

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE
 Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
 OBLIGE us by inserting the following Poem in your GAZETTE: it will appear to be one of the most finish'd Pieces of Panegyric now extant. Your humble Servants,
 P. Q. R. S. T. U.
 An humble ADDRESS to that most venerable and ancient noble Bawd, the Whore of BABELON.

Translated from a French Original, by a zealous Protestant.
 ♦♦♦♦♦ L. D., toothless, paw'd, mischievous Hag of Night;
 ♦♦♦♦♦ Old graceless Witch, who liv'st in Virtue's Spite;
 ♦♦♦♦♦ Old treacherous Beldam; Burden to the Earth,
 ♦♦♦♦♦ Plots, Broils, and Wags from thee derive their Birth (a).
 ♦♦♦♦♦ Old arrant Bawd, by whose destructive Trade
 The Lewd are sold (b), the Modest are betray'd (c).
 Honour thou never knew'st; thou living Tomb;
 Discord and Murder issue from thy Womb (d).
 Thy Charity does like the Devil's prove;
 And damns the Wretches who thy Lewdness love (e).
 Thy livid Blood with poisonous Rage is swell'd;
 Thy Breast with Gall, thy Head with Mischief fill'd.
 Thou ne'er of any but thyself speak'st well;
 And for Detraction ev'n surpasses Hell.
 Whoever will not by thy Tricks be flamm'd
 With curs'd Assurance, thou pronouncest damn'd (f).
 If so, be that my Fate, I'd rather be
 Damn'd with the Devil, than be damn'd with thee.
 Perhaps kind Heav'n might pity him at last;
 But thou all Pity and all Grace art past.
 Old Brimstone Bawd, with Brandy flaming red (g),
 Thou mak'st a curs'd rank Brothel of thy Bed (h).
 Peopled with all Malice and ill Luck,
 Thou hast a Teat to give the Devil suck (i).
 Damn'd Witch, thou dost in Magic far excell
 Medea, and the blackest Fiends of Hell.

(a) Alluding to their holy Orders of Knighthood, as that of Malta, originally of Jerusalem, solemnly sworn at their Institution, to be at perpetual War with the Infidels, 'til they extirpate them Root and Branch.—The famous Crusades.—Of their Plots, see the English History, in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
 (b) In the public licens'd Stews at Rome.
 (c) Youth of both Sexes artfully decoy'd into Monasteries and Nunneries, to perpetrate Wickedness under a Cloak of Devotion.
 (d) The many cruel Persecutions and bloody Wars, so destructive to Mankind, under Pretence of pious Zeal to promote the Christian Faith.
 (e) Many palpable Crimes are accounted necessary Virtues by the Roman Doctrine, such as breaking an Oath, Perjury, Murder, &c. for the Advantage of the Church, and the Extirpation of Heresy.
 (f) This holy Church damns all Heretics indiscriminately, that is, all Christians dissenting from her.
 (g) The red Hats and Habit of the Cardinals.
 (h) Licens'd Stews and Bawdy-Houses at Rome, which pay a Part of the Pope's Revenues.
 (i) Their Sentence of Excommunication, or pretended Power of making over Souls to the Devil.

Thy Gorgon Locks, the soft-renting Heart,
 Can soon to flinty Cruelty convert.
 Bloated and swell'd with rank bigotted Rage,
 With Murder thou hast stain'd each bleeding Age (a).
 Thou Scarlet Whore, with Vice delighted still,
 With Virtue griev'd, thy Eyes black Rheums distill.
 Thy only Sighs are vented at thy Bum,
 Outlink a Carrion, and outroar a Drum (b).
 O Old monstrous Hag, of matchless dreadful Kind,
 Thou the three Furies in one Body join'd.
 Satan, outdone by thee, does envious grow,
 And longs to burn thee in Revenge below.
 Dismabling Witch, whose Tongue still muttering darest
 Mook frowning Heav'n, with thy unhallow'd Prayers (c).
 Thou bold bad Sprite, with Satan's borrow'd Force,
 Pretend'st to turn a River's rapid Course.
 With Spells to Paleas's fright the lab'ring Moon,
 And darken quite the blushing Sun at Noon (d).
 O Base-murdering Sorceress, with relentless Heart,
 On Innocence thou triest thy curs'd Art.
 Pity thou slight'st, by Pity thou'rt abhor'd,
 And more deserv'st a Faggot than a Cord (e).
 Virtue thou hast condemn'd to cruel Flames,
 Fires, Tortures, Racks, are thy beloved Games (f).
 Thy cruel Heart with Rancour has it's Load,
 Natural to thee, as Poison to a Toad.
 The worst of Mischiefs, Guide to endless Death,
 Who scatter't Plagues with thy contagious Breath,
 Canst thou expect unpunish'd to remain,
 And for each Crime to 'scape a double Pain?
 Millions against thee will in Judgment rise,
 And pour for Vengeance their repeated Cries (g).
 Those whom thy Arts to lawless Flames decoy'd,
 Shall be below to burn thy Soul employ'd (h).
 But thou'rt the worst of Hells, for impious Deeds;
 T'other perhaps in Punishments exceeds.
 Prepare! prepare for it's vindictive Pains,
 There to be drag'd in everlasting Chains!
 Tremble, and loudly to the Mountains call,
 That they may rush, and hide thee with their Fall.
 For Rill thy latter Sins thy first excell,
 And living on, thou'lt grow too bad for Hell.
 DAMN'D Harridan, with reeking Lust more drunk,
 Than Messilene, that great Imperial Punk,
 Ne'er tir'd or sated, thou out-dost her more,
 Than the out-did the utmost Sins of Whore.

(a) The many Schisms and Persecutions of the Church, in different Centuries.
 (b) The Pope's Anathemas, Excommunications, and threatening Bulls.
 (c) Adoration of Saints, Images, Relicks, and the Popery of the Mass Service.
 (d) Their pretended Miracles, exorcising Forces, and final Tricks with Holy Water.
 (e) Alluding to the Cordeliers, an Order of Monks who for a Girdle wear a Hempen Rope.
 (f) That mild and merciful Tribunal the holy Court of Inquisition.
 (g) John Huss, and many other well-meaning Men, perditionally murdered for their Opinions.
 (h) Monks, Friars, and Nuns, constrained to live in Celibacy, by the Church Policy.

Thy

Thy *Wasty Carcase* (which kind Heaven confound)
 With noisome Steams offends us all around.
 Old *drunken Pistols*, Sink of Filth and Sin!
 Plaster without, and Rottenness within!
 Curs'd *Lump of Lint*, thou *universal Sore*!
 Thou *patrid Product* of the *common Shore*!
 Thou lowest, last Degree of Infamy!
 Thou very highest Top of Villainy!
 Repeat! or *hush!* I'll double every Curse!
 But no! thou canst not mend, nor e'er be worse!

From the Whitehall Evening Post, November 1.
 As the following Letter, dated October 18, sent from on board
 the Boston Galley, in Quiberon Bay, by one who was an Eye-
 witness of all that pass'd, gives the most particular and indis-
 tinguishable Account of the late Expedition on the Coast of Britany,
 that has yet been published, we thought it would not be unac-
 ceptable to our Readers.

S I R,
 THE first opportunity that could offer, I have made use
 of to send you the particulars of our Expedition. On
 Saturday, September 20, the troops landed at Quimperley bay.
 A party of French horse, to the number of 4 or 500, endea-
 voured to oppose their landing; but the General ordered that
 the boats should make a feint to land in sight of the enemy,
 but on a sudden to row away to another part, which they did,
 and had their men landed and drawn up, before the French
 horse could come down upon them. Our men drawing up so
 expeditiously, the French ran away; but they having two guns
 mounted on the side of the bay, with a design to play upon
 the boats, a party of soldiers was ordered to take possession
 of that piece of ground, together with the cannon; which they
 accordingly did. The pieces were brass, between six and nine
 pounders. This day we got our brass cannon ashore of three
 pounders, with ammunition and stores, and formed the artillery
 park on a rising ground, to have the command of the country.
 The artillery was left under the command of their officers, join-
 ed with a body of marines.

Sunday, September 21, the army marched in two columns
 towards Plymieur; the Highlanders and Royal to the Right;
 Frampton's, Richbell's, Harrison's, and Bragg's to the Left.
 In marching towards the town they had a skirmish, but with a
 trifling loss. Upon being summoned, the town agreed to sur-
 render, and suffered the troops to come to the entrance there-
 of, but then fired upon them. The General, for such usage,
 suffered the town to be plunder'd for five hours, and such use
 was made of that time, that no valuable commodity was left
 therein. The churches they stripped of their ornaments, in I-
 mages and plate; their golden gods were lost, even the bells
 were thrown down from the steeples, and many granaries de-
 stroyed.

On Monday the army marched in one column from Ply-
 mieur to a hill, about a mile and half distant from Port L'Ori-
 ent. It was on this hill the deputy governor for the king, the
 deputy governor for the India company, and a brigadier, came
 with a flag of truce, and offer'd to surrender the town, on con-
 dition that the inhabitants should be unmolested, no houses
 plundered, their magazines to be secured to them, and to pay
 for whatever we had. The General made answer, that he
 should enter the town on no other terms, than as the French
 king did Ghent and Bruges. He gave them three hours to
 send an answer, which they did, with a determinate resolution,
 not to surrender the town on any such terms. On this ground
 the army continued 'til Wednesday, when they marched down
 towards the town, the French firing at them very briskly.
 This day the men were employ'd in making fascines for a Bat-
 tery, which they completed by night; the general in the mean
 time sending out parties to reconnoitre the enemy. Upon our
 first approach towards the town, we heard two guns fire, which
 we took to be signal guns; for in an instant we perceived a
 large body of French issue out on the side of the town, near
 Port Louis, to the number of about 2000 men; which we ima-
 gined had a design to cut off the communication between the
 army and artillery. The General having notice, ordered two
 battalions to march to secure a pass, and prevent the enemy's
 design.

This day there were some skirmishes, but with little loss.
 At night the engineers were employed in making a battery,
 and completed it by Thursday morning; when the 12 pieces
 and mortar, with ammunition and stores, joined the army.
 This day the battery opened, first by throwing two shells to find
 the distance, then playing away with the four 12 pounders; in
 the afternoon, threw several shells and carcasses into the town;
 the enemy continuing to fire upon us from four batteries which
 were of 12 and 24 pounders, besides some guns from the ship-
 ping, which they brought to flank us; they fired a great ma-
 ny double headed and grape shot, and old rusty nails, &c. at
 us. On Friday we began to fire red hot shot from our 12
 pounders, and threw them into the town very fast, the mortar
 continuing to play. This day the French sallied out upon us
 several times; once particularly, a party dress'd like Highlan-
 ders (for whom we took them); with a design to take the batte-
 ry. We let them come so near as to receive the first fire from
 them, but then finding our mistake, we welcomed them with a
 parcel of grape shot, which drove them back with great preci-
 pitation. By our continual firing this day, and the day before,
 we set the town on fire in several places; but the inhabitants
 were very expeditious in putting it out. In the whole action,
 tho' the French cannon was very well served, we lost but one
 artillery man, and not above three wounded; the loss of the
 army, not above 60 kill'd, and 40 wounded; Major Bigham
 had his legs shot off; and some other officers wounded, whom
 I know not. Nothing hurt us so much as some deserters that
 left us, and gave the enemy an account of our strength. The
 houses in France are of stone, of a prodigious thickness, not
 easily fired. On Friday evening we gave over firing, and eve-
 ry thing was carried on in the most secret manner for the re-
 treat: We took advantage of the night, marched off suddenly
 and unperceived. The roads being bad, and for want of men,
 we were obliged to leave the four pieces of cannon, the 12
 inch mortar, with ammunition and stores, behind us. The
 men marched knee deep, never encamp'd, but lay under arms
 every night, going through such cold, fatigue, of cold and
 long marches, that numbers fell sick; some marines and sailors
 were left behind and were taken prisoners. Providence favour-
 ed both our landing and retreat; for we lay in a bay quite o-
 pen to the south west wind, which is the worst wind that can
 blow in the bay of Biscay; so soon as the troops got on
 board, but there sprung up a strong gale at south west, which
 if we had continued above some few hours longer, not a man
 of us but would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.
 The artillery was left under the command of a lieutenant,
 with a party of 20 men joined to 300 marines. By order of
 the General they intrenched themselves, being apprehensive of
 the French coming upon them. Here we had a large stock of
 cattle and horses; many a bullock was sold for a bottle of bran-
 dy, and many a horse for a dram. This was the rendezvous
 and landing place for the sailors, who were sent ashore in large
 bodies to assist in drawing the cannon; we were here left so
 bare of men, that we had not parties enough to hinder the sail-
 ors from plundering and burning the villages, which was con-
 trary to the orders and intention of the General; in short, they
 fired every village they came at, and made a general desolation
 through the whole country.

