

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 2, 1746.

HAGUE, May 7.

THE following is the purport of the answer which the deputies of the state made to the British minister's representations, upon the republic's sending a third ambassador to the Court of France.

That the court of Great-Britain had no reason to exclaim in such manner as it did against the resolution which the States General were about to take of procuring suspensions of arms, seeing this was never attempted to be done 'til they were drove to the last extremity, and after having in vain tried all the means which were believed to be effectual, in order to resist the arms of France. That their high mightinesses had taken upon them to send M. Gilles to the French court, in-hopes that thereby some expedient might be found out that would preserve the republic from ruin, with which it is threatened, in order to prevent the calamities of war from making a nearer approach thereto. That the States General hoped, by this method of proceeding, they should not only be able to save the frontier of the republic, but should likewise stand fair to bring the court of France into a just and reasonable accommodation with the allies of the state. That this was the great point they proposed to themselves; that therefore the courts of Vienna and London should not imagine that they had any thing else in view; that the States General had so often already given the reasons which constrained them to act in this sort, that it would be superfluous to repeat them. That they could not conceive any hopes of being able, with the assistance of all the forces which their allies proposed to bring into the field, of vanquishing France, of retaking the places she had got possession of in the Low Countries, or even of preserving those which yet remained to the allies: That therefore their high mightinesses had nothing to do but to aim at the security of the republic: That what measures soever the States General should take to accomplish that end, they would endeavour to make it subservient to the general welfare of Europe: That if they appeared in any degree complaisant to the demands of his most Christian majesty, it was only in hopes that this monarch would in return shew a readiness to accelerate the repose of Europe. That the world was sensible, it was not 'til things were arrived to the last extremity, that the States General determined to have recourse to the court of France for an expedient, and that all impartial people will do justice to the sentiments which the republic has never failed of shewing, in order to promote the interest of the common cause, &c.

Hague, May 10. The British minister replied to the deputies of the state, justifying their sending a third ambassador to the court of France, in the following manners. That if the States General had the least assurance of the good-will of the court of France towards them, and if they would give a single instance of that crown's keeping it's promises, and adhering to it's engagements, the court of Great-Britain would be very far from finding fault with the resolution of their high mightinesses, nay,

would on the contrary be charmed with it: But as in this case the republic had no consent, either by word of mouth, or in writing, from the courts of Vienna and London, to attempt to bring about or solicit an accommodation with the court of France, the States General had reason to say, that the commission M. Gilles was charged with, tended principally to promote the interest of the republic: What therefore am I to conclude from all that you have done me the honour to tell me, but that you propose signing a neutrality, or something like it? The Deputies were greatly surprized to find that the British minister was so well informed of the affair, seeing he did not wander at all from the point. And as in all the conferences which their high mightinesses had with that minister, they carefully avoided that word Neutrality, they looked upon one another for some time without speaking; after which one of them said, We cannot exactly tell you what we propose to do by sending M. Gilles to the court of France; perhaps his business may be comprehended in the term Neutrality, the event will in time discover it. This however is all that you can know of this matter, because the instructions of that minister was delivered to him under an oath of secrecy, which we are not permitted to reveal. Whereupon the minister from Great-Britain replied, Nothing is more commendable, Gentlemen, than faithfully to keep Promises, and strictly to adhere to engagements: Be that however as it will, I am persuaded I see the bottom of the affair, and I very much lament the fate of the republic, from the measures it seems inclinable to enter into, which appear as melancholy as they are deplorable.

Hague, June 10, N. S. By letters from Rochfort of the 31st inst, the Brett Squadron was then off the isles of Aix, and the duke d'Anville still at Rochfort, waiting for some vessels which were expected with provisions and ammunition. The embargo upon the Dutch vessels at Rochelle was to be continued 'til the said squadron shall be sailed.

Lisbon, May 27. Capt. Wellet, of his Britannic majesty's sloop King's Fisher, has taken a Spanish ship bound from Cadix for Ferrol, with naval stores for the king's yard in that port.

Dublin, May 6. By a gentleman who arrived at Belfast from Monteith, we are informed that 300 of the rebels are on the bras of Balquidder, under the command, as it was said, of M'Grigor of Glengyle; all day they lie hid in the mountains, from whence they issue forth in the night, and plunder all around them; and that expresses had been sent to the commanding officers at Perth and Sterling, with advice thereof.

Edinburgh, April 30. On the 26th of April two large French ships, one of 34 Guns, the other of 32, arrived at A-lsraig; and on May 1, in the evening, the pretender's son, with such as remained with him, came thither, from Macdonald of Barrisdale's in Moydart, whereupon the ships began immediately to unload. On the 3d of May, the Greyhound man of War, Capt. Noel, in company with the Baltimore and Terror sloops, came up with them, and engaged them for near 5 hours,

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hours, but being considerably damaged, were obliged to make off. One of the French ships lost 48 Men, the other 8. During the action, the country people, particularly Barrisdale's men, carried off 240 casks of brandy, and 800*l.* in cash. The French ships sailed on the 5th for France, with the pretender's son, 'tis said, and his retinue, on board.

15. Glengary sent to the Duke, offering to submit on terms: the answer was, that nothing but an absolute submission could be agreed to. Lord Kilmarnock is very gay in his confinement. The lowlanders are all dispersed, except a few notorious villains, who do not hope for mercy. Most of Lochyell's clan are destroyed. The Earl of Finlater arrived here on the 12th, and is set out for London: this nobleman was a great opposer of the rebels, for which he has suffered deeply.

May 29. A spy was detected on Thursday at Inverness, and hang'd. The rebels of Glenmoriston, Urquhart, and Stratherrick, submitted that day. On Saturday, about 50 prisoners from Brechen, Aberdeen, and Banffshire, were brought to that place.

Yesterday went through here, from Inverness, about 150 horses, belonging to the train of artillery, in a very miserable condition, having been almost starved for want of forage in the North of Scotland; the rebels having pillaged the country of every thing eatable, either for man or beast, the night before the battle.

The French gentleman, lately described, and taken prisoner by the Broadalbin men, and brought to Perth, is Achilles Francois, count de Mirabel, engineer to the king of France, chevalier of the order of St. Louis; who was wounded at the siege of the citadel of Tournay, and was sent to command the artillery and corps of engineers in the Highland army.

On Thursday last the general assembly of the church of Scotland appointed his royal highness the duke of Cumberland's proclamation relating to the rebels, or such as shall harbour or conceal them, or their effects, to be read in all the churches of Scotland.

Blair *Atbsl*, May 17. Several of the people of Badenoch, from the parish of Kingusie, who were seduced and compelled by the rebels to rise in arms with them in the present unhappy rebellion, came to this place, conducted by the rev. Mr. William Blair, minister of Kingusie, and John M'Pherson of Bonchar, and delivered their arms to the honourable brigadier Mordaunt; who permitted them to return home, and trust in the king's mercy. Donald M'Pherson of Cullibre, a gentleman in the same parish, came up with his men also, and were returned home in the same manner. It is to be hoped, that this precedent will be imitated by others in the same situation, that themselves and families may be saved from destruction.

L O N D O N.

April 23. As *Cape Breton* has not yet been formally secured to the British Nation, we will venture once more to mention it in the concluding Words of a Pamphlet just published: "No Consideration whatsoever, either to ourselves or our Allies; no Cession in Europe, or any other Part of America; no advantageous Stipulation in a divided Trade (which we never yet found binding, longer than Interest or Necessity held the Tie) nor the Terror of a Rebellion in Scotland, fomented and supported in that View by French and Spanish Money; nothing in a Word, that France, Spain, or any of their Friends, can give, promise, or engage for, should prevail upon us to give up, at a general Peace, either wholly, or in part, the important, invaluable Island, of *Cape Breton*."

May 10. Three French prizes, bound from Smyrna to Marseilles in France, are taken by two English men of war, and carried into Livona, having on board the following cargoes,

viz. 1005 bales of cotton wool, fifteen bales of cotton yarn, 9 bales of goats wool, 30 sacks of mohair, and 2 bales of silk.

May 15. Several private letters by the last Dutch mail mention great jealousies and commotions amongst the people of Holland at this critical conjuncture, and great apprehensions of their increasing and rising higher as the danger approaches.

Several letters from the Mediterranean advise, that a French ship for Cadiz from Bayonne, with provisions, &c. is taken by the British squadron in those parts.

There is advice, that a privateer of St. Malo's, of 36 guns and men in proportion, was lately lost near that island; and the commander and most of the crew were drowned.

They write from Leghorn, that the Jonas, Noorberg, a Dutch ship from Constantinople, with a valuable cargo, bound to Marseilles; and the Francisco, Ture, from Marseilles for Alexandria, with bale and other goods; were both taken by an English man of war, and carried into that port.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke's Army, May 10.

There are papers found, which shew that Lord Lovat was to be duke Frazer, and that he has been the chief author and contriver of this wicked scene. It is incredible what numbers of dead people are every day found many miles from the field of battle; they die of their undressed wounds all over the country.

May 31. On Wednesday in the afternoon the earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, with lord Balmerino, embarked on board the Chatham yacht at the Nore, and that tide got up to the Gallions, where they continued 'til Thursday between 12 and 1 at noon; when they weighed anchor, and arrived at the Tower about 6 in the evening. They were landed at King's stairs, the tide not admitting them to pass through Traitor's bridge; from whence they proceeded over the draw-bridge to the governor's house, attended by the commander of the Exeter man of war, who brought them to the Nore. After they had received some refreshment at the governor's house, they were conducted to their apartments; viz. the earl of Cromarty to the bloody tower, near the parade, and the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino to the round towers at the front gate where they are to be kept separate, and to have two warders each to attend them, besides one servant apiece which they brought with them from Scotland, who are to lodge in the tower.

We are assured that an express was dispatch'd late last night to admiral Martin, with orders for him to sail immediately to Rochelle, and attack the Brest fleet; and in case they were sailed from thence, to follow them.

Letter from Portsmouth, May 26.

There has been for three days past a great number of soldiers embarked, and more are daily expected.

The following men of war are ordered to convoy the transports, which have taken the troops on board; viz. the Devonshire of 80 guns, the Edinburgh of 70 guns, the Superbe of 60 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, the Poole of 40 guns, and the Hastings of 40 guns.

The following ships are in several ports, ready for service viz. the Royal George of 100 guns, the St. George of 90 guns, the Sandwich of 90 guns, the Marlborough of 90 guns, the Shrewsbury of 80 guns, the Princessa of 74 guns, the Devonshire of 70 guns, the Hampton-court of 70 guns, the Edinburgh of 70 guns, the Kent of 70 guns, the Prince Frederick of 70 guns, the Ipswich of 70 guns, the Exeter of 60 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, and the Portland Prize of 50 guns.

Edinburgh, June 3. Tomorrow between 11 and 12 o'clock forenoon, the several standards taken from the rebels at the late battle of Culloden, will be publicly burnt by the

mon hangman, at the cross, by order of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

The government hath followed admiral Vernon's plan, and engaged a great number of small vessels, which will be completely arm'd and mann'd, to cruize in the channel.

The talk of peace is now more than ever; and by the best advices will be more advantageous to Great-Britain, than the terms obtained by the treaty of Utrecht.

London, June 1. Letters from the Hague say, that the Dutch have absolutely rejected the neutrality prescribed by the French court:—And that the Prussian Troops were in motion towards Magdeburg.

We hear that a plan will speedily be laid before both houses of Parliament, for a general pacification.

June 7. Yesterday vice-admiral Lestock waited on his majesty at Kensington, when he was graciously received, and appointed Admiral of the Blue in his majesty's navy; and we hear that he will soon sail with a squadron of men of war into the Mediterranean.

June 14. The transports bound for Cape-Breton, who had been wind-bound for some time in the Downs, got round to Spithead on Thursday in the afternoon; and as all the soldiers embarked, it was thought the whole fleet for Cape Breton sailed the same evening.

On the DEFEAT of the Rebels.

As his worm-eaten Volumes old Time tumbled o'er,
To review the great Actions which happen'd of Yore;
When the Names of young Ammon and Cæsar he saw,
He smil'd, but soon turn'd to a Churchill, Nassau,
With a Sigh, then he said, "What! has BRITAIN no Friend!
"With These must her Long Race of Heroes have End!"
When instant a Blast on her Trumpet Fame blew,
Which so long had been silent the Sound he scarce knew;
Full confess'd to his Sight then the Goddess appear'd,
And half out of Breath, cry'd, "The News have you heard?"
"Father Time, I've one Heroe to add to your Store,
"Brave WILLIAM has conquer'd,—Rebellion's no more!"
Well pleas'd, in his Annals Time wrote down the Name,
Made the Record authentic, and gave it to Fame.

Whitehall, May 15. Letters from Iäverness advise, that the Duke had order'd the transport ships to Shields to revictual, in order for the embarking of the Hessian troops for Flanders, with all possible expedition. Lord Loudon marched on the 8th instant to Fort Augustus with 18 independent companies. The Earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, set out for London on the 9th.

The rebels now talk of assembling at Stránhan, in Sunart, and of keeping a body moving to harrass the king's troops, in hopes to obtain terms and persuade the people that the pretender's son is to return with a greater Force.

May 27. Yesterday came advice that the Hamburgh fleet was safely arrived at Hull on the 3d. Capt. Owen, in the Carlisle privateer, has taken a Swedish ship from Stockholm, going into Dunkirk, with cannon, gunpowder, &c. and brought her into Dover.—His Majesty's ships Amazon and Tavistock have sent into Falmouth the Vierge, Borders, of Amsterdam, bound from Havre to Brest, with timber for shipping. The William and Richard is arrived at Plymouth from St. Malo's, whether she carried some French officers, and brought back 19 English commanders.—The Lords Cromartie, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino, taken prisoners in Scotland, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, brought in the Eltham, are arrived in the river.—A French privateer of 20 guns and 80 Men is taken by the Fly sloop of war.

28. The Troops are embarking on board the Transports at Spithead.

29. An Express is arrived from Admiral Martin with an account that he had certain advice on the 19th, that the French fleet were all at Rochfort, and had then been joined by 8 Spanish men of war; they are now 24 ships of the line and 10 frigates.

BOSTON, July 31.

We have Advice from the West-Indies, that a Vessel was arrived at Statia from Holland, which brought an Account, that the Dutch had at last sign'd a Neutrality with France.

Last Thursday the following Persons were executed here, Peter Ferry, Thomas Rigby, and James Cartee. They all died as they had lived, ignorant and obstinate Roman Catholics, and at their Desire, were put into their Coffins and buried with all their Cloaths and Crosses, and other religious Trumpery about 'em. The other four were relieved by his Excellency. These Men were all English Subjects taken on board a French Privateer, being Volunteers in that Service.

Boston, August 18.

Postscript of a Letter from Lisbon, July 14, 1746.

"The Post is just arrived; and by letters from England we learn, That offers of peace have been made by France, but that they were rejected by us; and that the king was resolv'd to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour.—And they likewise write for certain, that the Dutch will immediately declare in favour of the Allies.—The king of Sardinia has reinforced the Austrian army in Italy with 21000 men; and the letters from thence say, the remainder of the Spanish army must unavoidably surrender in a few days prisoners of war."

Louisbourg, on Cape-Breton, July 5, 1746.

