

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, September 6, 1745.

B E R L I N (the Metropolis of Prussia), May 7, O. S.

THE Army in the Neighbourhood of Magdeburg is almost formed. The King's Ministers have received Orders to declare, that this Army will be obliged to fall upon the Saxon Territories, in case the Court of Vienna prevails upon the King of Poland to send his Troops into Silesia.

Breslau, May 15. The Marquis de Valori has informed his Russian Majesty, by the Order of the Most Christian King, that from a just Sense and grateful Acknowledgment of the Steadiness and Fidelity with which he has executed his Engagements to the Crown of France, he is willing to employ a Body of 10,000 Men for his Prussian Majesty's Service, wherever, against whom, and in what Manner, shall appear to him most convenient; and that he has nothing more to do, than to signify his Pleasure in this Respect to that Minister, and his Orders shall be immediately complied with.

Milan, May 9. The Dispositions made by the Spanish and Neapolitan Troops to enter the Territories of the Republic of Genoa by the Valley of Magra, leaves us no more Room to doubt that they intend to join the French and Spanish Troops that are in the Neighbourhood of Oneglia and Nice. The March of both Armies is directed to Ortogagio, Davi and Novi, where the Genoese have erected Magazines for their own Troops, Part of which have already advanced towards the said Places. As the Republic expresses no Dissatisfaction at the March of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, and does not even make any Complaints about it, out of policy to save Appearances, we conclude she is very willing that her real Intentions should be known: So that we will not wonder in the least, when we hear that she is resolved to join her Troops to those of France and Spain. The King of Sardinia omits none of the Measures fit to be taken at such a Juncture: He caused 20 Battalions, with a large Body of Militia, to advance towards Gassio, Maro and Mandovi, in order to shut the Passage of Piedmont against the Enemies. Another Corps of the same Force is marched towards Final and Savona. As for the French Troops assembled on the Frontiers of Dauphiné and Provence, they have not yet been able to begin their March, but must wait a Fortnight longer 'til the Snow melts.

Venice, May 12. According to our last Accounts from Lucia, Things have strangely changed their Aspect in Italy. The Duke of Modena had assured the Count de Gages, as well as the Spanish Court, that the Army would find great Refreshments in the Mountains, which were every where strewed with Villages; whereas, in Fact, those Villages were very thinly inhabited; and on the Approach of the Army, those Inhabitants all

ran away. By this means the Spaniards and Neapolitans were exposed to the Extremities of Hunger and Cold; insomuch that 6000 Sick have been already sent to their Hospitals, and 4000 deserted. Prince Lobkowitz has taken some Pains to encourage the latter, by giving 6 Sequins to a Trooper, and 4 to every Foot Soldier. We are told, that by this, and the Junction of some Piedmontese Detachments, Prince Lobkowitz's Army is increased to 40,000 Men. It is evident enough that the Scheme of these Officers is overturned, and that after all the Expence the Court of Spain has been at, her Forces will scarce open a Passage this Year into Lombardy. By this unexpected Disappointment, a new Evil has been created; for the Generals are no longer upon any Terms with each other, but have each of them wrote to Spain to vindicate himself.

Vienna, May 12. Letters from Teschin of the 7th Instant advise, that the Insurgents having attacked, on the 4th, a large Detachment of Prussian Troops, that were escorting a large Detachment from Jargensdorff to Neustadt, killed above 300 of them, and carried off 200 loaded Waggons, with a great Number of Horses, &c.

Frankfort, May 23. The Austrian Army commanded by Count Traun is making long Marches in three Columns, and it is said will be in our Neighbourhood in 7 or 8 Days: The Commissaries of the Army are already arrived at Wurtzburg.

From the Camp of the Allies near Grammont, May 19. The News we receive of the brave Defence made by the Garrison of Tournay, proves a great Encouragement to our Army. As the Preservation of the Citadel is the most important Article, the Governor proposed a Capitulation for the Town; but the French King rejected the Proposal, and sent the Governor Word on the 14th Instant, that no Capitulation which did not include the Citadel would be accepted; but that if both would surrender immediately, the Garrison should march out free of Honours of War; whereas if they let pass the 20th of this Month without accepting this Offer, they should be made Prisoners of War. To which Baron Dort made answer, That it was by continuing to defend himself to the last Extremity, that he hoped to deserve his Most Christian Majesty's Esteem.

Amsterdam, May 21, O. S. Affairs have taken a new Turn on the Lower Rhine: It was thought that the Prince of Conti would have attacked the Duke of Aremberg, and that the Duke was retiring to avoid a Battle. But we now find that the Prince only feigned a Design to give Battle, the better to conceal the Measures he was taking, to reinforce the French Army on the Neckar to such a Degree, as to be able to make Head against the Army coming from Bavaria under the Command of Field-Marshal Count Traun; which being done, his Serene Highness

Highness all on a sudden set out for Heidelberg, where he arrived the 15th of this Month, after having had a Conference with the Elector Palatine.

We now think ourselves at the Eve of some great Event; for if Count Traun, whose Army had not begun it's March the 15th of May, advances towards the Maine, there must be a bloody Battle, the which in all Probability will decide the Election of an Emperor. If the Austrians prove victorious, the French will be obliged to evacuate the Empire, and the Duke will be immediately chosen Emperor; on the contrary, if the French win the Battle, the Election will be postponed for a long While, or at least they will not suffer the Grand Duke to be elected.

Hague, June 11, N. S. By Advice just arrived from Silesia we have an Account, that on the 4th Instant the Prussians had attacked the combined Army near Schweidnitz, wherein the Prussians had gained a considerable Advantage.

June 8. All the Accounts of the military Operations in Silesia contradict each other flatly. The Prussians boast of great Advantages, and the Austrians say they beat them continually; as the Prussians retire from all their advanced Posts, we give them the least Credit. The Saxon Minister here has declared, that his Master at all Events has determined to fulfil his Engagements with the Queen of Hungary, and to demand the Assistance of his Allies, in case his hereditary Dominions should be attacked by the King of Prussia on Account of his performing those Engagements.

Extract of a private Letter from the Camp of the Allies, dated Lessines, June 3.

It is very certain, that the Resolution taken to defend the Citadel of Tournay, has greatly disappointed the Enemy, who had taken a Resolution on their Side of as great Importance, which is now entirely defeated. We talk of nothing, we long for nothing so much as an Engagement; the Usage our wounded and Prisoners have received, has inspired a Desire of Fighting not to be expressed. Our Recruits and Reinforcements arrive beyond our Expectations, so that now we are much stronger than when we attempted to force the French Camp. A Council of War was held Yesterday Morning, since which it is reported we shall in a few Days pass the Scheld at Oudenarde, and advance towards the Enemy. Field Marshal Count Konigsberg has sent M. Constant, one of his Aids de Camp, to Brussels, to concert certain Measures with Count de Camunitz, in Reference to the approaching Motion of our Troops. The Officers of the Regiment of Hesse Homburg, who behaved ill at the Battle of Foutenoy, have been broke, and rendered incapable to serve. The Colonel pleaded in his own Defence, that he had always behaved well before, and was able to prove it: But Major General Veldtman told him, That he had better let it alone; for that a brave Man who acted the Coward, deserved a much severer Sentence than a real Coward. We have intercepted a Letter from the Prince of Conti, by which it appears his Highness has declared, he can send no Succours into the Low Countries, without being obliged to abandon Germany; but that nevertheless he would hold them ready to march, in case his Remonstrances should not prevail.

Ratisbon, May 17. The Hessian Troops are still in the same Quarters, and will remain there 'til the King of Sweden has ratified the Convention made concerning them the 18th of last Month. The Court of Vienna did not think fit to accept the Offer of Neutrality made by the Palatine Troops, unless the Elector Palatine would renounce the Union of Francfort, and such other Engagements as his Electoral Highness has contracted with the Queen of Hungary's Enemies: This is the Reason why a Palatine Battalion has been disbanded, and made Prisoners of War at Leckhausen, and that the Austrians continue to exact

Contributions from the Country of Neuburg. Count Traun's Army has not yet quitted the Frontiers of the Electorate of Bavaria. The Position of this Army is on the Right Side of the Danube, extending from Neuburg to Dillingen. The New-Yorkers who fixed the Head Quarters at Donawert, were mistaken; for they were still at Neuburg the 15th Instant. According to Letters from thence, which came to Hand this Day, the Field-Marshal Traun reckoned to advance into the Empire immediately after the Return of a Courier he dispatched to Vienna 8 or 10 Days ago; which Courier is to bring him the Queen's ultimate Intentions concerning the Hessian Troops, as well as some other Articles. General Brandt, Commandant of the Hessians, having heard that the Palatine Battalion of Hildburghausen's Regiment had been disbanded, he immediately sent a Letter to the Austrian General, importing, That he hoped the Hessians would not be treated in the same Manner; because, in such a Case, he and all the Corps under him would get themselves cut in pieces, rather than submit to it. Count Traun has since signified to General Brandt, That it was to be hoped Matters would not come to such Extremities: That the Queen was so generous to make an ill Use of her Advantages: That she desired nothing but what might be very easily granted, viz. That the Court of Hesse Cassel would engage, in the Name of the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse, never more to let the Bay of Hessian Troops, that has been employed in Bavaria, and against the House of Austria: That this Condition being once agreed upon, those Troops should be free to continue their March: But if any Difficulty was made to consent to the Queen's Demand, they must not be surprized, if her Majesty should take such Measures as are authorized by the present Occurrences and her own Security.

LONDON, April 27.

'Tis said an English Privateer has taken a Spanish Man of War of 24 Guns, bound from Carthagera to the Havana, after an Engagement of 7 Hours, in which the Spanish Captain and most of the Officers were killed.

On Tuesday Orders were issued out from the Lords of the Admiralty, that for the future none of his Majesty's Ships shall put to Sea without a sufficient Number of Marines, exclusive of their Complement of Seamen.

The Hardwick Privateer, Capt. Sampson, has taken and carried into Falmouth, a French Ship called the Holy Spirit, and from St. Maloes for Newfoundland, laden with Wine, Salt, &c.

May 21. There is Advice that the French Squadron which lately failed from Brest, is gone for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to convoy home their Ships expected from India, or to intercept the English India Company's Ships, homeward bound, daily expected there.

There is an Account that Commodore Osborne, with 13 Men of War, was in Pursuit and in Sight of 8 Spanish and French Men of War.

By Letters from the Camp before Lessines, dated May 11, we are informed, that a Person arrived there the Day before from Tournay, with Dispatches for Prince Waldeck, importing that the Governor did not at all despair of being able to defend the Citadel for a Fortnight or three Weeks, notwithstanding the Enemy had carried on an Attack against it at the same Time that they besieged the Town. This Man deserted from the Town with his Dispatches in his Shoes; and having staid one Day with the French, made a Shift to go to the Camp of the Allies.

A few Days ago died at Brabant in Flanders, Mr. Whitewell, first Engineer to the British Train of Artillery: His Loss is greatly lamented, as he was esteemed an excellent Engineer, and had been concerned in many Attacks in the late Wars.

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May 28

May 28. By the Holland Mail which arrived this Evening, there are private Letters which say, the Grand Duke of Tuscany was elected Emperor the first of June, N. S.

