our fervent Prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the World, that all the Enemies to your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, may be clothed with perpetual Shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your Majesty upon the wonderful Success God has given to your American Forces, in the Reduction of that important Key of North America, Cape Breton, to your Majesty's Government; which we can't but hope and trust in God, shall never be wrested out of your Royal Hands.

We cheerfully rely on your Majesty's Royal Goodness, under God, still to protect us and our Churches, in the Possession of our invaluable Rights; and that our Province, which have so signaliz'd their Loyalty, shall always find Favour in the Eyes of our Gracious King, while we constantly present our hearty Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Prosperity of your Majesty's Reign, and the Continuance of your Crown in your Royal Family, throughout all Generations.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the said Pastors,

JOSEPH SEWALL, Moderator.

September 20. According to private Letters from the Hague, his Sardinian Majesty is inclined to acquire the Kingdom of Corsica, by accepting the Offer of it from its Inhabitants, by which Accession he will become a more considerable Power in Italy, and a more useful Ally to Great Britain, and her Fleets will then be able to succour his Dominions with Ease, and enable him to sustain the Balance of power in Italy, which by this Augmentation of Territory must be put into his Hands.

September 27. Last Tuesday Night two messengers arrived at Baron Wassenaar's, and it is said, among other Advices, brought an Account, that the King of Sardinia and General Brown had order'd 36,000 Austrians, under the command of the marquis de Botta, to march directly to Provence in France.

M. D'Argenson told count Wassenaar at parting, That possibly some Powers might be in no Haste for a Peace, and if they were not, it should not be forced upon them; that it was true his master wisht it, but would stay till other Folks wisht it as well as he. 'Tis believed this relates to the Courts of Vienna and Turin, of whose Plenipotentiaries we hear nothing with Certainty.

Our advices from the Hague speak, at the same time, of the Negotiations being push'd briskly forward at the courts of Peterburgh and Munich, for Troops to support the Interest of the common cause; when at the same time they tell us, that a peace is on the point of being concluded; which is again remarkably contradicted by the Queen of Hungary's refusing to accept of any Terms; nor does it seem at all more likely, that the court of Great Britain will accept them. The Article of Dunkirk only is a sufficient Bar in the present Situation of Things; but the important point of Cape-Breton not to be surmounted.

It is said, by the same canal, that the British Ministry would give up Cape-Breton for an Equivalent; but an Equivalent is not in the power of France to give, no, not if they would give us back all our old possessions; nor is there any Thing in the West or East-Indies, any thing like an Equivalent; from whence it is concluded, that if any such Answer has been given to that point, it really meant no more than a genteel Refusal of the Terms propos'd.

Upon the whole, there is nothing so clear and obvious, as the Impracticability of a peace with the French, until they are beat to their Hearts content, and Great Britain is possess'd by Assent of all North-America; from whence it may be justly infer'd, that there is more Truth in the News of the Negotiations, than in that of a peace being on the carpet.

Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, Octo. 14. Capt. Palliser, in his Majesty's Sloop Weazel, being on a cruize off the Isle of Wight, on the 8th Instant, at Ten in the Morning, saw a Shallop, which he gave chase to, and at one o'Clock came up with her and took her. She was called the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Bouloign, mounted Six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and had 48 Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Colliot.

When Capt. Palliser had shifted the Prisoners, he gave chase to another Vessel, and at dark came up with her and took her. She was called the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had 95 Men on board, commanded by John Gilliere. Both the Prizes are brought safe into Portsmouth.

By private Letters from Breda we hear, that the French Minister having received a Letter from his court, relating to the Invasion on the Coast of Britany, immediately paid the Earl of Sandwich a Visit, produc'd this Letter, and desired him to convey it to London; at which the Earl discover'd the greatest Surprise, and said, "It would be highly imprudent in him to trouble his court with a Paper penn'd in such Terms, on the score of Repaying the most aggravating Injuries."

Last Tuesday there was a Council of War at Kensington, at which his Majesty was present, when a Proclamation was ordered to be issued, for summoning of the Parliament to meet, and fit for the Dispatch of Business, on the 18th of November next.

On Saturday Night Capt. Haldane arrived in Town with Expresses from the Allied Army in Flanders; and on Sunday Night another Express arrived in Town from the aforesaid Army.

Capt. Haldane has brought further Advices of the Battle, which Advices say, that the French make their loss amount to 7000 Men, and that they refuse to comply with the Terms of the Cartel settled between the two Crowns: the Reason of their Refusal is because the King of England has suffered, they say, some of the Officers belonging to France to be hang'd.

The French having left Liege, we hear that a Body of the Allies are march'd into the Suburbs of that City, and that 30,000 of them will keep their Winter Quarters there.

By a Letter from Flanders we are told, that the whole Loss of the English, kill'd and missing at the Battle in Flanders, is no more than three Hundred and sixty Men.

They write from Paris, that the last Orders sent to their Minister at Breda are absolutely to demand a Suspension of Arms throughout all Europe, before he enters upon business.

October 23. Yesterday a Court-Martial met at Deptford, when the President pronounced Sentence against Admiral Matthews, which was, that he was rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's Royal Navy for the future. After which, Admiral Matthews desired the Court's Leave to have a copy of their Minutes, but he was answer'd, that he must apply to the Lords of the Admiralty for them.

Private Letters from Holland tell us, that every Body at the Hague shew unusual Resentment at a very singular, but insolent Stroke of Wit, thrown out by the Marquis de Puyfieux, who having been ask'd in the politest Manner, Whether his most christian majesty might not be engag'd to abandon a Part of his Conquests for the conveniency of the Troops of the Allies; he answer'd, "He doubted not, his majesty having already, in respect to their conveniency, order'd very good Winter Quarters for thirty five Dutch Battalions in the Heart of his own Dominions."

October 30. Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resign'd the seals on account of his Age and Infirmities; and we hear his Lordship is to have a Pension of 4000^l. per Annum during his Life.

And the same Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed secretary of state in his Room.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, October 28.

The ships of War that came with Admiral Lestock, were, the Princess, Devonshire, Edinburgh, Coates, Tilbury, Hastings, Fly sloop, Mortar-Bomb, and Vulcan Fireship, and the Superb, and three others are gone convoy with the Land Forces to Ireland.

On Sunday arrived the Galloper Tender from St. Maloes, with 175 English Prisoners.

P. S. I am just inform'd the Exeter man of war, and Scipio fireship, Part of Admiral Lestock's Squadron, arriv'd last Night.

The Troops that are gone to Cork in Ireland to Victual, are, it is said, to sail from thence to the West-Indies.

October 18. In the late Action, near Liege, the French lost near 400 officers.

The King of Sardinia's Answer, on being desired to send a Minister to Breda, was, That he was contributing more to the Design of their Meetings, than if he sent thither the ablest Minister in his Kingdom: That, in his Mind, the only Way to treat of Peace was at the Head of an Army; but that, as soon as he had Notice from his Allies of the least Probability of Success, he should not be the last to come into any Measures which appeared for the Good of the common Cause.

We hear that there are Letters in Town with an Account, that two French Men of War, belonging to the Marquis d'Anville's Squadron, were return'd to Brest, having been separated in a Gale of Wind; and that a third had been drove ashore near Brest, by some of the Men of War under the command of Admiral Anson.

His Prussian Majesty having demanded the Guarantee of the Empire for all his Dominions in it, the Empress has insisted, that he shall at the same Time guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. This that Prince refuses, and charges the Court of Vienna with joining together Things that have no Relation to each other, it being stipulated in the Treaty of Dresden, that the Empress should guarantee all the Dominions of the King of Prussia; but that the King should guarantee only those Estates of the House of Austria that lie in the Empire, nothing being said of the Pragmatic Sanction. This Dispute will probably occasion some fresh Uneasiness.

Some are of Opinion, that if the War continues in the Netherlands, the King of Prussia will intermeddle in it, under the pretext of maintaining the Neutrality of the Bishoprick of Liege.

The late Battle in that Bishoprick, near the Capital of the same Name, seems to have put an End to the Campaign; as the French are separated, and gone into Winter Quarters.

The true Reason of the French for offering Battle, and the Allies for accepting it upon their Retreat, seems to have been in order to influence the Winter Conference at Breda, by striking an advantageous Blow at the Close of the Campaign. What the French will gain by their Success, or whether this Blow may not break off the pursuit of Peace, cannot yet certainly be known: But we find Sir John Ligonier cautious to prevent any bad Impressions from its being made on the Earl of Sandwich by the French; for which purpose he wrote a Letter concerning it, while upon the March, to his Excellency, when he had no more convenient Desk than a palisade. As to the present State of the Meeting at Breda, we do not find that it has yet produced any Thing in Form.

ANNAPOLIS.

A few Days since, one John Carr, a Stay maker of this City, attempting to pass over Passaic with his Horse, the Ice broke under them, and both were drowned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Monday next will be Published,

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PREFACE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them. By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscribers being appointed to appraise, value, and inspect such Part of the Cargo and Materials of the Brigantine *Jamet and Martha*, lately stranded on the South-West End of *Keut-Island*, as is or may be saved; do therefore forewarn any Person from concealing any part thereof, or in any wise meddling with the Hull, or any Thing thereunto belonging; otherwise may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

N. B. A proportionable Reward will be given to any Person, who shall either inform of, or save any part of the said Vessel or Cargo, so that the Subscribers may come at it. And, in case of Concealment, a more extraordinary Reward, provided the Concealers may be brought to public Justice.

January 29, 1746.

THOMAS MARSH, JOHN SMITH.

1746
To the Subscribers

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, this late Mallico House, on the North West Fork of *Nantux* River; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting-house, Pork house, Salt-house, Granary-houses, Milk-house, Kitchen; a Pigeon-house with 16 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the *Indies*, *West-India*, or Northern Trade. Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water, all at reasonable Rents.

Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Expence, on *Nautic*, Burthen about 200 Tons, may meet with sensible Encouragement from him; or Capt. *Walter Montgomery*, who is appointed Super-Intendant of the Affairs. The Plank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by
FRANCIS LEE
1746-7.

STAILED from the Subscriber at the Head of *South-River*, on the 30 of *January* last, near one of Mr. *William Chapman's* Quarters, next to *London-Town*, a likely young Black Horse; he gallops well, has a Star in his Forehead, one white Foot-band, and is branded very plain with SH on his near Shoulder and Butt-ock: He had on at the same Time a good Trapper's Saddle with a brass Pommel, a Curb Bridle, a green fringed Cloth Housing not very much worn, one of the Stirrups is of Brass, the other of Iron. Whoever brings the said Horse, with the Furniture, to the Subscriber, shall have ten Shillings Reward, if found in this County; or if in any other, twenty Shillings, paid by
STEPHEN HIGGINS.

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 *Paruxent* 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-fear-making *Pea-Jacket*, and old Felt Hat, *Olusbrigg* 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 CUMMINGS.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 6th 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 Spatterdashies and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pais.

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.

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 *Bass* 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.

Charleston, South Carolina, Nov. 17.

This Morning sail'd for England, his Majesty's Ship *Tartar*, commanded by *Henry Ward, Esq*; she has on board a vast Treasure for the Merchants, and several Passengers, amongst whom are, the *Hon. Benj. Whitaker, Esq*, Chief Justice of this Province, *Sir James Home, Bart.* and the *Lady of Capt. Uting*, deceased.—Several Ships are sail'd under Convoy of the *Tartar*; and our Coasts are now without a Guard-ship.