Last Week arrived here in a deplorable Condition, one Capt. William Ward, late of the Sloop Dolphin from Antigua, with all his Crew and 3 Passengers, being unfortunately call'd away about 5 Leagues Eastward of this Harbour, the Weather was so thick and foggy for several Days before, that they could not see the Land till they came close to several Rocks, where they were obliged to drop Anchor and take to their small Boat, and expos'd themselves (nine in Number) to the Mercies of the Seas and severity of the Weather for 2 Days without a morsel of Victuals, till God was pleas'd to direct them to row towards a Shore, where they with great Difficulty made shift to land between two Rocks, where several of them were much hurt and bruis'd. The Vessel was gone to a thousand Pieces in less than 10 Minutes after her said poor Company quitted her; she belong'd to Col. King of Antigua, and was full laden with Rum, Clarret and fine dry Goods, the latter bought at Prize Vendues; nothing was or can be sav'd.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Upwards of Two hundred Men of the new rais'd Troops from this City, design'd on the present Expedition, embark'd last Week in several Vessels for Albany, and Preparations are daily making for more to follow; and we hear from most Parts of the Country, that almost all the Companies design'd to be rais'd in this Colony, to the Amount of 1300 Men, are very high-spirited, and begin to be impatient to hear the News of the Arrival of the Fleet and Forces from England, that they may take the Field before the cold Season comes on.

By the last Sloop from Albany we have certain Advice, that three Mohawk Indians have killed the Officer of the French Garrison at Crown Point, and another Person as they were walking in the Fort-Garden; the Scalps they have brought with them to Schenegtade, which we hear they intend to make a Present of to his Excellency our Governor; They say they were so closely pursued by the French Soldiers, that one of our Indians was obliged to take off the Officer's Scalp with his Teeth, not having Time to do it in the usual Manner. Three other Parties of our Indians are gone out on the same Design.

one whereof consisting of 16, design at Montreal, and some of 'em hope to present his Excellency with some French Prisoners before his Return hither.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 28. By a Vessel arrived at Newcastle from Cork, which Place she left the 5th of July, we are informed, that on the 20th of July, off Cape Finister, he was brought to by the Nottingham, Eagle, and Falkland Men of War, belonging to Admiral Martin's Squadron; the latter of which said, that five Days before he had looked into the Road of Aix, near Rochelle, and that there were 23 large Ships, besides smaller Vessels, riding there; and that some of the Squadron look'd in almost every Day. He adds, that the Fleet bound to Cape-Breton, sailed from England about the Middle of June.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from Cambridge, that on Saturday the 16th of August, a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen express'd their Loyalty in a very agreeable Manner, by celebrating the glorious Victory obtained by the Duke of Cumberland over the Rebels. After the Ladies and Gentlemen had refresh'd themselves with an elegant Repast, and the Militia had dined, the several loyal Healths went round, under as many Volumes of Small-Arms: When Evening approached, the Mob set Fire to an House, which stood before the Court-House; which, with the Addition of several Tar Barrels, appeared like a burning Mountain; and the Owner of the House expressed such a Spirit of Joy on the Occasion, that he joined in the Ring to dance round the Bonfire. The Evening concluded with a Ball, at which the Ladies shew'd such a Cheerfulness, that it gave an Omen of a Race of most faithful Subjects.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Endeavour, William Scandrett, from Barbadoes;
Sloop Relief, Josias Tucker, from Providence.
Cleared for Departure,
Ship Williams Galley, Joseph Arthur, for Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

September 1, 1746.

ON Friday the 20th of August, at Night, some Thieves broke into the House of Dr. Charles Carroll, at Annapolis, and stole thence a dark-red Mahogany Tea-Chest, a black Shagreen Case, with six Silver Tea-Spoons and Tea-Strainer, marked MCC, a Tea-Tongs and three Tea-Spoons unmarked. If any such are offered to Sale, it is hoped this public Notice may contribute to stop them and the Seller: And if any Person or Persons will discover the Thief or Thieves, so that they may be legally convicted of the Felony, and the said Things returned, such shall have a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by
C. CARROLL.

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may very easily thicken their Woollen Cloth without much Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weaver's to wet it well with stale Urine warm'd, and put into a Trough and trample it a considerable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It will not be amiss to rub the Cloth over with a small quantity of Fuller's Earth.

THE Subscriber having a great Quantity of Black Walnut, to saw into Plank; will give a reasonable Price to any Sawyers who will undertake it.
D. DULANEY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Port-Tobacco, on the 18th of August, a Mulatto Slave named Harry; he is so fair as sometimes to be taken for a white Man, is of a middle Stature, his Hair (if not cut off) is of a dark-brown Colour, somewhat curl'd, and he speaks almost like a Negro; He had on an old blue Cloth Coat, a blue flower'd Stuff-Damask Waist-coat, and Leather Breeches with white Metal Buttons, brown Linnen Trowsers, two check Shirts, one brown, and one white fine Linnen Ditto. He stole from his Mistress a blue coarse Cloth Coat and Vest, trimm'd with blue Mohair Buttons, lined with red Tammy Stuff, the Body of the Vest lined with white Dimithy; a Pair of fine white Cloth Breeches, lined with corded Dimithy; and rid away with a small well turn'd grey Horse. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Mulatto to his Mistress, shall have Three Pounds Reward, exclusive of what the Law allows.
JANE BRENT.

August 22, 1746.

RUN away from the Subscribers, near Oxford in Talbot County, the two following Irish Servant Men; viz. Owen Macgee, a short well-set Fellow, mark'd with the Small Pox, about 24 Years of Age; had on when he went away a red Penikton Jacket, two Country Linnen Shirts, and Trowsers of the same; it is thought a Countryman of his has help'd him to a Pair of Shoes.

James Shortel, about 20 Years of Age, mark'd with the Small Pox, has a Blemish in one Eye, and his Nose is somewhat awry; he had on and took with him when he went away, a grey Duroy Jacket without Sleeves, a red Ditto without Sleeves, a dark-colour'd Druggel Jacket, an old Kersey Jacket with Brass Buttons, a check Shirt, and Oz nabriggs Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Servants, so as their Masters may have them again, shall have a reasonable Reward, paid by
JAMES BARTLETT,
CHRISTOPHER SPREY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at Annapolis, on Sunday the 24th of August, a West-country Convict Servant Man, named William Cox, a tall lusty well-set Fellow, about 25 or 30 Years of Age; he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off; He is a Butcher by Trade, but understands something of handling a Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Oz nabriggs Trowsers; it is supposed he is gone with one Dunn, who came in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.
THOMAS HOLMES.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thursday the 9th Day of October next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of Patuxent Ferry; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day, 'til all are sold.
THOMAS GOUGH.

St. Michaels's Parish, Talbot County.

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 9, 1746.

LEGHORN, May 7, O. S.

THE English Men of War have lately brought in several Prizes, and amongst the rest a French Ship worth 60,000 Piafters.

May 14. Five English Men of War have taken, not far from Sardinia, a French Polacco, bound from Marfeilles to Alexandretta; and also have taken upon the Coast of Corsica, a large Dutch Ship, bound from Constantinople to Marfeilles; both which Prizes have been brought in here, the first supposed to be worth about 60,000 Crowns, and the latter much more.

Paris May, 10, O. S. We are now told, that one principal Point of Marshal Noaille's Negotiation at the Spanish Court, is to persuade them to lay aside all Thoughts of claiming whatever Conquests the King may make in the Austrian Low-Countries, which is what her Catholic Majesty is much inclined to, in hopes of obtaining for them a proper Equivalent in Italy for the Settlement of Don Philip.

Antwerp, May 29. Our Advices from Heilbron say, That the Austrian Army assembled there amounts to 30,000 Men, and waits only the Directions of the Maritime Powers to enter on Action; as it is thought to be a good deal superior to that of the French under the Prince of Conti, on the Moselle.

Brussels, June 2. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries who returned hither on the 27th, have made another Journey to his Majesty's Head Quarters, and begin to have more Hopes now than ever, that a Suspension of Arms will soon be concluded, and a Congress held here for determining the Differences that still subsist between the several great Powers of Europe.

Hague, May 31. It now appears that every Thing, in what Light soever put, that has hitherto been published relating to the States General being desirous of entering into a Neutrality, is false; their High Mightinesses having, as we are informed from the best Hands, never proposed any such Thing, nor can even bear to hear it mentioned. The Instructions of Mess. Wafsenae and Gilles tend to nothing less than bringing about a general Pacification, and, in order thereto, a Suspension of Arms.

June 3. The last Advices of any Authority received here, both from Paris and the Coasts of France, intimate, that the Chief of the Squadron which is lately departed from Brest, received Orders from the Court of Versailles, before leaving that Port, in order to keep the Place of their Destination a Secret, to sail to a certain Latitude Southwards, before he opened the Instructions which were to direct him whither to carry the Squadron under his Command, and what he was to do with it. Some Advices report, that it is intended against Ireland; but the most intelligent People say, that it is designed for the River of St. Lawrence, to supply Quebec, &c. with Men and Ammunition, after having retaken Cape Breton, which, it is said, it has capitally in view.

We shall now, as the Army of France is but two Leagues from the Frontiers of the Republic, see whether there be any

Thing to be depended on, in the repeated Assurances which his Most Christian Majesty has given the States General of his Affection and Esteem for the Republic; hitherto its Frontiers have not been at all annoyed. Our Army is still in a more advantageous Situation than it was in behind the Dyle, where the French durst not attack it; tho' Marshal Saxe was commanded to do so by his Majesty. This has partly induced their High Mightinesses to take the vigorous Resolution of patiently waiting the Event of Things, and not to hearken to any Proposition contrary to their Engagements, and to the Interest of their Allies: They have received some Encouragement too, from the being thoroughly persuaded that France durst not declare War against us, for fear of the King of Prussia, who has between 30 and 40,000 Men in the Duchy of Cleves, and who would not acquire much Glory in declaring for the Dutch; but by taking this Step he would attach himself to the Court of Vienna, and would efface many Grievances which it hath against him. People generally imagine that he is inclined to this Party. 'Tis assured that he will repair to Aix la Chapelle, to have an Interview with his Most Christian Majesty, in order to dispose him towards a Peace.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 3.

Things are every where in Motion, and nothing eminent is done. There are important Negotiations upon the Carpet, but the subject Matter of them is kept an impenetrable Secret. However, according to all Appearance, Things will show themselves as they are. The News of a decisive Battle in Italy is daily expected, the Armies of Count Gages and M. Maillebois being joined, as is likewise on the other Side that of the King of Sardinia with the Austrian Army. People here very much wonder at the Inaction of the French Army in the Low-Countries, and imagine something mysterious in it; perhaps those guess right, who think that certain Insinuations which his Prussian Majesty may have made to the Most Christian King, are the Remora which stops it in its Course at Boschant. The Prussian Monarch has 40,000 Men in the Duchy of Cleves, and County of Marck, which may, and probably would, join the Army of the Allies in a very short Time; especially if his Most Christian Majesty should enter into the Territories of the Republic, which 'tis assured this Prince will not suffer him to do. The Wind which continues so long in the East, and the Position of a Body of French Troops in the Road which the Hanoverians were to pass, deprive the Allied Army of a considerable Reinforcement; that is to say, of the 8000 Hessians now in Scotland, perhaps some English, and of the 11000 Hanoverians. Besides, this Army labours under a further Disadvantage, which is, out of the 20,000 Men of which it consists, there has been a Necessity of detaching near 4000 Men to reinforce the Garrisons of Bergen op Zoom, Boileduc, Mons, Charleroy, and Namur: So that at present it is but 12000 strong, therefore is no Degree capable of making Head against the Enemy, who, 'tis agreed on all Hands, is near three Times as numerous.

rous. It may for this Reason be sufficiently justified, for so precipitately retreating towards the Frontiers of the Republic, where only it could be safe.

Gibraltar, May 20. Vice-Admiral Medley arrived in this Bay upon the 20th Instant, and is preparing his Squadron to proceed again to Sea, with all possible Expedition.

Vienna, June 1. N. S. The Spaniards at Placentia were reinforced upon the 25th past, by 14 Battalions; viz. 9 of their own Nation, 4 French, and one Genoese. The Piedmontese Troops were not to be assembled before the 28th past, about Alexandria. Besides Forage which the Spaniards are in want of, they will soon be at a Loss for Meal, the Water-Mills which supplied Placentia being ruined or rendered useless by our Army. An Account of a general Action is every Moment expected.

Liège, June 7. Mons and Charleroy were both invested upon the 2d Instant.

Frankfort, June 5. Prince Charles of Lorraine, who will conduct in Person the 20,000 Imperial Troops to the Low-Countries, is expected at Heilbron on Wednesday or Thursday next, and is thought that by Saturday he will be at the Head of those Troops.

From the Head Quarters at Terhyde, June 2. It's pretended that the Enemy detached Yesterday 16 Battalions and 20 Squadrons for Charleroy; that the Prince of Conti is to besiege Namur, and that 15000 Men are sent accordingly to invest that Place. Marshal Saxe will cover both Sieges, which are to be carried on at once, because the King of France will soon return to Paris.

From the London Gazette, June 14.

Vienna June 8, N. S. The two Armies before Placentia continue to cannonade each other, but hitherto without any Effect. The Spaniards have passed the Po with a considerable Detachment, whereupon M. de Roth is retired to Pizzighitona, but with an Intention to return to his Post at Fiombrò. As soon as the Enemy shall have retired over the Bridge at Placentia with whatever Booty they shall have found in that Corner of the Milanese. Prince Lichtenstein has in the mean Time, intercepted two Spanish Couriers, by which he has been informed of the Straghts M. de Gages is in for want of Provisions; which is so great as to have obliged him to send away a great Part of his Cavalry, and it is discovered by the same Letter, that M. Maillebois remained exposed to the Piedmontese with only fourteen Battalions.

Brussels, June 13, N. S. We hear from Nantz, that on the 20th Instant the Mars and Bellona, two Ships which were some Time ago sent to Scotland with Supplies for the Pretender's Son, returned thither. They were attacked in the Bay of Loch Noway by an English Frigate and two English Sloops, which, after an Engagement of five Hours, were obliged to retire. Several Passengers arrived on board the above Vessels, and amongst others, Lord John Drummond, Mess. Sheridan, Sullivan, and Lochiel junior. The Duke of Perth died in his Passage. They brought no News of the Pretender's Son.

June 20. It now appears that the French lost above 400 Men on the 14th Instant in the Neighbourhood of Hoogstraten, their Avant Guard having been attacked with so much Fury by the Austrians, that the Regiment Royal Vaisseaux, the Uhlans, and the Dragons of Saxe, were almost entirely cut to pieces. A Corps of 3000 Austrian Troops having, upon Thursday last, advanced to the Gates of Louvain, the Garrison, after a vigorous Defence of 3 Hours, was obliged to retire out of that Town. The French before Mons continue firing very briskly from 4 different Places upon that Town; and the Besieged defend themselves with great Resolution. All the Boats upon this Canal have been stopped, and are to be sent towards Antwerp,

in order for building of Bridges over the Schelde. We have Advice from Paris of the 17th Instant, that the Brest Squadron remained off the Isles of Aix upon the 11th.

L O N D O N

May 22. The following being the genuine Answer of our victorious Hero, to those noble Testimonies of grateful Applause from the most illustrious Assembly in the Nation, lately transmitted to him, we think ourselves obliged to communicate 'em to the Public, that the Modesty of this young accomplished Prince may be as conspicuous as his martial Virtues.

My Lord Chancellor,

I Could not possibly have received a more welcome and affecting Proof of that distinguished Zeal and Loyalty which the House of Lords have constantly shown to his Majesty's Person and Government, than by their favourable Acceptance of my Endeavours for the public Service; and I desire you would lay before the House my Acknowledgment for the Regard they have shown me on this Occasion.