Advices from Berlin say, that his Prussian Majesty has disgraced several of the best Officers in his Army, which has occasioned very great Discontent; and that it was believed he would very soon be obliged to retire with his Forces to Glogaw, the Austrians and Saxons being superior to him by 20,000 Men.

The Elector of Cologne has written a long and affectionate Letter to his Nephew, the Elector of Bavaria, with his own Hand; in which he highly commends his Conduct since the late Treaty of Peace, and most earnestly exhorts him to continue steady in his Engagements with the Court of Vienna and the maritime Powers.

By Letters from Dresden we are told, M. de Vaugrenan, the French Minister, did not seem at all surprized at the Conclusion of the Convention between the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, but contented himself with saying, His Master did not pretend to hinder the German States from forging or riveting their own Chains; but that whenever they found themselves oppressed again by that House, they would do well to carry their Complaints elsewhere, since they would scarcely be listened to at Versailles.

June 4. By our last Letters from the Hague we are informed, that the States were extremely pleased with the Assurances given them on the Behalf of his Britannic Majesty, by the Earl of Harrington; and at the same time declared their settled Resolution to neglect nothing on their Parts for the Support of the common Cause, and for reducing France to a safe and solid Peace.

According to a Dispatch received by the Baron de Reischach, her Hungarian Majesty's Minister at the Hague, they are in no Pain about the Election of the Grand Duke to the Imperial Dignity, having already secured for him seven Votes in the Electoral College. His Royal Highness will be at Francfort by the 25th of June, N. S.

Hague, May 8. The Earl of Chesterfield was Yesterday in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he delivered the following Memorial, by Way of taking Leave of their High Mightinesses.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Master, upon permitting me to return to England, has expressly ordered me to renew to your High Mightinesses the strongest Assurance of his Esteem and Friendship.

It is happy for me, that a Commission so honourable imposes on me to easy a Duty.

A faithful Interpreter of the Sentiments of a sincere Friendship is, that I want not to borrow flattering Expressions, with which a feigned Friendship has Occasion to cloath itself.

A crafty Policy employs the most seducing Arts, in order to cover it's ambitious Design: It also sets every Engine at work to surprize your Confidence, or at least to lull you into a fatal Security: But true Friendship, such as that which unites the King my Master with your High Mightinesses, despises such mean Arts, and detests such low Tricks; it is simple and plain, and it's Language resembles it.

The strict Union of the two Nations is neither the Effect of any transitory Views, nor the Fruits of any accidental Situation of Things, but the unavoidable Consequence of our reciprocal and invariable Interest. Nature pointed it out to us by placing us as it has done; and an uninterrupted Experience of near an Age manifestly discovers to us, that our mutual Prosperity depends upon our Union. This Truth is so incontestible, that we ought to look upon those as our common Enemies, who pretend to make it in the least doubtful.

A near Neighbourhood is but too often a fatal Source of Jealousy and Discord; whereas we have the singular Happiness of being Neighbours in such a Manner as to procure each other infinite Advantages, without a Possibility of any Difficulties arising while we keep our grand Interest in View.

Such are the Ideas of the King; and so far as I am capable of judging, your High Mightinesses think in the same Manner. Who can be ignorant of it? Our Allies are sensible of it: Our Enemies have had Proofs of it. Europe has already frequently gathered the precious Fruit of our Harmony. What may they not still hope from it?

The Love of Liberty, which founded this Republic, and which has so often since signaliz'd it; that noble and generous Love still unites your Forces and your Councils to those of the King my Master. Animated with the same Spirit, and tending to the same End, your Efforts have no other Object than to re-establish and secure the public Liberty and Tranquility. What Design can be more laudable? What Work more worthy of a just and magnanimous Zeal? Pursue, high and mighty Lords, this View with your wonted Steadiness and Wisdom. Continue these Efforts without being discouraged; and may Heaven crown your Enterprizes with the Success which they deserve!

As to what regards me, high and mighty Lords, nothing could have happened more pleasing to me than to be charged a second Time with the Commands of the King to your High Mightinesses, especially upon the Business of concerting Means to fulfil the Engagements which I contributed to form here some Years ago.

I shall never forget the gracious Reception with which your High Mightinesses have both Times honoured me, and I shall acknowledge it whilst I have Breath: But if your High Mightinesses ever deign to think upon me, remember only my sincere Zeal for the common Welfare of the two Nations, my respectful Veneration for your Government, and, if I may be permitted the Expression, my tender Attachment for this Republic.

CHESTERFIELD.

At the Hague, May 18.

M. Van Haren, President of the Assembly, wished his Excellency a good Voyage, on the Part of the States. Their High Mightinesses have made him the ordinary Present of a Chain of Gold, with a Gold Medal, of the Value of 6000 Florins; and to his Secretary, one of the Value of 600.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly.

August 23, A. M. The following Address was presented: To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; Governor of Maryland. The Humble Address of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency,

YOU not being pleased hitherto to give us an Answer to a former Address of this House, requesting you would Order to be laid before us, by what Authority your Excellency and his Lordship's Council have caused to be Levied on the People of this Province, One Pound of Tobacco per Poll, we humbly presume to renew our Application to your Excellency for that purpose.

And we hope this Request will be the more readily complied with, as it is the Desire of the whole representative Body of the People of Maryland.

EDWARD SPENCER, Speaker.

P. M. Mr. Speaker communicates to the House the following Messages from his Excellency; viz.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

IN Answer to your Address wherein you desire to know by what Authority One Pound of Tobacco is assessed and levied on every taxable Inhabitant within this Province: The

Speaker

aid One Pound of Tobacco per Taxable, is assessed and levied by virtue of an Act of Assembly for the ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence and Security thereof, which you will find in the Body of Laws, Page 101.

T. BLADEN.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,
IN Answer to your Address relating to the Naval Officers Bonds, I do acquaint you, that the several Naval Officers of this Province give Bond for the due Execution of their Office, which Bonds are lodged with me, Copies whereof I have ordered to be laid before you.

T. BLADEN.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,
IN Answer to your Address desiring Accounts to be laid before you, of the Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, which have arisen and been paid from the Year 1715 to this Time.

If you mean only such Fines and Forfeitures as are appropriated by Acts of Assembly to the Support of Government, I take for granted, that the Agents, who received them, have accounted for them to the Lord Proprietary, to whom only they were accountable.

As to Fines or Forfeitures by the Common Law, they are as much his Lordship's Right, as any thing else can possibly be, and therefore, if those who received them to his Lordship's Use, have honestly accounted for them to his Lordship, they have fully discharged their Duty; and I am informed by the present Agent that he has not received any other.

And if there was any occasion to lay such Accounts before the Lower House of Assembly, as you desire, which I think there is not, it would be a very difficult Task on me to procure such Accounts, because several of the Gentlemen who have been Agents are Dead, and I am not acquainted with their Executors or Administrators. The same Reasons will reach the Amerciaments, and therefore I need not add any thing more relating to them.

T. BLADEN.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Endeavour, Henry Jaques, from New-York.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Talbert, George-Moore, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS, John Powell was advertised last Week in this Paper as a Runaway; but being only gone into the Country a Cyder-drinking, and being returned again to his Master's Service; These are therefore to acquaint all Gentlemen and others, who have any Watches or Clocks to repair, that they may have them done in the best Manner, and at reasonable Rates.

VILLIAM ROBERTS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at Oxford in Talbot County, on the 31st Day of August last, a Convict Servant Man named Samuel Wood; he is a Londoner born, very tall, and thin visaged, has black Eyes, and a roguish Look; he has several Bumps broke out on his Face, not unlike the Small-Pox. He wears a light-colour'd Coat with white Metal Buttons, and a short dark-colour'd Wig; and has with him a Pair or two of short Petticoat Osnabrigs Trowsers, with several Shirts of white and check'd Linnen, &c. He writes a good Hand; and has something like a harsh Lisp in his Speech, tho' it is not easily perceived.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to Oxford, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Oxford, Sept. 2, 1745.

ROBERT MORRIS.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Oxford in Talbot County,

AT reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of Irish and German Linnens; with most other Sorts of European and India Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carv'd Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogheads Burthen.

Also good West-India Rum, Sugar, and Melolies, just imported from Antigua.

ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, on the 24th of February last, two Negroes, viz. a Man and a Woman; the Man is a luttly well made Fellow; the Woman a tall slim Wench, full Eyed: They have carried fundry Cloaths with them, and are supposed to be harboured by the Negro Quarters.

Whoever will bring the said Negroes to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken less than ten Miles from home; Four Pounds, if more than ten Miles from home; and Ten Pounds, if taken over Manockesy; paid by

August 30, 1745.

LINGAN WILSON.

ON Tuesday the 17th Day of this Instant September, and Wednesday the 18th of the same Month, a Fair will be kept at Mr. Murdock's Old Fields, near Queen Anne Town, in Prince George's County.

On the first Day of the said Fair will be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Thirty Pounds Current Money; to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry one Hundred and ten Pounds Weight.

On the Day following will be run for on the same Course, Twenty Pounds Current Money, to run three Heats, and carry the same Weight; the winning Horse on the first Day, to be excepted on the second.

The Horses, &c. to be Entered with Mr. William Beall, at Queen Anne, on each Day of Racing; paying Thirty Shillings Entrance each Horse, &c. for the first Prize; and Twenty for the second.

All Differences and Disputes are to be determined by Thomas Harwood, and Thomas Brooke, junior.

RUN away from the Head of South River, on the 16th of August last, a Mulatto Man named John Stokes, alias Collins, a likely young Fellow, aged about 28 Years, has short black Hair a little curl'd; he plays very well on the Fiddle, and formerly belonged to Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis: His Apparel when he went away was a grey Kersey Jacket, a fine Callor Hat pretty much wore, a new Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. Whoever secures the said Mulatto so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in Anne Arundel County; and Forty Shillings, if taken in any other County; and reasonable Charges.

STEPHEN HIGGINS.

RAN away the Beginning of July last, from Wm. Hillhouse, Barber and Peruke-maker in Calvert County, a Servant Woman named Elizabeth Pierce, about 30 Years of Age, of a low Stature, swarthy Complexion, black Hair, and has lost from one Foot the Toe next her great Toe. Her Apparel is uncertain, but mean; she was convicted at last Calvert County Court. Whoever secures her, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows.

WILLIAM HILLHOUSE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, September 13, 1745.

PRAGUE, June 8, O. S.

THEY write from Konigsgratz, that the Prussians were sending further into Silesia 6 Pieces of Cannon, taken from the Saxons at Friedberg, under the Escorte of 80 Grenadiers; but this Guard taking a contrary Rout than that they were ordered to take, brought the Cannon to the Quarters of Prince Charles, and desired themselves to enter into the Service of the Queen.

Vienna, June 9, O. S. By a Courier that arrived last Night from the Army in Bohemia, we hear, that Prince Charles of Lorraine had made some Motions forwards, in order to offer the Enemy Battle, in case they are resolved to stay in that Kingdom. As for our Army, it is considerably reinforced by the Garrisons drawn out of the Towns in Moravia, and by 11 Battalions of Saxon Troops who have actually joined it.

We hear from Dresden, that the Republic of Poland has given his Polish Majesty the strongest Assurances, that she will raise the Crown Army to march against the King of Prussia, in order to secure the Electorate of Saxony against any Attempts that Prince may make upon it.

Dresd., June 23. We are now credibly assured here, that the Prussians lost between 7 and 8000 Men in the late Action in Silesia.