They writ from *Bermuda*, that their new Governor is daily expected there, and is to come in the *Man of War* that carries *Lord Fairfax* to his Government of *Virginia*.
Nov. 17. Yesterday arriv'd the Schooner *Charles* belonging to this Port: She was taken the 1st Instant, a League to the Northward of the Bar of *St. Augustine*, by the Boat of a French Privateer Schooner, commanded by *Monf. Brucan*, and two Days afterwards was recover'd out of the Enemy's Possession by the signal Bravery and Resolution of the Mate, *Mr. Samuel Coon*. The Reader may depend on the truth of every Circumstance of the following Relation: The Captain and Passengers were carried on board the Privateer, and the Mate, two Men, a Boy, and a Negro, met with very scurv'y Treatment: the Hands of the Lieutenant, two French Men, and a Spaniard, to whom the Care of the Prize was committed. The Mate having observ'd that the *Charles* outbid the Privateer, propos'd several Times to the People to surprise the Enemy, and recover the Vessel; but the white Men absolutely refus'd to be concern'd in the Enterprize, and the Negro gave but a faint Consent. However *Mr. Coon* resolv'd to make the Attempt by himself, and happily accomplish'd his Purpose in this Manner. On the 3d Instant, early in the Morning, the Privateer and her Prize weigh'd and stood out to Sea. About 8 o' Clock (at which time the Schooner was near a mile ahead of the Privateer) the Lieutenant order'd the Vessel to be put about, and as he and another Frenchman were going to haul aft the Main-sheet, the Mate, who was then in the Boat, knock'd them both down with a Handspike. He then hop'd to master the other two with less Violence, and accordingly gave one of them only a slight Push, and order'd them both into the Fore-castle. But they ran forward, snatch'd up a Couple of Handspikes, and return'd upon the Mate, who made a Stroke at one of them, but miss'd him, and received a Blow upon his Head and Shoulders, which knock'd him down the Hatchway. The Frenchman attempt'd to repeat his Blow, but struck the Fore Boom, which gave the Mate Time to recover himself and knock down one of the remaining two. Then the other ran towards the Cabin, probably with a View to arm himself with a Cutlas or Pistol; but the Negro Fellow, who was standing near the Cabin Door, catch'd him in his Arms, and prevented his entering the Cabin. Upon the Mate's coming up, the Frenchman disengag'd himself from the Negro and ran forward, the Mate pursued and knock'd him down also, and having thus cleared the Stage, without any Assistance from his Countrymen, he made all the Sail he could, and in four Hours lost the Sight of the Privateer. The third Day after, he arriv'd off this Bar, where his Vessel has lain during the late hazy Weather. The Blows received by the Lieutenant and one of the Frenchmen prov'd mortal, but the other two soon coming to themselves, and calling for Quarter, *Mr. Coon* dress'd their Wounds, and took all possible Care of them.

November 24. We have Advice from some of our Traders, that the *Choctaw* Indians (for many Years past in the French Interest) have invited them into their Towns to trade, promising them a Guard of 400 Men; and as a Testimony of their good Intentions, those who invited our Traders, brought with them the Scalps of three Frenchmen.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND-GAZETTE.

SIR, Please to insert in your Paper, the French King's THANKS to the Roman Catholics in Great-Britain, and oblige Your constant Reader,

PHILEAS THURUS.

My very good Friends, I MIGHT be thought justly unpardonable, if, at a Time when all the World is sensible of the immense Services you have done me, I only should be silent, or seem to neglect what has given me too deep and lasting Impressions of Respect and Gratitude, ever to be forgotten. If I should endeavour to recount all the numerous Obligations I have to you, I should neither know when to begin, nor where to make an End. Your Conduct, in whatever Light I view it, gives the most unpeakable Delight to my Mind: Your Generosity presents me even with the Image of something romantic, and convinces me, at last, that such a true and sincere Friendship as yours, will not only lead one to love his Neighbour as, but better than himself. You have clearly demonstrated, to me at least, that to promote my Interest, and aggrandize my Family, you are ready to sacrifice your own Country, and to entail perpetual Slavery upon it. If I look back to the Days of that immortal Man, Louis XIV, our Royal Great Grandfather, I find him surrounded with the Civilities of your Predecessors, and highly indebted to them for many Marks of their kind Regards.

When Things seem'd to have an ill Aspect (for magna est Veritas) on his Side, when the Allies were pressing forward in a straight Line to Paris, when every Thing he could do had been experienced too weak to stop the Course of Victory, when the British Credit was at full Height, and his sunk into nothing, when the English were within View of an End of their Labours, and he of his Glory. Then they distinguish'd themselves in the Good Old Cause of Absolute and Unlimited Monarchy. They were too generous not to lend a helping Hand to a Monarch in the proper Sense of the Word; and by their happy Management disgraced that General, against whom neither Force nor Fraud, neither the bravest Troops, nor the strongest Intrenchments, availed any Thing. They raised such a prodigious Outcry against the Administration; they press'd so vehemently for Alterations, as to throw down the Public Credit, and to break the Measures of the Confederacy.

I HAVE often entertained and fear'd my Mind with this amiable Picture; and tho' I once persuaded myself it was imitable, yet I now with Pleasure observe, that it has not only been equal'd, but even exceeded by you their worthy Descendants.

You, my dear Friends, have continued true to my Interest under greater Difficulties and Discouragements than your Predecessors: You have exceeded my Hopes, and my Prayers.

There is not any Person, or Set of Persons, in Great-Britain, who are disaffected to the House of Bourbon, but you have bestowed upon them Marks of your highest Displeasure, and endeavour'd both to sink their Credit and their Power; nay, to burning in your Zeal, that you resent every Aspersions call upon me by my Enemies among you, as an Indignity offer'd to yourselves. There is not, on the contrary, any whole Principles or Practices tend to my Advantage, but they have received ample Testimonies of your Respect and Goodnature. By your private Address you have gain'd over to my Interest Numbers of Heretics, under such Pretences as from any other Hands, would have pass'd for mere Banter and Insult. When to fa-

cilitate my Conquests, and to pave the Way to Universal Monarchy, a Rebellion was necessary in Scotland, you, *mes tres chers Amis*, contrary to my Expectations (but not, I think, too great a Difficulty for your Virtue to surmount), had out at my Service. And if the Season, blenish of a Kindness mightily enhances the Value of it, never was there a Service more valuable. But you seem to be truly sensible of the Duties that are owing to a Monarch born by Divine Right to Universal Empire.

BLESSED be the Engines to which so glorious Events are owing. Republican, Antimonarchical, Danger of the Church, Non-Resistance, Usurpation, Antient Royal Line, Hereditary and Divine Right, Words of Force and Energy! and the more so, the less they are understood! How great are my Obligations to all these! We know that your late Revolution was an antimonarchical rising Revolution, and diametrically opposite to that divine hereditary Right, by which we Monarchs reign. You cannot, therefore, confer a greater Obligation on me, than to keep up those Terms and important Words, by which my Tyranny is supported, and your own antient Tyranny hopes to be restored; and to sink the Reputation of those *usurping Principles* and Liberty of the Subject, upon which your new Establishment is found'd, and your old Royal Line is excluded. I, for my Part, shall be always ready to improve your Services to my own Advantage, to the increasing of my own Power, and to employ that in the Cause of your antient Royal Family, upon every fair Opportunity, especially of extending my own Dominions.

I CANNOT dismiss this Subject, without paying my Compliments, in a particular Manner, to those Reverend and Holy Gentlemen the Jesuits among you, who have so remarkably signalized themselves in my Service.

Virtuabre Fathers, All Reserve and Restraint apart, let me treat you with that Openness and Familiarity which becometh true Friends.

You have fully answer'd that Character of Sagacity and Cunning, that Craftiness and Art, by which your Overt is to much surpris'd all the World over: And as your Paris are surpris'dly quick to discover the Means, so your Industry has been no less indefatigable in the Application of them to promote my Interest. I cannot dissemble the Satisfaction I have receiv'd, when I have so often seen with what a constant and unwearied Diligence, and at the same Time, with what artful Caution, you not only promoted Dissension to your Government, and support'd *divine Hereditary Right*; but, by your *deceitful Management*, likewise engaged a Multitude of Heretics in the same Cause. The young Man from the University, and the old Man that has been long in the World, have been made by you to blow the Trumpet of Sedition. You have recom'd them to that unparallel'd Contradiction of rebelling out of Loyalty, and *usurping*—but of Zeal for Non-Resistance. *Divine Hereditary Right*. Heavily Non-Resistance! Words terrible to the Protestant Successor. How much have I receiv'd from them, and how much more shall do I expect?

I SHOULD seem to question the Strength of your Understanding, did I offer to make any Apology to you for that Passage of the Prince's Manifesto, wherein he declares, that my Brother of England's sole Intention is, to re- instate all his Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties. You very well know that what Promises to ever found Policy or Prudence might induce him to make, he could not however perform any in Presence of the Church. This I can assure you of from the Authority of your late Holy Father, Pope Clement XI, who, in Tome II, Page 179, of his Acts, published in Paris in 1724, declares, "all Promises whatsoever, or stipulations made in Favour of

"Protestants, to be utterly null and void, whenever they are
 "prejudicial in any Manner to the Catholic Faith, the Salva-
 "tion of Soul, or to any Rights of the Church; even tho'
 "such Engagements have been often ratified, and confirmed
 "by Oath."—As your Interest is here so effectually, and to
 "honourably consulted, I have no Reason to doubt the Continu-
 "ance of your good Offices to my Brethren of England, who is
 too dutiful a Son of Holy Church to inroach upon any of her
 Immunities and Privileges. But, pardon me, I would by no
 means question your Loyalty; however, I may seem to press
 you to it. Your Interest is too closely connected with his, ever
 to desert him; and besides, your Holy Mother loudly calls for
 your Duty to him; a Mother, whose Inreaties you cannot suc-
 cessfully resist; a Mother so tender of you, that in order to prevent
 your mixing with the *wretched Loity*, she hugs you close in her
 own Bosom, and to detach you effectually from their Interest,
 has enjoined the Celibacy of the Clergy. This then, as it pro-
 ceeded from mere Love and Tenderness, cannot be deemed a
 Grievance by any of you. And tho' the Example of *Jesu-
 Christ* be urged, who, as many in our Church piously believe,
 was married to St. Catharine; yet it is expressly added, as a
 Hint no Doubt for the Celibacy of the Priesthood; that he made
 most of his Visits by a private Window. Now the Holy Church
 has forbid you to imitate the former Part of his Example, in
 marrying; yet has she no where, that I know of, denied you
 the Use of the private Window. Nay, the Use of it has been
 carried to such a Degree of Excess, that one of our learned Doc-
 tors scrupulously complains, that "under Christ's Vicars and
 "Peter's Successors, the City of Rome was made one compleat
 Bawdy house." But sure this Doctor might have spared his
 Complaints, had he consider'd that, as the great Cardinal *Bel-
 larmine* tells us, † "by the Pope's Indulgences we are discharged
 "from the Obligation of bringing forth Fruits meet for Repen-
 "tance;" say farther, as the same incomparable Cardinal as-
 sures us, ‡ "that if the Pope should mistake in commanding
 "Vices and forbidding Virtues, the Church would be bound
 "to believe those Vices to be good, and those Virtues to be e-
 "vil, unless she would sin against Conscience."—Don't ima-
 gine I speak this for your Information: I only mention it, to
 shew you how entirely I acquiesce in all the Decisions of Holy
 Church, and how fully I am convinced that † "her Decrees are
 "the Oracles of the Holy Ghost," as one of our most learned
 Doctors justly observes.