Wednesday, October 1, the troops being embark'd, we sail-
 ed from Quimperley, as we imagined towards England; we had
 a strong gale at south west, which held us all that night, most
 of the ships crowded to get clear of the land; next morning we
 could but just discern the fleet from our top-mast head, but the
 Admiral had ordered a man of war to cruize for us, which
 brought us into another bay in France, called Quiberon.
 When we anchored there, we found that five of the ships, with
 troops aboard, were missing; notwithstanding which the troops
 landed October the 4th, on the Peninsula called Quiberon, and
 without any opposition; there were not above four French
 people to be found, all got off with the most valuable of their
 effects. On this peninsula there was a great many villages, where
 the troops quartered. After raising a battery on the neck of
 land, to defend the pass, destroying the cattle, burning the vil-
 lages, ruining 18 pieces of cannon, and burning a parcel of
 French sloops and small craft, we retreated unmolested; tho'
 opposite to us the French were 13000 strong, and we had not a-
 bove 2000 effective men on shore. Just as we got into Quibe-
 ron, the Exeter man of War drove a large French man of war
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of 64 guns afloat; one of the finest French Ships in D'Anville's Squadron. By a Journal that was taken aboard we find, that the French Squadron was separated in a gale of wind, and that this man of war was employed to bring home the sick. The engagement was very hot; the French ship lost so many of her hands, that they had not time to bury them, but left them upon deck. There was a gale of wind sprung up, which obliged the Exeter to leave the ship after she was ashore; the Admiral sent two or three small craft to take care of her: some men belonging to the Post-boy tender, as we hear, being curious to know what was within her, as it is imagined, found a treasure, and afterwards set fire to her, and she was burnt to the water's edge: There were got out of her 18 pieces of brass cannon, and a great number of sick and wounded sailors found ashore.

The Admiral, while we lay at Quiberon, made himself master of two islands, the one called *Eleat*, the other *Medic*. Upon these two islands were two strong forts, which we have blown up, destroyed their cannon, took several prisoners, and destroyed a number of their cattle, and shot many horses. The sailors having the chief hand in this, occasioned much diversion; for after they had made themselves masters of the forts, every Jack took his horse, and discharged his piece among the cattle, that it was a second engagement, and full as dangerous in being near their firing, as that of the enemy: Balls flew about promiscuously over the whole island.

These, Sir, being all the particulars that I can recollect, the imperfection of so tedious a scrawl, as it is my first campaign, I hope you will excuse.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 1. We hear that some of the Officers, who were in the late Expedition in Britany, will be tried for Misbehaviour on the first Attack of Port l'Orient.

Yesterday the Baggage, Officers, and most of the Foot Guards, who embarked on the late Expedition, came to Town from Kent; 300 more were left at Gravesend, who are expected in Town this Day.

It is credibly reported now, that the Duke of Marlborough will go Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *True Briton*, a Ship belonging to Bristol, who was in the West-India Fleet, having refused to strike to a French Man of War, she fired a Broadside into her, and sunk her directly.

We hear that several Removes will be made in the Ministry, before the sitting of the Parliament.

A N N A P O L I S.

On Monday, last Week, arrived in *Patuxent* Capt. *Isaac Johns*, from *London*, which place he left the 13th of *December* last. We have not yet heard of any News he has brought, except that he left *Portsmouth* 24 Hours after a Fleet bound to *America*, under Convoy of a Man of War; among whom were the Captains *German* and *Cole* for *Patuxent*, and *Grindal* and *Craig* for *Patuxent*. He also brings Advice, that his Excellency *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; with his Lady and Family, is on board the said Man of War, bound hither, with a Commission to resume the Government of this Province; his Excellency the present Governor designing for *England* this Spring.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Sloop *Dolphin*, *Richard Courtney*, from *Boston*.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner *Two Brothers*, *Joseph Haman*, for *Boston*;
Sloop *Hannah*, *John Smith*, for ditto;
Schooner *Hollister*, *John Fisher*, for ditto;
Sloop *Virgin*, *Michael Cozzens*, for *Rhode-Island*.

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

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

AT Mr. *Swan's* Warehouse, on the Town-Dock in *Annapolis*, on Friday the 13th of *March*, a great Variety of all Sorts of choice and valuable Household Goods; and sundry other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin precisely at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from
CHARLES STUART.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's County* in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1000 l. Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 500 l. like Money, to Messieurs *Sutcliffe* and *Bowen*, and deliver'd the same to the aforesaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge, that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, assign the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.

February 26,
1746.

THOMAS CLARY,
OSBORN SPRIGO,
JOSEPH BELT, Justor.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday-Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Compassioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplices or Accessories, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds; but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

LENT, or Lost, an Octavo Volume, well bound, being *Essays by the Dublin Society, towards the better Culture and Manufacture of Flax, &c.* If Lent, the Borrower is desired to return it to the Owner. Or, the Person finding it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and
Their humble Servant,

JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD very reasonably, in Annapolis,

A Sorrel 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 further.

February 23, 1747.

WHEREAS, a certain *John Flack*, on the 17th Instant borrowed of the Subscriber, Overseer to *William Comming*, 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. *Mordecai 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 Greville*. It is also imagined that he has got a Pass.

TWO SERMONS, Together with a PRÆFACE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them. One of them Preach'd April the 22^d 1745, in St. Andrew's Church, Prov. 22. A merry Heart doth Glad his Neighbour. 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. Exalt. 6. 7. Præface, the Peace of Jerusalem shall prosper that love their Peace be within the Walls, and Prosperity within the Palaces. By the Rev. Mr. G. M. A. S. G. R. A. D. O. G. K. Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

To be Sold by the Printer thereof. Price 4/6. 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.

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 20 Years, his late Mansion House, on the North-West Fork of Nash-dock Bay; 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 Land, 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 Nantock, Butcher about 425 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. William Montgomerie, who is appointed Superintendent of the Affairs of the Blank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by

January 30, 1746-7.

CARRIED away from this City, by the Ice, some short Time since, a Twelve Footed Flat, ceild, she had a small Anchor and Cable, a middle Thwart nailed with Spike-Nails, swims low before, and has a full built Stern. Whoever returns her to her Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

W. M. THORNTON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 21st of April next, in the City of Annapolis, A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. Richard Montgomerie, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.

WILLIAM COCKEY, JOSHUA OWINGS.

MRS. Elizabeth Bial, having Three 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.

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.

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.

WILLIAM BOWEN, Robert Sutcliffe, upon his arrival in this Province, 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 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 discovered, that the said Robert Sutcliffe intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province in behalf 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 exposed. 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 raised 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 Involvements, &c. he was 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 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 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.

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1747.

VIENNA, October 26.

HE emperis is now resolved to exert herself in promoting the execution of the enterprize against Provence, that which was projected against the kingdom of Naples being deferred 'til the success of the propositions, which count Resenberg, who is gone to Portugal, in order to cause them to be transmitted from thence to the court of Madrid, is known. These propositions are of the utmost importance, and will be seconded by the British minister at Lisbon.

Peterburg, October 16. By the lists which the colonels of the several regiments have sent to court, according to annual custom, it appears that the regular troops of this empire, without including the militia or marines, amount to 145000 men.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, October 23.

At a time when the greatest part of this kingdom is in the deepest distress possible; when the husbandman knows not how to maintain his poor family by his labour; when the mechanic knows not where to find employment, and if he could, is afraid of being forced to draw amongst the militia; when the seaman is compelled to attend the king's service, without being actually in it; when provisions are scarce, trade dead, and money not to be seen; our ministry at Versailles are forming projects, that would have astonished the council of Louis XIV, when his flatterers here stiled him immortal and invincible. What I tell you is literally truth; and you will confess as much, when you have heard what is come to my knowledge from madame de T... from whom one who knows every thing can conceal nothing. The true state of politics here then, at this juncture, is as follows:

The king himself is inclined to peace, and is persuaded that the only way to procure it is, by taking vigorous methods. At the great council held some time ago, it was proposed to draw 100,000 men out of the militia, against the next campaign, which the duke de... made no scruple of saying was impossible, without driving as many more able men out of the kingdom; but that made no impression. Marshal... who was present, interposed indeed, and prevented any resolution being taken, 'til, as he said, it was considered whether even this number was sufficient? The king took notice of this, and said he was afraid this war would depopulate his dominions: The marshal replied, that smaller armies might answer the ends of war as well, or better; but by bringing many numerous corps into the field early in the Spring, they might be sure of making a good peace. The cardinal confirmed this, by saying, it would convince the enemies of France, she was still able to make prodigious efforts, instead of being exhausted and undone.

After some debate, it was resolved to bring four armies into the field by the month of April: The largest, and most numerous, in the Low Countries; another on the Moselle; a third, consisting of 70,000 men, on the Rhine; and a fourth, of 60,000, in Provence, to act in conjunction with the Spaniards. In order to accomplish this; it was thought necessary, to draw from the militia 160,000 men, in reinforcements, and as recruits; for which the king has actually directed the necessary instructions to be sent to all the provinces, where no doubt they will occasion a general consternation; and after all, it is judged not possible to carry them into execution. The two schemes of the comptroller of the finances will, by the close of the month of April, bring into the king's coffers 92 millions, and 18 millions of livres: The first is a tax on houses, the easiest, and therefore the most pernicious that ever was invented; it takes all from the palace to the shepherd's hut: The other is a kind of excise, which reaches all earables; so that there is no escape

ping these taxes, if one does not go without victuals, or lie in the street. Indeed the comptroller may well value himself on an imposition which reaches even to beggars, since, if his administration continues, it is what we must all come to; and that in a few years.

Upon the taking this resolution, orders were given for communicating it to the court of Spain, in order to have the necessary measures concerted for opening very early the next campaign on the side of Piedmont. With this view the count de Noailles is speedily to set out from hence, and is to carry with him a compleat detail of all that is still in the power of his most Christian majesty to furnish, for accomplishing, in spite of all opposition, the establishment of Don Philip in Italy. Until this can be done, the bishop of Rennes is directed to give his Catholic majesty the strongest assurances on this head, in order to keep him firm to our alliance, in spite of all the offers of England, and all the persuasions of Portugal. The cardinal on this occasion, took the opportunity to magnify the abilities and zeal of M. Chavigni, who, in passing through Madrid, had done as much or more than could be expected even from an ambassador extraordinary; and this without any previous instructions, but from his own extensive knowledge of things, and happy talent of bringing over such as converse with him to his own opinions, how strongly soever prejudiced against him, or prepossessed against them. He concluded with saying, That the danger was over on this side, and Spain as strongly united to France as ever.

The marshal... who is no admirer of Chavigni, nor perhaps of the cardinal, threw out upon this, what has made a very strong impression upon some of our ablest politicians. I will endeavour, as far as possible, to give you his own words: I am very far from admiring these forward ministers, who venture the fate of kingdoms upon an ill-grounded notion of their own sufficiency.—I do not mean to blame without producing my reasons, and when produced, let censure fall where it ought.—We owe our misfortunes in Italy, and our war with England, the most troublesome things we have to struggle with, to our alliance with Spain.—But for these, Bavaria had been recovered by force of arms, and we had never seen the Grand duke emperor.—Why, then, make a point of maintaining this alliance?—What could have been more fortunate for us, than Spain's making a separate peace?—She might have made good terms for herself, but in that case she would not have made them at our expence; which, if we make peace for her, she will.—In that case the heavy burthen of the Italian war had been taken off our shoulders, and we might have had a very useful friend, instead of a very useless ally.—Besides, we should then have had the conquests in the Low Countries to have gone to market with; and whoever is acquainted with those goods, will agree that they might have been employed in purchasing a glorious peace for France.—But M. Chavigni has prevented this; he has secured to us the burthen of Spain, which we cannot bear with patience, nor get rid of with honour. Admirable sagacity truly! I do not however wonder so much at what he has done; as at hearing men of much greater abilities applaud him. For my part, erit mihi magnus Apollo; who shall undo what he has been doing.

Hague, November 8. The earl of Sandwich returned to Breda on Sunday last, and the pensionary intends to follow tomorrow or next day. The freshest advices of the operations in Italy, are of the 21st inst, from the king of Sardinia's quarters at Nice; when the enemy had no troops left on the Italian side of the Varo, save a handful of men in the castle of Ventimiglia and Villafranca.

Vienna, October 29. The expedition against the kingdom of Naples is suspended, only 'til we see what effect the sending of count Rosenburg to the court of Lisbon will produce; for if it shall appear that Ferdinand VI is determined to follow the steps of Philip V, prince Lichtenstein will immediately set out for Italy, in order to put himself at the head of 50,000 men, and march directly towards Naples.

Hague, Novem. 9. We are still of opinion here, that marshal Saxe, by his conduct in the battle of Liege, has done very great service to the common cause; for we consider it as a thing certain, that it was this induced their High Mightinesses to readily to grant Winter quarters in their territories, not only to the English, Hanoverians, and Hessians, but also to 9 battalions of Austrian troops, with a view to cover their frontiers effectually, that they may have no reason to apprehend any thing from the attempts of France during the Winter; as also that the French may be obliged to keep great garrisons in Antwerp and Brussels. Fresh negotiations have been set on foot for hiring troops in Germany, and that all the Dutch battalions that are at liberty to take the field in January, are all recruited; so that if the French are determined to continue the war, there seems to be an absolute certainty that we shall no longer keep any measures with them, but either declare war, or take such steps as shall oblige France to declare war against us; which, as things stand at present, we are pretty certain it would be very inconvenient for her to do.