From the Camp of the Allies at Lessines, June 1. There has been a great Matter passed here since I wrote to you last, except that every Day there arrives here Numbers of French Deserters, who earnestly desire to take Service amongst our Troops; which has put our Generals on resolving to form them into Independent Companies, of which there are four actually on foot ready.

From the Camp of the Allies at Morbeck, June 7, N. S. The 10th of last Month the Army quitted the Camp at Lessines, and came hither: Next Day we received Advice, that the French Army was preparing to come and attack us; upon which a Council of War was called, wherein it was resolved to wait for the Enemy, and give them Battle.

The 2d Instant, at Break of Day, the Troops got under Arms; about 8 o'Clock the Prince of Waldeck made a false Motion with the Left Wing, in order to draw the Enemy that way; but towards Noon we learned that they were only a Detachment marching by Cambroon towards Soignies.

The 3d Instant, Brigadier Semple's Regiment was detached with 300 Dutch Troops, in order to reinforce the Garrison of Namur, escorted by 200 English, Hanoverian, and Dutch Horse, and arrived there without any Obstacle. The Scotch Highlanders and Hussars came to Blows with the French Pandours, and obliged them to retire.

The 5th the Enemy were in Motion on every Side; their Infantry defiled in 4 Lines, and all the Corps that lay before us drew up in Order of Battle: On our Side all the necessary Dispositions were made to give the Enemy a warm Reception. The English planted two Batteries, from which they fired all the Morning. In the Afternoon the Enemy continued sending away Detachments to the Right and Left, and about 6 o'Clock they quite disappeared.

This Morning we heard the Firing of Cannon: The Army is in Readiness to march, and this Moment Orders were given for the Cavalry to mount: The heavy Baggage is filing off towards Brussels: Our Generals are continually on Horseback; the Duke of Cumberland has not been a-bed these 3 Nights, but continually ordering the necessary Dispositions for an Engagement.

Brussels, July 12, N. S. Yesterday in the Evening arrived here a Courier from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with the important News, that his Royal Highness arrived in the combined Army of the Empire, and that the Election was fixed for Saturday the 17th Instant.

The Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Generals of the allied Army have sent hither their Baggage, and have made the necessary Dispositions for giving the Enemy a warm Reception, after all the French Boasting. Our Army is in high Spirits to give them Battle, although superior. The Paris Post is stopp'd in order to hinder us from knowing what has already reach'd our Ears. The Corps consisting of 33 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, which was said Count Lewendahl had marched in order to form the Siege of Oudenarde, is in Fact gone to the Relief of the Prince of Conti; but we expect and hope it will be too late.

A private Letter from the Hague, July 12. "I fancy our Generals will hazard another Battle, in order to oblige the French to retreat from their Design to cut off Communication with the Allies from Ostend. Yesterday Morning it was confidently reported, that there had been a general Engagement between the combined Army of Count Traun and General Bathian, and that of the Prince of Conti, in which the latter was entirely defeated, with the Loss of 15000 Men killed and wounded, and the Loss of almost all their Artillery. This Day arrived an Express with the Confirmation. The News of Ghent being taken is false; the French lost 1500 Men in the Attack and Retreat. Great Talk here, that 'tis still likely for a Peace between the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia.

Hague, July 13. All the foreign Ministers are in very great Agitation; some tell us of Peace, others that the War will be more general. The last Express from the allied Army brought Advice,

Advice, that a Skirmish had happened between some Troops commanded by Lieutenant General Monk, and a great Body of French Horse and Foot: The former had Orders to throw themselves into Ghent; which, notwithstanding the Opposition made by the Enemy and their heavy Artillery, they forced their Way through blood in Hand, and got into Ghent. The latest News from Italy confirms, that the King of Sardinia's Forces have destroyed almost all the Magazines of the Spanish, Neapolitan, and French Troops, by which Means they will find no Difficulties at the Opening of the Campaign.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Warren, dated Louisbourg, July 25, 1745.

'We find by Letters in this Ship, that five French East India Ships, five of them China Men, have been taken by Mr. Boscawen's Squadron. — If any Vessels will come down here with Provisions of all Kinds, such as Bread, Flour, Pease, Yess, Beef, and Butter, I would exchange Goods for them.'

September 2. Thursday last arrived here the Ship Albany, Capt. Bryant, from London, but last from Plymouth, in seven Weeks; from whence he came out in Company with a Fleet of 38 Sail bound to Virginia, under Convoy of the Fowey Man of War, 640 Guns, Capt. Taylor Commander; and at the same Time near 100 Sail left Plymouth, under different Convoy of less more Men of War. He parted from the Virginia Fleet four Weeks ago, about 50 Leagues to the Eastward of the Western Islands, they keeping more to the Southward than he inclined to do, and being weary of making such small Sail as their Company obliged him to. Four Days after parting, he saw a large Fleet of Vessels homeward bound, which he imagined to be Enemies; but so far to Leeward, that none of them offered to come after him. In this Vessel came home Passengers the Captains Griffith and Woodford of this Place, Stevens of Amboy, and Parker and Jackson of New-England, who all have been lately taken by the Enemy. He brings a Confirmation of the News of an Engagement between the Prussians and Austrians in Silesia, to the Disadvantage of the latter; but some private Letters say, that the Prussians had only attacked the Saxon Auxiliaries, before Prince Charles could join them; and after all they had no great Room to boast, having lost few less Men than the Austrians, who were again making the necessary Preparations for another perhaps more bloody Battle. We also learn, that the Citadel of Tournay had surrendered to the French; who it was supposed were going to lay Siege to Ghent, if not prevented by the Allies: 'Tis said the latter were greatly irritated against the French, for the ill Usage they had shewn the English Prisoners taken at the Battle of Fontenoy, and firing chew'd Bullets in the Engagement, many of which had been taken out of the Bodies of the wounded, as also from some that were kill'd. They had received Advice in England, by the Way of France, of the Surrender of Cape-Breton to our Forces, with the Addition, that the French have taken the Packet which had been sent Express with the Account thereof; but that the News met with but slender Credit in England, as perhaps thinking the first Part too good to be true, however bad the last may be. A few Days before Capt. Bryant came away, a Court-Martial was held at Portsmouth, for the Trial of the Lieutenant of the Anglesey Man of War of 40 Guns (Capt. Elton late Commander, who was kill'd in the Beginning of the Engagement with a French Man of War of 50 Guns), for his cowardly surrendering up that Ship to the Enemy, and not daring to dispute the Sovereignty of the Seas, known to be the peculiar Privilege and Property of the British Flag, and which has been often proved in a far less equal Match; when the said Lieutenant was condemned, and received the just Reward of his Treachery, being shot the Day before they sailed. Admiral Ogle

was arrived from Jamaica; and the Namure and Boyne Men of War were just come in from the Scourge, having on board the Wincelles, &c. concerning the late Engagement of Tournay; and the Court-Martial for the Trial of those concerned, was expected to be held in a few Days.

BOSTON, August 21.

By a Ship which arrived at Marblehead last Week in 36 Days from Lisbon, we are informed, that in her Passage she met with Capt. Hallyburton in a Privateer belonging to Liverpool, off the Western Islands; who inform'd them, that as he, with another Privateer his Consort, and three other large British Privateers, were cruising in the Bay of Biscay, they fell in with five large French Men of War of the Line, which engaged and sunk two of them; and that another in attempting to get away was overboard, while he the said Hallyburton and his Consort escaped. They were also inform'd, but could scarcely believe it to be true, that the French hoisted the bloody Flag, when they engaged, as a Token that they would neither give nor take Quarter; and also that they suffered every one of the Men to perish, without offering them any Assistance. They also spoke with a Portuguese Vessel, the Master of which said, that he had passed by the said French Men of War, and was told they were bound to Cape-Breton.

We also learn, that while this Ship lay at Lisbon, a Privateer, belonging to Bristol took Fire by some Accident, and was burnt in the Harbour; and that 7 of her Men perished in the Flames, the rest escaping in Boats.

We have Advice from Louisbourg, that about a Fortnight ago, Capt. Sierburn in a fine large Schooner turning out of the Harbour, the Wind being very high the Vessel mis'd Stay, and was stove to pieces against the Rocks near the Island-Battery; but the Men were taken up by the Men of Wars Boats.

From the same Place we have also Advice, that they have there great Plenty of all Sorts of Provisions, Liquors, &c. several Vessels from the Continent having arrived since the Surrender of the Place; that the French are most of them transported, and the Indians mostly dispersed and gone to Canada: That the public Buildings, Citadel, and Chapel, are repaired, as well as the Walls, which were much battered: That 22 Vessels which the Army had got Possession of (they lying within Command of the Batteries) had been sold at Vendue: That our People are fitting and have fitted many of their Shallops, and are fishing daily: That Fish is plenty, especially Mackerel, and those very large; and that the Rivers and Ponds are stored with fine Salmon, Trout, and other Fish; and the Woods with Hares and Pheasants: That the Out-Settlements are upon a fine Soil; that they have choice good Land, and a vast Quantity of Sea-Coal.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 22.

Since our last arrived in York-River the Ship Pelham, Capt. Tomlinson, of London, from Port-Mahon, in about 9 Weeks. The Captain says, that two Days before he left Port-Mahon, they had certain Advice, that Admiral Medley's Squadron had taken five French Men of War, and carried them into Gibraltar, and sunk two more.

August 20. Since our last arrived in James River, from Glasgow, the Ship Baltimore, Capt. Campbell, and the Annabella, Capt. Hamilton. They sail'd from Glasgow about the 7th or 8th of June; but can give no other Account of the Fleet bound hither from London, than that they were not then sailed: There are Letters which say, they were not failed the 10th; and that several Ships at London were getting ready to sail with them.

ANNAPOLIS.

This Day James Briscoe, of St. Mary's County, was burnt at the Hand pursuant to his Sentence, on a Bill of Indictment found against him for Manslaughter, to which he pleaded Guilty.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 11th of April last, a Negro Man named *Caspar*, about 29 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, has a Negro Mark between his Eye-Brows, and snagged Teeth; he was born in *Barbadoes*, and speaks good *English*; he is mark'd on his Breast and other Parts of his Body with the Lashes of a Cowskin: He had on when he went away a brown Duffel Coat, and a short blue Waistcoat. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, at *Trent Neck*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. ANNE GREENFIELD.

THE Subscriber having lately procured a Watchmaker, who was brought up to that Business in *London*, and is a very good Hand; hereby informs all Gentlemen and others, who have any Clocks or Watches out of Order, that they may have them repaired in the cheapest, best, and most expeditious Manner. *Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1745.* JOHN INCH.

RAN away from the Subscriber two Servant Men, one named *John Baley*, the other *Samuel Quenborough*; both *Englishmen*, and able young Fellows; one of them a Weaver. They had on when they went away each a Swanskin Jacket, and *Ofnabrigs Trowsers*, one had a Check'd Shirt, the other an *Ofnabrigs Frock*; and took with them a white Holland Jacket and check'd Shirt, appearing much like Sailors. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows. JOHN EDEN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Oxford in Talbot County*, on the 31st Day of *August* last, a Convict Servant Man named *Samuel Wood*; he is a *Londoner* born, very tall, and thin visaged, has black Eyes, and a roguish Look; he has several Bumps broke out on his Face, not unlike the Small-Pox. He wears a light-colour'd Coat with white Metal Buttons, and a short dark-colour'd Wig; and has with him a Pair or two of short Petticoat *Ofnabrigs Trowsers*, with several Shirts of white and check'd Linnen, &c. He writes a good Hand; and has something like a harsh Lisp in his Speech, tho' it is not easily perceived. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to *Oxford*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. *Oxford, Sept. 2, 1745.* ROBERT MORRIS.