The Resolution and Firmness expressed by each of the Officers and Soldiers, in his Majesty's Army under my Command, deserve the highest Commendations; but the Guilt and Terror of that unhappy insatuated Multitude, who vainly hoped, by unprovoked tumultuous Arms, and a contemptible foreign Assistance, to shake an Establishment founded in the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects, afforded us so easy a Victory, that I can only express my Gratitude for the favourable Impressions with which the News of it was received by the House of Lords; whose good Opinion and Thanks I shall ever esteem at one of the most honourable Testimonies and Rewards that any Action of mine could receive.

I return you my Thanks for the affectionate and obliging Manner, in which you have executed the Commands of the House of Lords, and for all the good Wishes with which you have accompanied them, of the Reality of which I am firmly persuaded.

My Lord Chancellor,

Your most affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM

May 24. Our private Letters from the Hague acquaint us that the grand Affair between the India Companies is compromised upon the following Terms; viz. That the Dutch shall keep the Cargoes of the three Ships, and shall pay the Company 1,500,000 Florins, which amounts to 150,000 Sterling, in full Satisfaction. The Abbe de la Ville is quickly expected here, to execute a Commission on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, which occasions a strong Report of Peace: That his Prussian Majesty intends to visit Guelderland, Cloves, East Frisland, and perhaps some other Country, before his Return to Berlin. And that he has actually sent a Person of Distinction to invite his Most Christian Majesty to an Interview with himself, and the Elector Palatine. That his Majesty has drawn up a Plan of a general Peace; and that he is resolved to oppose that Power which shall obstinately refuse to accept the same.

Capt. Ferguson, in the Furnace Sloop of War, has found in a Cave on the West Coast 800 Stand of Arms, 16 Barrels of Powder, and some Casks with Butter and Brandy, all which he carried off; they were supposed to be lodged there by the two French Ships which were on that Coast, and wherein 'tis said the young Pretender, with some of his Followers, were carried off.

June 1. The taking Valenza by the Piedmontese Troops, proves of much greater Consequence than was at first imagined, as they every Day find more and more military Stores concealed in that Fortrefs; besides what was in the public Magazines; viz. 8000 Sacks of Corn, 3500 large Bombs, 40,000 Bullets, 560 Barrels of Gunpowder, together with a Train of 27 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 6 Mortars. M. Maillebois lays the Loss of this Place at the Door of Count de Gages.

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Last Saturday nine Pieces of Cannon, of nine Pounders, and seven of six Pounders, were sent from Woolwich for the Suffolk Coast, in order to make it the more defensible.

By the last Letters of Authority from Inverness, we are informed, that the Lord Loudan, with about 1200 Highlanders, have been about Killwhimney, and Fort Augustus, for some Time past, and have driven away all the Cattle from Lord Lovat's Country of Strakine, without Opposition.

The same Letters add, that a few Days ago the greatest Part of Glengary's Clans delivered up their Arms, and surrendered themselves to the Lord Loudan.

The same Letters confirm, that Capt. Ferguson, of the Furnace Bomb, had landed some Marines, had burnt Barildale's House, and seized 1000 Muskets, 37 Barrels of Gunpowder, and Ball in Proportion, &c.

The Government have taken into their Service upwards of 20 small Vessels for Channel Service, which are to be victualled with all Expedition.

The following is the Speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to the Army, immediately before the Battle of Culloden.

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

I Have but little Time to address myself to you, but I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in the Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, your Liberties, and Properties; and through the Justice of his Cause, I make no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory. Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly before you; but if there be any amongst you, who, through Timidity, are disfidens of their Courage or Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any others, through Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty; it is my Desire that all such would immediately retire; and I further declare, that they shall have my free Pardon for so doing: For I would much rather be at the Head of one thousand brave and resolute Men, than ten thousand among whom there are some, who, by Cowardice or Misbehavior, may dispirit or disorder the Troops, and so bring Dishonour or Disgrace on an Army under my Command.

Kinsale, May 30. Lord George Graham, in the Nottingham of 60 Guns, is now in this Harbour; as also the Eagle of 60 Guns, Capt. Rodney; which last brought in a Spanish Privateer of 20 Guns, called La Speranza, that has for 4 Years past done great Mischief to the Merchants, having taken 36 of our Ships in that Time.

Whitehall, June 14. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable John Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, to be General over all and singular the Marine Forces, employed, or to be employed in his Majesty's Service.

London, June 14. The Rebel Prisoners taken at Carlisle, now imprisoned in Newgate, have offered a large Sum of Money to some Counsellors at Law to plead for them at their Trials, which has been refused, and as yet they cannot prevail on any other that will.

We hear that the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, now in the Tower, intend to plead guilty to their Indictments, and lay themselves at his Majesty's Mercy.

According to several private Letters from Scotland, old Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, has found away to make his Escape to France, to the great Regret of the well-affected in that Country; who, as they looked upon him to be the sole Author of the second Part of the Rebellion after the Flight from Stirling, so they looked on the securing of his Person as the most effectual Means of keeping that Part of the Highlands quiet, which

it is however hoped will be in some Measure answered, by his withdrawing, as he has done, into France.

From the Belfast Letters.

'Tis said in a Letter from London this Week, that by the Vassalage Bill depending, all heritable Justiciaries, Regalties, Sherifffdoms, &c. are to be for ever cut off in Scotland.

Glasgow, June 2. By Letters from Edinburgh we are advised, that his Royal Highness was at Fort William on Thursday, and was to return to Fort Augustus on Friday last; that the Rebels are giving up their Arms, and throwing themselves on the King's Mercy, which the Camerons have already done.

BOSTON, August 18.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, July 14, 1746.

As to Matter of News, we suppose you must have heard of the Duke of Cumberland's happy Success against the Rebels in Scotland, and that the Pretender's Party were so effectually destroyed, as is impossible for them to make any Head again.— That we should send a strong Reinforcement from England, which we suppose by this time may be failed; and 'tis expected in, all this Month, the Allied Armies in Flanders will be near 100,000 Men; so that we hope soon to hear of an Action, and that we shall retake most of the Towns the French have taken from the Queen of Hungary this Campaign.— 'Tis certain the French have been very successful in Flanders, but they have suffered greatly this Year in Italy; for by the last Accounts from thence they and the Spaniards were obliged to retire under the Cannon of Placentia, and entirely block'd up by the Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Lichtenberg; but finding Provisions to grow scant, and most of their Communications cut off, they ventured to attack the Austrians, who, being apprized of their Design, suffered them to enter their first and second Lines, when they attacked them with great Fury; and having a Number of Cannon planted to the best Advantage which the French and Spaniards did not expect, they did prodigious Execution: 'Tis said, the Enemy lost 22,000 Men; if so, it will be impossible for them to prevent the King of Sardinia's further Designs, unless they receive large Reinforcements from the French Army in Flanders, or the Rhine; but 'tis supposed they will have none from thence, as it would weaken their Armies too much.— In short, although there is great appearance of the Continuance of War, yet many Letters from different Parts mention that a general Peace might be obtained, on Condition the English would consent to deliver up Cape-Breton; 'tis supposed the French would thereupon be easily brought to give up their Acquisitions in Flanders; but God forbid our Ministers should ever consent to a peace on those Terms; for as undoubtedly we have been at a vast Expence since the War, and as yet have taken no Place from the Enemy worth regarding but Cape-Breton, which we think is of almost equal Consequence to the English as to the French, we hope they will have a true Regard for the Interest of their Country; and they cannot in this Case do it more effectually than by having that important Place annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, before Terms of Peace are offered.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Wednesday Night last, about 12 o' Clock, a Fire broke out in a Warehouse belonging to Dr. Charles Carroll, in this City; which, notwithstanding all possible Assistance, entirely consumed the same, with whatever was therein. The Damage amounts to upwards of 600 l. Sterling. This is the third Disaster of the kind, which has befallen that Gentleman within eight Months.

In the Clearing last Week, for Philadelphia read London.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To be SOLD very cheap,
Baltimore } **F**OR ready Money, or short Credit, 350 Acres of good Land, lately belonging to Mr. Daniel Stanbury; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising Stock. The said Land lies about 12 Miles from Baltimore, on a fine Road called Briton Road. Those who are inclinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be informed of the Price and Tide. **W. HAMMOND.**
N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract, which believe will be sold very reasonably.

SPRAYED from Upper Marlborough, on the 15th of August last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, paces pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belonged to Mrs. Mariba Lingan, deceased, near Lower Marlborough; whether it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber at Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. **THOMAS WILLIAMSON.**
N. B. The said Williamson having purchased a Weaver's Time, who is a very good Workman, hereby assures all such as shall please to employ him, that they may depend on having their Work done in the best Manner, with the greatest Expedition, and at the most reasonable Rates.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the 7th Instant, a West Country Convict Servant Man, named David Row, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, walks something stooping, wears black bushy Hair: He took with him some Shoemakers Tools, two pair of new Fall-Shoes, a brown Holland Frock, a pair of Cloth breeches much wore, an Ostrich Shirt, a large blue Handkerchief, and a large Felt Hat. Whoever will take up the said Servant and bring him to the Subscriber in Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by **THOMAS KING.**

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may easily wash their Woollen Cloth without much Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weavers, to wet it well with stale Urine, and then to put it into a Trough and trample it a considerable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It will not be amiss to rub the Cloth over with a small quantity of Fuller's Earth.

THE Subscriber having a great Quantity of Black Walnut, that he saw into Plank, will give a reasonable Price to any Sawyers who will undertake it. **D. DULANEY.**

TO BE SOLD, For Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, A Plantation, consisting of 300 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the South Side of Margery River, within 4 Miles of Spiders Ferry; with a new Dwelling House thereon, 40 Feet long and 20 wide, with two Brick Chimneys; very convenient for Fishing and Fowling. Whoever inclines to purchase the same may treat with the Subscriber, living on the Plantation aforesaid.
N. B. There is a good Iron-Mine on the Land.

THE Subscriber having furnish'd himself with Persons exceedingly well skill'd in the Business of making Earthen Ware, hereby gives Notice, that he has set up a Pottery in the City of Annapolis; where all Persons may be supplied with all Sorts of Pots, Pans, Jugs, Maggs, &c. by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

EDWARD RUMNEY.

ON Friday the 29th of August, at Night, some Thieves broke into the House of Dr. Charles Carroll, at Annapolis, and stole thence a dark-red Mahogany Tea-Chest, a Black Shagreen Case, with six Silver Tea-Spoons and Tea-Strainer, marked MCC, a Tea-Tongs and three Tea-Spoons unmarked. If any such are offered to Sale, it is hoped this public Notice may contribute to stop them and the Seller: And if any Person or Persons will discover the Thief or Thieves, so that they may be legally convicted of the Felony, and the said Things returned, such shall have a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by **C. CARROLL.**

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Port-Tobacco, on the 18th of August, a Mulatto Slave named Harry; he is so fair as sometimes to be taken for a white Man, is of a middle Stature, his Hair (if not cut off) is of a dark-brown Colour, somewhat curl'd, and he speaks almost like a Negro: He had on an old blue Cloth Coat, a blue flower'd Stuff-Damask Waist-coat, and Leather Breeches with white Metal Buttons, brown Linnen Trowsers, two check Shirts, one brown, and one white fine Linnen Ditto. He stole from his Mistress a blue coarse Cloth Coat and Vest, trimm'd with blue Mohair Buttons, lined with red Tammy Stuff, the Body of the Vest lined with white Dimithy; a Pair of fine white Cloth Breeches, lined with cerded Dimithy; and rid away with a small well turn'd grey Horse. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Mulatto to his Mistress, shall have Three Pounds Reward, exclusive of what the Law allows. **JANE BRANT.**

RAN away from the Subscriber, at Annapolis, on Sunday the 24th of August, a West-country Convict Servant Man, named William Cox, a tall lusty well-let Fellow, about 26 or 30 Years of Age, he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off: He is a Butcher by Trade, but understands something of handling a Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Osnaburgs Trowsers; it is supposed he is gone with one Davy, who came in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. **THOMAS HOLMES.**

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to **HENRY NICOLS.**

ON Thursday the 9th Day of October next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of Port-Tobacco Ferry, All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day, till all are sold. **THOMAS GOWEN.**

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 her money north, was Camp at noverian tr last comes in perfect g that were t cape, and a very great Hogue, short time the genche the arrival- division of- expected r- cloathing a- dars to m- and the M- the country of renderin- vance: T- an reinforce- about 2000- logue, who- For the mo- upon the re- a general fa- fold there- Hogue, be carrying here. On- bourhood o- an Hussars- corting ma- said to have- shal to have- "At len- by this it e- the courie- leaving An- de la Ville- thought his- no sooner- him. The

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 16, 1746.

CAMPVEER, June 11.

A Bout a fortnight ago commodore Mitchell chased on shore, near Gravelines, a French ship of 24 guns, bound for Dunkirk. Since that the commodore has chased on shore, near Blankenberg, a large French cutter. She had been to Scotland with officers and money, and had landed her money, and three of the officers; but being ordered further north, was met with and chased.

Camp at Terbyde, June 14, N. S. The first division of Hanoverian troops arrived in camp on Sunday, and the fourth and last comes in tomorrow. Their corps are very compleat, and in perfect good order. The greatest part of the Dutch troops, that were taken prisoners at Brussels, have found means to escape, and are come back to several of the Dutch garrisons. A very great desertion continues from the French army.

Hague, June 14, N. S. The French king is returned for a short time to Versailles. The French are said to have opened the trenches before Mons on the 9th instant. Notwithstanding the arrival of his Britannic majesty's Hanoverian troops, the last division of which marches into camp tomorrow, and the daily expected return of the Hessian infantry, whose recruits and cloathing are waiting for them at Boiledueck, marshal Saxe still dares to make considerable detachments towards the Sambre and the Meuse; and he has within these ten days foraged all the country on this side Brabant, with a view, as it is thought, of rendering it the more difficult for marshal Bathiani to advance. The six regiments of infantry, belonging to the Austrian reinforcements in march from the empire, together with about 2000 recruits, will embark the 20th of this month at Cologne, where boats and provisions are lying ready for them. For the more plentiful supply of the allied army, whilst it lies upon the republic's Territory, the States General have granted a general franchise for all sorts of necessaries carried to it, and sold there.

Hague, June 17, N. S. The siege of Mons is supposed to be carrying on, but no particulars of it's progress are known here. On Wednesday a smart skirmish happened in the neighbourhood of Hoogstraten, between a party of 3 or 400 Austrian Hussars, and a detachment of 1000 Uilans, which was escorting marshal Saxe on a reconnoitering party. The latter are said to have been routed with a considerable loss, and the marshal to have had some difficulty in disengaging himself.

Extract of a Letter from Utrecht, May 25.

"At length we are fairly beaten at our own weapons, and by this it evidently appears which side we lean'd towards during the course of the war. M. Gilles, on the marshal Bathiani's leaving Antwerp to the mercy of the French, made the abbe de la Ville a complementary visit, in which he told him, that he thought his master the happiest man in the world; for that he no sooner appeared before a town, but the gates flew open to him. The abbe replied, And so, I doubt not will your suices

too, but with this material difference, that those gates open to let him in, your suices to keep him out.—There is no occasion for that, replied the ambassador, since the States are ready to sign a neutrality whenever the king pleases. The king, rejoins the abbe, has no pleasure about the matter now; he never enters into treaties with those he is in command, nor executes neutralities with those he esteems his subjects: To put you out of pain, monsieur Gilles, the case between us is this; When the state of things was uncertain, we should have esteemed your neutrality a favour; if we consent now, it must be upon such terms as the king shall prescribe, which you shall know the instant your masters are disposed to submit to 'em."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, to a foreign Minister at the Hague.