L O N D O N.

October 16. Signior Grifaldi, who has the Care of the Affairs of the Republic of Genoa here, presented some Time ago a very pathetic Letter, in Form of a Memorial, to the Duke of Newcastle, setting forth the Distresses of his Republic, and desiring the Interposition of his Britannic Majesty to the Emperor; in the same Manner as Signior de Villa Vecchia had before desired that of the States General; and we hear that Instructions, in consequence thereof, have been sent to the British Ministers at Vienna and Turin.

They write from Montpellier, that the Small-pox has been so fatal at that Place, that upwards of 3500 Persons have died of it.

A great Number of noble Genoese Families have taken Houses in Lucon, and sent thither all their Jewels and ready Money. By the last Advices we learn, that 18 of those Families were already arrived in that small Republic, which they now look upon as their Asylum.

Admiral Medley was at Gibraltar lately with five Men of War, and six more were cruising in the Neighbourhood. It is said he has brought in so many Vessels freighted with French Wine, that the Garrison is provided for the next three Years, and are able all the Time to treat their Acquaintances liberally with Claret.

Several Officers of the Foot Guards, and their Companies, are landed at Deal, in order to march to London.

We hear that Major-General Fuller, with the above, was within half an Hour of the Latitude that he was to open his Commission in, when the Men of War met him to order their Return; by which Means they are Strangers to what Place they were destin'd.

The Court Martial upon General Oglethorpe having finish'd their Report, the same was laid before his Majesty, who was graciously pleas'd to confirm the Sentence of the said Court Martial, by which the said General is honourably acquitted.

Nov. 2. The four following Lines of Poetry were stuck up on the Gate of York Minster, and also on the Door of the Dean's House, on the 9th Instant, who was to preach the Thanksgiving Sermon that Day; and a Reward of 50 Pounds has been offer'd to discover the Publisher; viz.

*What mean you by these wicked Pranks,
First to murder, then give Thanks?
Stop! Preacher stop! and go no further;
God accepts no Prayers for Murder.*

A Correspondent of ours at Wakefield in Yorkshire, informs us, that a very ingenious Gentleman of that Neighbourhood intends very speedily to publish a very large and full Account of the Case of Matthew Daking, a Boy who died not long ago, notwithstanding all the physical Assistance that could be given him, of a Canine Appetite, with which he had been afflicted

above a Twelvemonth to such a Degree, that he daily ate from 50 to 60 Pounds, liquid and solid; and if not supplied fast enough, would eat the Flesh from his own Shoulders.

We learn from Dresden, by Letters of the 10th Instant, that the Marquis d'Ilars, the French Ambassador, is treated at that Court in a very extraordinary Manner; from whence it is concluded, that a Marriage is in Agitation for the Dauphin, with the Princess Maria Jolephina, who, on the 4th of November next, will be 16 Years of Age, and will contribute to strengthen the French Interest in the Empire.

It is reported, that great Alterations will soon be made in the marine Regiments; that they will be incorporated with the Naval System, and all the Field Officers dismissed.

Postscript of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 29.

There just now appears coming round the South East End of the Isle of Wight several Ships, we are in hopes, they are Part of the West India Fleet, which were missing.

Since the above mentioned Letter came, we have advice of the Arrival of the following Ships at Portsmouth, belonging to the said Fleet, viz. Athed, Pringle; and Neptune, Lulby, from Antigua; Bowel, Lowthorp, from Montserrat; Lucretia, Robinson, from Barbadoes, and Prince of Denmark, Cowper, from St Kitts.

Capt. Cowper left the following Ships off Portsmouth steering Eastward; Charming Patty, Brewer; and Freze, Lindsay, from Barbadoes; and Catherine, Debuque; and Success, Kilby.

Private Letters from Lisbon advise, that the Duke de Soto Mayor, who is arrived there in the Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, is invested with such a Power as must bring about an Accommodation with England and her Allies, in case there does not very soon appear some Probability of a general Peace; which at Present, seems no nearer than if the Breda Assembly was yet unheard of.

They write from Vienna, that several Couriers have arrived there within a Week or two from Lisbon, and that from the Reception of them, 'twas judged some extraordinary Affair was on the Carpet. 'Tis certain Prince Lichtenstein's Journey to Italy has been deferred on the News which has been received, and is still expected, from Portugal.

The King of France, to convince his new Subjects of his great Moderation, has demanded only a Subsidy of 1,200,000 Florins of the States of Brabant for the winter, which has been consented to: The like Demand will be made on the State of Flanders; and those of Holland and Namur are ordered to assemble on the same Occasion.

After all the positive Declarations of the Marshal de Saxe, that he would never suffer the Allies to take Winter Quarters in Liege, and his Advancing a Corps of Troops to St. Tron, in order to prevent it, we have Advice from that City directly, that three thousand Austrian Hussars have taken Possession of the Marshal's old Camp at Tongres, and that ten thousand regular Troops were to take Post in the Suburb.

We are well assured, by Letters received Yesterday from the Hague, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, having received by Express, an Answer from his Court relating to the Difficulties started by the French Minister at the Opening of the Conferences at Breda, set out again for that Place on the 6th of November, N. S. Since which the Grand Pensionary of Holland, and the Ministers of the other Powers concerned, have been hurrying away thither; upon which Occasion the Pensionary's Secretary was pleas'd to tell an intimate Friend of his, that he could assure him a general Peace was in greater Forwardness than most People imagined.

His Majesty, who has been very much indisposed for some Days past, is now so well recovered as to see Company, and intends in a few Days to come from Kensington to St. James's Palace.

Yesterday the Court sat at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners, when the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wright, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Reynolds were present; when James Ratray, of Cangallion, in the Shire of Perth, and another Law to Sir James Kinloch, Bart. was tried; he was called Major Ratray in the Rebel Army, and when he was examin'd by one of the King's Officers some Time in May last, after his being taken Prisoner by some of the King's Hussars, he gave in his Name as a Volunteer in Lord Ogilvie's second Battalion, and own'd that he had been five Months in the Highland Army; the Trial

lasted

lasted five Hours; but there being some Contradictions between the Evidence for the Crown and the Witnesses for the Prisoner, the Jury withdrew for about three Quarters of an Hour, and brought in the Prisoner not guilty. The Court adjourned till this Morning Nine o'Clock.

There are in all thirty Sail of the Merchant Ships of the Leeward Island Fleet arrived in different Ports, and twenty are still missing, whose arrival is every Hour expected. Some of the Ships arrived, say, that on the 18th at Night the French Commodore was up with the Severn, and that they heard a firing for two Hours, which is the latest Advice we have of the Men of War.

November, 4. The Reason why the French Men of War are more eager to pursue the English, upon Appearance of Advantage, than the latter are to pursue the former, we are told, is the Encouragement given in France, and not given in England, for taking a King's Ship preferable to a Merchantman.

Some Letters from Italy say, that the Castle of Ventimiglia surrendered the 20th of October N. S. to his Sardinian Majesty, the Garrison becoming Prisoners of War. The Governor of Villa Franca also desired Terms, but was told, he could not expect any other than those granted to the former Garrison.

The Grand pensionary of Holland is not let out for Breda, as mention'd in the last Letters from the Hague; but waits the Return of two more Couriers which the English and French Ministers have dispatched to their Respective Courts.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange is so far advanced in her Pregnancy, that we expect to hear by the first Mail of her being brought to Bed.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is expected in Town to-morrow, in order as we hear, to kiss his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Majesty having been pleased to order a Board of General Officers, consisting of one Field Marshal and four Lieutenant Generals, to examine into the Conduct of Lieutenant General Sir John Cope, and Colonel Lascelles, from the breaking out of the Rebellion in North Britain, till the Action was over at Preston near Seton; and likewise into the Conduct of Brigadier General Fowke, from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments of Dragoons, then at Edinburgh, till the said Action was over; the said Board, after having examined upwards of Forty Witnesses, were unanimously of Opinion, that Sir John Cope's Behaviour has been unblamable; and that there is no Ground for Accusation against the said Sir John Cope, Colonel Peregrine Lascelles, or Brigadier General Thomas Fowke.

George Wade—Cadogan—John Follitt—Richmond Lenox and Abingay—John Galle.

November 5. Many private letters by the last Lisbon Mail advise, that some intrigues of a very extraordinary Nature had been discovered at the Court of Madrid, which, it was believed, would soon produce an entire Change of Affairs in that Kingdom.

We hear that all the Men of War which arrived lately at Portsmouth and Plymouth are ordered to be got ready for the Sea with the utmost Expedition.

We hear that Capt. Coats, commander of the Edinburgh, who came to Town on Friday last, is out for Portsmouth on Saturday Morning, in order to hoist the Broad Pennant of a Commodore, and sail directly with a Squadron of Men of War, to cruise on the coast of France.

Late on Saturday last arrived a Mail from Lisbon, brought by the Hanover pack Boat, Capt. Enoul, after a Passage of ten Days from thence to Falmouth. By this Packet we have the following Advice, viz. That on the 10th past the Saltash Privateer carried into Lisbon a French Prize from Newfoundland; On the 13th arrived the Expedition Packet Boat in five Days from Falmouth, with Count Rosenberg, and one of his Majesty's Messengers on board; and that on the 18th arrived the King George, Prince Frederick, and Duke Privateers, with the Royal George, Scarborough, and Oxford Indiamen, bound to London; the said Privateers having chased the said Indiamen upwards of 52 Hours before they came up with them. That his Majesty's Ships the Gaurnsey and Rupert sail'd for Gibraltar and Port Mahon on the 13th, on which Day arrived the Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, Captain Antonio Carlos, in 72 Days from Rio de Janeiro, with about four Millions of Cruzados in Gold,

and one Million of Dollars, the greatest part of which are for the King. This Ship brings an Account, that the Fleet which sailed from Lisbon on the 10th and 11th of May last for Rio de Janeiro, were all safe arrived when she left that Place.

On Saturday the Court sat at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners. The Judges present were the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wright, and the Hon. Baron Reynolds, when Alias Cameron, a Captain in Lochel's Regiment was tried. The Evidence in the Prisoner's Defence deposed, that he was forced from his Family (a Wife and ten Children) by this Cameron of Lochiel (to whom he was a Tenant) one of the Highland Chiefs, who made his Escape after the Battle of Culloden; but it having been before fully proved by the Evidence for the crown, that he marched in that Regiment as a captain from Scotland to Carlisle, from thence to Derby, and back again into Scotland, without being under any Constraint or Confinement, and was at the Battle of Culloden, where he was wounded, the Jury found him guilty. It appeared by the Evidence for the Crown, that he behaved with a great deal of Humanity and Candour, and that at Edinburgh he prevented one of the King's Officers from being murdered by the Rebels.

Then Sir John Wedderburn was brought to the Bar, and the Pannel of the Jury was call'd over, but there being a great many absent, there was not a sufficient Number to make a Jury, the Prisoner having challenged three, and only ten were sworn on the Jury; the Court fined several of them 10 l. each, and three of the Sheriff's Officers 5 l. each, for Non-Attendance, and adjourned till this Morning Nine o'clock.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Shooner Ark, Benjamin Carkett, from North-Carolina; Brigantine Mary and Elizabeth, John Harding, for Biddesford; Brigantine Raleigh, Samuel Allen, for Madeira; Schooner Mary and Hannah, Jacob Parfops, for Boston.

The Letter signed Philo-Symphosius, in which was contained a Sum of Money, (an Example worthy of Imitation,) is come to Hand, and will be inserted next Week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Willoughby*, rough, in Prince George's County, above Capt. John's, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rent, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cash yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term. D. DULANY.

March 9, 1746: To be SOLD by Public Vendue.

BY the Subscriber for Bills of Exchange, or current Money, on Monday the 23d Instant, at the Plantation Site Mr. Samuel Hyde's, near the Falls of Passapatan, in Baltimore County, several choice Negro Slaves, about 3000 Weight of Tobacco, shundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep; likewise Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Barley; and all Sorts of Materials for Plantation Use. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon. March 10, 1746: G. V. LATER.

To be SOLD. BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of Land called *Dorchester*, lying in Dorchester County, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. William H. H. in Annapolis, the first Week of the next Provincial Court. March 7, 1746: 4.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Olinabrigs, especially Spanies. THOMAS W. W. ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Reynolds, late of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and
Their humble Servant,
JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
AT Mr. Swan's Warehouse, on the Town-Dock in Annapolis, on Friday the 13th of March, a great Variety of all Sorts of choice and valuable Household Goods; and sundry other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin precisely at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Balances; or they may expect Trouble from
CHARLES STUART.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of Prince George's County in the Province of Maryland, did, about the 23d Day of December, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1600 l. Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 800 l. like Money, to Messieurs Satchell and Bowen, and deliver'd the same to the aforesaid Bowen, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of Robert Satchell, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of September, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, assign the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.
THOMAS CLARK,
February 26, OSBORN SPRIG,
1746-7. JOSEPH BELT, Junior.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.
WHEREAS, on Wednesday-Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

LENT, or Lost, an Octavo Volume, well bound, being Essays by the Dublin Society, towards the better Culture and Manufacture of Flax, &c. If Lent, the Borrower is desired to return it to the Owner. Or, the Person finding it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.
D. DULANT.