To be SOLD,
By the Subscriber at *Oxford in Talbot County*,
AT reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of *Irish and German Linnens*; with most other Sorts of *European and India Goods*, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carry'd *Lyon's Lead*, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogheads Burthen. Also good *West-India Rum*, Sugar, and *Melasses*, just imported from *Antigua*. ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County*, on the 24th of *February* last, two Negroes, viz. a Man and a Woman; the Man is a lully made Fellow; the Woman a tall slim Wench, full Eyed; they have carried sundry Cloaths with them, and are supposed to be harboured by the Negro-Quarters. Whoever will bring the said Negroes to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken less than ten Miles from home; Four Pounds, if more than ten Miles from home; and ten Pounds, if taken over *Manoskey*; paid by *August 30, 1745.* LINGAN WILSON.

ON Tuesday the 17th Day of this Instant *September*, and Wednesday the 18th of the same Month, a Fair will be kept at *Mr. Murdock's Old Fields*, near *Queen Anne Town*, in *Prince George's County*.

On the first Day of the said Fair will be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Thirty Pounds Current Money; to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry one Hundred and ten Pounds Weight.

On the Day following will be run for on the same Course, Twenty Pounds Current Money, to run three Heats, and carry the same Weight; the winning Horse on the first Day, to be excepted on the second.

The Horses, &c. to be Entered with *Mr. William Beall*, at *Queen Anne*, on each Day of Racing; paying Thirty Shillings Entrance each Horse, &c. for the first Prize; and Twenty for the second.

All Differences and Disputes are to be determined by *Thomas Harwood*, and *Thomas Brooke, junior*.

RUN away from the Head of *South River*, on the 10th of *August* last, a Mulatto Man named *John Stokes*, alias *Col lins*, a likely young Fellow, aged about 28 Years, has shor black Hair a little curl'd; he plays very well on the Fiddle and formerly belonged to *Dr. Charles Carroll*, of *Annapolis*. His Apparel when he went away was a grey Kersey Jacket, a fine Castor Hat pretty much wore, a new *Ofnabrigs Shirt* and *Trowsers*: Whoever secures the said Mulatto so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in *Anne Arundel County*; and Forty Shillings, if taken in any other County; and reasonable Charges. STEPHEN HIGGINS.

AS the common Good of our Fellow-Creatures is or should be one of our greatest Considerations; so when any thing offers to their Advantage, it ought to be communicated to the Public, that every one who has Occasion, may reap the Benefit of it: It is for this Reason published, That *Mr. Francis Torres* has, by long Travel, Study, and Experience, discovered several Secrets, that have relieved and cured many Persons under Disorders, particularly of the *Rheumatism*; Gout, Bite of venomous Snakes, Cancers, Swellings, Pains in the Joints, Sciatic, Dropsy in the Legs, Cramp, Pleurisy, Womens Labour-Pains, Pains in Childrens Bellies, Burns, Pains in the Bones, Coughs, Fever in the Head, sore Eyes, Head-ach, Tooth-ach, and several other Diseases; and that in a Manner hitherto unknown, by the Virtue of a *Chinese Stone*; and Powders, to be applied to the Place most affected, without taking any Thing inwardly. The following Certificates will be satisfactory.

Rhode-Island, October 12, 1740.
We do hereby certify, that *Mr. Torres* has a Chymical Composition, called *Chinese Stones*, which effectually cure the Bites of all venomous or poisonous Creatures; as Rattle (and other) Snakes, Scorpions, mad Dogs, &c. The Experiment has been made in the Bay of *Honduras*, on the Bodies of two white Men, and four Negroes, who were bit by Rattle-Snakes; the said Stones being applied to the Wounds, and the Persons cured immediately. This we certify for Truth. Signed,
Thomas Saquin, William Hatton, Samuel Hobert,
Charles-Town, South-Carolina, April 26, 1744.

Col. George Pawley certifies, that *William Poole*, a Neighbour of his, told him, that he had a Dog so bit by a Snake that he seemed dead; but applying one of the *Chinese Stones* he bought of *Mr. Torres*, to the Wound, the Dog immediately recovered.

Goose-Creek, South-Carolina, April 30, 1744.
This is to certify, that *Mr. Torres*, a Native of *France*, has a Parcel of Stones to sell, which cure the Bites of any Snakes, by

by applying the same to the Wound; which I have had the Trial of upon two of my Negroes that were bit, and I do hereby certify, that they made a perfect Cure. Witness my Hand, *William Allen.*

Orange-Quarter, South-Carolina, July 24, 1744.

This is to certify, that I had a Negro Woman bit by a Rattle-Snake, and in all Appearance was dying; but applying one of the *Chinse Stones*, sold by Mr. Torres, to the Wound, she in two Hours had no more Pain, and recovered perfectly. Witness my Hand, *Francis Bremar.*

French-Santee, South-Carolina, August 3, 1744.

This is to certify, That in order to try the Virtue of the *Chinse Stones* sold by Mr. Torres, one of them was put into the Mouth of a Rattle-Snake, which it killed in the Space of two Minutes, in the Presence of us, *Pitt-Dumas, John Girar.*

English-Santee, South-Carolina, August 12, 1744.

This is to certify, that having had a Negro Fellow dangerously bitten by a venomous Water-Snake, on a Vein, and swelled to such a Degree that I thought he was past Recovery; I applied one of the *Chinse Stones*, which I bought of Mr. Torres, to the Wound, which drew the Poison so effectually from him, that in two Hours the Fellow was perfectly cured, and declared he felt no more Pain. Witness my Hand, *James Benniff.*

English-Santee River, Sept. 18, 1744.

I do hereby certify, that one of my Negroes being dangerously bit by an overgrown Rattle-Snake, from which I took out 14 Rattles; the said Negro after he came home was speechless, and fell down as dead, seemingly without any Symptoms of Life in him, and swell'd very much: But having applied to the Wound one of the *Stones* sold by Mr. Torres, 3 Hours after he recovered, and was perfectly cured; the next Day he went to his Work, saying he felt no Manner of Pain. *Peter Rambert.*

George-Town, Winawo, South-Carolina, Mar. 18, 1744-5.

I do hereby certify, that I was seized with a Rheumatism or Gout in my Left Foot, which held me 24 Hours, so that I could not walk or turn myself in my Bed; Mr. Torres applied 4 Ounces of the chymical Powder to the Place afflicted, and in 12 Hours I could walk about the Room. *John Barksdale.*

Wilmington, in North-Carolina, April 1, 1745.

This is to certify, that I was in the greatest Extremity of Pain in my Feet for six Days, so that I could not rest Night or Day; and Mr. Torres applied a chymical Composition to the Part, and the next Morning my Foot was entirely well, and I felt no Pain. Witness my Hand, *Benjamin Hillyard.*

Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina.

The Daughter of Col. Moore, who had her Face very much swelled with the Tooth-ach, having applied one of these Bags of Powder to her Cheek, the next Morning she was well.

Pamlico, in North-Carolina.

The Minister's Wife of this Place having very sore Eyes, so that she could not see, for the violent Humour which ran from them; and having applied a small Bag of this Powder to them, in 24 Hours she was perfectly well.

Ile of Wight County, in Virginia, May 6, 1745.

This is to certify, that I was in the greatest Extremity of rheumatic Pains in my Right Shoulder and Arm, so that I could not rest Night or Day; and Mr. Torres applied a chymical Powder to the Parts, and in 3 Minutes the Pains began to cease, and by the next Morning, my Shoulder and Arm were entirely well and I felt no Pain in them. Given under my Hand, *Richard Hardy.*

Prince George County, Virginia.

Madam Grind, having the Rheumatism so bad that she could not turn her Neck, on applying a Bag of Mr. Torres's Powder thereto, in two Nights was perfectly recovered.

Brunswick County, Virginia.

Benjamin Alins having a terrible Sciatic Pain in the Back, on applying a Bag of the said Powder, in 24 Hours was cured.

Manakin Town, Virginia.

The Wife of Thomas Jones, having been afflicted for 2 Years with a grievous Pain in her Head, on applying the above Powder was perfectly cured in 12 Hours.

Charles-City, Virginia.

Mr. Mills, having his Legs inflamed and ulcerated with the Dropsy, and applying two Bags of Powder; in 5 Days the Humours were drawn off, and his Legs perfectly healed.

King William County, Virginia.

William Corington having a Negro burnt in the Foot for 3 Years, which was turn'd to a Cancer, was cured with one Bag of this Powder.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Aug. 26, 1745.

This is to certify, that the Wife of me the Subscriber was in the greatest Extremity of Pain in her Right Shoulder and Arm, so that she could not rest Night nor Day; and Mr. Torres applied his *Chinse* Powders to the Parts, and in three Minutes the Pain began to cease; and the next Morning her Shoulder and Arm were entirely well. Given under my Hand, *J. Jaily.*

This is to certify, that William Uper was in the greatest Extremity of Pain with the Tooth-ach; and having applied one of these Bags of Powder to his Cheek, in three Minutes he was perfectly well. Witness my Hand, *William Uper.*

Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Sept. 9, 1745.

This is to certify, that I had a Negro Woman dangerously ill with a Pain in her Side and Head; I applied some of Mr. Torres's Powders, and in twelve Hours she was perfectly well, and declared she felt no more Pain. Witness my Hand, *Samuel Smith, Junior.*

DIRECTIONS for using the *Chinse Stones*, and the Powder.

WHEN any Person has been bit by a Snake, or other venomous Creature, the Stone may be immediately applied to the Wound, where it will stick fast, and draw out the Venom; in an Hour the Pain will entirely leave the bitten Person. Then put the Stone about two Minutes in a Glass of warm Water, it will purge itself; afterwards dry it in warm Ashes, wrap it up carefully, and so continuing to do every Time it is used, it may serve an Hundred Times.

For the Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, the Patient must apply one of the small Bags of four Ounces of the Powder, to the Place most afflicted, which will in a Night's Time suck out and dry up the Humour; then apply the same Bag to the next Place that you find most in Pain; always remembering first to warm it in a Fire-pan, and then to wash the Place with warm Rum or Brandy; and wrap the Bag close on the Place to keep the Part warm.

For the Cancer, or any other Humour, the Tooth-ach, or other Pains, two Ounces of the Powder is sufficient; first warm it in a Fire-pan, then wash the Place as before mentioned, and then lay on the Bag of Powder. — For the Tooth-ach, lay the Bag to the Cheek.

To purge the Powder from the Venom or ill Humours which it hath drawn from the affected Places, and to make it fit for Use again; lay the Bag before the Fire, for a small Space of Time, and it will serve a Hundred Times, without losing it's Virtues.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, September 20, 1745.

HAGUE, June 1.