"Affairs are in a great agitation in this capital, as well on account of the bad news that is daily received from Italy, which intimates that the remains of the Spanish troops there does not amount to 2000; as by reason of the melancholy advices that have come from the port of St. Valory, of the entire defeat of the rebels in Scotland, which news was confirmed soon afterwards by the arrival of two expresses, the one from Dunkirk, and the other from St. Valory. Count Maurepas had no sooner read these dispatches, than he went to the house of cardinal Tencin, where he tarried more than an hour. All that we have been able to gather from that conference is, that a courier was immediately dispatched to Scotland, with a letter for the Pretender, which is said to be the 17th that he has wrote to him. The substance of this letter is as follows. 'The cardinal bids him not be alarm'd or discouraged at the disadvantage which his army had suffered, but desires that he would provide for the security of his own person, and gather together the remains of his troops, in order to employ them with more success; assures him, that the succours which had been promised him were at sea; prays him to wait patiently for them, and to rest assured, that his most Christian majesty would never abandon the house of Stuart, but would put every measure in practice to put it in possession of the British throne; and that if even king George should offer one half of his kingdom, their most Christian and Catholic majesties would never conclude a peace with him, to the prejudice of the family of the Stuarts, as long as it exists, &c.' Thus the cardinal gives him a sprinkling of his holy water."

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, to another at the Hague, May 25.

"The superiority of the arms of France in regard to that of the allied army in the Low Countries, greatly increases the haughtiness of the French ministry: I feel, methinks, all the effects of it, from the turn that affairs are about to take. If I was not apprehensive of being censured as a rash and too forward person, I could easily tell what party the republic would soon be obliged to embrace. The negotiation of count Wassemer becomes every day more perplexing and difficult to determine."

mine. A few days before his departure for the army, his excellency went to take leave of the marquis d'Argenson, who no sooner heard that the Dutch ambassador was coming to visit him, than he went to meet him, took him very civilly by the hand, conducted him to his closet, and said; 'I should, Sir, be less sorry to part with you, if there was any room to hope that what we should have amicably agreed upon here, will be concluded upon in the army; but I am far from thinking it will, as the king has such superior force in his hand. Is there not the utmost reason to think so? Confess, Sir, I desire you, that if the Dutch have not done us the greatest mischief they possibly could, it was because they had it not in their power. Without calling to your remembrance what passed at Viltorden, which was no ways advantageous to you, can any thing be more irritating than the conduct of the prince of Waldeck, who so strenuously endeavours, tho' without ability, to traverse the designs of his majesty's troops, in the sight of an army six times as numerous as that under his command. If it is not to vanquish us, as there is no probability it should, it is to insult us, that these things are done. Add moreover to this, what the republic continues to do, in order to oppose the designs of his majesty. The States General are continually concerting projects with the enemies of the king; they exert themselves, and put every method in practice to cause troops to come from every quarter, by contrivances and insinuations spread, not only among the princes of the empire, but at the courts of the north. They draw all their troops out of the strong places of the republic, in order to join them to the Allied army, to the end it might be supported 'til the arrival of the reinforcements, coming from Germany and elsewhere. What, Sir, can we infer from all this? Nothing less, in my opinion, than that you bear us great ill will; and that if your rulers have not done the highest injury to the king's affairs, it has been only for want of power. Judge then yourself, Sir, what courses the king has a right to take, if he accepts the will for the deed.' I will, in my next, endeavour to give you the substance of count Waffenaer's answer to this irapertious declaration, which I believe I shall be able to procure."

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, to a Minister at the Hague, dated May 27.

"According to my promise in my last, I now send you the substance of the answer made by count Waffenaer, to the insulting declaration made to him by the marquis d'Argenson. The count, who had kept a profound silence all the time that the marquis was speaking, when he had finished, said; 'That so long as there was no suspension of arms, according to ordinary custom, military operations must continue on both sides: That if the French had, under the like circumstances, pursued the same conduct, the States General would have been very far from complaining of, or even from being offended at it: That they had no reason to expect to be found fault with on account of their negotiations with the princes of Germany, seeing it was the very method which the court of France itself took immediately after the death of the emperor Charles VI. nay, at the same time marched it's troops through Germany. That the case of the republic was in other respects different from that of France; because it was obliged to fulfil to the utmost it's engagements with it's allies. That moreover the States General imagined they had given a sufficient proof of their consideration and respect for his majesty, in not declaring war against France, as they were actually obliged to do by the treaty of 1678; and that they have in no point whatever ceased to give his majesty marks of the veneration which they have for him, without however violating their engagements, and being guilty of breach of faith with their allies.' Whereupon the marquis d'Argenson replied; 'That this was a sort of a management for which his

majesty could not easily forgive the Dutch, seeing by such a conduct they obliged him to employ all his forces to remove the obstacles which they were continually throwing in his way. That it was therefore high time the republic should determine upon something, especially as his most Christian majesty was now, and indeed had been so for a good while, thoroughly convinced, that the end and intent of all the delays which it made of coming to a positive resolution, was only to gain time for the Allies to assemble a powerful army in the Low Countries; but that his majesty was not to be thus duped; and that if the States General did not come to a definitive resolution, and such a one as should be satisfactory to his majesty, before the end of May, he should have an army of more than 120,000 men to take care of the frontiers of the republic.

L O N D O N, May 22.

This Morning came Advice, that the Dursley Privateer, Capt. Organ Burnell, of Bristol, late his Majesty's Ship the Dursley Galley, was taken in the Latitude of 47 by two French Frigates, of 24 and 30 Guns, after an obstinate Resistance of four Hours and a Half, in which Capt. Burnell lost thirty Men: She is carried into Port Louis.

Yesterday Advice came that the New Ranger, Lawson, bound from Monferrat to London, is taken by the French, and carried into Brest. She is said to be the most valuable Sugar Ship ever yet bound to England, having 881 Hogheads on board.

We hear the Gentlemen trading to Scotland design to make his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds.

Abstract of a Letter from an Officer under the Duke at Inverness, to his Friend in Somersetshire.

"As by his Behaviour the Duke soon became the Terror of the Rebels, so it rendered him the very Idol of the loyal Scotch, whom he still treats with distinguishing Marks of Regard, and which they really deserve; for notwithstanding my strong Prejudice against the Scotch before I left England, I am now convinced that they, at least the far greatest Part of them, are as brave and loyal as any in the King's Dominions; of this they gave the strongest Proofs before our Arrival, by their steady sufferings, and since we came have clearly shewn it by their Actions: But of them all none more deserve the Esteem of all honest Men than their Kirk Parsons. I don't presume to judge of the Ability of those Gentlemen as Divines, but they have undeniably proved themselves Men of great Courage and Resolution, firmly attached to his Majesty, and the hearty Friends of Englishmen: Don't be surprized at this last, nor question the Truth of it, for here great Numbers of living Witnesses besides myself, for whose Lives and Liberty some of these Gentlemen generously hazarded their own. On the other Hand, the Rebels shew'd the utmost Raucour to our Country, as well as our Cause and Religion, tho' they for the most Part pretend to be Protestant Episcopalists; but in Fact they are rather, I believe, Papists in Disguise, if they are any Thing. The Duke finding their Meeting houses to be only Dens of Sedition, where they met to curse their King, instead of worshipping God, has ordered them to be shut up, except only such as have Licenses from our Bishops."

May 29. We hear that the thirteen Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse, raised by the Noblemen to suppress the Rebellion, will be discharged in about a Fortnight.

May 31. Yesterday the Earl of Kilmarnock was carried through the City from the Tower, in a Coach guarded by a Party of the Foot-Guards, to be examined by a Committee of the Council at the Cockpit.

By Letters from Edinburgh we are informed, that Intelligence being given, that a large Quantity of Rebels Arms were

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in some small Islands in Lochartick, but that Nobody could be found to make Search, twelve Soldiers ventured to swim in, and returned with an Account that they had found a great deal besides a Quantity of Silver Plate, belonging to Lochiel, &c. all which have been brought out by a Boat which was found hid in a Field adjacent to the Loch. By other Accounts we are informed, that Capt. Ferguson in the Furnace, and Capt. Hay in the Yatch formerly stationed in Clyde, had landed in several Places on the Coasts of Moidart, Cnoidart, and the Island of Raza, where they seized above 1000 Stand of Arms, 30 Barrels of Powder, 20 Barrels of Shot, and a Quantity of French Brandy; that they had burnt above 22 Villages, besides the Mansion houses belonging to Macdonald of Bardsdale, and Macleod of Raza.—From Inverness we are advised, that all the Rebel Prisoners are shipp'd for England.—The Right Hon. the Lord President arrived at Edinburgh on Thursday, in order to hold the Cour of Session, which sits down this Day.

Dublin, June 7. Namur, which the French are going to besiege, is esteemed one of the strongest Towns in Europe. It stands on the West Side of the Made, just where it receives the Sambre; this latter River running between the Town and the Citadel. The taking of it by Lewis XIV. in 1692, was applauded as one of the greatest Actions of his Life: Boileau, the French Poet of his Age, wrote an Ode on the Occasion, in which he pretended to imitate the Fire of Pindar. King William retook it in 1695, but with very great Loss: however his Success prompted Mr. Prior, who was then young, to burlesque the French Ode in an English Ballad, which is a very singular Piece of Humour. It fell again into the Hands of the French, upon the Death of Charles II. King of Spain, and remained till the Peace of Utrecht gave it to the Emperor Charles VI. The great Duke of Marlborough, amidst all his Victories, never attempted to make himself Master of Namur by Force of Arms.

Whitchell, June 11. This Day an Express arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Advices.

Fort Augustus, June 5. Lord George Sackville and Maj. Wilson are marched to the Barack of Bernera with 500 Foot, from whence they are to proceed Southward along the Coast, till they come over against the Head of Loch Arkek, where Lieutenant Colonel Cornwallis is with another Body of 300 Men. From thence the two Corps are to proceed Southwards through the Countries of the Mac Donalds of Moidart and Knoidart, whilst Capt. Scott, with the old Garrison of Fort William, which was relieved two Days ago by Brigadier General Houghton's Regiment, will advance from the South to meet them; and Major General Campbell, or the Officer commanding the Argyleshire Militia in his Absence, is to scour the Country about Mingary Castle. It is to be hoped this Force will disperse the small Remains of the Rebels, if any of them should be got together. His Royal Highness proposes to wait here the Return of this Detachment, and that will prevent his marching from hence so soon as he otherwise would have done. By this Time all the Rebel Prisoners are sailed for Newcastle.

At the same Time the following Advices were received by Express from Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, June 4. The Embarkation of the Hessian Troops will be finished this Night, so that they will be ready to sail To-morrow. By Letters from Inverary we are informed, that on the 27th of last Month General Campbell sailed with 1000 choice Argyleshire Men from Dunstaffnage, and that Night anchored in Tabernary Bay in Mull, and the next Day turned at Stronban, the Heart of Lochiel's Clan, where Mr.

Cameron of Duncannon brought in his Men and Arms to Maj. General Campbell, and with them surrendered to the King's Mercy. The Inhabitants of Morvern and Ardnamurchan are doing the same. Lochiel with his Uncle Ludowick Murray the Secretary, and some others, are on the North Side of Lochiel with no great Attendance, and must soon quit their Quarters.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 7.

The march of the Austrians towards the Moselle, will constrain Marshal Count de Saxe to march further Detachments than he has already done, in which Case the Inequality will not be so great, as that Marshal Bathiani may not interrupt the proposed Siege of Mons, by giving him Battle. At least, such are our Sentiments here, where every Body is excessively provoked, to see France tearing away the whole Barrier, while the Army of the Allies is constrained to cover itself behind Lines, and that too, under the Command of the best Officers of the Age, who, together with their Troops, are exceedingly impatient for Action.

Plymouth, June 10. The News we have here is, that a Dutch Man of War, of 40 Guns, is come into the Sound, by Distress of Weather; and has since been ordered in, by the Commissioner of this Place, to Cat-water, for having Cables and Anchors, and a great many Small-Arms on board, bound for France, and also another Vessel that she was going to convey with Naval Stores.

June 14. 'Tis said that the Judges who are appointed to go to the Northern Circuits, will do the Business of the Counties first, and afterwards try the Rebels confined there.

Several Serjeants at Law will be commissioned to go some of the Circuits, in the room of the Judges that go the Northern Circuit.

Reports of a Peace are very much revived in France and Holland: But upon what probable Foundation does not appear to be well explained.

Letters from Spain are still full of the Reinforcements and Money, that are sending to the Infant Don Philip's Army in Italy.

The Hanoverian Troops that joined the Allied Army on the fifteenth Instant, N. S. consisted of Ten Thousand six Hundred and Fifty Men, and their Field Train of 24 Pieces of Cannon. Their Cavalry were greatly admired, and the exact Discipline they observed, during their whole March, much commended. The Magistrates of Nimeguen gave a grand Entertainment to the Generals and principal Officers of those Troops, at which most of the principal Nobility of the Province assisted.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 4. By a Letter from New-York we learn, that the Indians of the Six Nations have declared War against the French and their Indians; and that they have promised to live and die with the English.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday last one *Casbarine Kiewer* was arraigned at the Bar of the Provincial Court, for the Murder of her Bastard-Child; when, after a fair Trial, the Jury brought her in guilty.

On Friday embarked, and yesterday sailed, the three Companies raised in this Province, by Capt. Campbell, Capt. Croft, and Capt. Jordan, to join other Forces destin'd for the Reduction of Canada. The Men went on board with cheerful Hearts and in high Spirits, all well cloath'd and accoutred; and were allowed by good Judges to have made great Proficiency in Discipline, which was owing not only to the Genius of the Men, but to the indefatigable Industry of the Officers in their Instructions.

IONS. *This important Affair must excite, in every true Subject, a hearty Zeal and Ardour in his Progress, that the Good of God, or Honors would crown their Enterprises with Success.*

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared,*
Sloop Molly, Charles Gyles, for Barbadoes;
Schooner Hollister, Thomas Elmer, for New-York;
Sloop Mary, Alexander Scougall, for New-York;
Sloop Batchelor, William Rose, for New-York;
Sloop Kent, John Garrett, for New-York;
Schooner Hopewell, Anthony Beck, for New-York;
Sloop Bohemia Batchelor, John Mills, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Port-Tobacco*, Very good Bar-Iron, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money: Also a good new Billiard-Table and Furniture.

RALPH FAULKNER.

RUN away, on the 11th of *August*, past, from the Subscriber's Plantation on *Wye-River*, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Ashford*, commonly called the Farmer, a likely Man 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Complexion, having two Moles on his left Cheek, one very large which shaves as he does his Beard: He had on when he went away, an old light colour'd druggert Vest, a pair of old Sailors Trowsers, a dowlas Shirt, an old Castor Hat, Shoes and Stockings; and may probably have stolen other Cloaths, for he is a very artful Thief. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Pounds Carrency Reward, paid him by

D. DULANEY.

LOST, some where in *Queen-Anne's County*, a set of Surgeon's Pocket Instruments, Silver. Whoever finds them, and will return them to *Dr. John Smith*, of *Queen-Anne's County*, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

FOUND, a Note of Hand for Thirty Pounds Sterling, and several other Papers of value. The right Owner may have them again, on application to the Printer hereof, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and a Crown, which was given to the honest Soldier who pick'd them up.

STRAYED from *Upper Marlborough*, on the 15th of *August* last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, paces pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to *Mrs. Martha Lingar*, deceased, near *Lower Marlborough*; whither it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD very cheap.

Baltimore } FOR ready Money, or short Credit, 350 Acres of good Land, lately belonging to *Mr. Daniel Stanbury*; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising Stock. The said Land lies about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on a fine Road called *Briton Road*. Those who are inclinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be informed of the Price and Title.