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

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PREFACE, 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 R. H. the Duke of CUMBERLAND. PSALM cxxii, 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.

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.

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

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

February 23, 1747.
WHEREAS, a certain John Flach, on the 17th Instant, borrowed of the Subscriber, Overseer to William Cumming, Esq; 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. Mordecai 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 Flach 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 Samack 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 Flach, 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 MOWAT.
N. B. The said Flach frequently changes his Name, as he lately did by subscribing his Name John Evans, to an Instrument in Writing between him and Mr. William Grooms. It is also imagined that he has got a Pass.

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 Dorsay, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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. Mordecai Hammond, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.
WILLIAM COCKRY,
JOSHUA OWINGS.

To be LET,
BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 25 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 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 Nanticoke, Burthen about 425 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. Walter Montgomery, who is appointed Superintendent of the Affair. The Plank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by
FRANCIS LEE,
January 30, 1746-7.

No. 99

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1747.

His Majesty's most gracious **SPEECH** to both Houses of Parliament, November 14, 1746.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVE called you together as early as the late conclusion of the last session of Parliament, and the situation of public affairs, would permit. During this recess, I have been particularly attentive to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to re-establish and secure our tranquility at home so far as depended upon me. The rest I have reason to expect from your zeal and prudent deliberations; of which, the foundation already laid gives me well-grounded hopes.

In the mean time, the state of the war abroad has received a considerable alteration. Tho' France has made some farther progress in the *Netherlands*, yet the *United Provinces*, whose interests are so strictly connected with ours, have been preserved from that danger which threaten'd them at the opening of the campaign, and a considerable army remains there for their defence. It has pleased God to bless the arms of my good allies, the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, with signal success in *Italy*. The acquisitions made there by our enemies have been recover'd from them; their forces broken, and almost ruined, have been obliged to evacuate that country; and an irruption is now actually making into *France*, whereby the distresses of that kingdom must be greatly increased, and a proportionable diversion made in favour of the *Low Countries*.

I have often assured you, that my sole aim in carrying on this just and necessary war, is a safe and honourable peace. In this view I have shew'd a sincere disposition towards a general pacification. I have consented to the holding of conferences at *Breda*, in order to try whether our enemies will, in the event, agree to such terms and conditions, as may be consistent with the honour of my crown, the security and true interests of my kingdoms, and my engagements to my allies, whom it is in my firm resolution not to abandon.

But whilst we are treating of peace, reason and good policy demand that we should be prepared for war. I am therefore actually concerting with my allies the proper measures for vigorously pursuing the war in another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary. My desire is to adjust these measures as speedily as possible, that our preparations may be early; that the Confederate army in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in time; and the operations on the side of *Italy* carried on with effect. It shall also be my particular care to exert our strength at sea, in the most effectual manner, for the defence of my kingdoms and possessions, the protection of the trade of my subjects, and the annoyance of our enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and desire you to grant me such supplies as shall be requisite for your own security, and for carrying on such measures as it shall be necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue, in the present important conjuncture. It gives me much concern, to be oblig'd at the same time to acquaint you, that by reason of the unavoidable accidents, and consequences of war, the funds appropriated for the support of my civil Government, have, for some years past, fallen greatly short of the revenue intended, and granted by Parliament: I therefore rely on your known affection to me, to find out some method to make good this deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing is so valuable, and essential to me, as your vigorous support; on this I depend; and I trust you will demonstrate it by the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings.

The humble **ADDRESS** of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 18, 1746.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your majesty has given fresh proofs of your paternal goodness and care of your kingdoms, in your vigilance to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to secure and re-establish our tranquility at home. That unnatural and flagitious enterprise, formed and supported by our most inveterate enemies, as it was aimed against your crown and royal family, struck at the very foundations of the happiness of your people. Your majesty may be therefore assured, that out of duty and affection to your majesty, and love to our country, our most zealous endeavours shall be exerted to perfect that good work, which by your arms and your justice, has been hitherto so successfully conducted; and to make such regulations as may be most conducive to the preventing the like evils for the future, and to the repose and security of the whole united kingdom.

Tho' we behold with concern the progress made by our enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great satisfaction to see the states general of the *United Provinces*, those ancient and natural allies of *Great-Britain*, still preserved from the ambitious and destructive projects formed against them. At the same time we rejoice in the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless the magnanimity and readiness of the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the just expectations of this nation, or can contribute more to the advantage of the common cause, and to make France feel those distresses, which that power has endeavoured to bring upon others, than the effectual prosecution of those successes, by a powerful invasion of its dominions on that side.

With the utmost gratitude we acknowledge your majesty's tender regard for your People, in shewing so sincere a disposition towards a general pacification, on safe and honourable terms. Your majesty's arms, taken up only for the just defence of your own rights, and those of your kingdoms, and of the common liberty, will always be directed by that desirable end. And we beg leave, with great humility, to express our concurrence in that opinion which your majesty has been pleas'd so wisely to declare to your Parliament, that reason and prudence require our being early prepared for another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary.

On this account we should be inexcusable, if we did not return your majesty our sincere thanks, for your timely care to enter into a concert with your allies, on the proper measures for that purpose; and for your gracious resolution to exert your naval strength in the most effectual manner, for the protection of the most valuable interests of your subjects, and for striking terror into your enemies.

We beseech your majesty to accept the strongest assurances of our zealous and hearty support in these your salutary views and intentions; and that we will cheerfully contribute all such measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your majesty's hands, either for procuring such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, the true interest of your People, and your engagements to your allies; or for prosecuting the war with vigour. And we beg leave to renew to your majesty the most unfeigned professions of our true conviction, that the prosperity and well being of these kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious attempts of

France, and on the preservation of your Majesty's government, and of the Protestant succession in your royal house.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,
I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me intire satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the Interests of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King, November 19, 1746.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquillity of your majesty's government.

We most heartily congratulate your majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleased God to bless the arms of your allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into France, give us just ground to hope, that, by the happy consequence of that operation, the distresses of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may ballance, in a great measure, the losses sustained in the other part of the continent.

We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's great care and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will grant you such timely and adequate supplies, as may, with the hearty concurrence and united effort of your allies, enable your majesty either to carry on the war in the most effectual manner, both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

We do humbly assure your majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your majesty, we will proceed with that zeal, dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The firmness you show on this occasion will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the welfare of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people.

L O N D O N, November 15.

ADvices from Persia, by the way of Petersburg, inform us, that the Shah Nadir having amused the Turks with propositions of Peace, towards the latter End of the Month of August last, took an Opportunity of surprizing their whole Army; and after an obstinate Engagement, totally defeated it, making the greatest part of their Infantry next Day Prisoners of War.

Last Week Buckingham-House, in St. James's Park, was purchased for 20,000*l.* for his Majesty, by Mr. Flitcroft, Clerk of the Works at Whitehall; which his Majesty has presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and is ordered to be fitted up for his Reception.

They have Advice at the Hague from Berlin, that a Body of Prussian Troops has Orders to march directly, and act in a Manner that will greatly influence the Breda Conferences.

Johnston's Regiment suffer'd extremely in the Battle of Liege, which is the third Time that brave and distinguish'd Regiment has been cut to Pieces within this four Years.

One hundred Pieces of Cannon, with other Artillery, and warlike Stores, are preparing at Woolwich, to be sent to the allied Army in Flanders with all Expedition.

We hear there are 18 Ships missing out of the homeward bound West India Fleet, besides the two Men of War that convoy'd it, and some of the ships that have reach'd our Ports, report, that they left the Severn engaged with the French Commodore.

We hear that the Squadron under Admiral Anson will put to Sea forthwith, being actually taking in a fresh Supply of Provisions.

November 21. The Court of Spain begins now to be in a Humour of negotiating for themselves, the Marquis de Puerto being probably arrived from his Embassy in Sweden, at the Hague, where many other Negotiators are daily flocking. He is talk'd of there as the Halcyon, which is to lull Europe to Rest and Repose, unless some chattering Gallic Bird interferences with its harsh Clamour, and spoils his Song. The French cares not a Batton who negotiates, so that it will but lull the Allies to sleep in Flanders, while they are preparing to carry some important Point by a Winter's Campaign. And the Spaniards having drained themselves of both Men and Money, without answering any End, would gladly decline further Engagements; if any solid Advantage could be made of a seperate Peace with them.

'Tis confidently said, that the Earl of Cromarty will be executed in a few Days.

They write from Portsmouth, that there are only three Ships of Admiral Townshend's Fleet arrived yet; viz. the Pembroke, Kingston, and Dover, tho' the Admiral appointed the general Rendezvous to be at Spithead. The Admiral was just a Month on his Passage, and left the other Ships two Days after he came out of Louisburg Harbour.

Nov. 28. It is reported, that towards raising a Supply for the current Service of the Year, several Branches of Luxury will be severely taxed, such as Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and One-horse Chaises, also Saddle-horses kept for Pleasure, Livery Servants, foreign Servants double, eating on Plate and China, Opera, Play-house and Vaux Hall Tickets; as also all admitting to private Concerts, Balls, and Masquerades; in order to give some Ease to the laborious and industrious part of Society, and convert a part of the superfluous Money that is spent, to publick Advantage, and the bringing to a speedy End that Expensive, and yet necessary WAR, which had it Rise from our Corruption; and had been long ago brought to a happy as well as honourable Conclusion, but for the fatal Effects which naturally proceed from so foul a Principle.

December 13. Last Thursday the Lord Lovat was impeached for High Treason at the Bar of the House of Lords, and Articles will be exhibited against him in due Time for the Consideration of that illustrious House; and an Answer be given into them by the accused Peer.

A Committee of the House of Commons is appointed as Managers to prepare Evidence in Support of the Impeachment.

Besides the Lord Lovat, it is said, the Earl of Traquar, Earl of Kelly, and Lord Mordington, will be immediately impeached by the Hon. House of Commons.

We hear that a Bill will be brought into the House for naturalizing all Protestant Strangers that shall for the future take Refuge in this Kingdom. And,

That a Tax will be laid on the Clergy who hold Pluralities, and on Non-Residents, this Sessions of Parliament.

It is said, that the Letter on which Lord Lovat's Impeachment is founded, was in Mr. Murray's Custody; and that his Lordship acquaints the young Pretender, that he had raised 1500 of his Clan, and put his Son at the Head of them, for his Majesty's Service; heartily wished him good Success, and desired to be excused himself on Account of his great Age.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Decem. 13.

"The Earl of Sandwich, the British Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and the Baron of Reischach, the Imperial Minister, were the Beginning of this Week in conference with the Deputies of the State, to whom they made the strongest Remonstrances possible, in order to engage the States General to take a

speedy

speedy and vigorous Resolution for augmenting their Forces by Sea and Land. The Members of the Government, with whom these Ministers conferr'd, agreed to the Truth of what was alledged by them, but at the same Time were desirous that the Courts of Vienna and London should examine whether the Republic was in a Condition of making new Efforts for the Advantage of the common Cause, and in what manner they might contribute to promote it's Interest: That they found that it was with great Difficulty the Country furnished the Number of Recruits necessary for rendering the Troops compleat this Winter: That moreover, they did not know to what German Court to apply, in order to get Troops into their Pay, and to augment the Forces of the Republic: That on the other Hand, they durst not rely upon any real Succours from the Empress-Queen, at a Time when the greatest Part of her Troops are employed in Italy and France, and where, in all Probability, her Imperial Majesty would be obliged to send powerful Reinforcements, in order not only to maintain her Ground, but even to make a Progress into France, in order to weaken that Power in the Low Countries and upon the Rhine; this they apprehend must be done, besides the Forces that it will be necessary to employ in the Empress's hereditary Dominions of Germany, in order to cover them from any unforeseen Surprise, and to be a Check upon her Neighbours: That the States General were full of the best Intentions, and persisted in a firm Resolution never to abandon their Allies; that they were still inclinable to do every Thing in their power, in order to repel Force by Force; but they could not perceive there was any Means left, so speedily as was necessary, of putting themselves in a Condition of acting offensively, unless their Allies could by any means assist the Republic in supplying it with Troops, which the States General were willing to take into their Pay, in order to render, as much as in them lies, the Arms of the Allies victorious the next Campaign. The Imperial and British Ministers were very well satisfied with this Declaration, and dispatched Couriers to their respective Courts, to the End that fresh Measures might be concerted to enable the Republic to act offensively the next Campaign.

BOSTON, February 12.