THEY write from Genoa, that by the Treaty the Republic concluded the 18th of April last with France and Spain, those two Crowns have agreed to put the Republic in Possession of certain Districts along the Coast, which lie convenient for her, and guarantied to her all the Territories she is actually in possession of: That tho' the City of Genoa is threatned with a Bombardment, the Senate are resolv'd to perform the Engagements they have contracted in the said Treaty; that they have already begun to discharge Part of the Republic's Obligations, and that her Troops will join the Spaniards, and act whatsoever the two Crowns shall think proper.

According to Advices from Germany, a Rupture between the Courts of Dresden and Berlin is at hand: The Prussian Troops that were encamped near Magdeburg have already pass'd the Elbe, in order to draw near to the Frontiers of Saxony, and to make an Irruption into Saxony, as soon as they hear that the Saxon Troops have enter'd Silesia.

The last Letters from Francfort and Mentz say, that they are still in the Dark about the real Designs of the Prince of Conti; but that they do not believe that he intends to evacuate Germany, nor send any of his Troops to Flanders: That neither was there the least Appearance that any of the Troops of the Confederate Army on the Lower Rhine would march away to the Netherlands, because that would be leaving the Territories of Hanover and Saxony too much expos'd: That it is much more natural to suppose this Army will endeavour to join that under Field-Marshal Gount Traun; and that it was very probable all the Prince of Conti's Motions tend only to prevent this Junction, and attack one or other of those two Armies. These Advices add, that by the Dispositions making on both Sides, a Battle seems to be unavoidable.

Naples, May 18. The Vessels which have been so long loaded, and lain in this Port with Artillery, Ammunition, &c. are at last suddenly sail'd, to the Number of 19 or 20, at different Times within this Week; and there are about 7 or 8 more remaining in this Mole, which it is expected will soon follow. Some say they are design'd for Orbitello, and the Garrisons on the Coast of Tuscany.

Dresden, June 5, N. S. By Letters from Landshut of the 1st Instant, the Combined Army was still there, but would in a few Days march up to the Prussians, who were encamped near Schweidnitz. The Allies had then taken Freyberg, a Town situated in the Plain, not a German Mile from the Enemy; and there are other Letters which give an Account, that his Prussian Majesty has abandon'd Schweidnitz. If this be true, it

will give the Allies a free Passage into the open Country. The combined Army is divided equally into two Columns. The King of Poland has assur'd her Hungarian Majesty by Letter, that Orders shall be immediately dispatched to Francfort, to have all the Quarters that formerly belonged to the Bohemian Embassy restor'd to her Ministers.

Vienna, June 2, N. S. We hear from Silesia, that Colonel Buccow, Lieutenant-Colonel de Dolne, and Baron St. Ivary, having resolv'd to attack the Town of Kosel, march'd upon the 26th past from Schonbrun towards that Place, where the Troops under their Command arriv'd at 2 o'Clock in the Morning. Twelve Pandours presently after leaped into the Ditches before the Town, which were 50 Feet broad, waded through them with the Water up to their Middle, and were immediately followed by 200 Pandours more, and some other Troops. The Centinel thereupon fir'd his Piece, and the Picquet and Round who were passing by came up, but they could not prevent the Pandours from assisting each other in their Attempt to mount the Ramparts, which were encompass'd with Trees. Soon after they made themselves Masters of a Battery of 5 Pieces of Cannon, one of which they turn'd and discharged against the Town. The Enemy made a furious Fire from a neighbouring Battery, but a Lieutenant of Pandours having slipped into the inward Works with a few Men, and having attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and the rest of the Troops also advancing Sword in Hand, they were oblig'd to retire into the Town. In the mean Time Col. de Dolne having caus'd a Party of his Men to get upon the Redoubt without, they cut down the Gates with Hatchets, and forc'd their Way into the Town; whereupon the Garrison was oblig'd to surrender Prisoners at Discretion. This Action, from Beginning to End, last'd only an Hour and a half. We had 10 Men kill'd, and but very few wounded; amongst the last are Col. St. Ivary, and the Captain Lieutenant Trent. But the Enemy had above 60 kill'd, amongst whom were the Commandant, a Colonel, and a Captain, besides several other Officers; and a great Number of private Men wounded. Amongst the Prisoners are 19 Officers and 400 common Soldiers. We found 27 Pieces of Cannon upon the Ramparts, 10 of which were Brass, and quite new; the greatest Part of them are 12 Pounders. We also took above 100 Carriages laden with Ammunition, and a considerable Magazine. The whole combined Army of Austrians and Saxons were to rendezvous on the 30th past at Landshut. The Defiles to be pass'd might, it is thought here, have been defended by 15000 Men against any Force whatsoever, and this Court as well as Prince Charles, had been in great Pain for some Days for the Success of the Enterprize; especially as Count Nadasti

with the most advanced Guards, had been obliged to retire with the Loss of 200 Men a few Days before. But this was the first and last Effort made by the Prussians, for preventing the Entry into Silesia from Landshut; there are Descents, but not difficult, which lead either to Schweidnitz or Jauer. The Prussians were still at Schweidnitz, but would it was supposed go to Lignitz; so which last Place there is not above one Day's March from Jauer.

Villingen, May 28. Above 6000 of the Inhabitants of the Black Forest have taken up Arms, under the Command of Major Rotenhan, who have just given a Specimen of their Bravery, in attacking a Body of French Troops that escorted a Train of Artillery from Friburg into Alsace, killed a great many of them, dispersed the rest, and carried off all the Cannon. They only wait to be joined by the Peasants of Bergentz, in order to pass the Rhine, and endeavour to recompence themselves for the exorbitant Contributions which the French have extorted from them. This Behaviour greatly embarrasses the Governor of Huningen, who has planted some Cannon to defend the Passage of the Rhine, and by that Means prevent their paying him a Visit. They every Day alarm the French Troops; who are in continual Fear of being surprized.

Hague, June 18, O. S. Since the Surrender of the Citadel of Tournay, we are anxious to know the ulterior Operations of the French Army: Various Conjectures are made on this Head, too sedulous as well as needless to dwell upon, for the French King's Design is absolutely unknown as yet. The People have certainly murmured at the Surrender of that Fortress, and that it has not been better defended: Some have gone so far as to suspect a private Understanding; for they think it very surprising, that the Covert-Way should cost the French little or nothing at all; and that during the whole Siege both of the Town and Citadel, they have not lost 1500 Men more than the Besieged have done. Nay, it has been reported, that some Ministers of the Courts in Alliance with that of Vienna have discovered a sort of Convention, by which France has agreed to give the Republic a Barrier nearer Home, and less chargeable; but when People are discontented, they will swallow down any Rumours, and therefore this may be set down as a Thing that wants Confirmation.

LONDON, June 4.

The *Bonne Esperance*, Capt. de Fornee, a French Cutter Privateer belonging to Bologne, of 6 Carriage Guns and 36 Men, is taken by the *Eagle* Privateer, Capt. Bazely, and brought in to Dover. This Cutter has long infested the Coasts about Beazley Head, and taken several Prizes.

His Majesty's Ships the *Captain* and *Princess Louisa* being on a Cruize in the Channel on the 30th past, at 7 in the Morning saw two Sail to the S. W. of them, to which they immediately gave Chace. One of the Ships, which was an English Privateer, stood towards the *Captain*, and told them the other Ship was a Privateer of St. Malo's. The *Captain* and *Princess Louisa* continued their Chace, and at 8 in the Evening came up with the Ship, which struck without firing a Gun. She proves to be the *Achilles* Privateer of St. Malo's, of 22 Guns and 148 Men, and is sent into Plymouth.

Yesterday came Advice, that on Sunday last his Majesty's Ship the *Monmouth* took off Portland a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns, and 200 Men.

By Advices from Hamburg, dated June 4, N. S. we learn, that his Swedish Majesty had consented that his Troops which are in Bavaria, should go into the Pay of his Britannic Majesty.

June 27. Private Letters from Francfort say, that M. de Chavigny, before he retired from Munich, made a formal Demand the Money lent by the Crown of France to the late Emperor, from the Elector of Bavaria; who immediately declared, that it

was neither in his Power nor in his Will to pay it, nor to yield the Anterior Austria as an Equivalent.

Private Letters from the Hague inform us, that the Baron de Riefach having pressed the States to declare War against France, was answered, It was a Thing the French above all Things desired; because it would afford them an Opportunity of attacking the inner Barrier, and at the same Time oblige their High Mightinesses to employ so many Troops in their Garrisons, as would oblige them to withdraw a Part of those they have at present in the Field.

Letters from Flanders say, that the French are making Preparations for the entire Demolition of the Works of Tournay. Next Week the Forces for Annapolis-Royal, being near 600, will embark on board the Transports at Gravefend for that Place.

We hear Capt. Norris came over with the last Dutch Packet, and has surrendered himself in order to take his Trial.

We hear that Capt. Talbot, in chasing a Prize, founder'd at Sea about a Fortnight ago, by running foul on a Wreck floating; by which Misfortune the Captain and all the Crew, except nineteen, were drowned, who were taken up by the Duke her Consort.

We are informed, that 28 Deserters from the French Army have been hanged for Spies, per Order of the Duke of Cumberland.

BOSTON, August 19.

Extract of a Letter from Loufery to a Gentleman in Boston, dated August 5, 1745.

'In my last I informed you of an East-India Man's being taken and brought in here. I have now an Opportunity of acquainting you not only of another India Man's being taken; but also of a South-Sea Man, who, I am told by Commodore Warren, has on board near 400,000 *l.* Sterling in Money, about 600 Serons of Cocoa, and some Hides; and this Money Mr. Warren (who gives us all the Proof imaginable of being a true and hearty Friend to New-England, and in a particular Manner to this Place) intends to divide amongst the Captors, which are six Men of War, all being within Sight when taken, and to share without Contention these three valuable Prizes. — We learn by this South-Sea Ship, that two others came with her from Lima, both richer than this; and that they all three were attacked in Lat. 43, something to the Eastward of the Newfoundland Banks, by two English Ships, who took the other two. Mr. Warren from Circumstances is in strong Hopes they are the other two Ships belonging to his Squadron that are cruising; viz. the *Superb* and *Wager*: Who the lucky Captains are we cannot yet tell; but it is a Pleasure to know they are taken, as on the one Hand these valuable Prizes enrich the British Subjects, and on the other, distress our great Enemy.'

Capt. Lepington is arrived at Portsmouth in 18 Days from Antigua, and informs, that the Day before he sailed, a Sloop from Plymouth in England arrived there in 30 Days, bringing Advice that a Squadron of 10 French Ships of the Line had sailed for Cape-Breton; upon which 'twas said, that 11 of our English Ships of the Line had Orders to intercept them, and if they did not meet with them, they were to follow them even to Louilburg.

Aug. 26. Friday last was publish'd here, in solemn Form, a Declaration of War against the Eastern and Canada Indians; after which, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation for Encouragement to Volunteers to prosecute the War against them was published, wherein the following Rewards are given for the Prosecution thereof; viz. Any Persons who shall at their own proper Costs and Charge go out, and take or kill any Male above 12 Years-old, shall receive the Sum of 100 *l.* New To-

nor, if the Scalp be brought in; and if taken alive and delivered to the Government, the Sum of 105 l. like Money; and for Females and Children, if kill'd, 50 l. and 55 l. if taken alive: And such as shall, at the Charge of the Government, go out and kill any, to have 65 l. for a Male, and 78 l. if taken alive; and for Females and Children, if kill'd 37 l. and if taken 39 l. and a suitable Reward for any kill'd in Fight, &c.