W. HAMMOND.

N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract, which believe will be sold very reasonably.

THE Subscriber having furnish'd himself with Persons exceedingly well skill'd in the Business of making *Barbadoes Ware*, hereby gives Notice, that he has set up a Pottery in the City of *Annapolis*; where all Persons may be supplied with all Sorts of Pots, Pans, Jugs, Mugs, &c. by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

EDWARD RUMNEY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Port-Tobacco*, on the 18th of *August*, a Mulatto Slave named *Harry*; he is so fair as sometimes to be taken for a white Man, is of a middle Stature, his Hair (if not cut off) is of a dark brown Colour, somewhat curl'd, and he speaks almost like a Negro: He had on an old blue Cloth Coat, a blue flower'd Stuff, Damask Waist-coat, and Leather Breeches with white Metal Buttons, brown Linnen Trowsers, two check Shirts, one brown, and one white fine Linnen Ditto. He stole from his Mistress a blue coarse Cloth Coat and Vest, trimm'd with blue Mohar Buttons, lined with red Tammy Stuff, the Body of the Vest lined with white Dimithy; a Pair of fine white Cloth Breeches, lined with corded Dimithy; and rid away with a small well turn'd grey Horse. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Mulatto to his Mistress, shall have Three Pounds Reward, exclusive of what the Law allows.

JANE BRENT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, on Sunday the 24th of *August*, a West-country Convict Servant Man, named *William Cox*, a tall lusty well-set Fellow, about 25 or 30 Years of Age; he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off: He is a Butcher by Trade, but understandis something of handling a Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Osnabrigs Trowsers; it is supposed he is gone with one *Dunn*, who came in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS HOLMES.

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County.

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOLL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thursday the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Pattersons Ferry*; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day, 'til all are sold.

THOMAS GOUEN.

THOSE who live too remote from *Falling-Mills*, may very easily chicken their Woollen Cloth without much Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weaver's, to wet it well with stale Urine warm'd, and put into a Trough and trample it a considerable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It will not be amiss to rub the Cloth over with a small quantity of Fuller's Earth.

THE Subscriber having a great Quantity of Black Walnut, to saw into Plank; will give a reasonable Price to any Sawyers who will undertake it.

D. DULANEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 23, 1746.

PARIS, May 10, O. S.

WE are now told, that one principal point of M. Noailles's negotiation at the Spanish court, is to persuade them to lay aside all thoughts of claiming whatever conquests the king may make in the Austrian Low Countries; which is what her Catholic majesty is much inclined to, in case of obtaining for them a proper equivalent in Italy, for the fulfilment of Don Philip.

Luxemburg, May 20. There is a kind of balance to the German neutrality, by the circles having chose prince Charles to command the army of the Empire. The courts of Berlin and Vienna did not assent, but the prince had a great majority of votes, and is constituted accordingly.

P. S. We have just now advice, that the whole army of Saxony is ordered to march with all speed into the Low-countries.

Extract of a private Letter from Utrecht, May 23.

The affairs of the republic, it must be confessed, are at present in a very critical situation; yet not quite so bad, as the sense of intelligent people, as they were in 1672, when Lewis XIV. carried his conquests so far as to keep his court in this city. People of giddy imaginations frighten themselves that Louis XV. may very soon do the same; but, for my part, I do not think myself very late, with a good army and two or three hundred pieces betwixt us. I call it a good army, tho' it be at present but small, because most of the troops that compose it are now be esteemed veterans, that want only numbers to enable them to make head against any forces in Europe.

In 1672 the case was widely different: We were not then at the top of our guard, nor had we any troops that might be depended upon, either for officers or men; We had not the friendship of Great-Britain at present, nor did we know how to seek immediately for assistance. It was the prince of Orange, who was hero the prince of Orange, raised by the people at the head of our affairs, that alone saved them, or at least made a stand against the power of France, tho' we had no other interest among our friends. But in 1746, we are now the protection of an army near as numerous as that of the enemy. This makes a wide difference between the circumstances of the two conjunctures.

Pavia, May 23. The reports of a peace are renewed, and a certain that the marquis de Stainville, the Italian minister, has frequent conferences with our ministry, who have proposed to him eight articles which the king would make the basis of a general pacification; signifying at the same time, that relating the Austrian Netherlands to the queen of Hungary, her majesty was disposed to secure to that country a perpetual neutrality, under the guarantee of France, Great-Britain, and the United Provinces; that by this means the article of the dissolution of the works of Luxemburg, and the raising of a dis-

count about Dunkirk, would of course be of no signification, because the neutrality would render them absolutely indifferent to France; that his majesty would leave the court of Vienna to settle the guard of the Austrian Netherlands; but was of opinion, that as they were to be the common barrier of the three powers who guarantee their neutrality, it would be proper to entrust them to Swiss troops, who should be in the pay of the said powers together.

These propositions were immediately sent by a courier to Vienna, and another courier was dispatched to Madrid to marshal de Noailles, for him to communicate them to their Catholic majesties.

P. S. It is just now given out that prince Charles returned last night from Scotland, and is now incognito at the house of the prince de Guise.

Berlin, May 22. The ministers of Great-Britain, France, and Holland, have had several conferences with count de Federwilt, cabinet councillor, on the subject of a general peace; of which our court seems to take upon itself the direction. The plan incited to the public is, That Flanders is to return into the possession of the house of Austria, with some exceptions. — The equivalent for this, a settlement for Don Philip in the Milanese, &c. — Cape-Breton to be restored to France. —

The equivalent for the English is, a renewal of the Alliance contract, and a free trade, without search. — The king of Sardinia to have all the Milanese on this side the Lake Major, and bounded below the said lake by the Tera to the Po, on this side Paris, commonly called the Novarese; and Savoy, Nice, &c. restored. — Don Philip the other part of the Milanese, Parma, Piacenza, and the Portouche. — Genoa is to have a final established, but to hold it as a fief. — Dunkirk and Grave-lines to be rendered unserviceable, and the fortifications demolished; or an equivalent, at the election of the English. Upon the whole, it does not appear that any body is to be a loser but the house of Austria; but then the emperor is to be formally acknowledged by France, Spain, and Prussia; and all further demands upon the house of Austria, by the respective claimants, to be entirely annihilated. The king of Prussia, the empress of Russia, and the kings of Sweden and Denmark, guarantee And Great-Britain, France, and Holland, guarantee for Silesia, &c.

Hague, May 31. The state of affairs in Brabant gives the States General great uneasiness, and there is much talk of making an inundation in the place called the Langue Straat, from Woreum to near Breda. Even the commissaries are appointed, but not yet set out, who are to oversee this inundation, which would ruin a great extent of country, and therefore will not be put in execution, but in case of things being brought to the last extremity. This puts people here into a mighty ferment, in so much that 'tis thought the grand pensioner will be obliged to lay before their High Mightinesses the secret articles of the negotiations of William and Gilles, in order to know whether

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IONS. This important Affair must excite, in every true Subject, a
by Zeal and Ardour in his Prayers, that the GREAT GOD OR
HOIRS would crown their Enterprises with Success.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Sloop Molly, Charles Gyles, for Barbadoes;
Schooner Hollister, Thomas Elmer, for New-York;
Sloop Mary, Alexander Scougall, for New-York;
Sloop Batchelor, William Rose, for New-York;
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THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD very cheap,
Baltimore } **F**OR ready Money, or short Credit, 350 A-
County. } cres of good Land, lately belonging to Mr.
Daniel Stanbury; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are
well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making
all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising
Stock. The said Land lies about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-*
Town, on a fine Road called *Briton Road*. Those who are in-
clinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be in-
formed of the Price and Title.

W. HAMMOND.

N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract,
which believe will be sold very reasonably.

THE Subscriber having furnish'd himself with Persons ex-
ceedingly well skill'd in the Business of making Barthen
Ware, hereby gives Notice, that he has set up a Pottery in the
City of *Annapolis*; where all Persons may be supplied with all
Sorts of Pots, Pans, Juggs, Muggs, &c. by Wholesale or Re-
tale, at reasonable Rates.

EDWARD RUMNEY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Port-Tobacco*, on
the 18th of *August*, a Mulatto Slave named *Harry*;
he is so fair as sometimes to be taken for a white Man, is of a
middle Stature, his Hair (if not cut off) is of a dark-brown
Colour, somewhat curl'd, and he speaks almost like a Negro:
He had on an old blue Cloth Coat, a blue flower'd Stuff
Damask Waist-coat, and Leather Breeches with white Metal
Buttons, brown Linnen Trowers, two check Shirts, one brown,
and one white fine Linnen Ditto. He stole from his Mistress a
blue coarse Cloth Coat and Vest, trimm'd with blue Mohair
Buttons, lined with red Tammy Stuff, the Body of the Vest
lined with white Dimithy; a Pair of fine white Cloth Breeches,
lined with corded Dimithy; and rid away with a small well
turn'd grey Horse. Whoever will apprehend and bring the
said Mulatto to his Mistress, shall have Three Pounds Reward,
exclusive of what the Law allows.

JANE BRENT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at *Annapolis*, on Sunday
the 24th of *August*, a West-country Convict Servant Man,
named *William Cox*, a tall lusty well-set Fellow, about 25 or
30 Years of Age; he has a long Nose, Eyes of a very light
Colour, little or no Beard, and his Hair cut off: He is a
Butcher by Trade, but understand's something of handling a
Trowel. He had on a blue Linnen Frock, and Ombriags
Trowers; it is supposed he is gone with one *Dunn*, who came
in convicted with him, but got his Freedom by begging, and
dresses gay. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Mas-
ter may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward,
besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS HOLMES.

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County.

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may meet
with Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOLL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thursday the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwell-
ing Place of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Pa-*
topico Ferry; All and singular the Effects, of the said Sub-
scriber, consist of some of every sort of Thing belonging to
a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day,
till all are sold.

THOMAS GOUGH.

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may
very easily thicken their Woollen Cloth without much
Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth
comes from the Weaver's, to wet it well with Sale Urine
warm'd, and put into a Trough and trample it a con-
siderable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often. It
will not be amiss to rub the Cloth over with a small quantity
of Fuller's Earth.

THE Subscriber having a great Quantity of Black Wal-
nut, to saw into Plank; will give a reasonable Price to
any Sawyers who will undertake it.

D. DULANEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

Tuesday, September 23, 1746.

PARIS, May 10, O.S.

We are now told, that the principal point of M. Noailles's negotiation at the Spanish court, is to persuade them to lay aside all thoughts of claiming whatever conquests the king may make in the Austrian Low-Countries, which is what her Catholic majesty is much inclined to, in hopes of obtaining for them a proper equivalent in Italy, for the settlement of Don Philip.

Luxemburg, May 20. There is a kind of balance to the German neutrality, by the circles having chose prince Charles to command the army of the Empire. The courts of Berlin and Weism did not assent, but the prince had a great majority of votes, and is constituted accordingly.

P.S. We have just now advice, that the whole army of Germans is under orders to march with all speed into the Low-countries.

Extract of a private Letter from Utrecht, May 25.

"The affairs of the republic, it must be confessed, are at present in a very critical situation; yet not quite so bad, in the opinion of judicious people, as they were in 1672, when Lewis XIV. carried his conquests so far as to keep his court in the city. People of gloomy imaginations frighten themselves that twin XV. may very soon do the same; but, for my part, I look myself very safe, with a good army and two or three large rivers betwixt us. I call it a good army, tho' it be at present but small, because most of the troops that compose it are now so esteemed veterans, that want only numbers to enable them to make head against any forces in Europe.

In 1672 the case was widely different: We were not then at the head of our guard, nor had we any troops that might be depended upon, either for officers or men: We had not the friendship of Great-Britain as at present, nor did we so much know whom to look immediately for assistance. It was the prince of Orange, raised by the people at the head of our affairs, that alone supported them, or at least made a stand against the power of France, if we had not been to make intercession among our friends. But in 1746, we are both troops, officers, and allies, and all appearances prove us soon the protection of an army near so numerous as that of the enemy. This makes a wide difference between the circumstances of the two conjunctures.

Paris, May 23. The reports of a peace are renewed, and it is certain that the marquis de Sainville, the Tuscan minister, has frequent conferences with our ministry, who have communicated to him eight articles which the king would make the basis of a general pacification; signifying at the same time, that relating the Austrian Netherlands to the queen of Hungary, her majesty was disposed to secure to these countries a perpetual neutrality, under the guarantee of France, Great-Britain, and the United Provinces; that by this means the article of the dissolution of the weak of Luxemburg, and the return of a dis-

trict about Dunkirk, would of course be of no signification, because the neutrality would render them absolutely indifferent to France; that his majesty would leave the court of Vienna to settle the guard of the Austrian Netherlands; but was of opinion, that as they were to be the common barrier of the three powers who guarantee their neutrality, it would be proper to entrust them to Swiss troops, who should be in the pay of the said powers together.

These propositions were immediately sent by a courier to Vienna, and another courier was dispatched to Madrid to marshal de Noailles, for him to communicate them to their Catholic majesty.

P.S. It is just now given out that prince Charles returned last night from Scotland, and is now incognito at the house of the prince de Gaussem.

Berlin, May 22. The ministers of Great-Britain, France, and Holland, have had several conferences with count de Podewils, cabinet councillor, on the subject of a general peace; of which our court seems to take upon itself the direction. The plan intimated to the public is, That Flanders is to return into the possession of the house of Austria, with some exceptions.

—The equivalent for this, a settlement for Don Philip in the Milanese, &c.—Cape Breton to be restored to France.—The equivalent for the English is, a renewal of the Alliance contract, and a free trade, without search.—The king of Sarodnia to have all the Milanese on this side the Lake Major, and bounded below the said lake by the Tessin to the Po, on this side Pavia, commonly called the Novarese; and Savoy, Nice, &c. restored.—Don Philip the other part of the Milanese, Parma, Piacenza, and the Portofino.—Genoa is to have Fiume established, but to hold it as a fief.—Dunkirk and Gravelines to be rendered unserviceable, and the fortifications demolished; or an equivalent, at the election of the English. Upon the whole, it does not appear that any body is to be a loser but the house of Austria; but then the emperor is to be formally acknowledged by France, Spain, and Prussia; and all further demands upon the house of Austria, by the respective claimants, to be entirely annihilated. The king of Prussia, the empress of Russia, and the kings of Sweden and Denmark, guarantee. And Great-Britain, France, and Holland, guarantee for Sillesia, &c.

Brabant, May 31. The state of affairs in Brabant gives the States General great uneasiness, and there is much talk of making an inundation in the place called the Langoe Straat, from Worcum to near Beeda. Even the commissaries are appointed, but not yet set out, who are to oversee this inundation, which would ruin a great extent of country, and therefore will not be put in execution, but in case of things being brought to the last extremity. This puts people here into a mighty ferment, inasmuch that 'tis thought the grand pensioner will be desired to lay before their High Mightinesses the secret articles of the negotiations of Messieurs Wallart and Gilles, in order to know whether

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whether there be any likelihood of an accommodation, and to take measures accordingly: The members of the government thinking it necessary to consider whether, in waiting for their expected succours, they are in a condition of defending their frontiers, and whether it be not of greater importance to consult the immediate preservation of the republic, than to waste time in carrying on fruitless secret negotiations.

Lisbon, May 27, N. S. By advices from Madrid, the duke de Noailles was to set out as on this day for Paris, with M. de Buffly.