We hear that our Officers at Menis had a very delicate Entertainment last New-Year's Day, and that they might have something very rare and uncommon at their new Quarters, they roasted a large Ox, with a Ram in his Belly, with his Horns on.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Hazelton, who was some Time since taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico. During his Stay there, which was two Months, there were above twenty Vessels sent in by their Privateers: And in which Time Capt. Dennis, of Rhode Island, had been cruising off and on in Sight of the Town, and sent a Message to the Governor, by a Vessel from St. Eustatia, desiring him to send out two of his best Privateers to him, and he would shew him some Sport. Upon which a Snow and a Sloop were fitted out in an extraordinary Manner, and sent out; the Snow mounted 16 Carriage Guns, and had about 240 Men on board, besides a Number of Gentlemen's Sons, who went out as Volunteers, to share in the Honour of bringing Dennis in: But, instead of meeting with him, they fell in with the Leostaff Privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Fielding; who, in order to deceive them, hous'd his Guns, and made sail from them, 'til he had got them as far as he thought proper, and then shew'd them their Mistake, by giving the Sloop a Broadside, which brought down almost all her Rigging, kill'd a Number of her Men, and so disabled her otherwise, that she was obliged to sheer off in the best Manner she could. Capt. Fielding then engaged the Snow, which he took, after killing a good many of their Men, and sent her to Antigua.

ANNAPOLIS.

By Letters from London we learn, that the Snow Glasgow, Capt. Montgomery, and the Ship Prince George, Capt. Coulter, both bound hither, were taken the 10th of September last, about 30 Leagues from the Capes, by 4 French Men-of-War from the West-Indies, who, after they had taken out the Goods, burnt both the Vessels.

On Thursday last arrived within our Capes his Majesty's Ship the Faulkner, Capt. Gregory, with Samuel Ogle, Esq; and Lady, on board, who, some short Time after, disembark'd,

and went on board the Neptune, Capt. Grindall, bound for this Place, where he arrived about Ten in the Evening, and was received at his Landing by a Number of Gentlemen, &c. and saluted by the Town Guns, and from on board sundry Ships in the River. And Yesterday morning, his Honour, attended by his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; then Governor, and his Lordship's honourable Council, &c. went to the Council-chamber, where his Commission, appointing him Lieutenant General and chief Governor of this Province and Annapolis, was opened and publish'd. After which his Excellency was pleas'd to issue his Proclamation for continuing all Officers both Civil and Military, in their respective Offices, until further Orders.

Last Saturday arrived here Capt. Wood, and Capt. Creagh, from London.

The Saturday before, Capt. Wood had the good Fortune to preserve a Ship's Company that were just sinking. On seeing a Ship in Distress, Capt. Wood waited till they came near enough to let him know, that they were in the William and Mary (formerly a French Prize), Capt. Cowen, of Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, and had 8 or 10 Feet Water in the Hold, and increasing. They were then about 60 Leagues from Land, in the Latitude of 34. The Sea run so high, that it was with very great Difficulty the People, being 30 Souls, could get on board Capt. Wood, the Long-boat staving to pieces along Side, just after they got aboard.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Ship Mercury Galley, Charles Hargrave, from Philadelphia;
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, from Virginia;
Brigantine Sophia, John Lovering, from Biddeford;
Brigantine Grace, William Hammett, from Barnstable;
Ship William, Samuel Wood, from London;
Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, from London;
Ship Speedwell, James Creagh, from London;
Schooner Norfolk Packet, Nicholas Winterton, from Virginia;
Sloop Nancy, Herritt Raichford, from Virginia;

Cleared for Departure,

Shallop Charming Molly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1746-7.

RAN away this Day from on board the Ship Speedwell, James Creagh Commander, a Sailor belonging to the said Ship, named Thomas Price, aged about 22 Years, a tall slim Man, about 6 Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox: He formerly was a Servant to Capt. Henry Lewis, of Somerset County, and is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever takes up the said Man, and brings him on board the said Ship, or to Mr. Patrick Creagh at Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. JAMES CREAQH.

AN.Y Persons who are skill'd in Spinning of Hemp for Sail Cloth, Osnabrigs, Sacking, or Cordage; and weaving of Sail Cloth, &c. or laying of Rope; may apply to the Subscriber, and meet with good Encouragement; he having all Materials in Readiness for carrying on the Business. STEPHEN WEST, junior.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, or London-Town, very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retail.

BEST Brown and Irish Osnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linnens, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron-Ware, German Steel, Sloops Anchors, and small Grapnels, Welsh Cotton, and sundry other European and India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco-Droguing, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. Robert's Ship Yard in Annapolis.

To be SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS,

Saddler, in Annapolis,

A Very handsome Four Wheel Chaise, with Harness Com- pletely fitted for Two Horses.

Also a quantity of Seneca-Rattle-Snake-Root, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

To be SOLD,
THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately liv'd, in *Annapolis*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at *Mr. James Dick's*, at *Dandan-Town*.
 RICHARD HILL, junior.

To be SOLD
 (For Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.)
SUNDRY Tracts of Land, lying in *Baltimore County*; on which are very good Improvements, and in good Order for a Crop; formerly belonging to *Nicholas Haile* of the said County: As also some Negro Men and Women.
Baltimore-Town,
 March 10, 1747.
 JAMES SLEMAKER.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
ON the 15th Day of *May*, 1747, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *Severn River*, containing 132 Acres: As also one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing 140 Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the said Tracts of Land.
 WILLIAM FRISBY.

Baltimore County, March 5, 1746-7.
RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 3d Instant, an *Irish* Servant-Man, named *John Hyde*, a lusty raw-bon'd Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, stoops in the Shoulders, is sharp-visaged, pitted with the Small-Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a sly down Look: He had on when he went away an old Cassor Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light colour'd Fearnothing Pea Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes: He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward.
 T STANSBURY.

CH OICE Pickled SALMON, to be sold at the lower End of *Prince George's Street*, by
 GEORGE DOWNEY.

To be LET,
BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of *Mr. Mordcau Hammonds*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Severn River*; with or without a good Water Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to
 JEMIMA ROBINSON.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamborough*, in *Prince George's County*, above *Capt. John's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cask, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term.
 D. DULANT.
 March 9, 1746-7.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
BY the Subscriber for Bills of Exchange, or current Money, on Monday the 23d Instant, at the Plantation late *Mr. Samuel Hyde's*, near the Falls of *Patepsco*, in *Baltimore County*, several choice Negro Slaves, about 30,000 Weight of Tobacco, sundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep: Likewise Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Barley; and all Sorts of Materials for Plantation-Use. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon.
 G. PLATER.
 March 10, 1746-7.

To be SOLD,
BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Danby*, lying in *Dorchester County*, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of *Mr. William Watkins*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court.
 JOSHUA BRALL.
 March 7, 1746-7.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Osnabrigs; especially Spinners.
 THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.
 Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and
 Their humble Servant,
 JOHN INCH.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay out their Balances; or they may expect Trouble from
 CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.
WHERRAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

WHERRAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's County* in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1600 l. Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 800 l. like Money, to *Messieurs Sutcliffe and Bowen*, and deliver'd the same to the aforesaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, assign the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.
 THOMAS CLARK,
 OSBORN SPRIG,
 JOSEPH BELT, Junr.
 February 26,
 1746-7.

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 DORSETT, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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. Mordcau Hammonds*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.
 WILLIAM COCKRY,
 JOSHUA OWING.

whose confused and menacing uproar denounced some fatal catastrophe. This mob ran in a crowd to the square before the ducal palace, and took possession of all the avenues and doors, crying aloud for arms to defend themselves, or they would no longer pay any regard to dignity. Some senators, who happened to be at that time with the Doge, endeavoured in vain to oppose this popular fury, which was too much animated to give ear to Remonstrances.

In the Height of this rage, they ran to the Arsenal, broke it open, took out the arms and ammunition, even the artillery, and then spread themselves into all the parts of the city, crying out, that the Austrians must be extirpated. Every one of these unhappy men, who chanced to be in the streets at that time, or in public Houses, were sacrificed to the resentment of the populace.

The marquis de Botta immediately ordered troops into the city to subdue this fury: But, besides the arms which they had gotten before, they were now masters of several gates, and the principal batteries. On the 6th these tumultuous commotions continued with double violence. On the 7th it was just the same. They attacked with artillery the Austrians at the gate of St. Thomas, and drove them from it, putting to the sword those who made any resistance.

The attention of the government, on the 8th and 9th, had such success, that it was then concluded, a Truce was as good as agreed on between the populace and the Austrians. But this imagination was vain. On the 10th in the morning they appeared in arms in the valley of Polsevera and Bitagno. Twenty thousand men, or more, joined those of the city, and the Austrians were attacked on every side. They were forced not only to abandon the posts which they still held in the city, but even the suburbs of San Pietro d' Arena, having abundance of men killed and taken prisoners during the whole affair.

At last the insurgents got possession of all the magazines and artillery.

To day, the 11th, we begin to take breath again in the capital, after five days of most terrible commotion; but the general scene of things is not changed. The carnage is only removed into other parts of this state, and extends itself along both the Eastern and Western coasts. The Austrians are getting back to the Desiles, and the passages of the mountains, pursued still by the subjects of this republick, who seem resolved to force their way to Savona, in order to raise the siege of that citadel.

On Thursday Evening last arrived at Oxford the Ship Ruth, Capt. Hodgson, in eight Weeks from Whitehaven; by whom we have the following Advices in the public Prints.

V I E N N A, December 21.

ALL the Imperial troops in Lombardy are in full march towards Genoa, as well to recover it, as to be at hand to reinforce general Brown afterwards in Provence, and to push the operations there with the greatest vigour.

Hague, Decemb. 30. The letters from Italy, by the two last posts, continue full of accounts of the late tumult in the city of Genoa. In the several skirmishes, which lasted 9 days, between the Imperial troops and the inhabitants, the first lost about 500 men, and the last above 2000: The Imperialists, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to abandon the city; and M. Botta retreated towards the pass of the Bochetta; from whence he sent orders to all the Imperial troops in Lombardy to come and join him immediately: The inhabitants of Genoa finding themselves masters of the city, vented their fury on all sides, and played the cannon of the sea-batteries upon all the ships that were in the port; among others, a British man of war had been much damaged, and forced to cut her cables, and stand out to sea: And the armed peasants from the mountains were called into the city, to contribute to it's defence. Upon the news of this event, the king of Sardinia immediately sent his militia into the Genoese territory, there to live at discretion. Letters from Paris this day mention the surrender of the fortress of Savona to his Sardinian majesty. We have advice, that the island of St. Marguerite was actually taken by one of his Britannic majesty's ships, and a detachment from the army; the fortifications of which they have blown up, and made 140 men prisoners; and the combined army had taken possession of Castellane and Draguignan, at which last place the duke of Cauffol would have maintained himself, but was driven away

with great loss, amounting, as some letters mention, to above 2000 men; and upon this, M. de Bellisle was retiring towards Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Decemb. 20. Letters from Provence say, that the English men of war before Antibes made a furious firing upon that place, in order to support the Austrians, who had opened the trenches before it the 6th in the night; and that several other men of war, with two fire ships, were before Genoa.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 6. Tho' his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was not successful in his solicitations for the States General to declare war against France, wherein he was likewise powerfully seconded by the earl of Sandwich, who spoke upon that subject as cogently as the most zealous minister could possibly do; yet the duke succeeded in every other point his royal highness was desirous of gaining, their high mightinesses consenting to do every thing in their power to promote the interest of the common cause: That to this end, they would furnish the Allied army the next campaign with 40,000 men, in the following manner; viz. 12000, which they have actually now ready; the like number who will be at liberty to re enter into the service, by the expiration of the capitulations of Tournay, &c. which is just now come about; and 16000 which they are going to raise, in order to augment the regiments. A negotiation is carrying on by the Dutch minister to the Helvetic Body, for some more Swiss regiments to be taken into Dutch pay. Besides all this, the republick will have 26 men of war ready to put to sea by the end of February. So that there is the utmost reason to believe, that the States General are disposed to use their most vigorous efforts the next campaign, in order to make it decisive, and force the common enemy into a reasonable peace.

His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland was received here, by their high mightinesses and the foreign ministers, with all the marks of respect and distinction due to his high birth and dignity; and the republick has intreated his royal highness to accept of being generalissimo of it's troops, and of having prince Waldeck to command under him. It is assured, that his royal highness will be upon the same footing as the late duke of Marlborough was.

L O N D O N, January 21.

December 16. Last Friday, when the subscription was opened for subscribing the sum of four millions Sterling, at four per cent. for the government's service, the same was filled up with such expedition, that before the books had been open 2 hours, there was six millions of money subscribed for; which was two millions more than was intended.

Commodore Smith, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the coast of Scotland, is appointed commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica.

Decem. 18. We are informed, that towards filling up the late subscription, Mr. Vanneck subscribed 1,200,000 l. and Mr. Gideon 600,000 l.

December 20. This day came advice, that commodore Bannister had taken a rich Manilla ship in the East Indies.

We learn from Nice, that the Forage necessary for the Austrian and Piedmontese cavalry will be supplied by land carriage from the magazines, 'til they can receive it from the fleet; and it was for this reason that Antibes was attack'd, general Brown being resolved to make it a place of arms, for the conveniency of his troops, during the Winter campaign; and such magazines will be erected there, as are necessary for the supply of the army during the siege of Toulon.