We have a Report in Town, that Capt. Cleves, Commander of a Bristol Privateer, and another Privateer in Consort with him, have taken the two South Sea Ships lately mentioned in this Paper, and carried them to Newfoundland.

ANNAPOLIS.

This Morning arrived here the Brig. Martin, Capt. Florence, from Boston, who came into the Bay with the Virginia and Maryland Fleet, convoy'd by a Man of War; several of the Ships are since arrived here, and in South River.

In the London Prints of the 15th of July, amongst other Articles of News, is the following.

Extract of a Letter, dated Oxford, July 5.

'This Morning at One o' Clock we were alarmed by a most terrible Fire of Cannon, which proved to be a Sea-Engagement close under our Cannon. Two 20 Gun Ships, viz. the Bridgwater Man of War, Lord George Graham, the Sheerness Man of War, Capt. Gordon, and the Tender commanded by Lieut. Ferguson, were close engaged with the Real Privateer of 28 Guns, the Princess de Penthièvre of 26 Guns, and a Dogger of 18 Guns, all from Dunkirk, who had under their Convoy the following Prizes which they had taken in the North Seas, viz. the Mary, Capt. Hill, from Newcastle for Carolina; the Cambridge, Capt. Duncan, the Baltimore, Biggs, and the Sea Horse, Williams, late Randell, from Virginia for London; two Bremen Ships for Bristol; and a Scotch Vessel with Corn.

'The Engagement lasted 'til past Five, when our Men of War run the two great Privateers ashore, and the first 4 large Prizes, and secur'd the two Bremen Vessels; the Dogger Privateer got clear from our three Commanders, who bore the Fire of three Privateers, as also of the Prizes, which are all Ships of Force, and fired as much as any of them; and they all almost Yard Arm and Yard Arm. Capt. Gordon sustained the Fire of three Privateers for above half an Hour, when he was obliged to sheer to stop a Leak; then the Lord George Graham came up and chock'd them fast ashore: But I must tell you that it was high Water, and they came so close to the Shore, that the two 20 Gun Ships are also ashore with them. The French also behaved well; after Lord Graham had run the two large Privateers ashore, and himself also, they continued firing at each other for near a Quarter of an Hour, before the French would strike their Colours.

'I have just been down the Strand where they lie. On board the Real Privateer there are about 40 Men killed and wounded; on board the Princess de Penthièvre, about 30 kill'd, and as many wounded, and their Sails so much shatter'd that they are like Sieves. As to our Loss, it is a Thing almost not to be credited, being so trifling; notwithstanding the terrible Fire they sustained. Capt. Gordon is wounded in the Foot by a Splinter, and has one Man killed and two wounded; and on board the Tender not one hurt. We are in great Hopes the Men of War will be got off next Tide, notwithstanding they are both dry. The Real's main Mast is staved all over with Blood, which came from their own Round Tops: The said Privateer had on board fifteen or sixteen Ranformers.'

Yesterday came Advice, that the above Ships are all safely arrived at Dover.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings, of the Lower House of Assembly.

September 2, A. M. The following Address was presented.

To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; Governor of Maryland. The humble Address of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency,

IN your Message to this House, you were pleased to say, "that One Pound of Tobacco per Poll has been Assessed and Levied from the Taxable Inhabitants of this Province, by virtue of an Act of Assembly entituled, *An Act for the ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence and Security thereof.*" In Answer to which permit us to observe, that the said Act being a temporary Act by a Clause of continuance for Three Years and to the End of the next Session of Assembly after the said Three Years, was, at a Session of Assembly held at Annapolis the 14th Day of May 1719, by an Act then Passed, continued in Force for Three Years and to the End of the next Session of Assembly after the End of the said Three Years (*Body of Laws, Fol. 209.*) And at a Session of Assembly held at the said City the 10th Day of October 1722, by a clause of an Act then Passed (*Body of Laws, Fol. 235*) entituled, *An Act directing how the Fines shall be adjudged against such as neglect to appear at Musters,* was again continued by the Words following, viz. "And be it further Enacted, That an Act, entituled, *An Act for ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof,* made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the City of Annapolis the Twenty-sixth Day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen, is hereby Revived and continued in full Force."

We humbly conceive, that the last recited Act of 1722, being a supplementary, explanatory and dependant Act on that of 1715, and the continuing Clause of the latter, viz. "for Three Years and to the End of the next Session of Assembly after the End of the said Three Years," not being Repealed, but Revived and Continued therewith, and there not being any Expressions to shew it to be the Intention of the Legislative Power, that the Act of 1715 should be perpetual, we apprehend the same has been long since Expired: And altho' this be our Opinion on that Point, we take leave further to observe to your Excellency, that if the said Act were in it's full Force, yet it does not appear to us, that your Excellency, and the Honourable Board, have acted agreeable to the letter, meaning, or intention thereof.

It gives us great Concern to have any cause of Complaint against or Difference with, your Excellency and that Honourable Board, and therefore truly wish, and hope to find, that the Welfare and Ease of the People may and will be the Measure and Rule of Acting.

We therefore hope you will agree with us, that it is a high Infringement on the Liberties of the People of Maryland, to Levy any Taxes on them under colour of Law, as not only we, but our Constituents generally conceive has been done in this Case.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Chester, James Earle, from Boston.

Cleared for Departure,
Snow Cumberland, William Smith, for London;
Brig. James and Martha, John Bramley, for Virginia;
Sloop George, John Dunn, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN.

ON Tuesday the 17th Instant at Night, from a large Flat, belonging to Dr. Charles Carroll, in the Cove at Annapolis, a large Grapnel Weight, about Thirty Pounds. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves, so that they or any one of them be brought to legal Punishment for the same, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by the said Carroll.

RUN away from on board a Sloop belonging to Captain John Ellis, lying at Kent Island, a Servant Man named John Pritchard, of low Stature, speaks thick, has a fresh Colour, and black Hair, and is a little pitted with the Small-Pox. He is supposed to have gone towards Virginia, or Philadelphia; and is the Property of the Subscriber.

Whoever secures the said Servant so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province; or Two Pistoles, if out of it; and reasonable Charges allowed, if brought to Annapolis.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

RUN away from the City of Annapolis, a Negro Man named Peter John, belonging to the Subscriber of St. Anne's County; all his Fingers are Frost-bitten, he has red Eyes, and walks lame: He had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, and an old Velvet Cap. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the House of Thomas Williamson, in the said City, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid either by said Williamson, or

THO. CLARK.

N. B. The above Negro has a Writing expressing his Freedom, given him by the Spaniards, by whom he was lately taken: And it is supposed he went towards Virginia, in order to go to South-Carolina.

ON Thursday the 10th of October, 1745, Friday the 11th, and Saturday the 12th of the same Month, a Fair will be kept at Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County.

On the the first Day of the said Fair will be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Ten Pounds Current Money; to run three Heats, half a Mile each Heat, and to carry one Hundred Twenty-five Pounds Weight.

On the second Day will be run for Five Pounds Current Money, to run three Heats the same Distance, and to carry the same Weight; the winning Horse the first Day to be excepted on the second.

On the third Day will be run for Three Pounds Current Money, the same Course, three Heats; the winning Horses on the first and second Days to be excepted.

The Horses, &c. to be entered either with William Hammond, or Darby Lux, at any Time before the Day of Racing; paying Ten Shillings for each Horse of the first Day, Seven Shillings for each Horse of the second Day, and Half a Crown for each Horse of the third Day.

A Hat and Ribbon of Twenty-five Shillings Value to be cudgelled for on the second Day, and a Pair of London Pumps to be wrestled for on the third Day.

All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by William Hammond, Charles Ridgley, and Darby Lux.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at Oxford in Talbot County, on the 31st Day of August last, a Convict Servant Man named Samuel Wood; he is a Londoner born, very tall, and thin visaged, has black Eyes, and a roguish Look; he has several Bumps broke out on his Face, not unlike the Small-Pox. He wears a light-colour'd Coat with white Metal Buttons, and a short dark-colour'd Wig; and has with him a Pair or two of short Petticoat Osnabrigs Trowsers, with several Shirts of white and check'd Linnen, &c. He writes a good Hand; and has something like a harsh Lisp in his Speech, tho' it is not easily perceived.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to Oxford, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Oxford, Sept. 2, 1745.

ROBERT MORRIS.

To be SOLD.

AT reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of Irish and German Linnens; with most other Sorts of European and India Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carv'd Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogheads Burthen.

Also good West-India Rum, Sugar, and Mellasses, just imported from Antigua.

ROBERT MORRIS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 11th of April last, a Negro Man named Caesar, about 29 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, has a Negro Mark between his Eye-Brow, and snagged Teeth; he was born in Barbadoes, and speaks good English; he is mark'd on his Breast and other Parts of his Body with the Lashes of a Cowskin: He had on when he went away a brown Duffel Coat, and a short blue Waistcoat. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, at Trent Neck, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

ANNE GREENFIELD.

THE Subscriber having lately procured a Watchmaker, who was brought up to that Business in London, and is a very good Hand; hereby informs all Gentlemen and others, who have any Clocks or Watches out of Order, that they may have them repaired in the cheapest, best, and most expeditious Manner.

Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1745.

JOHN INCH.

St. Mary's County, September 3, 1745.

RAN away from the Subscriber two Servant Men, one named John Baly, the other Samuel Queenborough; both Englishmen, and able young Fellows; one of them a Weaver. They had on when they went away each a Swanskin Jacket, and Osnabrigs Trowsers, one had a Check'd Shirt, the other an Osnabrigs Frock; and took with them a white Holland Jacket and check'd Shirt, appearing much like Sailors. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN EDEN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, on the 24th of February last, two Negroes, viz. a Man and a Woman; the Man is a lusty well made Fellow; the Woman a tall slim Wench, full Eyed: They have carried sundry Cloaths with them, and are supposed to be harboured by the Negro-Quarters.

Whoever will bring the said Negroes to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken less than ten Miles from home; Four Pounds, if more than ten Miles from home; and Ten Pounds, if taken over Manockesy; paid by

August 30, 1745.

LINGAN WILSON.

RUN away from the Head of South River, on the 10th of August last, a Mulatto Man named John Stokes, alias Callins, a likely young Fellow, aged about 28 Years, has short black Hair a little curl'd; he plays very well on the Fiddle, and formerly belonged to Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis. His Apparel when he went away was a grey Kersey Jacket, a fine Castor Hat pretty much wore, a new Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. Whoever secures the said Mulatto so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in An Arundel County; and Forty Shillings, if taken in any other County; and reasonable Charges.

STEPHEN HIGGINS.

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.

FRIDAY, September 27, 1745.

FLORENCE (a City of Italy, the Metropolis of Tuscany),
June 15, N. S.

ON the 9th Instant, Prince Lobkowitz received an Order from the King of Sardinia to march immediately into the Pavisan, which he began to do the next Day; two Bridges having been prepared over the Po for that Purpose. Last Week his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Lowestoff, Captain Bowdler, sent into Leghorn two Vessels with Genoese Colours, laden with Corn from the Coast of Naples; and on the 12th Instant brought with him into that Port three more, two with Genoese, and one with Neapolitan Colours. On the 11th Instant, his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Rochester brought into the Port of Leghorn five Vessels; and after a Stay of some Hours only, put to Sea again, and the next Morning returned with 13 more great and small: On his Return to the Road, his Boats attacked two large Feluccas, which had on board Regiments from Orbitello; but they got safe into Port.