11th de Camp, June 10, N. S. On the 7th instant we had certain advice, that the enemy were sending off one detachment after another towards Louvain and Brussels, to proceed towards the remaining barrier towns, and give out, that they will make themselves masters of all the three before we are in a condition to interrupt them in their career. Between 30 and 40,000 remain still about Antwerp, and so put a better face upon their affairs, this same body made a march this day towards us, and encamped their right at St. Greven Wessel, and the left at Chapellen. The 8th the Abbe de la Ville passed at Moerdyke for the Hague. We have an account from Antwerp, that the pretender's youngest son, who goes by the name of the Chevalier de Albany, had quitted the French king's army, and was gone off, but whither was not known. His camp equipage and field bed were sold, and his retinue consisted only of a valet de chambre and two servants. By the accounts of this day, the count d'Essex was encamped yesterday near Binch, and had blocked up the avenues of Mons and Charleroy, and a body of the enemy had done the same thing at Namur. The last division of his Britannic majesty's Electoral troops will have joined our army in five days at furthest.

Petersburg, May 17. Upon the earl of Hyndford's having lately received a courier from London, he immediately repaired to court, and had an audience of the empress, wherein he solemnly renewed the instances on the part of the king his master, for causing a considerable body of Russian troops to enter into the pay of Great-Britain. It is assured that her Imperial majesty answered him, that she would not fail of literally fulfilling her engagements with his Britannic majesty. There are letters from Siberia, which give an account of the death of the late duke of Courland.

Kaifort, May 25. They write from Kiow, that all the Russian troops, both regular and irregular, which were to march towards Smolensko, are arrived there, and that part of them have already begun to set forward for Livonia.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, June 25, N. S. An express in this minute arrived from prince Lichtenstein, with the following important news, viz. That upon the 15th instant, N. S. at 11 at night, the combined army of Spaniards, French, Neapolitans, and Genoese, under general count de Gages, had attacked the Austrian army before Placcatia; and that the battle lasted with a continual fire 'til between 9 and 10 the next morning: when the empress's forces repulsed the enemy, and obtained a complete victory. The number of the slain on the part of the enemy was not yet known, but the Austrians had taken above 30 colours and standards, 20 pieces of cannon, and above 3000 prisoners, the greater part of them wounded, and amongst them some hundreds of officers, particularly the generals Aramborg and Wertz, and some Brigadiers. The French troops and the Spanish guard suffered most. The loss of the Austrians is computed at near 3000 men, kill'd and wounded. Amongst the slain was lieutenant general Kiel, the colonel of Vetro's regiment, and some other field officers. The colonel of Serenich's regiment was kill'd, and col. Busel of the Seldene regiment taken.

The courier sent by prince Lichtenstein adds by word of mouth that marshal Maillebois had joined general Gages before action; and that both his corps, and all the rest of the Austrian army, were shut up in and about Placcatia, and that they could not now get off without a second defeat; and especially as the king of Sardinia was advanced already, upon the day the battle, as far as St. Giovanni, and was expected the day the messenger's departure upon the Trebia.

Hague, June 28. Letters from Italy, since the arrival prince Lichtenstein's courier, make the loss of the French and their allies, in the action of the 15th, to amount to near 10,000 men; and represent their circumstances, since that victory, desperate.

Hague, July 22. The sudden death of the king of Spain confirmed by all the letters from Paris of the 12th instant.

L O N D O N.

June 21. 'Tis assured, that one of the prizes taken by commodore Baret, was a Manilla ship, laden with chests of money.

July 15. On Sunday last two expresses arrived to his majesty at Kensington, with an account of the death of Philip King of Spain, who died at Madrid of an Apoplectic fit, in the 63d year of his age, being born at Versailles the 9th of December, O. S. 1683.

He came to the crown of Spain in 1700, upon the death of Charles II. and married, first, Mary, sister to the late duke Savoy, August 21, 1701; who died February 3, 1714, at 26. He had issue, 1. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias (the king of Spain), who was born at Madrid September 12, 1714, and 2. Mary, the present queen of Portugal, who was born November 23, 1711, and married December 30, 1728.

She had another son, viz. Lewis, born in 1707, in whose favour Philip the father abdicated the crown, the latter end of the year 1723; and upon whose death, the 20th of August following, the said Philip resumed the government.

He married, December 13, 1714, to his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese, daughter to the duke of Parma, who was born October 15, 1692. By her he had, 1. Don Carlos, king of two Sicilies, born January 9, 1716, and married to Maria melia; daughter of the present king of Poland; 2. Don Philip now in Italy, born March 4, 1720, who has been high admiral of Spain ever since 1737; 3. Don Lewis, born July 1727, who has been archbishop of Toledo, and a cardinal, ever since 1735; 4. Maria Theresa, infanta, born May 1726; 5. Maria Antonietta Ferdinand, infanta, born November 20,

1729. It is reported that the king of Spain's death was for some time considered in order to push a little farther the projects of his ambitious and turbulent consort, who must now be excluded from all share in the administration. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, who succeeds to the crown of Spain and the lord and is thought well affected to the English nation, is about 18 years of age, and was married in 1728 to the infanta of Portugal, Donna Maria, by whom he has no issue. As this prince from the treatment he has met with, can have no affection either his step-mother or her offspring, in all probability, the vast expence of blood and treasure that has been incurred to procure an establishment for Don Philip, will now be at an end, and his majesty Don Carlos may want protection, in case the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily should be attacked.

We hear that several regiments more will embark for the island of Sicily the latter end of this week, and that the duke of Calabria will make a campaign there.

Last week three regiments of soldiers were shipped on board the transports at Spalato, for Cape Breton.

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July 17. Letters from Bayonne of the 8th instant N. S. say, that they had advice a few days before, that the Erech fleet was at Ferrol, where the Spanish Squadron likewise lay; and that some cavalry were embarking on board the latter.

On Saturday evening last the two armies in the Netherlands were so near each other, that a battle might very well have happened on Monday or Tuesday, if both sides were equally strong.

Letters from Brussels say, the Austrian troops, which were a garrison at Mons, have been conducted to Valenciennes; but the Dutch are proceeding after their countrymen into the east of France.

According to the latest advices from Vienna, a plan had been lately received there from London and the Hague, relating to a general accommodation in Europe: But the empress having examined it in a general council held on the occasion, thought it afterwards to declare, that how desirous soever she might be of a peace, she could not in this plan find the advantages which in justice she had reason to hope for: That it would be only for her to obtain more considerable advantages of the crown of France and Spain, if she would enter into a separate negotiation with either of them, they having already signified what they would do on such an occasion; but that being firmly and invariably resolved to enter into no negotiation of what kind soever, to the exclusion of her allies, she persists in exhorting her said allies to concur with her in those vigorous measures which ought to result from their mutual constancy, and the harmony of their resolutions.

It is said his royal highness the duke of Cumberland will certainly be in town this week, and will set out for Flanders in a few days after he arrives; his servants, baggage, and kitchen-utensils, being ordered on board to-morrow.

This week admiral Lestock will set out for Portsmouth, and will sail his flag on board the St. George man of war there.

July 19. If there be any thing in a *suspension of arms* in the Netherlands (as it was currently reported yesterday), at the only time, perhaps, when the Allies have an opportunity of *using time to advantage*, this certainly is the matter spoke of all the Dutch mediation.

By the last advices from Hamburg we are assured, that somewhat of very great consequence is transacting at the courts of Copenhagen and Berlin, vast remittances having lately been made thither (they do not say from whence) for their service. They likewise mention some considerable remittances into Poland, the effects of which may very probably become manifest soon after the meeting together of a certain assembly in that kingdom.

The marshal duke de Noailles, who was to have set out for the king of Sardinia's head quarters, with full powers from their most Christian and Catholic majesties to conclude a peace upon what terms he thought reasonable, being retarded by the king of Spain's death; it is believed all his long negotiation at Madrid, from whence the French promised themselves so much, is likely to vanish into smoke, which will give a great blow to the French affairs.

This day at noon, Mr. Murray, the pretender's son's secretary, was brought to town, and committed prisoner to the Tower.

Lord Levat is on the road, and will be here in two or three days.

Early this morning vice admiral Lestock set out for Portsmouth, to take upon him the command of the fleet in the room of Commodore Coles, designed for the secret expedition.

We are assured, that the queen-dowager of Spain, since the death of the king, has shut herself up in a convent.

Admiral Anson's appointed vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron, and is to have the command of the fleet in the Channel service, in the room of admiral Martin, who has resigned.

Commodore Gascoyne is appointed rear-admiral of the Blue Squadron, and will very soon sail with admiral Lestock to Jamaica.

Newcastle, July 8. Yesterday an officer from Fort Augustus went through this town for London, who brings advice, that a spy was lately taken in the duke's camp, and ordered to be hang'd; who earnestly requested to speak with the duke, which was granted: On which he told his highness, he could make a discovery of the utmost importance, if he would give him his life; and if it should fail, they might do what they pleas'd with him. This the duke readily comply'd with, and the spy immediately told him where the young pretender and the principal of his chiefs were lurking; a detachment of foot, a party of Kingston's light horse, and the spy, were dispatched directly in quest of them, but were not return'd when the above officer came away.

Fort Augustus, June 17. On Sunday in the forenoon, lord Lovat was brought hither in a horse-litter, with about 50 rebels more; among whom is Hugh Fraser, his secretary, his footman, his cook, and a pretty young girl, besides four Englishmen from Lancaster.

Newcastle, June 28. By a letter from Fort Augustus we are inform'd, that lord Lovat was taken by a captain of a man of war, in the trunk of a tree; where his lordship had the mortification of living 12 days on oatmeal and water only, with 6 or 600 guineas in his pockets. Three other lords, one of them a laird of the island of Barra, were taken along with him.

BOSTON, August 19.

Last Thursday a Man belonging to the Chester Man of War now lying in our Harbour, being on one of the Masts, fell from the same, broke several of his Bones, and died the next Morning. We are also informed, that some Days before, while the said Ship was on her late Cruise, one of the Carpenter's Mates went down to look after the Well of the Ship, and looking into or about the same, fell in, and is supposed, was suffocated in a Moment; upon which another went down to know what became of him, but was also himself suffocated and dy'd immediately; in great Concern for the poor Men, one of the Midshipman ventur'd down, but first fill'd both his Nostrils with Tobacco; but as soon as he was down, gave a Sign to be drawn up again, which was immediately done, and was near expiring, but proper Means being used, he recover'd; in this Condemnation, another Man went down, and 'tis thought dy'd immediately; all this happen'd within two or three Minutes.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Friday last arrived here, in six weeks, from Torbay in England, the ship Oswego, Capt. John Waddel, who came out from thence in company with a fleet bound to Gibraltar, under convoy of the Chatham man of war. The ships bound to New-England were to sail with the Cape Breton convoy.

The Cape Breton fleet had attempted to sail the latter end of June, with whom Capt. Waddel was also coming; but obliged to put back to St. Helena the same day by contrary winds; soon after which orders came down for all the soldiers on board to disembark, in order to march directly for Scotland; but four days after came down counter orders for them all speedily to re-embark again, together with an additional number of forces, and to hold themselves in readiness to sail the first fair wind. Admiral Lestock was appointed to take the command of them, and Capt. Waddel believes they all sailed from St. Helena the same day as he did from Torbay, as the wind was fair.

Capt.

Capt. Waddel has been able to bring but few late papers with him; but assures us he read in several papers there accounts of a great defeat of the Spaniards in Italy by the king of Sardinia's forces, to the amount of 15000 men kill'd; that the French have taken Mons, and beleag'd Charleroy; that the Allied army in Flanders was much increased, and 'twas thought would soon be able to stop the progress of the French; that the latest accounts they have of the Brest fleet were, that they had got into Ferrol, and the English fleet were returned home in order to water.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday the 10th Instant, a most terrible Gust, or Whirlwind, made its passage in a narrow vein from about S. W. to N. E. thro' a great part of this Province, on both sides the Bay, and did prodigious Damage, by blowing down Houses, Fences, Corn, &c. And in many places tore large Trees to pieces, carrying away heavy Limbs, as a common Wind does Leaves, a great Distance.

On Tuesday last one Robert Wilson, a Caulker, being somewhat disordered in his Senses, walk'd into the Dock, and was drowned: His Body was afterwards taken up. The Jury brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

Yesterday arrived here, from England, the Ship *Ladies*, Capt. William Tiffin, in about Eight Weeks. He came out with Capt. Waddel (who arriv'd some time since) at New York.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, from Boston;
Sloop Eagle, Richard James, from Boston.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Bohemia, Benjamin Jackson, for Antigua;
Schooner Isle of Sables, Shubael Gorham, for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD

Very reasonably, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper-Money,
A Parcel of Land, containing 150 Acres, being Part of a Tract called *Seat's Level*, lying in Baltimore County, about 10 Miles from the Head of *Pattapsco*, and about the same Distance from *Baltimore-Town*; it is well Timber'd, and a Run goes through it, on which a Grist or Fulling Mill might be built: It contains some rich low Land, capable of being made fine Meadow, with little Trouble; it also lies convenient for Stock, there being an Outlet to the Barrens of *Pattapsco*. For the Conditions of Sale, and the Title to the said Land, enquire of the Subscriber, on *Bohemia* in *Cecil* County; or *Richard Coxall*, at the *Baltimore Iron Works*.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

R. Croxall

1 VERY good Razins of the Sun, at Eighteen Pence a Pound, to be Sold by ANNA CATHARINE GREEN.

2 TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Port-Tobacco*, Very good Iron, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money: Also a good new Billiard-Table and Furniture.
RALPH FAULKNER.

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County.

5 ANY unsettled Clergymen, and in full Orders, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to HENRY NICOLS.

RUN away, on the 12 of August, past, from the Subscriber's Plantation on *Wye-River*, a Convict Servant named *Thomas Ashby*, commonly called the *Farmer*, a like Man; Feet 10 Inches high, brown Complexion, having a Mole on his left Cheek, one very large which serves to do his Beard: He had on when he went away, a light colour'd druggest Coat, a pair of old Sallov's Trowsers, a dowlas Shirt, an old Casin Hat, Shoes, and Stockings; he may probably have stolen other Cloaths, for he is a very fal Thief. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Pounds Currency Reward, paid him by D. DEAN.

LOST, some where in *Queen-Anne's* County, a few (11. d.) Pocket Instruments, Silver. Whoever finds them, and will return them to Dr. *John Smith*, of *Queen-Anne* County, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

FOUND, a Note of Hand for Thirty Pounds Sterling, and several other Papers of value. The right Owner may have them again, on application to the Printer hereof, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and a Crown, which was given to the honest Soldier who pick'd them up.

STRAYED from *Upper Marlborough*, on the 15th August last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to Mrs. *Martin Ligon*, deceased, near *Lower Marlborough*; whether it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the Horse to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD very cheap.

Baltimore County } FOR ready Money, or Short Credit, 350 Acres of good Land, lately belonging to *David Stanbury*; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising Stock. The said Land lies about 12 Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on a fine Road called *Britts Road*. Those who are inclinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be inform'd of the Price and Title. W. HAMMOND.
N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract, which believe will be sold very reasonab'y.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 9th Day of October next, at the *Daniel* Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Pattapsco* Ferry: All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of Issues of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day till all are sold. THOMAS GAY.

THOSE who live too remote from Fulling-Mills, may very easily thicken their Woollien Cloth without any Trouble, or any Expence. The Way is, when the Cloth comes from the Weaver's, to wet it well with *Sal Urinæ* warm'd, and put into a Trough and wrangle it a considerable Time with bare Feet, turning the Cloth often: will not be awill to rob the Cloth over with a small quantity of Fuller's Earth.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 30, 1746.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Schiavone, between Veghera and Braccallo, June 17.