We hear that next campaign prince Charles will take on him the command of an army, consisting of 25000 men, which are to act on the Rhine nearest the confines of Lorraine; while the duke commands in Flanders; and the king of Sardinia, or general Brown, in Provence: By which the French will have work enough cut out for them without thinking of invasions.

Decem. 25. Yesterday the third and fourth troops of Life-Guards were disbanded at their stables by general Cadogan.

His majesty's generous care for lessening the expences of the nation, has such a general influence on all ranks of people, that several members of the house of commons have signified an inclination to part with their privilege of franking letters, for the benefit of the public revenues: Which glorious example it is to be hoped will be followed by all who enjoy the like privilege.

Decem. 27.

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Decemb. 27. Yesterday there was a certain Account that the worthy Admiral Warren arrived safe on Wednesday last at Spithead, in the Chester Man of War, after a Passage of 24 Days from Boston.

The Ship Neptune, Capt. John Dare, from Maryland for London, is taken by the French, on the Coast of Sussex.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, January 13.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that Capt. Saunders, in his Majesty's Ship the Gloucester, and Capt. Cheape, in the Park, were so fortunate on Christmas Day last, as to take, in the Height of Cadix, a French Ship bound to that Port from the Havanna; she was this Day brought in here, and appears to be of the Burthen of between 5 and 600 Tons, as richly laden as she well can be, having on board 130 Casks of Silver; some of Gold, and filled up with Indigo, Cacao, and Cochineal. She has also 60 Passengers on board, all Persons of Distinction, who have, no Doubt, Effects in her to a vast Value; exclusive of the general Cargo. She mounts 36 Pieces of Cannon, of the same Size with those in our 40 Gun Ships. The People on board say, the Ship has been out four Years: That the Gallies will not return this Year, on Account of the King of Spain's Death, which caused it to be believed in America, that a Peace would soon follow with England; for the News of which they wait with the utmost Impatience, that they may proceed without Fear for Europe.

By another Letter from Plymouth, we learn, that the Name of the before-mention'd French Ship is said to be the *Fortunant*, from the Havanna, esteemed worth a Million Sterling. They have taken out of her 140 Chests of Money, and how much more is in her they cannot tell, but judge there is considerable. She fired several Double Doubloons at the Gloucester, which has some now sticking in her sides. There was a Man on board had a lame Arm; on which, upon examining and taking off the Bandage, they found 100 Double Doubloons: And several of her Men had those Pieces sucking to their Flesh with Fitch.

Last Saturday sailed out of Severn River the Ship *Britannia*, Capt. John Hutchinson, for London, having on board 1064 Hogheads of Tobacco, consigned to Mr. John Hanbury. The great Dispatch which has been made in the loading of that large Ship, being but little more than two Months (all our Navigation being stop'd for many Weeks in the Winter), and the Dispatch which those Ships that load in that River commonly make, is enough to make one wonder that so many go further up the Bay into *Patuxet* to load, where the Navigation is so much more difficult, and must consequently take much longer Time; and where we are well informed the Worm bites as bad as in *Severn*.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Ship Spencer Frigate, Adam Spencer, from Biddelford.

Cleared for Departure, Ship Philip and Peter, John Anter, for London; Schooner Mulberry, Thomas Ropes, for Boston; Schooner Hawk, Thomas Roundey, for Salem; Sloop Bohemia, Jonathan Hodgson, for Boston; Schooner John and Mildred, Willock Mackey, for Virginia; Ship Britannia, John Hutchinson, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, (for Bills of Exchange on Gold) at the House of Thomas Bladen, Esq. in Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th of April, all his Household Goods, Kitchen Furniture, &c. likewise several House Negroes, Men and Women; also some Plantation Negroes, among which is a good Country Carpenter. Also several Horses, a Chaise, a Sane 50 Fathom long, and a Boat.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and the Goods to be view'd the Day before.

To be SOLD

A Parcel of Sail-Duck, Sail-Twine, two Anchors and Cables, a Quantity of choice Leather, and two Barrels of good Hog's Lard. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Mr. Roberts.

ON the 30th of April, a FAIR will begin at Queen's-Town in Queen Anne's County; where will be given, to be Run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, six:

On the first Day of the Fair, Seven Pounds Current Money, the mile, three Harts.

On the second Day, Four Pounds like Money, the Quarter, three Harts.

Each Horse to carry 140 Pounds weight. Any Horse to run the second Day, except the winning Horse of the first.

And on the third Day, Wrestling, Cudgelling, and several other Diversions.

The Horses must be Entered with Benjamin Sutton in Queen's-Town, by 10 of the Clock the first Day of the Fair, paying Seven Shillings for the first Prize, and four Shillings for the second; which Money arising on the said Entries, to go to the second best Horse, each Day.

STRAYED away in September last, from the Subscriber, of Annapolis, a Bay Mare between 12 and 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock F. She has a remarkable bump between her right Eye and Nose.

Whoever returns her to the Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN CHALMERS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Richmond County, Virginia, on the 21st of February last, two Convict Servants; viz.

Thomas Rantome, a tall round-shoulder'd Fellow, one of his little Fingers crooked, aged about 30 Years, a Ditcher and Well digger by Trade: He had on when he went away a white Cloth Coat lined with red; a pair of red Breeches; a dark Gambler Coat lined with a straw colour'd Allipene; a white Cloth Jacket without Sleeves.

Elizabeth Williams, alias *Willoughby*, a pretty tall Woman, aged about 25 Years, of a fair complexion, and full faced: She had on a dark colour'd Shalloon Gown, a red Gambler Petticoat, had with her several Gambler's Handkerchiefs, Holland Aprons, Caps, Ribbons, &c. It is supposed they will go towards Philadelphia.

Whoever secures the said Servant Man and Woman, so that their Master may have them again, shall have two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, by RICHARD BAKER.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for Great-Britain with all Convenient speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him, PATRICK CREECH, N. B.

The Subscriber has a parcel of London Crown Glass to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarties.

ANY Persons who are skill'd in spinning of Hemp for Sail Cloth, Ofnabrigs, Sacking, or Cordage; and weaving of Sail Cloth, &c. or laying of Rope; may apply to the Subscriber, and meet with good Encouragement; he having all Materials in Readiness for carrying on the Business. STEPHEN WEST, junior.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, or London-Town, very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retail.

BEST Brown and Irish Ofnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linness, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron Ware, German Steel, Sloop's Anchors, and small Grapnels, Welsh Coupon, and sundry other European and Irish Goods. JAMES DICK.

All to be SOLD.

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco Drying, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. Roberts's Ship Yard in Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS, Saddler, in Annapolis.

A Very handsome Four-Wheel Chaise, with Harness, Comely fitted for Two Horses.

Also a quantity of Seneca-Rattle-Snake-Root, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

2 THE House and Lot where *Edward Kettle* lately liv'd, in Annapolis. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. *James Dick*, at *London Town*. RICHARD HILL, JUNIOR.

2 RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 3d Instant, an Irish Servant Man, named *John Hyde*, a luffy jaw'd bon'd Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, Roods in the Shoulders, is sharp visaged, pitted with the Small Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a fly down Look. He had on when he went away an old Capot Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light colour'd Feathering Pea Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Woysted Stockings, and old Shoes. He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward. T. STANSBURY.

2 To be LET, BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Sewers River*; with or without a good Water Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to JEMIMA ROBINSON.

3 THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamsborough*, in *Prince George's County*, above *Capt. John's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenant to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cask, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term. D. DULANEY. March 9, 1746-7.

3 Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Quilbriqs; especially Spinners. THOMAS WILKINSON.

4 Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same. Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant, JOHN INCH.

4 Nottingham, March 2, 1747. ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Balances; or they may expect Trouble from CHARLES STUART.

4 Annapolis, March 2, 1746. WHEREAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

By the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Dorchester*, lying in *Dorchester County*, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclining to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. *William Wilkins*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court. March 7, 1746-7. JOSHUA BEALL.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's County* in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1600 l. Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 800 l. like Money, to *Messieurs Sutcliffe and Bowen*, and deliver'd the same to the foresaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are inform'd now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, align the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same. THOMAS CLARK, OSBORN SPRIGG, JOSEPH BELT, JUNIOR. February 26, 1746-7.

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. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers. WILLIAM COCKS, JOSHUA OWINGS.

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.

Chesler-Town, Kent County, Feb. 23, 1746. Mr. GREEN, I AM a Resident in this Town, and a Member of a Club here, which hath always been esteem'd and approv'd of; yet of late, there hath indiscernably crept in amongst us a Medley of disagreeable Members, who rather spoil than improve Conversation: We can produce you the Ape, the Antique or Gaper, the Pettyfogger or Pragmatical, and the clamorous; we have traders too, who deal in *Lassa parsons*, and other prohibited Goods.

When Clubs (consisting of Knots of Men rightly formed) meet together, to hear and impart News, communicate Thoughts, and improve one another by Conversation; they pass away their spare Hours agreeably, and to good Purposes; but the Intention is wholly frustrated by an *Omne Gatherum*, who are neither capable of improving, or being improved.

Now, Sir, the Reason I apply myself to you is this, that as you live on the Western Shore, where I can credibly inform'd there are Clubs in almost every County, well regulated, and forced like Birds of a Feather (especially that antient one of *South River*), you would procure me a Copy of some of their best Rules, by the Help of which we may be able to form ourselves again *in Statu quo prius*; and for the quicker Dispatch, spare no Pains nor Expence, and lose not the Opportunity of sending it over by the very first Boat that passes; and you will oblige, *Paulo-Suspense*.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1747.

The Sixteenth ODE of HORACE'S Second Book Imitated,

AND INSCRIBED TO

His Excellency **SAMUEL OGLE, Esq;**

Otium Divos rogat, &c.

HE pow'ful Prince, by Lust of Empire driv'n
To tempt, by War unjust, avenging Heav'n,
While yet his murd'ring Sword lays waste Mankind,
Prays for a Peace with glorious Ease of Mind.
Vain Hope! for mad Ambition knows no Bounds,
Swifter than Winds it presses on before;
With all the vanquish'd World's collected Crowns,
The Macedonian Youth still wept for more.

BUT not alone to Princes Breasts confin'd,
Contenting Passions vex the war'ring Mind;
Thro' the whole Race extends the fell Disease,
And some fond With encounters Love of Ease;
When horrid Mars sends out his dire Alarms,
And injur'd Nations call aloud — to Arms;
The desolate Hero feels his Soul on Flame,
Yet prays for Safety thro' the Fields of Fame;
Thro' Dust, and Blood, and Smoke, he seeks Renown,
That Rest and Fame his future Life may crown.

THE bold advent'rous Trader on the Main,
Whose chief Delight is Wealth and sordid Gain,
In Storms forgets his avaritious Care,
And for an easy Life lifts up his Pray'r:
When black'ning Clouds oppress the troubled Sky,
And hide these faithful Pilots of the Night
The Moon and Stars; and whistling Winds reply
To roaring Seas, that gleam a dreadful White:
His Views of Cent per Cent delight no more,
He longs to quit his Trade, and live at Ease on Shore.
Yes thou'd kind Heav'n vouchsafe the fond Request,
And guide him safely to the wish'd for Port;
Some further Aim wou'd soon invade the Breast,
Whence fatal Passions anxiously resort.

What then can free th' uneasy Mind from Care?
Riches? Not trasur'd Loads of purest Gold,
Nor the whole Stock of India's sparkling Ware;
For Peace of Mind is neither bought nor sold.
But Honours can! then let the Statesman say,
When Heart at ease, he pass'd the cheerful Day?
His vaulted Domes, with Marble Pillars grac'd,
Tho' guarded round, admit the baneful Guest:
The cringing Tool refus'd Admittance there;
No Guards can stop this bold Intruder — Care.

HAPPY the Man, and blest beyond all those,
Who lives, tho' poor, contented and resign'd;
No watchful Fears disturb his sweet Repose,
Nor Aims ambitious vex his humble Mind;
No Dainties deck his Board, but coarsely fed,
Some few paternal Acres yield him Bread.

What endless Schemes perplex the human Race,
And yet, how few their Wants, how short their Space?
Why do we chafe to quit our native Shore,
And other Climes in new-found Worlds explore?

Th' ambitious Man shall there no Succour find;
He cannot leave his restless Soul behind,
Where e'er he goes, still wretched Cares attend,
And urge him headlong, like a treach'rous Friend,
To Fields of Battle, or to cross the Seas,
(The Foe declar'd of comfortable Ease);
Or, still to render more accur'd his Case,
Prompt him to fawn and flatter for a Place.

NOT so the Man whose Passions gently move,
And half subdued lie silent in the Breast;
Cool Reason's Dictates his Desires approve,
For all his Wish is social Ease and Rest.
His present Bliss no anxious Thoughts annoy,
He tempers Grief with Hopes of future Joy.
'Tis all these chaequer'd Scenes of Life admit,
No perfect Bliss on Earth the Gods permit:
Behold the Hero, crown'd with early Bays
For noble Acts, cut off in youthful Prime;
While some are curs'd with painful Length of Days,
Strangers to Peace and Honour in their Time.
What one requests, another mourns his Fate,
By Turns invidious of each other's State.