Leghorn (a City and Port of Tuscany), May 19, O. S. The English Squadron which cruizes on the Coast of Genoa, has block'd up 3 French Men of War in the Port of Villa Franca; and two Bomb Vessels are gone from hence to bombard them. There is the greatest Scarcity of all Sorts of Provisions at Genoa, because all the Ships are taken by the English Fleet. It is said the Affairs of Corsica begin to be embroil'd again, and that great Numbers of the Malecontents are retired into the Mountains.

Breslau (in Silesia), May 29, O. S. Yesterday the Regiment of Hacke brought into this City upwards of 5000 Prisoners, Austrians and Saxons, with 5 Haubitzes, 65 Pieces of Cannon of different Bores, 78 Colours, 7 Standards, 8 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and 31 Waggon's belonging to the Saxon Troops; the whole taken both in the Battle and in the Pursuit. Among the Saxon Generals made Prisoners, or dead since, are the Generals Munchau, Pflug, Bestenbostel, Niesemeuschel, and Canitz, and Prince Christian William of Saxe-Gotha, who was Major-General of their Cavalry, and whose Body has been deposited in the Lutheran Church at Strigau. The Number of Officers taken Prisoners amounts to near 200. Some of them who have been in other Battles, own that they never saw one like this.

Hague, June 13, O. S. Major de Tour arrived here this Evening between 6 and 7 with Advice, that the Citadel of Tournay capitulated on the 8th at Midnight. The Garrison marched out with all the Honours of War, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars: It was reduced from 9000 to 5300 Men. They are to be escorted to Courtray, and from thence to Ghent; and are not to serve against France before the 1st of January, 1747. The Baron de Dort, who remained in the Town of Tournay

on account of his Indisposition, is so well recovered as to be expected here speedily. As soon as the French had taken Possession of the Barrier of the Citadel, his most Christian Majesty detached 20,000 Men to invest Namur. It is said the French expect a Reinforcement of 26000 Men; and that while the Count de Clermont carries on the Siege of Namur, the King and the Count de Saxe will cover it with their Army.

Hague, June 19, O. S. M. de Brakel, Commandant of the Citadel of Tournay, had Yesterday a long Conference with the Lords of the Regency concerning the Surrender of that Fortress. It is assured that this Affair will be strictly enquired into, and the more, because it is looked upon as an Infraction of the Capitulation of the Town of Tournay; that Baron Dort, who was comprehended in it, but fell sick during the Suspension of Arms, when he was a little recovered, sent a Courier to Count Saxe in order to be let in; but that the French General made use of several Pretences to evade his Demand, and that in the mean Time the Commandant Brakel capitulated.

Genoa, June 1, O. S. Twelve English Men of War are cruising upon our Coast to observe the Motions of the Republic. Three of these Ships, with two Fire-ships and two Bomb-Ketches, came on the 28th ult. in the Evening within Sight of this Port: Upon which the Crews of the five Gallies belonging to the Government were directed to take Arms, and the Gunners ordered to repair to their Posts. An Officer was sent on board the Commodore's Ship, to declare to him, 'That he was at Liberty to enter into the Port with the Ships of his Britannic Majesty, but that the same Permission could not be granted to the Fire-ships and Bomb-Vessels which accompany'd him, nor even that they should remain within Cannon-Shot of the Place.' To which the Commodore answered, *That he had asked nothing, that there was therefore no need to give him Leave to do any Thing.*

Most of the French and Spanish Troops are encamped in the Neighbourhood of this City; and as soon as the rest arrive, the combined Army will enter upon the Territory of the King of Sardinia. In the mean Time a Detachment of French Troops have possessed themselves of Caspello, Rezzo, Cenova, and Lavina, in the Principality of Oneglia; all which are thereby entirely cut off from Piedmont.

Paris, June 14, O. S. By a Ship arrived at Brest from our American Colonies, we have an Account that the English have made themselves Masters of Cape-Breton: If this News be true, all our Northern Colonies are in Danger; but we are in Hopes to find the Account false, as we do already believe another Report to be, *viz.* That the English have taken some of our Men of War, and sunk a few others.

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ROBERT MORRIS.

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JOHN INCH.

September 3, 1745.
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STEPHEN HIGGIN.

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this Paper.

LONDON, June 13.

Prince Charles, before he left Silesia, caused several Towns to be plundered, &c. and caused others to be laid under heavy Contributions.

His Majesty's Ship the Blandford of 20 Guns, Capt. Dod Commander, had the Misfortune to fall in with 7 French Men of War, between Lisbon and Gibraltar, and was sent to Brest; and the Captain threatned with being hanged if he did not discover to the Commodore, whether or no there was not a Squadron of English Ships cruising in those Parts; which the Capt. bravely refused to comply with.

They write from the Head Quarters of the Austrians, June 18th, as follows; viz. In our March on the 15th there happened an Accident worthy of Notice: A Clap of Thunder struck a Hanoverian Officer and his Horse dead upon the Spot, and laid the first Rank of his Men flat on the Ground, of whom none were hurt but a Serjeant. The Captain and his Horse were fluff'd in a Moment, and the best Part of his Sword was found melted in the Scabbard; tho' neither he nor his Horse had any outward Signs of Hurt.

June 15. A French Man of War of 60 Guns is lost near Rochelle, and 80 of the Men drowned.

June 25. It seems the Court of Spain is so highly exasperated at the Elector of Bavaria's having made a separate Peace, that the Marquis de Villarias told Count Thoring, That since his Master had quitted his Alliance with the House of Bourbon, in order to attach himself to, and endeavor to aggrandize the most capital Family-Enemy they have, he could not help telling his Excellency, that he believed it would be highly acceptable to their Catholic Majesties, if he should retire as soon as possible out of their Dominions.

They write from Leghorn, that some English Men of War had fallen in with and taken seven Neapolitan Tartans, bound to Genoa, with Artillery on board for the Use of the Spanish Army, and carried them into Leghorn.

We have Advice from Leghorn, that Admiral Rowley had recalled Commodore Ambrose, who commanded the Squadrons on the Coast of Genoa; and appointed Captain Cooper to succeed him.

They write from the Camp in Flanders, that the French employ 3000 Peasants in filling up the Mines, and destroying the Fortifications of the Citadel of Tournay: The Fortifications of the Town are likewise to be demolished, under Pretence that the King does not desire to extend his Conquests; and therefore his good Allies the Dutch have no Occasion for a Barrier.

According to Letters from Port Mahon, ten rich Prizes have been sent in there by four of our Men of War.

Letters from the Hague inform us, that the Baron de Reischach received a Courier from Field-Marshal Count Traun, just as the Post came away, with Advice that he was in full March for Hanau, in order to attack the French Army under the Prince of Conti.

It is said that the Admirals Matthews and Lestock, and six Captains, have Orders to prepare for their Trials by the 9th of July next.

The following is a Memorial lately delivered to the States General of the United Provinces by Mr. Trevor, Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty.

High and Mighty Lords,

WHATEVER Repugnance the Underwritten may have, to importune your High Mightinesses with any Affair that looks in the least like Complaints or Reproaches, the Orders of the King my Master oblige me to represent to you once more, and that in the most serious Manner, the bad Condition of the auxiliary Squadron which your High Mightinesses have furnished to his Majesty. The Promises of spee-

dy Redress, which your High Mightinesses were pleased to make in Answer to the former Complaints of my Court on this Head, have not yet had their full Effect; and 'tis much against my Will that I must inform your High Mightinesses, upon the Advices given me by the King's Admirals, that the greatest Part of your Ships still remain incapable of doing any Service, some for Want of Hands, others for Want of Provisions, and some through their total Decay. His Majesty expects from your High Mightinesses, as from an Ally and Maritime Power, that you will at last redress this Abuse, and put your auxiliary Squadron in a Condition to answer it's Destination; first in giving Orders to the Captains, that, without letting slip any longer the Opportunities of acting, by waiting for tedious and precarious Supplies from their Provinces, they do provide themselves with the necessary Provisions and Rigging from the King's Yards and Victualling Offices, at a reasonable Price: And secondly, in sending from hence two Ships to replace two others that are quite unfit for Service. His Majesty having already relinquish'd, at your High Mightinesses earnest Entreaties, one Half of the Succours due to him, thinks he has so much the better Right to pretend at least that the other Half be furnished to him in Ships capable of answering the Design of the Power that gives them, and the Expectation of the Nation that receives them.

Done at the Hague,

Signed, ROBERT TREVOR.

June 23, 1745.

July 2. Capt. Brett, in his Majesty's Ship the Lion, being on his Way from Portsmouth to Plymouth, on the 29th of June at 10 in the Morning, about 7 Leagues to the Southward of the Isle of Wight, saw a small French Frigate directly to Windward of him, attacking a Merchant Ship bound up the Channel; to which he immediately gave Chase, came up with and took her, and has sent her into Portsmouth: She had 110 Men on board, mounted 10 Carriage and 7 Swivel Guns, and is the same that took the Mediator Sloop. She belongs to Havre de Grace, and had been but 5 Days at Sea.

On the 28th of June, his Majesty's Ship the Squirrel brought into Yarmouth the North Star of Calais, a Dogger Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, 12 Swivels, and 94 Men: She had been but two Days out from Calais, had taken one Prize belonging to the Merchants of Ostend, and ransom'd her; the Hoilage was on board the Squirrel.

BOSTON, September 9.

His Excellency our Governor arrived at Louisburg on the 16th of August last, to the inexpressible Joy of the Garrison, who had for a considerable Time impatiently expected his Coming, and whose Presence was found absolutely necessary among them. His Excellency was saluted on his Arrival by a Discharge of the Cannon in the City; and the most joyful Acclamations of the Soldiers, who being under Arms, received his Excellency at his Landing (about 10 o' Clock), and conducted him to the Citadel; and the Remainder of the Day was spent in Demonstrations of Joy suitable to the Occasion.

The Declaration of his Excellency William Shirley, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, to the Garrison at Louisburg.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Occasion of my visiting this new Acquisition to his Majesty's American Dominions, is to concert Measures for securing it against the Enemy, 'til his Majesty shall have signified his Royal Pleasure concerning it, and to inform myself of the State of the Land Forces; I shall endeavour in pursuing this Service, to take such Steps as shall be agreeable to my own Proclamation (upon the Encouragement of which you entered into this present Expedition), and may best consult with you Ease and Relief in going through your Duty.

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By the Terms of the Proclamation, you insisted into his Majesty's Service for the Reduction of this Place to the Obedience of the Crown of Great-Britain, and are to be discharged as soon as the Expedition shall be over: From which Terms I suppose every Man must, upon the least Reflection, perceive, that by the plain End and Design of this Expedition, the Possession of this place was to be secured for his Majesty by the Troops concerned in the Reduction of it, 'til he could have an Opportunity of taking it into his own Hands; and not that those Troops should immediately, after the Surrender of it into their Possession, evacuate it, and thereby give it up again to the Enemy. I am persuaded, that not one Man in the Army does in his Heart desire this, or would accept his Discharge upon such Terms, for the sake of returning home a few Weeks, or even some Months sooner: His Regard for his King and Country forbids that, as well as the Honour of his Majesty's Arms; in favour of which it may be justly said, upon this Occasion, that there is scarce an Instance to be found in History of so strong a Fortress, both towards Land and Sea, having 600 regular Troops and 1300 other effective Men within it's Walls, being reduced by so small a Number of Land-Forces, and so few Ships of War, as joined together in effecting the Reduction of Louisburg.