A French Officer who arrived this Morning with an Account of the Victory, obtained yesterday by Prince Lichtenheim, over the French and Spaniards, under the Walls of Placentia, informs us, that the Fire on both Sides was extremely violent, and the Slaughter of the Enemy very great, particularly of the French, who had suffered terribly by the Austrian Horse and Hussars. The said Officer thinks their whole Loss amounts to 7 or 8000 Men, amongst which there are a great Number of Officers. It is expected we shall march Tomorrow, to Stradello, towards which Place our Cavalry is in motion, in order to be more at hand for following Prince Lichtenheim's Operations.

According to my Information, we have taken from the Enemy 8 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 60 Colours, and 3000 Men, of whom the greatest Part are wounded. As to the kill'd, their Number is not certainly known, but there has been a Collection of Arms to-day, to bury them. It is said the French have lost 500 Officers. The Loss on our Side amounts to 2000 Men, wounded and killed.

Brabant July 5. On the Arrival of Prince Frederick of Hesse, a Council of War was held at the Camp of the Allies, wherein it was agreed to alter their Disposition; and 500 Horse were detached into the Neighbourhood of Hoogstraten, to observe the Motions of the Enemy at Raub.

The 30th of June the French Army before Mons attacked and carried the Redoubt next the Port of Nimai. They had 37 Men and 3 Officers killed. As they were then within 33 Feet of the Pallisades before the Hornwork, situated next the Gate of Berthamont, the Prince again summoned the Town to surrender; but was answered by the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, and Count Nava, that they would hold out to the last Extremity.

The first of July two Breaches were made between the said Gates of Berthamont and Nimai, each of them wide enough to march 50 Men a-breach, and all Things prepared for a general Assault; last Night, and this Day, had 3 Officers and 60 Soldiers killed and wounded: The Besieged dismounted one of our Batteries, and made a terrible Fire from their Murthery all the Night. The Hussars and free Companies having incommoded our Out-guards of the Side of Nivello, and very much troubled the Country, 2000 Men were detached to put a Stop to their Escursions.

July 2. The Prince of Conti found Reason to waive the general Attack for the present, and proposes as this Day to attack the Hornwork next the Gate of Berthamont, for which Purpose six Companies of Grenadiers are appointed.

Paris July 1. The Public are very impatient to learn the Destination of the French Fleet; some think that they are gone to Cape Ruelon, but some Circumstances give quite another

idea of that Matter; for since the 19th of last Month there has not been seen here any of the Scotch or Irish Lords. We have also great Reason to question the Chevalier's second Son being at the Seat of the Duke of Beaulion, at Navarre. Their connection with other current Circumstances, happened since the Departure of the Fleet, and Mr. Obrian the Pretender's Agent having sent an Express to Rome, makes us conclude that they are bound to Ireland.

Terheyde Camp, July 1. By accounts from Mons, the siege goes on but slowly. The enemy on the 26th in the morning had not taken possession of any of the out-works, except such as the garrison had abandoned, as they had not force sufficient to support them at so great a distance. We hear likewise that the enemy have above 7000 sick at Antwerp, Malines, Brussels, and Ghent. A dysentery and fever is rife among them.

Brussels, July 7, N. S. By the last advices from the neighbourhood of Mons, we hear that the besiegers were battering in breach with 100 pieces of cannon and 40 mortars, but the place was not yet much damaged; that the besiegers were preparing 12 ovens, in order to fire red-hot bullets into the town.

London, June 18. The English merchants who are settled here, have received advice that some men of war of their nation have taken a rich French ship, which was returning from Smyrna to Marseilles; and they sold her to some merchants in the Morca for 100,000 pieces of eight.

Hague, June 21. The States General have sent a most severe reprimand to M. Van Hooy, their ambassador at Paris, in consequence of a memorial presented to their High Mightinesses by Mr. Trevor, for his pretending to transmit to the Duke of Newcastle, and recommending M. de Argenson's letter of intercession, in favour of the Pretender's son and his adherents; and have commanded him to write a letter to his Grace, acknowledging his imprudence, asking pardon for it, and promising to behave more prudently for the future.

Williamstadt, July 1. Wednesday last, about 3 in the morning, all the transports arrived at this place, and about 9 began to disembark. His Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse arrived about 12 the same day: And this day at 3 in the afternoon the disembarkation was finished. The six regiments are encamped on the plain before this place, and it is expected will march for the army on Monday next.

Hague, July 3. The French are daily receiving small reinforcements from the Upper Meuse. The news of the surrendering of Mons is expected every day. Fort Marguerite, and even Ypres, is said to be raised. The French king was, according to the last letters from Paris, to set out on his return to the army as this day fortnight. The Prince of Litchenstein's ill health has obliged him to retire again from the army.

Hague, July 5. It is said here, that the 20,000 Austrians are to begin to pass the Rhine, as this day, at Keyserworth, and it is supposed Marshal Buthiani may soon make a motion towards M. left, to secure his passage over the Meuse at Vesle.

and their junction with the Allied army. That of France continues, according to our Advices, quiet in it's old post; and the siege of Mons does not seem pushed on with any great ardour.

Rotterdam, July 5. The Hessians joined the Allied army yesterday. The vanguard of the Austrian reinforcements from the Rhine, consisting of all their light-horse, is arrived at Ruermonde.

July 6. There are several confirmed reports of the army of the three crowns being cut off, and Don Philip's being made a prisoner; as also that Prince Lichtenstein, with one part of the German army, is marching into Naples through Tuscany; and that the other part, under general Roth, has joined the Sardinian army, and are marching by the state of Genoa towards Provence. That it is expected the Genoese will submit without any opposition; and that the two armies will respectively enter the dominions of France and Naples about the beginning of August. The governor of Tortona has sent the keys of the town to the king of Sardinia, and consequently, that once again all this side Italy is in a state of tranquillity.

Williamstadt, July 9. His Britannic Majesty's yacht the Catharine, came to an anchor off this place yesterday, with general Ligonier on board; she had been in a storm for 36 hours, and two transports were run ashore the night before, but it was hoped would be got off by high water, with little or no damage. We hear by her that several people were drown'd, and that the oldest sailors did not remember to have seen such weather at this time of the year.

Dublin, June 17. William Mead, the third mate of the Benjamin East-India ship from Madras, arrived at Galway the 11th instant, brings advice, that they met with commodore Barner, with five of his Majesty's ships at Batavia, who had taken six French ships and one Spanish Manilla ship; they parted from the commodore the 28th of September last, about 20 leagues from Madras; two days before they left the commodore, there came a sloop with an express, advising that Lord Northwick had taken, about a week before that, a very rich French ship, bound for Bengal; and four or five more ships were daily expected there. The Spanish Manilla ship had nothing but chests of money. One of the prizes the commodore made a 40 gun man of war. They spoke with the Fame and Winchelsea privateers in May, 1745, and had advice that they were going to the South sea, but having met with very bad weather, the Fame was lost in going round; that some time before the Winchelsea had taken a very rich French ship bound for China, and sold at Bengal; but most of the value was on board the Fame when lost.

June 24. Last Thursday a ship arrived at Cork from Lisbon, by whom there is an account, that the Hardwick privateer had taken a rich plate ship, and carried her into Lisbon.

Portsmouth, June 30. Last Friday we received an account that the Saltrish 8000 of war. Capt. Pittman, which sailed yesterday was so caught from Spithead, on a cruize, was lost last Tuesday afternoon in a violent storm, off Eastbourne in Sussex; and only the gunner, boatswain, and 14 men were saved; out of the whole crew.

July 7. This day at noon arrived an express for the troops lately disembarked from on board the transports at Spithead, to reembark, and proceed with the utmost expedition.

Elmouth, July 28. This day came in here Lieut. Brey, of his Majesty's ship the Duke, by whom we hear, that on the 10th instant the French fleet was seen by a Swede off Rochelou, and that about the same time a Dutch galleon saw the English fleet 30 leagues West from the river of Bourdeaux.

Newcastle, June 23. In the Bill for the Regulation of the Militia, the Number of private Foot Soldiers to be annually

raised in the Counties of England is as follows: The County of York 3000, Middlesex 2000, Devon 2000, Lincoln 1500, Essex 1200, Kent 1200, Norfolk 1200, Somerset 1200, Suffolk 1200, Southampton 1200, Wilts 1000, Sussex 1000, Surrey 1000, Lancaster 1000, Gloucester 1000, Cornwall 800, Northampton 800, Salop 800, Warwick 800, Dorset 800, Chester 700, Stafford 700, Leicester 700, Worcester 700, Derby 700, Oxford 700, Northumberland 700, Cambridge 600, Nottingham 600, Hereford 600, Durham 500, Bedford 500, Glamorgan 450, Cumberland 400, Huntingdon 400, Denbigh 350, Westmoreland 300, Monmouth 300, Montgomery 300, Caermarthen 250, Pembroke 200, Brecknock 200, Rutland 150, Radnor 150, Flint 150, Cardigan 150, Merioneth 100, Caernarvan 100, Anglesea 100. In all, 38,550.

In case of an Invasion, or Rebellion, the Militia of each County shall be sent, led by their own Officers, into any Part of England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, there to remain, such Rebellion be quell'd, subject to martial Law, and to receive no more Pay than his Majesty's regular Forces. — married-Freeholder, nor any Person paying Land Tax for 10 *per annum*, or renting 20 *l.* or qualified for commission'd Officer, having 300 *l.* personal Estate, no Clergyman, Dissenter, Teacher, Apothecary, licensed Doctors or Surgeons, is compelled to this Service.

The Preamble of this Bill sets forth, 'That it is of absolute Necessity for England to be constantly furnished with a Body of able and expert Soldiers, Natives of that Kingdom; whom alone, under his Majesty, his Heirs, &c. the Defence of it can be legally intrusted.'

Newcastle, June 28. The following is an exact copy of a Letter wrote by Lord Lovat, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Fort William, June 12, 1746.

S I R,

His Letter is most humbly address'd to your Royal Highness, by the very unfortunate Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat. I durst not presume to solicit or petition your Royal Highness for any Favour, if it was not very well known to the best People in this Country attached to the Government, such as the Lord President, and by those that frequented Court at that Time, that I did more essential Service to your Royal Family in suppressing the great Rebellion in the Year 1715; with the Hazard of my Life, and the Loss of my Brother, than any of my Rank in Scotland; for which I have three Letters of Thanks from my Royal Master, by the Hands of Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State; in which his Majesty thought proper to give me such Marks of Favour, as should oblige all the Country to be faithful; therefore the gracious King was as good as his word to me, for as soon as I arrived at Court, and was introduced to the King by the late Duke of Argyll, I became by Degrees to be a great Favourite as any Scotchman about the Court; and often carried your Royal Highness in my Arms in the Park of Kensington and Hampton-Court, to hold you up to your Royal Grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young Princesses. Now, Sir, that I have to say in my present Circumstances is, that your Royal Highness will be pleas'd to extend your Goodness towards me, in a generous and compassionate Manner, in this deplorable Situation; and if I have the Honour to kiss your Royal Highness's Hand, I would easily demonstrate to you that I can do more Service to the King and Government, than the destroying an hundred such old and very infirm Men like me, paid 70 (without the least Use of my Hands, Legs, or Knees), can be of advantage in any Shape to the Government. — Your Royal Father, our present Sovereign, is very kind to me in the Year 1715. I presented on my Ance-

Petition in favor of his Majesty's Cathart, then to deliver it to M'Atosli. of Goodness to the King was compassionate Major-Gen to acquaint ye Fort William to order a Li gatus) as I stand, walls, profound Rel

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Petition in favour of the Laird of M'Intosh, to obtain a Protection for him; which he granted me, and gave it to Charles Cathcart, then Groom of his Bed-chamber; and ordered him to deliver it into my Hands, that I might give it to the Laird of M'Intosh. This was but one Testimony of several Marks of Goodness his Majesty was pleas'd to bestow upon me while the King was at Hanover; so I hope I shall feel that the same compassionate Blood runs in your Royal Highness's Veins.

Major-General Campbell told me, that he had the Honour to acquaint your Royal Highness, that he was sending me to Fort William, and that he begged of your Royal Highness to order a Litter to be made for me to carry me to Fort Augustus; as I ask in such a Condition, that I am not able to stand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmost Submission and profound Respect,

S I R,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,

and most faithful humble Servant,

LOVAT.

L O N D O N .

July 21. Yesterday eight judges went to the town-hall on St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, where they found a true bill against the earl of Cromarty, lord Kilmaraock, and lord Balmorino, for High Treason; and adjourn'd 'til tomorrow, at 9 of the clock.

July 22. Orders are given for those ships of the royal navy which are unfit for service, to be rebuilt with all expedition.

We hear the following battalions of the British troops are to be sent to Flanders; viz. Howard's, Douglas's, Huske's, Johnson's; these are to be sent from England.—Second battalion of royal Scots, Sempil's, Pulteney's; these from Scotland.—To be commanded by lieutenant-general Sir John Ligonier, major-general Howard, and brigadiers Douglas and Mondant.—Already in Flanders, major-general earl of Rothes, brigadier Bligh.

July 3. By letters from Leghorn we have an account, that the king of Sardinia has levied 200,000 livres on the city of Novi, belonging to the Genoese; and that they are apprehensive many of the palaces about that city will be demolished, in case the owners do not pay directly the contributions they are laid under.

Provisions are very dear in Genoa, occasioned by the English men of war taking and intimidating the transports.

There is advice that the Breck squadron was actually put into Feral, and was blocked up in that port by admiral Martin's squadron.

All the Roman Catholic peers are to have circular letters sent them, to attend the trials of the rebel lords in the tower, in order to sit and vote, provided that they take the oaths, and make and subscribe the declaration required to be taken and subscribed by lords, in order to their sitting and voting.

A N N A P O L I S .

Yesterday being the anniversary for the Election of a Mayor for this City, the *Worshipful Michael Macnemara, Esq;* was accordingly Chosen and Sworn into that Office.

Capt. Knox in the *Marygold* from Boston, arrived here Yesterday. He met with the Forces from this Province and Virginia, (under Convey of the *Fowey* Man of War,) on Saturday last, about 10 Leagues without the Capes.

A few Days ago, as a Boat with a Press-gang, were about to go from the Man of War at Hampton, on board a Vessel for Mass, in handing some loaded Muskets into the Boat, one of them accidentally went off, and shot the Cockswain thro' the Head, cut off the Fingers of another Man, and went into the Breast of another.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Ship Lydia, William Piffin, from London;
Schooner Deborah, Peter Gantway, from Barbadoes;
Ship Fiber, Philip Baker, from Boston;
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, from Virginia;
Sloop Fire-ball, Luke Vastrants, from New-York;
Sloop Fortune, Horatio Stammers, from Virginia;
Brigantine Raleigh, William Taylor, from Virginia;
Sloop Marygold, William Knox, from Boston;
Schooner Britannia, James Babson, from Cape-Anne.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Endeavour, William Scandratt, for Boston;
Schooner Laurel, Resolve Waldron, for Boston;
Schooner Lark, Thomas Perkins, for Virginia.

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

THE Subscriber has a Parcel of Fat Steers to dispose of, at his Plantation on Wye River, and on this Side of the Bay, for Money or Tobacco. D. DULANT.

Broke out of Mr. John Turnbull's Pasture at Upper Marlborough, a middle-sized Grey Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, his off fore Foot and near hind Foot white, and his near Buttock black. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. Benjamin Barry at Marlborough, or to the Subscriber at Annapolis, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. Wm. HUBSON.

To be SOLD.

BY the Subscriber, at Broad-Creek in Prince George's County, a new Schooner, of about 36 Tons, well built for the West-India or Coasting-Trade; well cell'd, fit for the smallest Grain, milled, and handsomely finished, with a Scroll Head, fit for a Gentleman's Use. She will stow in the Hold 50 Hog-heads of Tobacco.