To you kind Heav'n all bountiful appears,
Bestowing Ease, with Dignity and Pow'r;
Uncertain still how few the happy Years;
Whilst healthy Age may bleis my Life obscure.
Your large Possessions rich Attire afford,
With all that's grand and elegant in Life:
A willing Province welcomes you her Lord,
And hopes a happy Period to her Strife.
Thus you are bleis'd; for me, I live at Ease
On small Affairs, and think what e'er I please:
Not vain enough to claim a higher State,
And yet I scorn the Vulgar — *Small and great*;
Sometimes I write, but ne'er think Flatt'ry due,
Not, were I *Horace*, and *Mecenas* you.

NAPLES, December 26.

ESTERDAY arrived an express, with the news that the Genoese had revolted; upon which a grand council was held, and a resolution taken to support that people, conformable to the engagements contracted with them. Several expresses have been sent towards the frontiers; and a report spreads, that 8000 men have filed off by Tuscany for Genoa.

Turin, Decem. 25. The capitulation of the citadel of Savona is compriz'd in seven articles, which contain in substance, that the garrison shall march out through the breach, on the 20th, with the military honours; but that upon their arrival on the edge of the ditch, they should lay down their arms and colours, and be made prisoners of war: That the troops which compos'd the garrison should be conducted where the king judg'd necessary: That the chief officers should, with the king's leave, have permission to go where they will, provided they do not retire to Genoa: The rest differ nothing from the common terms of capitulation.

Further advices say, that after general Roope had thrown a sufficient number of troops into the citadel, he march'd the rest of his men, employ'd in reducing the place, to join general Botta. He is to be reinforced on the road with a great number

of militia, the king appearing resolved to employ all his force to reduce the revolted Genoese.

Chambray, Jan. 2. All the forces, as well Spanish as Swiss, destined to reinforce the army of Don Philip, are actually set forward for Provence. In this province there remain no more than what are necessary to defend it.

Paris, Jan. 9. The armament preparing in our ports occasions various speculations; and some say it is intended for a new scene of action, wherein the Pretender is to be the principal figure. This resolution has been taken, as reports say, in order to make the best of the discontent of a part of the British subjects, particularly in Scotland and Ireland, who are disgusted at the rigorous proceedings against the Pretender's adherents. The last letters from Toulon inform us, that marshal Belleisle had distributed large quantities of provisions among his troops, and intended to set out in quest of the enemy on the 30th; so that news of great importance is hourly expected. News from Genoa is very scarce, since all communication with that republic is cut off by the Austrians and the English by land and sea. However, we are assured that an edict has been published, signed by the chief of the revolters, enjoining all the inhabitants to take up arms, on pain of being hang'd, and having their houses and all their effects burnt. It is even said, that the Corsicans and some Neapolitan troops have joined the Genoese; but no credit is given to this report.

L O N D O N.

Decem. 25. According to accounts from Genoa, several English men of war had appeared off their coast, and thrown many bombs into the city, and the distress and confusion which prevailed there was scarcely ever equalled. As 'tis presumed the Genoese are not in a state sufficient to sustain the event of this rash attempt, they must soon repeat of listening to the machinations of a power ever inventing works of this nature, since they have almost every thing horrid and dreadful to fear, from the superiority of the Austrians in Italy, and of course from their resentment, which will prove fatal to the greatest part of the citizens, and to the total destruction of the republic.

Letters from Vienna inform us, with regard to the affairs of Genoa, of every resolution natural on an event of that nature; and that, from the 15th to the 18th, couriers had been dispatched to all places from whence they could send troops, to root out entirely the ringleaders of the insurrection.

Four noblemen of Genoa, who have been detained as hostages at Milan, are sent into the castle, and a strong guard set over them.

We hear that the States General have ordered a strong squadron of men of war to be fitted out with all expedition.

Decem. 27. Our latest advices from Provence say, that general Brown has issued out a proclamation, thereby declaring, that he will not give any quarter to such troops in the French service as are found to be natives of Flanders, and subjects of the empress queen, previous to the French conquests; but that such of them as have unadvisedly engaged themselves, or been forced, shall, on leaving the said service, and retiring to the Austrian army, not only be pardoned, but also meet with ample encouragement.

We hear from Maestricht, that a like mandate has been circulated through all the provinces of the Low Countries; the effects whereof have already appeared by a great desertion from the French army.

We are assured, that the States General have countermanded the orders given to some of their men of war, designed for the West-Indies, in order that they may be able to form a squadron at Spithead early in the Spring.

January 10. Yesterday part of the baggage belonging to his Royal highness the duke of Cumberland was carried from St. James's to Somerset House, in order to be sent down the River to be embarked for Holland.

The house of Commons will meet on monday next, and the house of Peers on tuesday, when the lord Loyat is to be brought to the bar of that house, to put in his answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him.

It is said a Scheme will be very speedily offered to the consideration of the Legislature, for preventing the Increase of the Poor Rates, by limiting the Number of Footmen, and other such like Persons, as having no way to maintain themselves by a settled calling in their old age, fall upon the Parishes they last lived in; by lessening the number of Alehouses, which

doubly affect society, by promoting idleness and unnecessary Expence; and by preventing the exorbitant Number of Apprentices taken in many sorts of trades, where there is no employment, so that seven Years labour does not qualify them to get their bread; by which Industry is much discouraged, and many other mischiefs are unnecessarily brought upon the Public.

Within these three days past there have been upwards of 1,291,000 Ounces of foreign Silver Coin imported for the service of the hon. the East India company.

A number of Matroses are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark from Woolwich for Flanders.

Last night several members of Parliament arrived in Town from their Country Seats, in order to attend the service of the honourable House of Commons, on monday next.

Thursday there was a Review of several companies of the first regiment of the Foot Guards on the Parade, in order to make a Draught for Flanders, three battalions being to go abroad out of the three regiments the beginning of next month.

According to all accounts, the Expedition against Canada is laid aside for the present.

On wednesday morning admiral Byng arrived at Portsmouth, from London, to take upon him the command of a squadron of men of war, ordered to reinforce admiral Medley in the Mediterranean.

The said admiral will take under convoy, the merchant ships bound to Portugal and the Straits.

The officers of the several marching regiments are ordered to compleat their corps with all possible expedition.

A very large and fine Train of Artillery is now ready at Woolwich, to be embarked for Flanders, on the first Notice.

Yesterday was publicly read, in all the Markets of the cities of London and Westminster, the Suburbs of the same, and the Borough of Southwark, an Order to prevent Butchers from killing of Calves, on pain of being prosecuted for the same; pursuant to an Order published for that purpose.

A considerable Battering and Field Train, which is to consist of fifty piece of cannon and mortars, with a proportionable Quantity of Stores necessary for the same, is now getting ready at the Tower, with all Expedition, for the service of the next campaign in Flanders.

And we hear that col. Belford, who commanded the Artillery at the battle of Culloden in Scotland, and there signalized himself by his conduct and bravery, will have the chief command of the said Train.

Admiral Anson is daily expected at Plymouth, his cruise being expired; and we are informed that he will be relieved by a strong squadron, under the command of commodore Boscawen.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty acquainted the Merchants, that a convey is appointed for Jamaica, which will probably sail in about a Fortnight.

We hear, that commodore Smith, who is appointed commander in chief of his majesty's ships of war at Jamaica, will go over with the above convey.

B O S T O N.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, dated January 13, 1746.

For News I must refer you to the Papers, only I cannot omit writing you a piece of News which I have got this Moment from my correspondent at Edinburgh, which he had in a private Letter that came by sea. The French seem now to be at a Loss what to do; General Brown, since his entering Provence, has issued his Orders forbidding the cutting down of Olive-Trees upon pain of Death, and obliges his Army to keep a strict Discipline, which has had a very good Effect; for the French Peasants seeing themselves and Fields safe, think proper to stay at home, and daily furnish the Army with Fire-wood and other Things. He commands a gallant Army of 46,000 brave Fellows; they have defeated a Body of 4000 French, and taken Antibes; with 3000 Men in Garrison: Toulon is certainly invested, if not taken; Marseilles and Aix are both by this Time in the Hands of the noble Austrians, while Admiral Medley annoys them by sea. In a Word, they are distracted in their Councils, and know not what Hand to turn to. May the hand of Heav'n humble them. The great King of Sardinia is perfectly recovered of the Small-Pox. The rascally Genoese, in conjunction with the French have murdered some Austrians and made 3 Battalions Prisoners; but are like to pay dear for it by Military Execution; for, for this piece of Treachery, a Body of Austrians,

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Austrians, and Piedmontese made mine'd Meat of some of them.

The following is a Letter from Mr. Gardner of Nantucket, who lately arriv'd there from Canada.

Nantucket, Feb. 19. Two Ships of War one mounting 50 Guns the other 30, sail'd from France the 8th of March last, and on the 8th took a Brig. from London bound to Barbadoes, J. Holdam, Commander, with 14 Men on board; about the first of May following, they took a Snow from Dartmouth bound for Lisbon, R. Roberts Master; about the 18th of May the 50 Gun Ship parted from the other on Bank Vest, and went away for Jebueta, and in her way took 4 Vessels: Some time after took Capt. Salter of Boston in a sloop bound from Philadelphia to Cape Breton; Capt. Bagley of Newbury, in a Sloop bound to Cape Breton; Capt. Jordan, in a Schooner of Newport bound also to Cape Breton; and Capt. Philips of Marblehead, in a Schooner on a fishing Voyage, which they sunk; the other three they carried into Jebueta with them, the 4 Vessels having in all 52 People, some Women and some Soldiers: And on the 6th of June the 30 Gun Ship took us on Bank Vert, bound from Nantucket to Newfoundland a Whaling; our sloop was commanded by Zepheniah Pinkham, having on board 14 Men; the 13th Day they took a sloop belonging to Amboy, capt. Johnson, bound from Newfoundland, having on board 4 Men; and on the 23d and 24th of the same Month they took two fishing Schooners, one belonging to Salem, Francis Cox, the other to Cape Ann, Joseph Dennie, both having on board 11 Men. The Day that this Ship carried us Prisoners into Jebueta, being the 28th of June, they took a sloop belonging to Norwich in Connecticut, bound for Cape Breton, commanded by Capt. Story, they having five Men in all: And there we found the 50 Gun Ship with her Prizes; and after we had been there about three Weeks, the 50 Gun Ship went out on a cruise, and after 3 Days came in with the Billander Man of War bound from Cape Breton to Bolton, Capt. Colebay, having on board 68 Men, and one that was kill'd. The Number of Vessels they had taken were Twelve, and 173 Men; and they kept us till the 15th of August, and let us go forth to travel in the Woods for the Bay Vert, where they had six Vessels lying, and where we all embark'd for Quebeck. When we arrived there, we found 150 Prisoners, Men, Women and Children; among whom was Capt. Chapman of London, capt. Southerlin of Cape Cod, capt. Poet of Casco; another Master was sent to France; the rest were chiefly taken by the Indians, among whom were some taken at St. John's; but several taken there were kill'd and scalp'd; some we found there were taken at the Fort call'd the Massachusetts, except one that was kill'd and scalp'd; and several others who were taken on the Borders. Our Allowance was very short and scanty, scarcely enough to support Nature, and the Canada Soldiers in marching us through the Woods, abused many of us as tho' we had been Dogs, when we were so sick and weak that we could hardly set one Foot before the other. There were in Quebeck 280 in Goal when I left the Place.

James Gardner.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Brig. Raleigh, late the Raleigh Privateer, Capt. Samuel Allyn, from this Place, with 5000 Bushels of Wheat for Madaira, ran ashore and bilged on Willoughby's Point in Virginia, on the 11th Instant at Night: The Vessel and Cargo were lost, and the Crew saved with much Difficulty.

A Sloop from Philadelphia was cast away near the Capes, in the late tempestuous Weather, and lost; but the Crew saved.

Last Thursday Night some Villains broke into the Council-House in this City, and stole some of the Arms: His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any one that will discover the Person or Persons concerned in the Fact.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Kent, John Garret, from Rhode Island;
Brigantine Martyu, William Billings, from Boston;
Sloop Bohemia Batchelor, Septimus Noel, from Virginia;
Snow Elizabeth, Jame Parks, from Aberdeen.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner Ille. of Sables Galley, John Collier, for Boston.

In the Entry last Week, for Ship Spencer Frigate, Adam Spencer, from Biddford; read from London.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at Gunpowder Iron-Works the 24th of March, 1746-7, the two following Convict Servant Men; viz.

John Wilson, aged about 30 Years, an Irishman, but denies his Country; is a well-made Fellow, about 6 Feet high, has a long Visage and brown Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a small Mole on his right Cheek, his Hair cut off; he wears a grey Fearnothing Pea-Jacket, Cotton Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Hat; a mill'd Cap, Shoes and Stockings, He has been a Soldier in England, and at Carthage and speaks plain English.