BUT to return; tho' your Designs have once more miscarried,
 don't for all that lose Courage, but continue still to play the
 Men. And if the Means hitherto used have proved ineffectual
 to compass your Ends, learn from hence to propoie to yourselves
 such a Plan of Action, as may not be liable to that Inconveni-
 ence. You know there are imperceptible Ways of coming to
 the same End, when the more open and immediate fail. And
 as you are by this Time fully persuaded, that it is not the Pow-
 er of France that can ruin Great-Britain, you must set about
 this Work another Way. To act openly any longer would be
 absurd. Let me therefore exhort you, that with all the Art
 and Address you are capable of, you would endeavour to keep
 up an Uneasiness in the Nation at the late Revolution. Point
 out to them the Wickedness of the Principles upon which it is
 founded. Spare no Pains to sink the Credit and Reputation of
 such as stand up for it; for with regard to such, whose Reputa-
 tion may do Hurt, one of the great Doctors of our Church tells
 us, that it is "lawful to defame them."** Strive to make
 the People desirous of returning to their ancient Royal Line; and
 to this End, spread Disaffection, foment jealousies, create Di-
 visions, encourage and raise Outcries against the Government.
 But above all Things, labour to convince them of the Wicked-
 ness and Unreasonableness of judging for themselves. Your Work
 is then done, when you can make a Property of the Understand-
 ings of the People, as we Monarchs make a Property of our
 Subjects. Excellent indeed to this Purpose are the Words of
 the great Cardinal *Cusanus*, who speaks the universal Sense of
 our Church, with such Strength and Clearness, that nothing but
 the most wilful Prejudices, and the most obstinate Heresy, can
 resist the Force of them.† The Opinion of the Pastor,

* *Esprit des Loix*. lib. 3, cap. 4. † *De Potestate*. lib. 4, cap. 13. ‡ *De Rom. Pont.* lib. 4, cap. 5, pag. 721. § *Stapleton Controvers.* cap. 6, quest. 3, art. 4, tom. 1, pag. 119.
 ** *Sets de Just.* lib. 5, quest. 10, art. 2.

saith he, * binds thee upon thy Salvation, for the Good of
 "Obedience, altho' it be unjust; for it belongs not to thee to
 "take Notice whether it be unlawful or not, neither hast thou
 "Leave not to obey, if it seem unlawful to thee; for that O-
 "bedience which is irrational, is the most complete, and most
 "perfect Obedience; to wit, when one obeys without the Use of
 "Reason, as a Beast obeys his Oath."—Make it your Bu-
 siness therefore to banish all Common Sense from amongst Man-
 kind. But this, as you are at present the weaker Party, you
 must by no means attempt to bring to pass by Force. For tho'
 it be true that all our Prelates, before they enter upon their E-
 piscopal Function, take an Oath, † "to persecute and fight a-
 "gainst Heretics, as Rebels to their Lord the Pope." Tho' it
 be true, that by the Lateran Council under Pope Innocent III,
 in the Year 1215, ‡ "Heretics are excommunicated, and their
 "Estates confiscated; that the Temporal Princes, or Lords, are
 "to be compelled and bound with a solemn Oath, to root them
 "all out; and that if any Temporal Prince or Lord proceed not
 "to such Execution within a Year, the Pope is to absolve
 "those that are under him from their Allegiance; the Land is
 "to be seized on by Catholics, who having exterminated the
 "Heretics, are to possess it without Controul." Further still;
 tho' it be true, that by the Council of Constance under Pope
 John XXIV, in 1416, § "it be decreed, "That no Faith is to be
 "kept with Heretics;" yet, as I have already observ'd, see-
 ing you are at present the weaker Party, you are carefully to
 avoid mentioning these Decrees, and even to deny them, the bet-
 ter to promote your Designs. For it has been accounted a great
 Piece of Piety to tell Lies for Religion,** as some of our most
 learned Doctors assure us. But that great Oracle of our Church
 Cardinal *Bellarmino*, speaks so plainly and clearly what ought
 to be your Behaviour in your present circumstances, that I need
 not add any Thing further. "If it were possible, says the incom-
 "parable Cardinal, †† to root out the Heretics, without doubt
 "they are to be destroyed Root and Branch; but if it cannot
 "be done, because they are stronger than we, and there be
 "Danger, if they should oppose us, that we should be over-
 "ed, then we are to be quiet." I am fully persuaded, for my
 own part, that the Heretics among you have no Privilege to
 live, but because you have not Power to kill them; however,
 as the asserting of such a Right, at a Time when, thro' Want
 of Power, you are deprived of the Exercise of it, would be
 highly impolitic, and render you less useful to me, I cannot
 but recommend to you to let it lie dormant, 'til you are in a
 Condition, as the most excellent Cardinal expresses it, to de-
 stroy the Heretics ROOT AND BRANCH.

I HAVE thus, as a Mark of my Regard, given you my Ad-
 vice how to act, being unable at present to do you any further
 Service; and shall just pay my Compliments to you and my o-
 ther Friends in general, and then take Leave.

My very good Friends,

To treat one's Friends with Ceremony is by no Means a
 Mark of Sincerity. I shall therefore plainly tell you, that I am
 not so vain as to think that all is owing to pure Love and Re-
 gard to myself: I am sensible that many of you, being Persons
 of a separate Fortunes and narrow circumstances, have an Eye to
 Poss and Office, which have something of Efficacy in them.
 But when I consider how little Service, and for how small a
 Portion of Time, you do for yourselves; and how immense and
 lasting the Benefit to me may be; I cannot help concluding,
 from all Appearances, that I am not without a good Share of
 your Favour; and I am even forced to acknowledge, that I have
 not deserved to much at your Hands.—If then you desire to
 reap the Fruits of your Labours; if you desire to see the happy
 Day, when I shall be Universal Monarch, and the Pope Uni-
 versal Bishop; if you desire once more to see the Independency
 of Holy Church and Churchmen upon the State; if you desire to
 see the so much wish'd for Restitution of your Church's Liberty;
 if you desire to see the entire Dependence of the wretched Lab-
 ous upon your Benedictions and Absolutions; if you desire to see
 that blessed Time, when your beloved Topics of magnifying
 yourselves

* *Epist. 2 ad Bobinos.* † *Vid. Juramentum Episcopi Romani in
 Eccles. Roman. Pontifici ii Romanum Clement. 861, Roma 1696,
 pag. 80. ‡ Concilium Lat. ran. cap. 5, de Hereticis. § *Conci-
 lium Constantense, Sessio 11.* ** *Pract. & Specul. Leg. in
 Tim.* lib. 1, cap. 11, pag. 156. †† *De Licitis*, lib. 3, cap. 2,
 pag. 1319.*

yourself, and your Office, and preaching up the Slavery of all others, shall universally take place; when Heretical Acts of Settlement shall vanish before Catholic hereditary Right; when now and then a rich Martyr shall be burnt, a wealthy Alderman hang'd, or a warm Planter sacrificed to the Glory of God; and the Good of Holy Church; when the least Drop of English Protestant Blood shall not be left in the Veins of your Countrymen; when Law and Privileges shall be deemed as real Burthens by the People, as they are unreasonable Checks upon the Power of us Monarchs, and an unpardonable Insult upon the Royal Dignity of the Priesthood; if you desire, I say, to see these glorious Events, then go on manfully in the Path you have entered; embroil, deceive, raise Furies, Divisions, and Heats, of all which I am ever ready to make my Use. I think I may depend on your Fidelity, after this last Scene of your Conduct, which has far exceeded all that I could flatter myself with. But I must own your Principles are agreeable to Absolute Monarchy and Designs of Tyranny; and your Practices are of themselves such, as have often been very useful to me.

My Brother of England remembers you with infinite Satisfaction, and still expects great Things from Hereditary Right; He assures you, that in serving me you serve him; and indeed I cannot but confess, that never was Prince blest with better or more loyal Subjects, and that by your endearing Kindnesses you have rendered me eternally your Friend, and even conquer'd by your undeserv'd Services the invincible and grand Monarque.

LOUIS.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 17. Some private Letters from Italy say, that the Preliminaries for an Accommodation between the combined Crowns and the Republic of Genoa were settled, if not sign'd; by which that State agrees to yield the Marquisate of Final to the King of Sardinia, the Town and District of Sarzana to the Emperor as Grand Duke of Tuscany, and consents also to pay a large Sum of Money towards the Expence of the War.

Sept. 20. They write from Genoa, that the seditious Multitude in that Capital caused greater Tumults and Confusion than the Presence of the Enemy, Thousands in a Body raving in the Streets, and vowing Destruction on the dastard Senators, who they say, Bore Heads only to entangle the State, and wanted Hearts to defend it. Several of the Leaders have been imprisoned, and by the Influence only of Imperial Generals could the Mutiny have been quelled.

The Reinforcements which were to have marched from the South of France into Italy, are very far inferior to what was intended, which is said to be owing to the Apprehensions the Court of Versailles is under about the Protestants in Languedoc and Provence; who, as they have of late been treated with great Severity, are suspected to have some Resentment; and as they are suspected to be very numerous, their Persecutors cannot help fearing, that concern for their Religion and Liberty, may induce them to take up Arms.

We hear that there are even now some Gentlemen in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, who are for an immediate Declaration of War against France: But the Love of Power in those who now enjoy it, and the Fear of being controll'd by a Statholder, which a War might oblige them to elect, prevail so far as to keep a Majority of Votes against the Sense of the Majority of their Countrymen.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 30.

Some Persons who lately came from Paris, give the following Account of Affairs there, viz. That Trade is intirely ruined; that Want and Misery manifest themselves every where; and that had it not been for the News often arriving of Victories being gained, of Cities and strong Places being taken, of the Death of his Catholic Majesty, and of that of the Dauphiness, and consequently for the frequent firing of Te Deum, for the playing off of Fireworks, erecting magnificent Canopies, singing Masses of Requiem, and procuring Funeral Orations, which have amused idle People, and taken off their Attention from their real necessities, they must, upon viewing their miserable Circumstances, have been thrown into a deep Desjection, and will many of them be soon in want of even Bread; and what still adds to their Unhappiness is, that they are not at Liberty to complain of, or even mention the Cause of their Distress, for fear of being clapt into Prison, or sent to the Gallies. But all these public Shows, calculated to keep up the

Spirits of an oppressed People, only serve to make the Unthinking forget for a while the intolerable Taxes with which they are burthened, and their present bad Condition. What helps too the Scheme of the Government is, that the People know nothing of what passes in the World, but from their Gazettes, which are carefully examined before published, and nothing inserted in them but what shall be palatable to the Public; and if any Thing of a contrary Nature happens to appear in them, the Authors are sure to be very severely treated. After this Account, let us speak a Word about the good Dispositions that his most Christian Majesty seems to be in for concluding a Peace, even in the midst of the Success of his Arms, purely for the sake of easing his Subjects, and to that End he offers to sacrifice a Part of his Conquests, which have cost France many Millions, and the Lives of a great Number of brave People, with no other View than that of restoring the French Nation to its late flourishing Condition, and giving Tranquility to Europe. And this is the Language of the Court of France, at which the Ministers are not a little prodigal, in order to make themselves admired by the People, whom by this Sort of Management they fill with Hopes of being soon deliver'd from the Burthen that is upon them. Tho' this appears plausible to some, yet the Parliament and the Noblesse know better Things, and some of them are daring enough to wish the Low Countries at the D--l, and that a Peace at almost any Rate was concluded.

October 7. Admiral Perry Mayne sails soon to Jamaica, with a Squadron to relieve Admiral Davers, who is to return home.

And Commodore Legge goes on board the said Squadron for the Leward Islands, to relieve Commodore Lee, who is coming home from that Station.

A N N A P O L I S.

Last Week arrived here the Schooner Nancy, Capt. William Jackson, from England, but lost from the West-Indies, having been beaten off the Coast, and at length forced into this Bay by Stress of Weather. He was bound for Boston, being a Packet in the Service of that Government.

We hear that a Ship is arrived in Potowmack, with Rebels, who were favour'd with Transportation.