Also a Schooner fit for carrying Lumber, Plank, or Tobacco. She will carry under Deck 40 Hog-heads, has an Anchor and Cable, is indifferently rigg'd, fit for a Tobacco Droger.

HUMPHREY BART.

RAN away a few Weeks ago, from the Subscriber at Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man named *Job a Bailly*. He is a lusty dirty looking Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, has a very sore Leg, and four Letters below his Right Thumb-Joint, viz. J. B. H. N. He had on when he went away a blue Pea Jacket, a dirty Shirt and Trowsers, and Country-made Shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

PATRICK DORR.

Just published, and to be sold by J. Smibert, in Queen-street, Boston, Price Twenty Shillings, Old Ten.

A Plan of the City and Forts of Louisburgh, with a small Plan of the Harbour. Done in Manuscript on Royal Paper. by Mr. Pelham, from the Original Drawing of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Esq; Commander of the Train of Artillery at the Siege of Louisburgh.

To be LET, for any Term of Years,

Or SOLD in reasonable Credit,

Sundry Plantations, with good Improvements, in Stafford County. Also several Tracts of Land to Lease, for any Term of Years, in the said County, by JAMES RICHARDSON.

Dr. H. H. H.

To be SOLD

A Likely young Negro Woman, with her Child which is between 3 and 4 Years old. She's a brisk lively Wench, and can do all Sorts of Household Work. Enquire of the Printer heresof.

RAN away from the Subscribers, on the 20th of July last the three following Servant Men; viz.

Daniel McCraw, a Highlander (belonging to Charles Dick, Merchant in Frederickburg), of short Stature, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, speaks broken English, is of a swartay Complexion, with short curled Hair; he had on when he went away a coarse Bear-skin Coat with Brass Buttons, a Pair of brown Linen Trowsers, and a brown Linen Shirt.

John Robt., a Highland Boy (belonging to John Michell, Merchant in Frederickburg), about 16 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, his Hair cut off, and speaks broken English; he had on an Osnabriggs Shirt, Osnabriggs Trowsers and Breeches with straps, a Tartan Jacket without Sleeves, lined with green Shaloon, a Silk Handkerchief, and a Felt Hat: He took with him two old Linen Jackets (one flower'd), and a white Shirt.

Thomas Haily, an Irishman (belonging to Dr. William Lynn, in Frederickburg), about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, speaks good English, is about 21 Years of Age, his Hair cut off, and his Head full of Scars; he had on when he went away a dark-colour'd Broad-cloth Coat double-breasted, with white Metal Buttons, Osnabriggs Trowsers and Shirt, a white Linen Shirt, and an old fine Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servants in any public Goal, or brings them to their respective Masters at Frederickburg, shall have two Pistoles Reward for each, besides what the Law allows.

CHARLES DICK,
JOHN MICHELL,
WILLIAM LYNN.

IF any of the following Seamen, viz. John Robinson, Boatwain, Jonathan Shewell, Edward Coulthens, John Miller, John Scot, Thomas Henderson, William Bebbin, Robert Steward, and Bernard Doran; belonging to the Ship Lydia, William Tiffin, Commander, now lying in Patuxent River, shall at any Time be found at Three Miles Distance from the said Ship, except on Duty, it is desired they may be taken up and secur'd, for which, the Person so taking them up, at that distance, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds for each, or any of them, from

WILLIAM TIFFIN.

To be SOLD

Very reasonably, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper-Money, Parcel of Land, containing 250 Acres, being Part of a Tract called Seat's Level, lying in Baltimore County, about 10 Miles from the Head of Patuxent, and about the same Distance from Baltimore-Town; it is well Timber'd, and a Run goes through it, on which a Grist or Fulling-Mill might be built: It contains some rich low Land, capable of being made for Meadow, with little Trouble; it also lies convenient for Stock, there being an Outlet to the Barrens of Patuxent. For the Conditions of Sale, and the Title to the said Land, enquire of the Subscriber, on Bohemia in Cecil County; or Richard Greenall, at the Baltimore Iron Works.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, at Eighteen Pence a Pound, to be Sold by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at Part-Tobacco, Very Per-Iron, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper-Money: Also a good new Billiard-Table and Furniture.

RALPH FARLEY

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County

ANY unfetted Clergyman, and in full Orders, may wish Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICOL

RAN away, on the 1st of August past, from the Subscriber's Plantation on Wye-River, a Convict Servant named Thomas Ashford, commonly called the Farmer, a like Man 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Complexion, having 20 Moles on his left Cheek, one very large which shaves as does his Beard: He had on when he went away, a light colour'd druggert Vest, a pair of old Sailors Trowsers, a dowlas Shirt, an old Castor Hat, Shoes and Stockings; he may probably have stolen other Cloaths, for he is a very bad Thief. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall have Ten Pounds Currency Reward, paid him by

D. DULAN

LOST, some where in Queen-Anne's County, a few Surgeon's Pocket Instruments, Silver. Whoever finds them, and will return them to Dr. John Smith, of Queen-Anne County, or to the Printer heresof, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

FOUND, a Box of Hand for Thirty Pounds Sterling and several other Papers of value. The right Owner to have them again, on application to the Printer heresof, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and a Crown, was given to the best Soldier who pick'd them up.

STRAYED from Upper Marlborough, on the 15th August last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, perfectly well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to Mrs. Martha Lingan, deceased, near Lower Marlborough, whither it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the Horse to the Subscriber at Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMS

To be SOLD very cheap.

Baltimore } FOR ready Money, or short Credit, 350
County. } Acres of good Land, lately belonging to David Stanbury; whereof 30 or 40 Acres are well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising Stock: The said Land lies about 12 Miles from Baltimore Town, on a fine Road called Briton Road. Those who are inclinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be inform'd of the Price and Title.

W. HAMILTON

N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract which believe will be sold very reasonably.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 9th Day of October next, at the Downing Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of Patuxent Ferry; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day 'til all are sold.

THOMAS GREEN

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the Newest, and the Most Useful, Foreign and Domestic

Tuesday, October 7, 1746

From the Gentleman's Miscellaneous for 1746, written by M. D'Argenson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the French Court at Amsterdam, to M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador, dated May 20, 1746.

HE King has ordered me to write to your excellency concerning the situation of prince Edward and his adherents, since the advantage gained over them by the English troops, the 7th of last month. I All I know is the rate of percentage which subsist between him and prince Edward. Moreover this young prince is endowed with all the qualities which might engage those powers to interest themselves in him.

Who, who claims true courage and the King of England is too just and impartial a judge of true merit, not to let me upon it even in an enemy. The character of the French in general cannot, likewise, but inspire all English with the same sentiments of admiration, for a countryman distinguished by his talents and heroic virtues.

All these reasons ought naturally to favour the fate of prince Edward, and at the same time we may expect from the modesty and civility of the king of England, should he will not let these persons to be persecuted with the utmost rigour, who have done us no trouble and confusion, followed the standard which is only overthrown by the Dutch Army, under the command of the duke of Cumberland.

Nevertheless, as in the first motions of a rebellion, we must be incessantly carried to a greater height, than we have scarce time, the King thinks proper as far as he can, to prevent the dangerous effects of any two forces which his Majesty might take upon this occasion.

As with this just view, that the King orders me to do in your excellency to write to the English Ambassy, and to refer to it, in the strongest manner, the inconveniencies which will probably result from any violent proceeding against prince Edward. The right of nations, and the circumstances which are already taken into account in this period, are things which will probably make some impression upon the conduct of his Majesty, and his Majesty hopes to find none but noble and generous proceedings, from the King of England and the Duke of Cumberland.

All those who were lately concerned in the rebellion of the 10th of August, will likewise have reason to thank the youth and courage of his Majesty, who will not let any thing contrary to all conclusions, which are made in this matter, either with respect to the Ambassadors, or the Duke of Cumberland, or any other person, who have any interest in the success of the party, might fall within some violence which could be put upon them, and which would be contrary to the spirit of the King's orders.

Nevertheless, it is more capable than you would be to see, that your equity, and your love of peace, will suggest to you what is best to say upon this important subject.

Your excellency must be sensible, that there is not a moment to be delayed in writing to the ministers of the King of England, and I hope you will do the the favour to communicate to me the answer you receive from them, that I may give an account of it to the King, that he may take such resolutions upon this occasion, as his Majesty shall think fit to the honour and dignity of his crown. He sincerely wishes that the King of England may give him more real examples of humanity and greatness of soul, &c.

The Letter last year printed in the Daily Gazetteer by the name of John Hamilton.

THE French King, by the insolence and insatiation of their Ambassadors, are at last grown to that height of insolence, as, in imitation of the old Romans, they without their prayer to either deity, to all the powers of Earth, and without the least regard to right or wrong, to equity, or to any other men sense, take upon themselves to stretch themselves out at war, how they shall believe to their own subjects, taken in actual rebellion; to put the war between the two nations, and the operations thereof, on a footing with rebellion; and to threaten prince and his people with destruction, who may if they please, and I hope ever will, be their masters, and always look down on them with a contempt due to slaves.

I need not tell my reader, that the reasoning in this letter, be as silly as the law of it is false. It is a true French production, and I hope that the face contained in it, will lay the foundation of that detraction and calumny in themselves, which they threaten others with. What the Duke of Orleans has to say to himself in this matter at all, would puzzle a man of common sense to comprehend.

But since that Duke seems to be pulled by another, from that notion, let us a reputation, and is gradually falling into contempt and slavery. And here is a test, for which I dare say, there is but in England one born, who is not a rebel in his heart; that would not betray his last drop of blood to support the authority of the crown, and reputation of the people. As in our day, he is a rebel, whether we will, his Majesty to be deposed, and what he ought to be, compared to be in by a King's slaves? Who makes without reason, and without any other power, who think he is talking to the Dutch, as Duke prince's wound him, who runs at his feet, and trembles under an arbitrary nod; who make a god of a log-cabin, and worship a grave-stone. To such as these a French King may give law; but the whole it is submitted to here, we must date the era of our becoming slaves and Persecuted.

I would not, by their warm remarks, be understood to presume the limiting his Majesty's power, or to inspire my countrymen with any kind of dissent to render the monarchy more sacred; but should wish, that we have to much regard to that we honour and reputation, that if the French King, begin the kind of war, and if we do not look at them as a Republic, the King, to their whole army, and nation, be blessed out of the minds of those, and their assistance be accorded of no more; at least until the aggressors and violators of this infernal wickedness, be rooted off the earth, and the very memory of the race of them, be buried in eternal oblivion.

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Dr. Slawher

To be SOLD

A Likely young Negro Woman, with her Child which is between 3 and 4 Years old. She's a brisk lively Wench, and can do all Sorts of Household Work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

RAN away from the Subscribers, on the 20th of July last the three following Servant Men; viz.

Daniel McCraw, a Highlander (belonging to *Charles Dick*, Merchant in *Fredericksburg*), of short Stature, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, speaks broken *English*, is of a swarthy Complexion, with short curled Hair; he had on when he went away a coarse Bear-skin Coat with Brass Buttons, a Pair of brown Linnen Trowsers, and a brown Linnen Shirt.

John Ross, a Highland Boy (belonging to *John Michell*, Merchant in *Fredericksburg*), about 16 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion; his Hair cut off, and speaks broken *English*; he had on an *Osnabriggs* Shirt, *Osnabriggs* Trowsers and Breeches with straps, a Tartan Jacket without Sleeves, lined with green Shaloon, a Silk Handkerchief, and a Felt Hat: He took with him two old Linnen Jackets (one flower'd), and a white Shirt.

Thomas Haily, an Irishman (belonging to *Dr. William Lynn*, in *Fredericksburg*), about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, speaks good *English*; is about 21 Years of Age, his Hair cut off, and his Head full of Scars; he had on when he went away a dark-colour'd Broad-cloth Coat double-breasted, with white Metal Buttons, *Osnabriggs* Trowsers and Shirt, a white Linnen Shirt, and an old fine Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servants in any public Goal, or brings them to their respective Masters at *Fredericksburg*, shall have two Pistoles Reward for each, besides what the Law allows:

CHARLES DICK,
JOHN MICHELL,
WILLIAM LYNN.

IF any of the following Seamen, viz. *John Robinson*, Boatwain, *Jonathan Shewell*, *Edward Coulbers*, *John Miller*, *John Scot*, *Thomas Henderson*, *William Belu m*, *Robert Steward*, and *Bernard Doran*; belonging to the Ship *Lydia*, *William Tiffin*, Commander, now lying in *Patapsco* River, shall at any Time be found at Three Miles Distance from the said Ship, except on Duty, it is desired they may be taken up and secur'd, for which, the Person so taking them up, at that distance, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds for each, or any of them, from

WILLIAM TIPPIN.

To be SOLD

Very reasonably, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper-Money,

A Parcel of Land, containing 250 Acres, being Part of a Tract called *Scot's Level*, lying in *Baltimore* County, about 10 Miles from the Head of *Patapsco*, and about the same Distance from *Baltimore-Town*; it is well Timber'd, and a Run goes through it, on which a Grist or Fulling-Mill might be built: It contains some rich low Land, capable of being made fine Meadow, with little Trouble; it also lies convenient for Stock, there being an Outlet to the Barrens of *Patapsco*. For the Conditions of Sale, and the Title to the said Land, enquire of the Subscriber, on *Bobemia* in *Cecil* County; or *Richard Coxwell*, at the *Baltimore* Iron Works.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, at Eighteen Pence a Pound, to be Sold by

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Port-Tobacco*, Very good Par-Iron, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money: Also a good new Billiard-Table and Furniture.

RALPH FARLEW

St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County

ANY unsettled Clergyman, and in full Orders, may wish Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY NICO

RUN away, on the 1st of August past, from the Subscriber's Plantation on *Wye-River*, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Ashford*, commonly called the Farmer, a like Man 5 Feet 10 Inches high, brown Complexion, having a Mole on his left Cheek, one very large which shaves as does his Beard: He had on when he went away, a light colour'd druggel Vest, a pair of old Sailors Trowsers a dowlas Shirt, an old Castor Hat, Shoes and Stockings; he may probably have stolen other Cloaths, for he is a very safe Thief. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Pounds Currency Reward, paid him by

D. DULAN

LOST, some where in *Queen-Anne's* County, a set of Surgeon's Pocket Instruments, Silver. Whoever finds them, and will return them to *Dr. John Smith*, of *Queen-Anne* County, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.

FOUND, a Note of Hand for Thirty Pounds Sterling and several other Papers of value. The right Owner may have them again, on application to the Printer hereof, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and a Crown, which was given to the honest Soldier who pick'd them up.

STRAYED from *Upper Marlborough*, on the 15th of August last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, past pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to *Mrs. Martha Lingan*, deceased, near *Lower Marlborough*; whether it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the Horse to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMS

To be SOLD very cheap,
Baltimore } **F**OR ready Money, or short Credit, 350
County. } Acres of good Land, lately belonging to *Mr. Daniel Stanbury*; whereof 30 or 40 Acres

well cultivated and improved, being in good Order for making all Sorts of Grain and Tobacco, and well situated for raising Stock. The said Land lies about 12 Miles from *Baltimore* Town, on a fine Road called *Briton* Road. Those who are inclinable to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, may be inform'd of the Price and Title.

W. HAMMOND

N. B. There is 350 Acres more, Part of the same Tract which believe will be sold very reasonably.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue.

ON Thursday the 9th Day of *October* next, at the Dwelling Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Patapsco* Ferry; All and singular the Effects of the said Subscriber, consisting of some of every sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day 'til all are sold.

THOMAS GOV

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