John Neal, a native Irishman, has the Brogue on his Tongue, is a thick well-set Fellow, of a pale Complexion, a little bloated in the Face, has grey Eyes, short brown Hair, and is about 28 Years of Age; he had on a grey Fearnothing Pea-Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Osnabrigs Shirt, Shoes, and Stockings. It is supposed they have Money, a Dutchman having his Pocket pick'd, of which the Soldier is suspected.

Whoever secures the said Servants, or either of them, if taken in Baltimore County, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for each; and if in any other County, or Province, Five Pounds for Wilson, and Three Pounds for Neal, of the Currency where taken.

STEPHEN ONION.

STRAYED away from Annapolis, a short Time since, a large dark-bay Mare, branded on the near shoulder, BY, and has the same Brand on her near Buttock. She has lost her off Eye. Whoever brings her to Mr. Simon Duff at Annapolis, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Fifteen shillings Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, of Patuxent Iron-Works, the latter end of February last, a middle sized Negro Man named Tom, about 25 Years of Age, walks limping: Had on when he went away a blue colour'd Kersey Coat, a blue or purple half-thick Jacket, a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, and some other Apparel not known; he formerly belonged to the Rev. John Lang. Whoever brings the said Negro to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

CHOICE Pickled SALMON, to be Sold at the lower End of Prince-George's Street, by GEORGE DOWNEY.

To be SOLD

(For Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.)

SUNDRY Tracts of Land, lying in Baltimore County; on which are very good Improvements, and in good Order for a Crop; formerly belonging to Nicholas Haile of the said County: As also some Negro Men and Women.

Baltimore-Town,

JAMES SLEMAKER.

March 10, 1747.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th Day of May, 1747, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of Severn River, containing 132 Acres: As also one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing 140 Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the said Tracts of Land.

WILLIAM FRISBY.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue

(For Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money.)

AT the House of Thomas Bladen, Esq; in Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th of April, all his Household Goods, Kitchen Furniture, &c. likewise several House Negroes, Men and Women; also some Plantation Negroes, among which is a good Country-Carpenter. Also several Horses, a Chaise, a Jane 60 Fathom long, and a Boat.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and the Goods to be view'd the Day before.

STRAYED away in September last, from the Subscriber, of Annapolis, a Bay Mare between 12 and 13 Hands high, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near Buttock P. She has a remarkable bump between her right Eye and Nose.

Whoever returns her to the Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

JOHN CHALMERS.

Capt. Henry Snow 28 Mch

Annapolis, March 17, 1746-7.

RAN away this Day from on board the Ship *Speedwell*, James Creagh Commander, a Sailor belonging to the said Ship, named *Thomas Price*, aged about 22 Years, a tall slim Man, about 6 Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox: He formerly was a Servant to Capt. *Henry Lewis*, of *Somerset* County, and is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever takes up the said Man, and brings him on board the said Ship, or to Mr. *Patrick Creagh* at *Annapolis*, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. JAMES CREAUGH.

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for *Great-Britain* with all Convenient speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him. PATRICK CREAUGH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London Crown-Glass*, to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarries.

ANY Persons who are skill'd in spinning of Hemp for Sail-Cloth, Osnabrigs, Sacking, or Cordage; and weaving of Sail Cloth, &c. or laying of Rope; may apply to the Subscriber, and meet with good Encouragement; he having all Materials in Readiness for carrying on the Business. STEPHEN WEST, junior.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at *Annapolis*, or *London-Town*, very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retail.

BEST Brown and Irish Osnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linness, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron Ware, German Steel, Sloop's Anchors, and small Grapnels, Welch Cotton, and sundry other European and India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco-Drouing, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. *Robert's* Ship Yard in *Annapolis*.

To be SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS, Saduler, in *Annapolis*,

A Very handsome Four Whe-I Chaise, with Harness Compealy fitted for Two Horses. Also a quantity of *Seneca-Rattl-Snake-Root*, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

To be SOLD,

THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately liv'd, in *Annapolis*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. *James Dick's*, at *London Town*. RICHARD HILL, junior.

Baltimore County, March 5, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 3d Instant, an Irish Servant Man, named *John Hyde*, a lusty raw-boned Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, roops in the Shoulders, is sharp visaged, pitted with the Small-Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a sly down Look: He had on when he went away an old Castor Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light-colour'd Fearnothering Tea-Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Worsted Stocking, and old Shoes: He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward. T. STANSBURY.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Sewers River*, with or without a good Water Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to JEMIMA ROBINSON.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamborough*, in *Prince-George's* County, above Capt. *John's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit-Rents, for 2 Years; and 500 Weight of good Tobacco in Cash, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term. D. DULARY.

March 9, 1746-7.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Osnabrigs, especially Spinners. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Like-wise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant, JOHN INCH.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Danby*, lying in *Dorchester* County, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. *William Willing*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court. MARCH 7, 1746-7. JOSHUA BRALL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 22th 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 COCKEY, JOSHUA OWING.

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 DORSET, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the best advices, Foreign and Domestick.

LONDON, April 7, 1747.

MR. GRAY.

The following Essay being as a Subject that is of a general concern, I send it for you to print in a Place in your Gazette, if thinking better Inventions of the Kind, and you will oblige Your humble Servant,

MERCATOR.

REFLECTIONS on an INDETERMINATE LAW.

It is a principal objection that seems to be raised against it, is the expense that will attend the execution of it. In this view which is given us of the subject, we only behold one side of the object; but, to form a right judgment of the subject, we should consider it in all it's parts. Let us therefore enquire, on the other hand, into the losses the Province sustains, and the Advantages it has under this the want of such a law.

It is generally computed there are 16000 hogheads of Tobacco made every year in the Province: Not as what is shipped by the planters themselves, which may be distinguished by the name of Crop Tobacco, as it is in Virginia, is generally much better than what is bought in the country, which may be therefore called Purchase Tobacco; we shall divide it accordingly in these two kinds, and, to avoid confusion, consider the one each separately.

As we have no medium to discover the exact quantity of either, we can only conjecture that there are 10000 hogheads of the one, and consequently 6000 hogheads of Purchase Tobacco; which we shall here be granted to us: For tho' the argument as follows may therefore seem by itself to be, yet as the quantity of the one cannot be diminished without augmenting that of the other, the conclusions we shall draw from the proposition in doing may be easily varied, according to any other proportion that may appear more just.

In this manner, should the difference we make in the price of Tobacco from the two Colonies be too much, it will not alter the reasoning of the nature of the argument founded on it: as there is indubitably a very great difference, tho' it cannot be exactly fix'd, and therefore, since it is demonstrable the advantage Virginia has over us in this respect is wholly owing to the Indentation law there, whatever abatement may be justly made from what we have supposed it to be, there will still be a superiority left, more than sufficient to prove, that without such a regulation here, the Colony soon, in a few years, inevitably, and perhaps irretrievably, lose the whole trade, which, as it is the most beneficial to Great Britain, so, with respect to the Province itself, it is by far the most valuable, or at least it might be easily made so, of any on the British continent of America.

We shall now proceed, and, in the first place, to show, that if the fifth part of this 16000 hogheads of Purchase Tobacco be Traffick, or, what must be observed will always have the same effect, if the plants be handled and priced in such a careful manner as to diminish their value, as much as the fifth part Traffick usually pack'd up with them would; the yearly loss of this Province will be 60000 l. Sterling: To prove which I shall proceed.

That the annual quantity of our Tobacco being full as good as that of our Neighbours (except one particular sort which is out of the present question), it would, were it under the same regulation, not at more than 10 l. Sterling per hoghead, nor to more than 100 l. the Virginia Purchase Tobacco does now clear there.

Two freight, insurance, commission, and other charges on a hoghead of Tobacco, amount to 3 l. therefore, so not 10 l. it

would sell for 17 l. but if the fifth part be Traffick, it can only sell for 2 l. 10 s. which is a fifth less, supposing the good could be plac'd but of it in England, and sold separate from the bad: But as most of the Tobacco from hence is bought up for the French consumption, the buyer is oblig'd, by reason of the draw back, to transport the Traffick to some port of France; and as the money he disburset for this purpose ought to yield him as much profit, as the like sum laid out in the purchase of merchantable Tobacco, it is not to be imagin'd that what he estimates on this account, which he will do in making his price, can be less than 16 l. and therefore he will give an more for such a hoghead than 17 l. from which deducting 5 l. for the other charges, there remains but 12 l. for the shipper.

As it seems generally agreed, that more Tobacco is spoiled by the pricing and other negligent management, than the Traffick usually pack'd up; the quantity of that in each hoghead, on an average, must be less than the half of the fifth, if the fifth on the whole be good for nothing; or, in other words, in this case the Traffick usually put up in every hoghead, taking one with another, must be less than the tenth part, and so there may be about 70 or 80 l. in each; to replace which, there would not be any greater increase of labour necessary, than what the raising of the plants requires; the trouble of curing, packing, and passing good and bad Tobacco being equal.

So small a difference in labour being too inconsiderable to perplex a calculation of this nature with it, we shall take it for granted, that in the same time which we now spend in making a bad hoghead, we might, with a little more care and attention (and that an Indentation law will oblige us to), make a good one: And, in this view of the case, it will appear that the Province loses on every hoghead of Purchase Tobacco 3 l. Sterling. The particulars stand thus: There is lost by the Traffick, exclusive of the expences attending it, 24 l. that being the fifth part of 60 l. which a hoghead clear of Traffick will net; by the expences on the Traffick to London 20 s. that being the fifth part of the charges of a whole hoghead, when sold at the Straits there; and on account of the money disburset for carrying the Traffick to France, 16 s. which makes together 3 l. and this sum multiplied by 20000, the number of the hogheads of Purchase Tobacco, shows the annual loss to the Province thereon is 60000 l. Sterling, on an abatement of the fifth part to be good for nothing; and that the French make no greater abatement in the price, for the money they advance in transporting it to France, than 16 s. on each hoghead.

Our Farmers general in that kingdom being as nice calculators as any in Europe, and having the sole privilege of importing Tobacco into France, must be precluded to know very nearly, from the accounts of their servant, who were only intrusted with the manufacturing and retailing of that commodity there, the quantity of Traffick sent them from hence. But none can go to learn from Virginia. The difference therefore they make in the price of the Tobacco from each Colony, must be wholly regulated by the Traffick they have found in our common markets; a proportionable part of which they will always reckon upon in every cargo they purchase from hence, and they can be assur'd of the goodness of this commodity; on the public faith of the Province.

It therefore the French Agents give 11 l. per hoghead for the Virginia Purchase Tobacco, and but 8 l. for that from Maryland, it is plain the latter contains a fifth part Traffick, admitting the abatement made in the price for carrying it to France does not exceed 16 s. on each hoghead: Since on this supposition, it has been demonstr'd, that such a quantity must necessarily produce that difference. But from what, as we are informed,

Capt. Henry Surin 28 Mar

Annapolis, March 17, 1746-7.

RAN away this Day from on board the ship *Speedwell*, *James Creagh* Commander, a Sailor belonging to the said Ship, named *Thomas Price*, aged about 22 Years, a tall slim Man, about 6 Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox: He formerly was a Servant to Capt. *Henry Lewis*, of *Somerset* County, and is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever takes up the said Man, and brings him on board the said Ship, or to Mr. *Patrick Creagh* at Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. JAMES CREAGH.

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

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N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London Crown-Glass*, to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Q. arrie.

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JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, or London-Town, very Cheap, by *Wholesale*, or *Retail*,

BEST Irish Brown and Irish Osabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linens, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron Ware, German Steel, Sloop Anchors, and small Grapnels, Welch Cotton, and sundry other European and India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco Droving, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. *Roberts's* Ship Yard in *Front* St.

To be SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS, Saddler, in Annapolis.

A Very handsome Four Wheel Chaise, with Harness Compleatly fitted for Two Horses. Also a quantity of *Seneca-Rail*, *Snake-Root*, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

To be SOLD,

THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately liv'd, in Annapolis. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. *James Dick's*, at London Town. RICHARD HILL, junior.

Baltimore County, March 5, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 3d Instant, an Irish Servant Man, named *John Hyde*, a lusty raw-boned Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, Roops in the Shoulders, is sharp visaged, pitted with the Small Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a sly down Look: He had on when he went away an old Castor Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light colour'd Fearnothering Sea Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Worsted Stocking, and old Shoes: He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward. T. STANBURY.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Severn River*; with or without a good Water Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to JEMIMA ROBINSON.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamsborough*, in *Prince George's County*, above Capt. *John's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cash, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term. D. DWLANT.

March 9, 1746-7.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in, the Business of making Duck and Osabrigs; especially spinners. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant, JOHN INCH.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday-Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Danby*, lying in *Dorchester County*, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. *William Wilkins*, in Annapolis, the first Week of the next Provincial Court. MARCH 7, 1746-7. JOSHUA BRALL.

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. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers. WILLIAM COCKEY, JOSHUA OWINGS.

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.