I must farther observe to you, that it should give you entire Satisfaction to consider, that by the first Opportunity after the Surrender of the City, Dispatches were sent Express by Commodore Warren to Great-Britain, to apprize his Majesty of the Reduction of this Island with it's Dependencies, containing the General's and his joint Recommendation of your Services to his Majesty's Favour; so that no Time was lost for giving his Majesty as early an Opportunity as was possible, to garrison the Place with other Troops, if such shall be his Royal Pleasure: And upon the first Notice of our Conquest, I likewise sent Dispatches to his Majesty's Ministers, apprizing them of it, and therein gave a just Representation of your Services, and recommended them to his Majesty's Royal Bounty; and in particular to recompence them by a Distribution of Part of the conquered Lands, among such of you as shall be desirous of settling here; which Recompence I may presume to hope will not be disappointed of by his Majesty, in favour of such at least as shall be retained in Garrison for the Defence of the Place, 'til he can take it into his own Hands; which I apprehend is not likely to exceed the Beginning of next May at farthest, in case his Majesty shall not have an Opportunity of sending Troops here this Fall; and in the mean Time no Endeavours have been wanting on my Part, for procuring new Levies to be raised in the several Colonies, to relieve such of the first insisted Troops, whose Circumstances might require an immediate Dismission from the Service; in consequence of which, 1000 Men have been voted, and upwards of 600 of them raised and sent hither by the Government of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the Remainder is raising; and by my Application, in Conjunction with Commodore Warren's, to the other Governments of New-England, 120 more have been sent hither from the Province of New-Hampshire, 150 from the Colony of Rhode-Island, and 200 more from the Colony of Connecticut, which Government has also voted 300 more to be raised, which I have and shall recommend in a most pressing Manner to be done; of all which the Troops of the first Inlistment have felt the Benefit, by putting it into the General's Power to relieve upwards of 1300 of 'em, whose ill State of Health, or Circumstances of their Families, have made it more inconvenient for them than others to remain in this Service: And I shall endeavour to go on to procure further Levies of your Countrymen to be raised, for relieving you as soon as may be; and shall at present discharge such a Number of those, whose ill State of Health, or Families exposed to be harrassed by the Indian Enemy, or other difficult Cir-

cumstances require it, as can be spared with Safety to this Place at this critical Time; when, if the Enemy can possibly make a vigorous Push to recover this Fortress out of our Hands before Winter, it must be expected to be made in a few Days, or Weeks at farthest: But at all Events, such a Force must be retained in the Garrison and Batteries, as is sufficient to defend it against the Enemy. This is as essential a Part of the Expedition as the Reduction of the Place itself, and is necessarily included in the express Terms of the Inlistment; for a momentary Reduction of it, and afterwards abandoning it to the Enemy, before his Majesty can have an Opportunity of taking it into his Hands, can't possibly be deemed a Reduction of it to the Obedience of his Crown: Nay, better would it be that it had never been reduced, if after having purchased it at a vast Expence of the Treasure of your Country, and with the Lives of several of your Fellow-Soldiers, it should be now abandoned to the Enemy. Better would it have been that you never had acquired the Honour for New-England you have done, by your successful Toils, Vigilance, Perseverance, and Resolution, in the Service of your King and Country, during the late 7 Weeks Siege, than that it should be now scandalously deserted, and given up together with this Fortress. I doubt not therefore, but that you will continue in the Discharge of your Duty for the Defence and Protection of this Place against the Enemy, 'til his Majesty shall have taken the Protection of it into his own Hand, or 'til you can be relieved by further Recruits from New-England (for procuring which I shall use my utmost Efforts), with the same Chearfulness and Spirit, with which you at first entered into the Service for the Reduction of it.

In the mean Time you may depend upon every Thing in your Favour, that my Influence with the Colonies, to which you severally belong, can procure for you; and I wish for your Sakes, that it was equal to the Care and Affection which I have in common for you all; some Specimen of which, and of the tender Concern of the Massachusetts Government, for the Welfare of the Troops raised within their Province, you will find in my Message to the Assembly, and their Vote consequent upon it, whereby the Soldiers are discharged from being obliged to keep their Arms at the Prices given for them by the Committee of War; and have one Month's Pay granted to those of the first Inlistment, as an additional Bounty: And in two other Votes of the General Court, for Supplies of Provisions, Cloaths, and making good the late Deficiency of Rum to them; all which I have ordered to be read to you. And if my farther Recommendation of your Services to his Majesty may have any Weight, it shall be most readily employed in Favour of you.

Louisburg, Aug. 23, 1745. W. SHIRLEY.

ANNAPOLIS.
Capt. Fisher is arrived on the other Side of the Bay, in six Weeks from Whitehaven, and has brought English Prints to the 27th of July, which mention another Action in Flanders, near Ghent; that the French being superior in Number had the Advantage; had afterwards taken Ghent and Dendermonde, and were marching to besiege Ostend.

Capt. Dunlop, is arrived here in the Snow St. Andrew, from Hamburg, but last from Scotland: He left the Orkneys the 5th of August, where it was reported that the Enemy got the better in the late Action in Flanders.

Upon the Arrival in London of the News of the Reduction of Louisburg, there were great Rejoicings, the Tower Guns fired, the City illuminated, &c. There were great Encouragements on Commodore Warren, Governor Shirley, and General Pepperrell; the General to be created a Baronet, &c. Two Thousand Men to be formed into two Regiments, and sent to Cape-Breton; one Regiment to be under the Command of the General, and the other under the Governor.

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Capt. Beby arrived last Week in Briton's Bay, in Potomack, from England. About 200 Leagues to the Eastward of Newfoundland, in the Latitude of 40 odd, he found a Brigantine, without any living Creature on board except a Cat, loaded with Rum and Sugar; she had 4 Feet 8 Inches of Water in the Hold, her Rigging and Sails shatter'd and gone, and her Mast was cut a little, the Ax lying by it, had a Horse Head, the Compass mark'd, Boston. He tow'd her in with him to Potowmack.

On Wednesday Morning last died here in the 55th Year of his Age, Mr. Richard Tootell, who had long been a worthy Inhabitant of this Place, and has left behind him the Character of a sober honest Man.

Tuesday last died, in the bloom of Life, at her Father's House near this City, Miss Margaret Hill, the only Daughter of Mr. Joseph Hill, a very agreeable young Gentlewoman, possessed of every Vertue, and amiable Qualification; and is much lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Custom-House, ANNAFOLIS, Entered,
 Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, from London;
 —Friendship, James Murray, from Whitehaven;
 —Swift, Edward Bartholomew, from London;
 —Neptune, John Dennis, from London;
 —Hopewell, Ambrose Judd, from London;
 —Frederick, James Hall, from London;
 Snow Elizabeth, Isaac Sayers, from London;
 —St. Andrew, John Dunlop, from Glasgow;
 Brig. Martyn, William Billings, from Boston;
 Schooner Hannah, John Tolson, from North-Carolina;
 Sloop Elizabeth, Joshua Lyon, from Rhode-Island;
 —Dolphin, Anthony Allan, from Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince George's County, Septemb. 25, 1745.

STOLEN or Strayed out of the Subscriber's Pasture near Bladenburg, two large Bay Horses, both natural Pacers: One of them is branded on the near Shoulder R P. has a blaze Face, and Saddle Marks; the other has a very clumsy Walk, a very high round Back, with Saddle-Marks, and is very much afraid of having his Ears touch'd, his Brand (if any) not remembered; he is shod before, and the other Horse had four Shoes on. Whoever secures the said Horses, and brings them or either of them to the Owner, shall have Twenty Shillings each; and if the Offender or Offenders can be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof, shall have Thirty Shillings more for each Offender: It is supposed that those Persons have with them a Gun or two, a small Remnant of Broad Cloth, and a Remnant of narrow Persian, which were stolen out of the Subscriber's Store the preceding Night. CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

RUN away from the City of Annapolis, a Negro Man named Peter John, belonging to the Subscriber of *Q. Anne's* County; all his Fingers are Frost bitten, he has red Eyes, and walks lame: He had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, and an old Velvet Cap. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the House of *Thomas Williamson*, in the said City, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid either by said *Williamson*, or THO. CLARK.

N. B. The above Negro has a Writing expressing his Freedom, given him by the *Spaniards*, by whom he was lately taken: And it is supposed he went towards *Virginia*, in order to go to *South-Carolina*.

STOLEN.

ON Tuesday the 17th Instant at Night, from a large Fleet belonging to Dr. *Charles Carroll*, in the Cove at *Annapolis*, a large Grapnel Weight about Thirty Pounds. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves so that they or any one of them be brought to legal Punishment for the same, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by the said *Carroll*.

RUN away from on board a Sloop belonging to Captain *John Ellis*, lying at *Kent Island*, a Servant Man named *John Pritchard*, of low Stature, speaks thick, has a fresh Colour, and black Hair, and is a little pitted with the Small-Pox. He is supposed to have gone towards *Virginia*, or *Philadelphia*, and is the Property of the Subscriber.

Whoever secures the said Servant so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province; or Two Pistoles, if out of it; and reasonable Charges allowed, if brought to *Annapolis*. WILLIAM THORNTON.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Oxford in Talbot County,

AT reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of *Irish* and *German* Linens; with most other Sorts of *Europe* and *India* Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carv'd Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogheads Burthen.

Also good *West-India* Rum, Sugar, and Melasses, just imported from *Antigua*. ROBERT MORRIS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 11th of *April* last, a Negro Man named *Cesar*, about 29 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, has a Negro Mark between his Eye-Brows, and sagged Teeth; he was born in *Barbadoes*, and speaks good *English*; he is mark'd on his Breast and other Parts of his Body with the Lashes of a Cowskin: He had on when he went away a brown Duffel Coat, and a short blue Waitcoat. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the Subscriber in *Mary's* County, at *Trent Nick*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. ANNE GREENFIELD.

ON Thursday the 10th of *October*, 1745, Friday the 11th and Saturday the 12th of the same Month, a Fair will be kept at *Baltimore* Town, in *Baltimore* County.

On the first Day of the said Fair will be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Ten Pounds Current Money; to run three Heats, half a Mile each Heat, and to carry one Hundred Twenty five Pounds Weight.

On the second Day will be run for Five Pounds Current Money, to run three Heats the same Distance, and to carry the same Weight; the winning Horse the first Day to be excepted on the second.

On the third Day will be run for Three Pounds Current Money, the same Course, three Heats; the winning Horses on the first and second Days to be excepted.

The Horses, &c. to be entered either with *William Hammond*, or *Darby Lux*, at any Time before the Day of Racing, paying Ten Shillings for each Horse of the first Day, Seven Shillings for each Horse of the second Day, and Half a Crown for each Horse of the third Day.

A Hat and Ribbon of Twenty-five Shillings Value to be gelled for on the second Day, and a Pair of *London* Pumpkins to be wrestled for on the third Day.

All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by *William Hammond*, *Charles Ridgley*, and *Darby Lux*.