[The piece address'd to that most ancient and venerable Punk, the Wheel of Babel, is come to hand.]

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

T O B E S O L D.

At the House of John Chalmers, Baker, in this City, on Tuesday the 17th Instant, by way of public Sale, to the Highest Bidder, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money.

SEVERAL very likely young Negro Girls. The Sale to begin at One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

JONAS GREEN.

CARRIED away from this City, by the Ice, some short Time since, a Twelve Hoghead, lay on the Ice, had a small Anchor and Cable, a middle thwart nail'd with Spike-Nails; swims low before, and has a full built Stern.

Whoever returns her to her Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

WM. THORNTON.

T O B E S O L D B Y P U B L I C V E N D U R.

On Friday the 25th of April next, in the City of Annapolis,

A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. Mordecai Hammond, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COCKER,

JOHN OGLE.

WHEREAS Margaret, the Wife of John Giles of Elk Ridge, has Eopped from her said Husband; This is therefore to forewarn all Persons not to pay her on any Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

Febr. 9. 1746.

JONAS GREEN.

MRS. Elizabeth Beale, having Two young Country-born Negro Women, and a Child about six Months old, when she would dispose of for Sterling or Current Money: Any Person inclining to purchase all or any of them, may treat with the Subscriber, as to the Price.

WILLIAM COCKER,

WHERRAS Robert Sutcliffe, upon his arrival in Maryland, published in the Gazette, an Advertisement, requiring those Persons who were indebted to him to come and pay off their respective Balances, by which means he hoped to be soon able to pay off what might be due from him to others, he having more than four times as much due to him in this Province, as he owes; but instead of any Persons coming to him to pay him any Money, it has been most falsely insinuated (as he has reason to believe, by some Persons who are largely indebted to him, and others that have wrongfully prosecuted Suits against him before his arrival, and have since been apprehensive that their unjust Practices may be discover'd) that the said Robert Sutcliffe intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province in detraict of his Creditors: By this, and other Artifices, he supposes they intended to make his Creditors more uneasy, and pressing upon him, and thereby so much embarrass him, that he could not proceed in the Settlement of his Affairs, and that the injustice of the Suits brought against him might not be expos'd: Therefore to remove as far as it is possible for him to do in the present circumstances, all manner of Suspicion that may have been rais'd by any such indirect Means, in the minds of his just Creditors, and to prevent their being impos'd on to Discount their Demands at an under value, He hereby Declares and Publishes, that his Intentions in coming into this Province, was, Honestly and Fairly to settle all his Affairs here (in which he was likely to suffer, not only by the misfortunes incident to Trade, but by particular abuses he has received) and pay every Farthing justly due from him: And he further also declares, that all probable Deductions being made for Insolvents, &c. he has doubly more than sufficient to do it;— And that after a considerable time of stay here, without being able to effect his just Intentions, and being obliged to prosecute other Affairs, he has put all his Business here, into the Hands of Philip Thomas, Esq; and Son, who will, to such of the Creditors as chuse to take their Pay in that manner, give them Assignments of such of his Debts as may Balance their just Claims against him, as soon as they have Settled and adjust'd the Accounts of those that are indebted to the said Robert Sutcliffe, which Time shall be known, by a Publication in the Maryland Gazette; and in the mean Time, if the Creditors will give themselves the trouble to call on the said Messieurs Thomas, they shall be further satisfied as to these Affairs.

And whereas several Actions have been brought against the said Robert Sutcliffe, and Wells Bowen, in several of the Courts of this Province, some of them by Persons who are really indebted, others by Persons to whom nothing was due, and the suit (a few excepted) for a great deal more than was due, and great Sums of the proper Money of the said Robert Sutcliffe (the said Wells Bowen having never been worth a Groat since the said Robert Sutcliffe's knowledge of him) have been Attach'd and Condemn'd, which proceedings are not only manifestly unjust, but also (as the said Robert Sutcliffe is advised) irregular and erroneous: These are therefore to acquaint the Persons concerned, that if they will come to a fair Account, and pay back what they have received more than their Due, without further Trouble or Expence, they will save themselves the Charge of endeavouring to support unjust and erroneous Judgments, which they may depend the said Robert Sutcliffe will not submit to, be the Cost what it will of being reliev'd from them.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

THE above named Robert Sutcliffe having put the management of his Affairs here, into my Hands, and Son; I do hereby Declare, that upon the Inspection of the Accounts of Mr. Sutcliffe, I have Reason to believe that what he Declares in the above Advertisement, as to the State of his Affairs is true; and that we will use our endeavours in the Settling the Accounts to do Justice to all his Creditors as far as in our Powers.

PHILIP THOMAS.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747: to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

ANNAPOLES: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing Office, in the City of Annapolis; where Advertisements are taken in.

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PARADE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them.

One of them Preach'd April the 23d, 1745, in St. Paul's Church. PROV. xvii, 22. *A merry Heart doeth Good like a Medicine.* The other; at St. Thomas's Church, on the Day set apart by his Excellency the Governor and his Council, to give GOD Thanks for the Conquest of the Rebels by his ROYAL Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND. PSALM cxxxviii, 6, 7. *Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy Walls, and Prosperity & Abundance thy Palace.* By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADDOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, his late Mansion House, on the North West Fork of Nanticoke River; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting-house, Pork house, Salt house, Granary houses, Milk-house, Kitchen, a Prize house with 10 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the London, West India, or Northern Trade. Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water; all at reasonable Rents. Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Landing on Nanticoke, Burthen about 425 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. Walter Montgomery, who is appointed Superintendent of the Affairs. The Plank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by FRANKLIN LEE, January 30, 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 Colner: He is an Irish Man of a middle Stature, well set, and of a sandy Complexion: Had on when he went away a blue feathered Pea-Jacket, and a black Felt Hat, Ostrabrigs Shirt and Trowlers: He is very Talkative and speaks loud, especially in Liquor.

Whoever will secure the said Roger Colner, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. WILLIAM COLLINGE. N. B. The said Colner has a Discharge from the Subscriber; but since that has Contracted again for another Year.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds good in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or receive 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 this Office every Wednesday, By Order of the Commissioners, RICHARD DORRIS, Clerk of the Paper-Currency 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 DULANEY.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of St. Peter's 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 by Order, JOHN GALE, Rector.

ALL PERSONS may be supplied with this Paper.



MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1747.

From the American Magazine, Novemb. 1746.

HISTORY OF FEMALE DRESS.

MY Business To day is chiefly with the Ladies, on whose Dress I intend to treat with the same Defecacy and Tenderness, as I should use, in my approach to their pretty Persons.

In remarking on the antient Female Dress, it is difficult to carry the retrospect far back, without setting the Poet's Inheritors in a Light that, at this Time of Day, would not be esteem'd decent. I own, I am not clear to whom we were first indebted for regular Cloathing; it is most probable to the *Romans*; but the Dress most in Vogue for some Centuries, was that wore by our *Saxons* Ancestors: It consisted of a lump Stay, Lump, or Bouche, a kind of Mante thrown over the Head and Shoulders, and a light Periton reaching somewhat lower down than the Calf of the Leg; the Furniture of the Feet and Legs compos'd of dress'd Skins, open before, and drawn together with Lacing, perhaps an imitation of the *Roman* Buskin, and wore indifferently by both Sexes.

In the 6th Century, by the Address of the Great King *Affred*, Peace, and regular Government became establish'd; and, in Consequence thereof, Commerce began to extend itself, and Arts and Sciences to flourish. As Men grew rich and ingenious, something New always presented, wherewith to decorate and oblige the Ladies: And they, in return of Gratitude to their generous Benefactors, became studious how to apply their Gifts, so as might at once render themselves more amiable, and express their Regard for the kind Donors. This naturally enough produc'd an Attention to Dress; and we accordingly find, that between this and the *Norman* Conquest, the Ladies were very richly ornamented. From the *Norman* Conquest, down to the Beginning of the 17th Century, the general Manner of the Ladies Dress was much the same; and, as now, particularly affecting Shape; which was very distinctly shewn at their Waists and Arms, by their Garments being fitted thereto, much in the same Manner as our modern riding Habits; a Linen Ruff about their Necks, that just left expos'd so much of their Bosoms, as might give Opportunity to decorate them with a Kind of Pearl Solitaire. Their Heads were dress'd with a back Coif, the Hair comb'd up tall before, and a Steeple Hat finish'd the pretty Pyramid. I am in a good deal of doubt, whether the Dress essentially alter'd till the Restoration, notwithstanding the Portraits of *Rubens* and *Vandyke*; who, I am apt to think, from various Circumstances, rather employ'd their fine Imaginations to render our Females perfectly amiable, than to paint them in the Fashion of the Age; since several contemporary Women of Fashion, painted by master Hands, appear in the old Garb. And I guess, that such Painters who wanted Fancy, naturally drew after the Object that presented; and thence concluded, that *Vandyke*, especially, has shewn us how Women ought to be dress'd to the best Advantage; meaner Hands, how they were dress'd. However that be, there is a certain Grace and Propriety in *Vandyke's* Drapery, that in real Dress merits Imitation; while some Part of the real Dress is justly enough exploded, as wanting the Advantage both of Grace and Propriety: The Ruff in particular, which was not only awkward, but likewise buried under it a very graceful Part of a fine Lady; and which she might expose without Censure.

At the Restoration this Thought struck the Female Beauties, and they imitated every Thing that was fine in *Vandyke's* Drapery; and had they find there, would have handed down to us

all that's graceful in Dress: But thro' a Kind of Liberalism, peculiar to the Times, they degenerated by Degrees into unpardonable Indecency; which held as long as that Turn of Thinking was admir'd by the Men, which is never long. One Extreme naturally enough produces another; from being too loose and expos'd, they became too stiff and confin'd; Indecency occasion'd their losing Sight of *Vandyke's* Model, and their Shame, of Decency; and having thenceforward no certain Rule to direct by, it was mere Accident for some Time how they dress'd.

At the Revolution's War commenc'd with France; and that happening not much to our Advantage, the French Ladies took it into their Heads to bully the English Ladies in their Dress, as much as the French Armies did ours in the Field; and in the Pride of their Hearts, elevated themselves to an exalted Magnitude, not only by the Help of high heel'd Shoes, but also by erecting little Castles on the Tops of their Heads; by this Means, raising themselves from, perhaps, 4 Feet 8 Inches, to an Equality with the tallest Grenadier in their Army. Advice herself coming by the Way of Holland, immediately the British Ladies founded to Arms, and in little more than a Month's Time became a Match for the Gauls. In this hostile State they continued, till the Peace put an End to the Contest; when, by mutual Consent, they struck on both Sides into their natural Statute.

On resuming the War under Queen *Anne*, the sprightly Gauls set their little Wits to Work again, and invented a wonderful Machine, commonly call'd a Hoop Petticoat. In this fine Scheme they had more Views than one; they had compar'd their own Climate and Constitution with that of the British; and finding both warmer, they naturally enough concluded that would only be pleasingly cool to them, which would perhaps give the British Ladies the Rheumatism; and that if they once got them off their Legs, they should have them at Advantage: Besides, they had been inform'd, tho' falsely, that the British Ladies had not good Legs, and then, at all Events, this Scheme would expose them. With these pernicious Views, they set themselves to work, and form'd a Round, of near 7 Yards about, and sent the Pattern over by the *Dutch* Smugglers, with an Intent that it should be seiz'd, and expos'd to public View; which happen'd accordingly, and made its first Appearance at a great Man's House on that Coast, whose Lady claim'd it as her peculiar Property. In it she first struck at Court, what she Learned in Dress call, a bold Stroke; and was thereupon substituted General of the British Ladies during the War. Upon the Whole, this Invention did not answer; the Ladies suffer'd a little the first Winter, but after that, were so thoroughly harden'd, that they improv'd upon the Contrivers, by adding near two Yards to its Extension; and the Duke of *Marborough* having, about the same Time, beat the French, the Gallant Ladies dropt their Pretensions, and left the British Mistresses of the Field; the Tokens whereof are wore in Triumph to this Day, having outlasted the Colours in *Westminster-Hall*, and almost that great General's Glory. The Peace of *Utrecht* brought with it a Cessation between the contending Heroines, and a seeming Tranquility ensued, which continued many Years. At length the gay, restless Gauls, began to practice again; and their Scheme now was, to cover their own Shame at the Expence of the innocent British. A warm young King had set his Courtiers none of the best Examples, and of a sudden, the Ladies of Quality began to look a little out of Shape. This void this Change being readily perceived, they invented a loose Dress, and call'd it a *Robe à la Chambre*; which, if they perceiv'd, at the same Time, that to give it a modish Turn at foreign Courts, would prevent its being esteem'd particular

effect this, they drew in a certain Lady, the Wife of an *Admiral* of *London*, to use her Interest to get it recommended; and for Encouragement, made her a Present, not only of a very fine Sack, but also of another like whimsical Invention; which when put on, made her Physiognomy appear like a Sheep's Head, with the curl'd Wool playing round the Face. These all, Oaf as she was, she approv'd, recommended, and enforc'd strongly, that the Point was carried; and thence forward, a Kind of new Creation sprung up amongst us; and this *English* Shape, Plainness, and Delicacy, was hid in a Kind of unnatural Incumbrance; and the Ladies Faces, as it were, lost in a Cloud. When this Point was carried, another took Place, *Gallies* Invention was not yet at a Stand. The *French* Priests perceived easily enough what the Ladies were driving at; and to make the most of them, began to harangue warmly against the new Fashions. The Ladies thereupon prayed a Truce, which was consented to, on Condition that they took upon them the external Appearance of some Holy Order; which being agreed to, proceed this other Whim, called a *Capucin*; which recommended itself here, on Account of the little Hood hanging down ready to receive Love Scrolls, or other Masculine Benevolences, Gifts, or Intimations. We see now the *British* Ladies before us, transform'd into true *Gauls*; wanting nothing but their painted Faces to render them genuine *French* Puppets. They have, indeed, by Degrees, unshedd themselves a little, by leaving off the Forward Curly; but there remains enough, upon the Whole, to shew that they are still the Slaves of *French* Whims, Fancies, and Conceits.

G E N O A, October 9.

THE *English* Ships now suffer the Vessels laden with Provisions to enter the Port, provided they have Passports from the *Austrian* General, or Commissary of War. The Forts of *Savona* continues to be guarded by the Troops of the Republic. The *Empress* *Queen* has dispensed with the Government's giving it up, and her Majesty has not thought proper that her Troops should join in the Siege of it, they being so much wanted to execute other Measures that have been concerted.

Paris, October 21. The two Sons of the Pretender passed this Day thro' this City in a Coach and Six, in their Way to *Fontainebleau*, to wait on his Majesty. The eldest brought with him one *Macdonald* of *Barrisdale*, and his Son, Prisoners concerning whom there are various Reports and some that are very improbable. The *Camerons*, who are come over with the Pretender's Son, will have Pensions settled upon them.

Out of the many Letters that daily arrive from the Army, there are but very few that give us any Reputation by the Battle of the 11th. It seems we have sacrificed 8, or 9000 Men, in order to kill 4, or 5000 of the Enemy, without receiving any one Advantage, except that of paying very dear for an imaginary Victory.

L O N D O N, October 25.

Some Letters in Town, of good Authority, say, that the King of *Sardinia* has actually resigned the Command of the Army to Count *Brown*, the *Austrian* General, who, we hear, has passed the *Vary*, and enter'd *Provence*, at the Head of an Army of 40,000 Men; and that another Body of Troops was order'd to follow them immediately.

It is said that his Majesty has granted a Pardon to *Charles Boyd*, Esq; who was in the Rebellion with his Father, and that he will go to *Jamaica*, and have 200l. per Annum allowed him.

His Majesty's Ship the *Ambuscade* is arrived at *Plymouth*, and has brought in a *French* Privateer Snow, of 8 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 100 Men, which she took on the 19th Instant off the *Edon*.

The *Fly* Privateer, Capt. *Dyke*, is arrived at *Bristol*, from a Cruise, and has brought in two Prizes, viz. the *St. Esprit*, and the *St. John Baptist*, both bound from *Bayonne* to *Nantz*.

By private Letters from *Vienna* we learn, that the *Empress* *Queen* is extremely piqued at the Facility with which the *Dutch* Generals gave up *Namur* and its Castle to the *French*. When her Imperial Majesty had heard that the Citadel had surrender'd, she said to Count d' *Ulefeld*, "The *Dutch*, without doubt, pretend to force me into a Peace, by delivering up all my strong Places to the *French*; but they are greatly mistaken; for they

put me, on the contrary, under the Necessity of rejecting all Propositions, and of continuing the War in Concert with Great Britain and the King of *Sardinia*, with more Vigour than I have hitherto done. I am but too sensible of what has pass'd, even in the least to retract from this Determination, or to give Bar to Propositions as contrary to my Glory as my Dignity; nor am I apprehensive lest my Allies should act differently, &c." It was the Baron de *Reischach* who brought the News of, and at the same time made several remarkable Discourses in relation to the Reduction of *Namur*.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have acquainted the Merchants, that the Convoy for the *Eastward* *Indies*, will be ready to depart with the Trade in 20 Days from the 23d Instant.

Their Lordships have also given Notice, that the Convoy for *Virginia*, will be ready to depart in fourteen Days.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

So many Affairs are on the Carpet in the Courts interested in Peace or War, that I long will be in a strange Combustion next Year. The Machinations and Contrivances forc'd by the Courts of *France* and *Berlin*, were never of so extraordinary a Nature as at present, and they will shortly discover themselves. In the mean time the Public may be surpris'd with what passes in the Temple of *Concord*, that is to say at *Breda*. People here flatter themselves, that the Conferences would have begun after Compliments had Pass'd between the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland*, and the Minister of *France*; they even expected, that the Affair of the *Amulise* would have been regulated in the space of Eight Days as furthest; and that *Louis*, the well Belov'd, would, with a good Grace, and that he might not be hated by the Republic, have evacuated at least a Part of the *Low* Countries, to the End that the Allied Army might have been treated with Hospitality and had Quarters given it. In short, the Members of the Government have put their Trust in God and their Faith and Hope in the Promises and Integrity of the most Christian Court, though hitherto *France* has granted nothing; and what is more, will never grant any Thing of this Nature, as the best Advices from *Versailles* assure us. Since the Conquest of the Town and Citadel of *Namur*; since the Bishop of *Rennes* has found the Method of bringing over his Catholic Majesty, and attaching him as effectually to the Court of *Versailles*, as was *Philip* the Fifth; since, in short, the strong and hearty Assurances which the King of *Prussia* has, in a repeated Manner, and within a few Days, given his most Christian Majesty, to make a common Cause with him, the *French* Ministry carry their heads very high: The *Marquis* d' *Argenson* talks in a lofty menacing Strain, and 'tis now whisper'd at the *French* Court, that a new Enterprize is form'd against *Bohemia* and *Austria*. Beware then lest *Germany* pay the Price of her Liberty to her Credulity, and lest the Empire should be ravaged on the one Side by an Army of 70,000 *French*, who 'tis said, are to assemble on the *Rhine*, and by another still more numerous, who, as *Mediatrix* will issue forth from its Northern Dens. This is no chimerical Affair, but the Result of serious Meditations and studied Projects, which will, we are assur'd, be put in Execution the next Campaign by the declared Enemies of the public Tranquillity.

Extract of a Letter from Inverness, dated October 4.

"We have very bad Weather here, the Mountains being all cover'd with Snow, and the Corn uncut below it; but lower down the Country the Harvest is all in, and they have a very good Crop."

Carlisle, Sept. 27. The Method taken by the Rebels here, under Sentence of Death, to make their Escape, is quite new, and reckon'd a most extraordinary Invention, as, by no other Instrument than a Case Knife, a drinking Glass, and a Silk Handkerchief, seven of them in one Night, had sawn off their Irons thus: They laid the Silk Handkerchief single over the mouth of the Glass, but stretch'd it as much as it would bear, and tied it hard at the Bottom of the Glass, then they struck the Edge of the Knife on the mouth of the Glass (thus covered with the Handkerchief to prevent Noise) till it became a Saw, with which they cut their Irons till it was blunt, and then had Recourse to the Mouth of the Glass again to renew the Teeth of the Saw; and to completed their Design by Degrees. This being done in the Dead of the Night, and many of them at work together, the little Noise they made

was overheard by the Centinels; who informed their Officers of it, they quickly Doubled their Guard, and gave the Rebels no Disturbance till Morning, when it was discovered that seven of them were loose, and that others had been trying the same Trick. This remarkable that a Knife will not cut a Handkerchief when struck upon it in this Manner.

Dublin, October 14. We hear from Cork, that last Week the Pearl Galley, of Bristol, bound from thence to the West-Indies, was overlet a few Hours after she left the Port, and instantly went to the Bottom. There was a Vessel in Company, who endeavoured to save the Crew, but could not come time enough to their Assistance, so that every one perished.

PORTSMOUTH, January 5.
By a Letter from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, dated the 2d Instant, we have Advice, that on Monday last arrived there the Sloop Abigail, George Mitchel, Esq. Commander, in 14 Days from Annapolis Royal: That the said Sloop had been sent forth by the Government of New Hampshire, with about 100 Soldiers who are come back; the Reason whereof, by the said Letter, we don't hear: But that on their Return they put into St. John's Harbour, where they anchor'd about a League up the River; while they lay there, early one Morning, they discover'd a Snow at Anchor at the Mouth of the Harbour; upon which they mann'd the Boat, and sent her to make Discovery what she was; who return'd after some Time, and inform'd that they were French: Upon which Orders were given to man out the Boat again with 8 Men double arm'd, to go and take her: That about an Hour after they were gone on; they discover'd from the Sloop the Snow under sail, but could see nothing of the Boat; upon which they brought the Sloop to sail and went after her; but as it was then Tide of Flood, and but little Wind, they made it Sun-down before they got to the Harbour's Mouth; the Snow being then a considerable Way out to Sea, and having so much the start of them and night coming on, they soon lost her. The Boat and 8 Hands, no doubt, are taken and carried away by her, no News being heard of them since they left the Sloop on this Enterprize. 'Tis thought this Snow was very rich, they having heard at Annapolis, that there was such a French Vessel trading with the Indians in the Harbour of St. John's, and thereabouts all Summer, for Beaver and other Furs. There were near 100 Men arm'd in the Sloop.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, December 6.
Last Sunday two French Privateers came into this Road, a Sloop and a Schooner, one having sprung a leak, the other her main Boom; while they were repairing they ey'd several English Vessels that they thought would suit their convenience. Last night they being ready to sail, about 10 o'Clock weigh'd Anchor; and one of their boats, with a number of Men arm'd, boarded one Capt. Seager, of Maryland: The Captain, hearing a noise, came upon deck, where they cut him in a cruel Manner, and knock'd down another; the Captain thereupon went down into the cabin, and he, with 3 others, jump'd out of the cabin windows, and so made their escape, by swimming on board other Vessels. The French went off quietly with the Vessel; but 'tis to be hoped they will meet with some of our English Privateers, who are off St. Kitts waiting for them.

ANNAPOLIS.
Capt. Seager, mentioned in the above Paragraph, after his Vessel was taken from him, went up to Guadaloupe, with Letters to the Governor, who order'd his Vessel and cargo to be return'd to him; and last Wednesday he arriv'd safe here.
We are inform'd by some Travellers from Virginia, that the Capitol at Williamsburg was lately burnt down.
Last Wednesday, some People in Queen-Anne's County, very imprudently looking down a rifled Barrel'd Gun, which was loaded, in order to see the Bullet, one Joseph Newnam took hold of it saying, they did not know how; but as he was looking into it, the Gun very surprisngly went off, and the Bullet went in at Newnam's right Breast, and out at his right Shoulder; he cry'd, Lord have mercy on me, walk'd a few Steps, and fell down Dead.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Friendship, John Hatts, from Boston;
Sloop Bohemia, John Seager, from St. Christophers;
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Kent, John Garrett, for Rhode Island;

STRAYED from Periodists in Charles County, of the 22d of December last, a dark colour'd Horse about 14 Hands high, hath a thin Mane, a short Sprig Tail, and pricks up his Ears, Branded on the near Buttock R.D. Paces pretty well, and is about five Years old.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Owner, living near Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges.

FRANCIS MARY.

Will Suit for M. A. D. E. I. O. R. A.
The latter End of this Instant February, The Schooner Hollister, John Pinner, Master, Belonging to Chester-Town on Chester River;

ANY Gentlemen inclinable to Write for any WINES on Freight back, may depend on it's being taken in at the common rate given in Madeira. The Captain will have Orders not to sign Bills of Lading for the Delivery of any Quantity, less than Twenty Pipes, at any other Port or River than Annapolis, or Chester. Letters left at Mr. John Brice's in Annapolis, will be taken care of, and be sure of going in the Vessel.

Pbi. a. elipha, February 3, 1746.

On the 11th of last month, was committed to the goal of this city, a person who called himself John Bland, on suspicion of his having stolen a Negro boy, a stallion, and a gelding, which he brought with him to this place. He is well set, about 24 years of age, fresh complexion, and light brown hair. The Negro is a likely lad, named Peter, about ten years old; by whose account it appears, that he was stolen by the prisoner from his master, one Giffen, who lives at a place called Pen Pen, in South Carolina.

The stallion mentioned above, is a sorrel, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near buttock R.W. The gelding is a light roan, about 14 hands high, has a short tail, and looks as if lately cut with a knife; he is branded on the near shoulder T.B. in one, and on the near buttock D.H. they have both saddle spots, and are natural pacers.

The prisoner above mentioned, since his commitment, has confess'd his true name to be Utie Perkins, and that some time in May, 1743, he made his escape from the Sheriff of Baltimore County, in Maryland. It also appears by a Letter found about him directed to one Lounis, that he has broke prison in some part of South Carolina. And a person who has seen him there, and knows him well, informs, That he has, for a long time, been a noted horse-stealer in Virginia and South Carolina, and that a very great reward has been offered for apprehending him.

NICHOLAS SCULL, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TWO SERMONS. Together with a PREFACE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them.

One of them Preach'd April the 29d, 1745, in St. Paul's Church, Prov. xvii, 22. *A merry Heart doeth Good like a Dance.* The other, at St. Thomas's Church, on the Day set apart by his Excellency the Governor and his Council, to give GOD Thanks for the Conquest of the Rebels by his R. H. the Duke of CUMBERLAND. Psalm cxliii, 6, 7. *Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy Walls, and Prosperity within thy Palaces.*

By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof. [Price 1/6.]

Where may be had

THE Rev. Mr. GORDON's Thanksgiving Sermon on the Defeat of the Rebels. And The Reverend Mr. HUGH JONES's Protest against Popery.

WHETHERAS Margaret, the Wife of Joseph Gilman, of Elk Ridge, has Eloped from her said Husband: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons not to Trust her on my Account; for I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof.

Printed by J. G. GILMAN, at the Press of J. G. GILMAN, in the Year 1746.

A. L. MANAGES for the Year of our Lord 1747, to be Sold by the Printer, Beccol.

WHEREAS *Robert Sutcliffe*, upon his arrival in *Maryland*, published in the *Gazette*, an Advertisement, desiring those Persons who were indebted to him to come and pay off their respective Balances, by which means he hop'd to be soon able to pay off what might be due from him to others, he having more than four times as much due to him in this Province, as he owes; but instead of any Persons coming to him to pay him any Money, it has been most falsely insinuated (as he has reason to believe, by some Persons who are largely indebted to him, and others that have wrongfully prosecuted Suits against him before his arrival, and have since been apprehensive that their unjust Practices may be discover'd) that the said *Robert Sutcliffe* intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province in default of his Creditors: By this, and other Artifices, he supposes they intended to make his Creditors more uneasy, and pressing upon him, and thereby so much embarrass him, that he could not proceed in the Settlement of his Affairs, and that the injustice of the Suits brought against him might not be expos'd: Therefore to remove as far as it is possible for him to do in the present circumstances, all manner of Suspicion that may have been rais'd by any such indirect Means, in the minds of his just Creditors, and to prevent their being impos'd on to Discount their Demands at an under-value. He hereby Declares and Publishes, that his Intentions in coming into this Province, was, Honestly and Fairly to settle all his Affairs here (in which he was likely to suffer, not only by the misfortunes incident to Trade, but by particular abuses he has received) and pay every Farthing justly due from him: And he further also declares, that all probable Deductions being made for Insolvents, &c. he has doubly more than sufficient to do it: — And that after a considerable time of stay here, without being able to effect his just Intentions, and being obliged to prosecute other Affairs, he has put all his Business here, into the Hands of *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and Son, who will, to such of the Creditors as chuse to take their Pay in that manner, give them Assignments of such of his Debts as may Balance their just Claims against him, as soon as they have Settled and adjusted the Accounts of those that are indebted to the said *Robert Sutcliffe*, which Time shall be known, by a Publication in the *Maryland Gazette*; and in the mean Time, if the Creditors will give themselves the trouble to call on the said *Messieurs Thomas*, they shall be further satisfied as to these Affairs.

And whereas several Actions have been brought against the said *Robert Sutcliffe*, and *Wills Bowen*, in several of the Courts of this Province, some of them by Persons who are really indebted, others by Persons to whom nothing was due, and the rest (a Few excepted) for a great deal more than was due, and great Sums, of the proper Money of the said *Robert Sutcliffe* (the said *Wills Bowen* having never been worth a Groat since the said *Robert Sutcliffe's* knowledge of him) have been Attach'd and Condemn'd; which proceedings are not only manifestly unjust, but also (as the said *Robert Sutcliffe* is advised) irregular and excessive: These are therefore to acquaint the Persons concerned, that if they will come to a fair Account, and pay back what they have received more than their Due, without further Trouble or Expence, they will save themselves the Charge of endeavouring to Support unjust and erroneous Judgments, which they may depend the said *Robert Sutcliffe* will not submit to, he the Cost what it will of being reliev'd from them.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

THE above named *Robert Sutcliffe* having put the management of his Affairs here, into my Hands, and Son; Inobscurely Declares, that upon the Inspection of their Accounts of Mr. *Sutcliffe*, I have Reason to believe that what he Declares in the above Advertisement, as to the State of his Affairs is true; and that we will use our endeavours in the Settling the Accounts to do Justice to all his Creditors as far as in our Power.

PHILIP THOMAS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by **JONAS GREEN**, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Chesley Street*; where Advertisements are taken in,

CARRIED away from this City, by the deep some short Time since, a Twelve Foot long Flat, call'd the *Red*, a small Anchor and Cable, a middle Thread nail'd with Spike Nails, swims just before, and has a full built Stern. Whoever returns her to her Owners shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUR.

On Friday the 24th of April next, in the City of Annapolis, A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COOPER, JOSHUA QUINCY.

MRS. *Elizabeth Beale*, having Two young Country Born Negro Women, and a Child about six Months old, which she would dispose of for Sterling or Current Money: Any Person inclining to purchase all or any of them, may treat with the Subscriber, as to the Price.

VACHEL DENTON.

By the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, his late Mansion House, on the North West Fork of *Nanticoke River*; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting house, Pork house, Salt house, Granary houses, Milk house, Kitchen, a Prize house with 15 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the *London*, *West India*, or Northern Trade: Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water; all at reasonable Rents.

Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Landing on *Nanticoke*; Burthen about 425 Tons, may meet with sensible Encouragement from him, or *Capt. Walter Montgomery*, who is appointed Superintendent of the Affairs: The Plank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by

FRANCIS LEE.

January 30, 1746.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, on the Second Day of December last, from his Plantation called *Spring*, upon the Head of *Patuxent River*, commonly called *Shoals River*, a hired Servant Man named *Roger Connor*: He is an Irish Man of a middle Stature, well set, and of a sandy Complexion: Had on when he went away a blue Herring nothing Fox-jacket, and old Felt Hat, Ombre Shirt and Bow-tie: He is very Talkative and speaks loud, especially in Liquor.

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

WILLIAM CURRIE.

The said *Connor* has a Discharge from the Subscriber; but since that has Contracted again for another Year.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and rake 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 DORSET, Clerk of the Paper-Currency Office.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Bull 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.

Shop-Bookebinders, John Seager from St. Catharines, and all Persons may be supplied with the Paper, and

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1747.

The following Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend, being a strong Dissuasive from Going to Law, may not perhaps be unacceptable to many of our Readers.

S. J. R. Am sorry to hear, that the Difference between you and Mr. A. is at last like to be brought to a Law-Suit. I wish you would take it into your serious Consideration before you begin, because it will hardly be in your Power to end it when you please; for you immediately put the Matter out of your own Hands into the Hands of those, whose Interest it is to protract the Suit from Term to Term, and who will as absolutely prescribe to you in it, as your Physician in a dangerous Illness. The Law, my good Friend, I look upon, more than any one Thing, as the proper Punishment of an over-hasty and perverse Spirit, as it is a Punishment that follows an Act of a Man's own seeking and chusing. You will not consent perhaps now to submit the Matter in Dispute to Reference; but let me tell you, that after you have expended large Sums of Money, and squander'd away a deal of Time and Attendance on your Lawyers, and Preparations for Hearings one Term after another, you will probably be of another Mind, and be glad seven Years hence to leave it to that Arbitration which you now refuse. He is happy who is wise by another Man's Misfortunes, says the common Adage; and why, when you have heard from all your Acquaintance who have tried the Experiment, what a grievous Thing the Law is, will you notwithstanding pay for that Wisdom which you may have at the Cost of others? The Representation that once hung up as a Sign in the Rolls Liberty, on one side a Man all in Rags, wringing his Hands, with a Label importing that he had lost his Suit, and on the other a Man that had not a Rag left, but stark naked, capering and triumphing that he had carried his Cause, was a fine Emblem of going to Law, and the insatiable Madness of a litigious Spirit. But it is said, that Sir J. T., Master of the Rolls, caused this Sign to be taken down, on the Clamour it occasioned among the Lawyers. How excellent to this Purpose is the Advice of our Blessed Saviour, rather than seek this Redress against any who would even take one's Coat, to give him his Cloak also; for besides the Christian Doctrine inculcated by this Precept, it will be found, as the Law is managed, and the Uncertainty which attends even the best grounded Litigations, that such a pacific Spirit may be deemed the only Way to preserve the rest of one's Garments, and to prevent being stripp'd to the Skin. Moreover what wise Man would rush upon a Proceeding, where oftentimes the principal Men of the Profession are not engaged, under the specious but scandalous Notion of doing the best they can for their Client, to undertake for the sake of a paltry Fee, to rubbin over the blackest Cause, and to defeat the justice? where your Property may depend altogether upon the Impudence of an eloquent Pleader, asserting any Thing, and a perjur'd Evidence, swearing whatever will do for his Suborner's purpose? where the Tricks and Mistakes of Practitioners, and Want of trifling Forms may Nonsuit you? where Deaths of Persons made Parties to the Suit, may cause all to begin again? What wise Man, I say, would subject himself to these Vexations and common Incidents in the Law, if he could any Way avoid it; together with the intolerable Expenses and Attendants consequent on a Law-Suit? besides the Fees, the Cases, the Annuities, that revolve at every Term, and ingross all a Man's Thoughts? Where legal Proofs must be given to the plainest Facts, that a living Man is living, and identically himself; and that a dead Man is dead, and buried by Certificates

where Evidence must be brought at a great Expence to Hands and Seals affix'd to Deeds and Receipts, that never were before questioned; 'til a Cause shall be split into several under Ones; these try'd Term by Term, and Years elapse before the main Point comes to be argued; tho' originally there was but one single Point, as you apprehended in the Question. As to the Law-Part, only observe the Process; first, Comes the Declaration, 2dly, the Plea, 3dly, the Demurrer to the Plea, 4thly, a Joinder in Demurrer, 5thly, a Rejoinder, 6thly, a Sur-rejoinder; which sometimes is conclusive, sometimes to begin all over a new Trial upon the Law Part, oftentimes new Trials or Rehearings, and these followed by Writs of Error: Then you may be plunged into the bottomless Gulf of C., where you begin with Bills and Answers, containing Hundreds of Sheets at exorbitant Prices, 15 Lines in a Sheet, and 6 Words in a Line, as if purposely so contrived to pick your Pocket: Then follows all the Train of Examinations, Interrogatories, Exceptions, Bills amended, References for Scandal and Impertinence, new Allegations, new Interrogatories, new Exceptions, on pretence of insufficient Answers, Replies, Rejoinders, Sur-rejoinders, Butters, Redbutters, and Sur-rebutters, 'til at last, when you have danced through this blessed Round of Pro-pagation, the Hearing before the Master of the Rolls comes next; Appeals follow from his Honour to the Chancellor; then from the Chancellor to the House of Lords; and sometimes the Parties are sent down for a new Trial in the Courts below. Good Heavens! What wise Man, permit me to repeat it, would enter himself into this confounding Circle of the Law! I hope, dear Sir, you will think of this Matter most deliberately, before you proceed in your present angry Purpose; and if you shall judge it proper to take my Advice, and avoid a Law-Suit, I am sure you will have Reason to thank me for it, and for the Zeal wherewith I am, &c.

H A G U E, October 18. SOME private Letters from Paris advise, that his most Christian Majesty will in a short Time declare the Marriage of the Dauphin with a Princess of Prussia, and that every Thing relating thereto is settled between the two Courts. Paris, October 21. 'Tis said, that the Marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess Maria Joseph of Poland and Saxony, will soon be declared at Court. Several Englishmen have been lately taken up here, and sent to the Bastile. Orders are given to fortify Port L' Orient. 'Tis assured that the Effects which were in the Town when the English made a Descent in that Neighbourhood, are valued at 15 Millions of Livres, and that there were also seven large Indiamen, and two Men of War of sixty Guns each, newly built, belonging to the Company. Lyons, October 22. It is impossible to express the Hurry and confusion we are in here, on Account of the Invasion with which the Kingdom is threatened by the Austrians and Piedmontese. It is said, they will attempt to take Winter Quarters in Provence with 50,000 Men; and that in the Spring they will enter Dauphiny with an Army of 60,000 more; the first of these Corps is to be attended by an English Squadron, which adds to our Terror not a little, from the Remembrance of what passed in the late War, when their Fleet under the command of Admiral Shovel, lay before Toulon, and Prince Eugene besieged the City, and absolutely ruined the Country round it. The late Advices from our Army left them intrenched on the Var, in a very bad condition, and with great Animosity between our and the Spanish Officers, occasion'd chiefly by the Misunderstanding between Marshal Mallebois and the Marquis de M... but

we hope the Prospect in this Respect will soon mend, since we are well assured, that our Minister the Bishop of Rennes, has absolutely ruined the Marquis's Credit with His Catholic Majesty, and that the Count de Gages will have Orders to return speedily to the Army, and resume the Command.

Francfort, October 30. Several Prussian Officers are here, and in other Towns of the Empire, to enlist Men into the Service of the King of Prussia, and as they give good Encouragement, they pick up a great Number.

Paris, October 31. The Pretender's eldest Son, who is treated here as Prince of Wales, appeared on Sunday last at the Opera, and received the Acclamations of the Spectators. It is confirmed, that the King has given him an Apartment either at St. Germain or Vincennes, and granted him a Pension, as also 100,000 Livres to his Brother Henry. The King is said to have left the Judgment of Lord Mordaunt, and all the other English that are or may be arrested, to the eldest Son, and that his Lordship will be imprisoned for Life, for something he has said. When the English embarked at Quiberon, they left behind them all the Guns they took from the La Ardent, because they were Iron, and nailed up.

Hague, November 4. The treaty of Alliance concluded between the two Imperial Courts is not yet published, but copies of it have been delivered to all the foreign Ministers; one of them being asked what it imported, answer'd, "No man can know the meaning of a modern treaty by reading it; for as other engagements are committed to writing to declare their sense, the great point in treaties, now, is to conceal it." 'Tis said in general to be no more than a defensive treaty, with a clause to keep reciprocally a body of 30,000 men, ready for mutual service.

Brussels, October 27. Marshal Saxe, who arrived here three days ago, is preparing to set out speedily for Paris, but it is whisper'd that his stay there will not be long, and that he has formed some great project, which is to be executed in the Winter. This is so much the more probable, since it is observed, that the Swedish officers lately arrived are treated with extraordinary respect, and are assured of being provided with commands immediately in the new battalions that are to be raised. The report of peace which was very strong some time ago, begins to decline; but it is very positively said, that the marriage of the Dauphin with the princess Maria Josepha of Poland, who was born November 4, 1731, will take place; and that it will be attended with a surprizing change of affairs.

Hague, Nov. 4. The news of the great loss of the French at the passage of the Var, is not confirmed; but we have accounts that the king of Sardinia had worsted the enemy in different actions upon the 14th and 15th past, and the following days, and had thereby made himself master of the whole county of Nice; and it was expected his majesty would march forthwith into Provence. The enemy, since their repassing the Var, are said to point directly towards Toulon. All the Letters from Paris agree, that the duke d'Anville has failed in his enterprise, but the circumstances of his ill success are carefully concealed by the French court. By our last advices from Brussels, Marshal Saxe continued there, and had given orders to the French officers not to part with their equipages, but to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The French were fortifying Louvain, and a garrison of 3000 men was ordered to Nivelles.

L O N D O N, October 9.
*Extract of a Letter from an Officer belonging to the Pearl Pri-
vater, called Malta Lazaretto, August 22, 1746.*

With the utmost Concern I give you an Account of our losing the Pearl. On the 17th of July, at Break of Day, we saw a Fleet of French Merchantmen, under convey of three Sail of Men of War, about 5 or 6 Leagues off Cape Matapan; as it was calm, and not the least Probability of getting any one of them, and thinking it advisable to us to clear the Way, we got out our Guns, but all to no Purpose; For the La Pierre, a 66 Gun Ship, with 600 Men, and the La Flore (which is the very Ship that we fought off Malton on the 1st of January last) gave us Chace, they bringing a Breeze by with them, until 10 in the Morning, when the Commodore hoisted his Colours, and fired at us; we hoisted our Colours, but fir'd no Gun, as we intended to keep our Guns cool until we found his Shot reach'd us.

At 11 we found his Shot went over us, and the La Flore on our Lee Quarter playing her two Tier at us; we fir'd our Stern Chace at the Commodore, which were two 12 and 20 Pounders, and our Larboard Broadside at the La Flore, and continued so till four o'Clock in the Afternoon, during which Time the Commodore plied his whole Broadside upon us as fast as he could load; and as they went three Feet for our one, and by this Time they were along side of us, with his Lower Tier pointed into us, and the La Flore likewise; we thought it best to strike; since fighting longer could have only sunk the Ship and us; and a little more would have done it, for we could hardly keep her from Rop the Hoies betwixt Wind and Water.

Our Captain and Officers were ordered on board the Commodore, and were most nobly received by him, to whom our Captain offer'd his Sword, Cane, and Watch; but he generously refused them, with this compliment, *This no Treatment in his Power was good enough for Gentlemen of such Bravery.*

Our First Lieutenant and I were sent on board the La Flore, where we were entertained in the kindest Manner by the Captain and his Officers. In the Engagement our Waddes being scarce, the strongest Boys that attended the Guns got them, when the little Ones could not find any; but afterwards these made Waddes of their caps, Frowers, &c. which when the Lieutenant of the La Flore understood, he ordered them caps immediately; and said, *Nothing could give greater Pleasure than such Behaviour.*

The Commodore had 30 Men kill'd, and about 30 wounded. One of our Shot split one of his Upper Deck Guns, and kill'd 13. That Ball was true English Metal; for with every Ball in England was as well told. The La Flore had 27 Men kill'd and above 40 wounded, and 2 Guns knock'd to Pieces. The Gunner of the La Flore's Report of Round Shot fired at us, besides Grapes, Cross-bar, &c. were 272, and I believe the Commodore fired many more. They had 950 in both Ships, and we but 174 Men and Boys, 142 of which were wounded, and believe shall lose about 28, which are very dangerously wounded. In the Engagement we had with the La Flore in January, we kill'd 70 of her Men, and wounded 60.

A Copy of a Letter from Palmaria, October 21, 1746.

It may possibly be some Surprize to you to receive a remarkable Piece of Spanish News; hence, but it is in its own Nature so singular, and we have it by the Way of Lisbon from Persons of such Authority, that there can be little or no Doubt of the Truth of it, which is the Reason that induced me to send you the Particulars of it in as full and clear a Manner as it is in my Power.

His present most Catholick Majesty Ferdinand VI. being informed that the Cardinal Infant Don Lewis, Arch-bishop of Toledo and Seville, who is in the twentieth Year of his Age, kept bad Company and led a very dissolute Life, thought proper to admonish him more than once of his Errors, to let him know that they were come to his Notice; and that it gave him very great Disquiet to find he had so little Regard to his high Quality as Infant of Spain; and still more, that he should live in a Manner altogether incompatible with the Character he bore in the Church, exhorting him to remove, by a contrary Conduct for the future, the bad Impressions that World might have received of him, and at the same Time intimating how unwilling his Majesty was to have Recourse to any other Measures than these of gentle Persuasion, to bring him to a right Sense of Things.

This Kind of fraternal Behaviour had no Sort of Effect upon Don Lewis, who went on in the same Course of Life, of which the King having Notice, ordered three of the Persons, who he looked upon to be his chief Advisers, to be apprehended and confined, which no sooner came to the Ears of the Cardinal Infant, than he applied for their Discharge; which was positively refused. He could not help shewing extreme Displeasure at this Check, and believing that he should be able to do more in Person than by any other Method of Application, he went directly to the Palace, and having forced a Passage thro' the Guards, proceeded to the Anti Chamber, and demanded of the Lords in waiting to see the King. He was told the King could not be spoke with, upon which he was going forward, but they desired him to stay where he was; he asked, Who was the Man that would stop him; and at the same Time drew a long Knife. One of the Lords upon this thought proper to seize him, and in the Struggle between them the Infant dropped a Pistol, which

went

went off in its Fall. By this Time the Alarm reached the King who being exactly inform'd of all that had happen'd, order'd the Cardinal Infant to be confined, which is the last Circumstance of this Affair, that had reach'd Lisbon when our Letters came away. It is very probable that this Affair may be attended with very important Consequences, since the King will see himself under a Necessity of providing effectually for his own Security against such as have so little Regard either to Duty or Decency.

October 30. We are inform'd, that his Majesty has been pleas'd to order a general Pardon to be prepar'd for passing the Great Seal of Great Britain, whereby his Majesty extends his Mercy, on Consideration of Transportation for Life, to all those common Men amongst the Rebels, amounting to 19 in 20, who by drawing Lots were preserv'd from Trial.

Exeter, October 29. We hear from Taunton, that at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Somerset, held at the Castle there, which ended the 11th inst, Mary Hamilton, otherwise George, otherwise Charles Hamilton, was tried for a very singular and notorious Offence: Mr. Gould, Counsel for the King, open'd to the Court, that the said Mary, &c. pretending herself a Man, had married fourteen Wives, the last of which Number was one Mary Price, who appear'd in Court, and depos'd, that she was married to the Prisoner, some little Time since, at the Parish Church of St. Cathbert in Wells, and that they were bedded as Man and Wife, and liv'd as such for about a Quarter of a Year, during which Time she, the said Price, thought the Prisoner a Man, owing to the Prisoner's using some vile and deceitful practices, not fit to be mentioned.

There was a great Debate for some Time in Court, about the Nature of her Crime, and what to call it; but at last it was agreed, that she was an uncommon notorious Cheat, and as such was sentenc'd to be publickly whipp'd in the four Towns following, Taunton, Glastenbury, Wells, and Shipton Mallet; to be imprison'd for six Months, and to find Sureties for her good Behaviour for as long a Time as the Justices of the next Quarter Sessions shall think fit; and she was accordingly whipp'd about Taunton a few Hours after.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

On Thursday last a Negro Fellow was coming into Town with some Hay on a Sledge, drawn by a couple of Horses, the Horses unhappily took a sudden Fright, and ran away; and in their mad Career first struck down and pass'd over a Man, who had thereby several of his Bones broke, and Head bruis'd and torn in so terrible a Manner, that his Life was despar'd of; they then ran against two small Children, one of which was so miserably bruis'd, that it expired in a few Minutes; but the other, tho' much hurt, is like to do well.

Friday Night last, about 9 o'Clock, a Fire broke out on board the Ship William, in our Harbour; which at first View seem'd to have a terrible Prospect; she having began to blaze out furiously, and lying a-ground between two other Ships at a Distance from the Shore, in the Ice, which was not strong enough to bear a Man, and yet almost too hard to break thro' with Boats; it was thought by most People that all three would be burnt if not more; however our Inhabitants exerting their usual Vigour, they notwithstanding the great Difficulty and Danger, at length got an Engine to play upon her, and so happily extinguish'd it: The Fire is said to be occasioned by a Boy's going to Bed in the Cabin, and leaving a Candle burning.

ANNAPOLIS.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the last Tuesday in March, is further prorogued to May next.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Clear'd.
Schooner Deborah, James Stitchall, for Boston;
Sloop Eagle, Richard James, for ditto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD very reasonably, in Annapolis,
Serrel Horse, with a good Saddle; as also a very good Cow: Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the same, may apply to the Printer hereof, and know farther.

February 23, 1747.
WHEREAS, a certain *John Flack*, on the 17th Instant, borrow'd of the Subscriber, Overseer to *William Cowling*, Esq; at the Mill Plantation near Annapolis, a small Bay trotting Horse, a Bridle and an old Saddle without a Pad in it, on Pretence of going to the late Dwelling-Plantation of *Mr. Mordacat Hammond*, deceased; but has never since been heard of. The Horse has a Star in his Forehead, a black Mane, with a Switch Tail, and is branded on one Buttock, or Shoulder, (but which is not certain) thus O; he has also the same Brand under his Mane. The said Flack is a short well-set Man, with black Hair; and had on a Felt Hat, loop'd up with white Thread; two Cotton Jackets, one dyed with Sumack Berries, the other of a yellowish Colour; a Pair of Leather Breeches, light colour'd Worsted Stockings, and *French* Fall Shoes.

Whoever will secure the said Flack, so as he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward; and whoever will bring the said Horse, Saddle, and Bridle to the Subscriber, shall have the same Reward, paid by
RICHARD MOUNT.

N. B. The said Flack frequently changes his Name, as he lately did by subscribing his Name *John Evans*, to an Instrument in Writing between him and *Mr. William Cowling*. It is also imagined that he has got a Pad.

STRAYED from *Portobago* in *Charles-County*, on the 22d of December last, a dark colour'd Horse about 14 Hands high, hath a thin Mane, a short Spring Tail, and pricks up his Ears, Branded on the near Buttock E. D. Faces pretty well, and is about five Years old.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Owner, living near *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges.
FRANCIS MERR.

Will Sail for MADEIRA.

The latter End of this Instant February, The Schooner *Hollister*, JOHN FISHER, Master, Belonging to *Chester-Town* on *Ch. River*.

ANY Gentlemen inclinable to Write for any WINES on Freight back, may depend on it's being taken in at the common rate given in *Bladairs*.
N. B. The Captain will have Orders not to sign Bills of Lading for the Delivery of any Quantity less than Twenty Pipes, at any other Port or River than *Annapolis*, or *Chester*. Letters left at *Mr. John Brice's* in *Annapolis*, will be taken care of; and be sure of going in the Vessel.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1746.

ON the 11th of last month was committed to the goal of this city, a person who call'd himself *John Blood*, on suspicion of his having stolen a Negro boy, a stallion, and a gelding, which he brought with him to this place. He is well set, about 24 years of age, fresh complexion, and light brown hair. The Negro is a likely lad, named *Peter*, about ten years old; by whose account it appears, that he was stolen by the prisoner from his master, one *Giffen*, who lives at a place call'd *Pon Pen*, in *South Carolina*.

The stallion mentioned above, is a sorrel, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near buttock R. W. The gelding is a light roan, about 14 hands high, has a short tail, and looks as if lately cut with a knife; he is branded on the near shoulder T. B. in one, and on the near buttock D. B. they have both saddle spots, and are natural pacers.

The prisoner above mentioned, since his commitment, has confess'd his true name to be *Uttis Perkins*; and that some time in May, 1743, he made his escape from the Sheriff of *Baltimore County*, in *Maryland*. It also appears by a Letter found about him directed to one *Lewis*, that he has broke prison in some part of *South Carolina*. And a person who has seen him there, and knows him well, informs, that he has, for a long time been a noted horse-stealer in *Virginia* and *South Carolina*; and that a very great reward has been offer'd for apprehending him.
NICHOLAS SCULL, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED,

TWO SERMONS, Together with a PREAMBLE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them.

One of them Preach'd April the 23d, 1745; in St. Paul's Church. Prov. xvii. 22. A merry Heart doth do Good like a Medicine. The other, at St. Thomas's Church, on the Day set apart by his Excellency the Governor and his Council, to give GOD Thanks for the Conquest of the Rebels by his R. H. the Duke of CUMBERLAND. Psal. cxxxv. 6, 7. Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy Walls, and Prosperity within thy Palaces.

By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof. (Price 1/6.)

Where may be had,

THE Rev. Mr. GORDON's Thanksgiving Sermon on the Defeat of the Rebels. And, The Reverend Mr. HUGH JONES's Protest against Popery, &c. &c.

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

WHEREAS Robert Sutcliffe, upon his arrival in Maryland, published in the Gazette, an Advertisement, desiring those Persons who were Indebted to him to come and pay off their respective Balances, by which means he hop'd to be soon able to pay off what might be due from him to others, he having more than four times as much due to him in this Province, as he owes; but instead of any Persons coming to him to pay him any Money, it has been most falsely insinuated (as he has reason to believe, by some Persons who are largely indebted to him, and others that have wrongfully prosecuted Suits against him before his arrival, and have since been apprehensive that their unjust Practices may be discover'd) that the said Robert Sutcliffe intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province in defraud of his Creditors: By this, and other Artifices, he supposes they intended to make his Creditors more uneasy, and pressing upon him, and thereby so much embarrass him, that he could not proceed in the Settlement of his Affairs, and that the injustice of the Suits brought against him might not be expos'd: Therefore to remove as far as it is possible for him to do in the present circumstances, all manner of Suspicion that may have been rais'd by any such indirect Means, in the minds of his just Creditors, and to prevent their being impos'd on to Discount their Demands at an under value, He hereby Declares and Publishes, that his Intentions in coming into this Province, was, Honestly and Fairly to settle all his Affairs here (in which he was likely to suffer, not only by the misfortunes incident to Trade, but by particular abuses he has received) and pay every Farthing justly due from him: And he further also declares, that all probable Deductions being made for Insolvents, &c. he has doubly more than sufficient to do it: And that after a considerable time of stay here, without being able to effect his just Intentions, and being obliged to prosecute other Affairs, he has put all his Business here, into the Hands of Philip Thomas, Esq; and Son, who will, to such of the Creditors as chuse to take their Pay in that manner, give them Assignments of such of his Debts as may Balance their just Claims against him, as soon as they have Settled and adjust'd the Accounts of those that are indebted to the said Robert Sutcliffe, which Time shall be known, by a Publication in the Maryland Gazette; and in the mean Time, if the Creditors will give themselves the trouble to call on the said Messieurs Thomas, they shall be further satisfied as to their Affairs.

And whereas several Actions have been brought against the said Robert Sutcliffe, and W. H. Bowen, in several of the Courts of this Province, some of them by Persons who are really indebted, others by Persons to whom nothing was due, and the rest (a few excepted) for a great deal more than was due, and great Sums, of the proper Money of the said Robert Sutcliffe and the said W. H. Bowen having never been worth a Great since

the said Robert Sutcliffe's (knowledge of him) have been Attach'd and Condemn'd; which proceedings are not only manifestly unjust, but also (as the said Robert Sutcliffe is advised) erroneous and excessive: These are therefore to acquaint the Persons concerned, that if they will come to a fair Account, and pay back what they have received more than their Due, without further Trouble or Expence, they will save themselves the Charge of endeavouring to Support unjust and erroneous Judgments, which they may depend the said Robert Sutcliffe will not submit to, to the Cost what it will of being reliev'd from them.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE,

THE above named Robert Sutcliffe, having put the management of his Affairs here, into my Hands, and Sons I do hereby Declare, that upon the Inspection of the Accounts of Mr. Sutcliffe, I have Reason to believe that what he Declares in the above Advertisement, as to the State of his Affairs is true; and that we will use our endeavour in the settling the Accounts to do Justice to all his Creditors as far as in our Power.

PHILIP THOMAS

CARRIED away from this City, by the Ice, some short Time since, a Twelve Hoop'd Flat, call'd the had a small Anchor and Cable, a middle Tawar nail'd with Spike-Nails, swims low Before, and has a full built Stern. Whoever returns her to her Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

W. THOMSON

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE

On Friday the 24th of April next, in the City of Annapolis, a CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. Muscoci Hammond, deceased) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COOKE & JOSHUA OWINGS

MRS. Elizabeth Bial, having Three young Children, two Negro Women, and a Child about six Months old, which she would dispose of for Sterling or Current Money: Any Person inclining to purchase all or any of them, may treat with the Subscriber, as to the Price.

YACHT BENTON

TO BE LET

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 24 Years, his late Mansion House, on the North West Fork of New Steele River; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting house, Pork house, Salt house, Granary houses, Milk house, Kitchen, a Prize house with 16 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the London, West India, or Northern Trade. Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water; all at reasonable Rents.

Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Landing on Nantuxet, bounded about 425 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. Walter Montgomery, who is appointed Superintendent of the Affair. The Plans, Timber, Iron, Provision, &c. to be furnished by

January 30, 1746-7.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1733, 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 DONING, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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: of 1746