

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, August 2, 1745.

## LONDON.

WHITEHALL, May 11, 1745. *An Account of the Action between the Allied Army and that of France, near Tournay, on the 11th of May, N. S. With the Number of the General and other Officers, private Men, and Horses, that were killed, wounded, and missing, in the said Allied Army.*

Published by AUTHORITY.

THE Enemy opened their Trenches before Tournay the 30th of April last, at Night, and as they employed a very great and unusual Number of Workmen, the Siege advanced so fast that there was no Time to be lost; but whatever was to be done towards obliging the Enemy to raise it, was necessarily to be put in Execution immediately.

The Generals of the Allied Army looked upon the raising of this Siege as a Point of the highest Concern; and his Royal Highness the Duke, the Marshal Konigsegg, and the Prince of Waldeck, resolved therefore to attempt it, tho' the Enemy was advantageously posted, as well as superior in Number. With this View the Army marched the 9th from Moulbay, and encamped that Evening with the Right at Bougnies, and the Left at Monbray within little more than Musket-shot of the advanced Post of the Enemy.

The Generals went in the Evening to observe hem, and could easily discern several of their Squadrons, which were separated from our Army by a Country divided by a little Rivulet on our Left; and by Under woods, Copices, and Hedges, which they had filled with Pandours and Grassins, and supported them by several little Squadrons drawn upon a Plain, which rose by an easy Ascent to within a little Distance of their Camp, which was situated at the Top of that Rising, beginning at Antoin, leaving the Village of Fontenoy in their Front, and extending itself towards their Left near a large Wood, which was beyond the Village of Vezon towards the Centre of our Right. This Village was also possessed by the Enemy, and covered by small Squadrons placed at little Distances from each other.

As we could not get into the Plain between their Camp and the Defiles on our Side, without first driving them from all their Posts; and as it was then late, it was resolved to put off this attempt 'til next Morning. Accordingly on the 10th, 6 Battalions and 12 Squadrons, with 600 Pioneers, 6 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Haubitizers, were commanded from each Wing for this Service, which was performed with great Ease, the Enemy having been driven every where to the very Top of the Rising near their Camp, where they stood drawn up, as well to observe us, as to cover the Dispositions they were making behind that Line; his Royal Highness, the Marshal, and the Prince, went

upon the Plain, and having examined the Ground, we return'd in the Evening to our Camp, after we had seen the Enemy burn a little Village somewhat short of Fontenoy, which they had fortified. We left the Detachments at the Posts they had taken, and Orders were given for attacking the Enemy next Morning.

His Royal Highness ordered that the Army should march at 2 in the Morning; and being inform'd that there was in the Front of the Village of Vezon, near the Wood, a Fort mounted with Cannon, where 5 or 600 Men might be lodged, he ordered Brigadier Ingoldby, with 4 good Battalions and 3 Six Pounders, to attack this Village Sword in Hand, while the Prince of Waldeck should attack the Village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Campbell was ordered to cover the Infantry of the right Wing, which was commanded by Lieut. General Ligonier, whilst it should be forming, with 15 Squadrons, by extending himself along the Plain from the Wood, towards the Village of Fontenoy. But General Campbell having lost his Leg by a Cannon Shot, this Disposition, which had been trusted to him, did not take Effect. However, General Ligonier formed the 2 Lines of Infantry, quite exposed, without any other Interruption from the Enemy than a brisk Cannonade, which did great Execution; 'til by Order of his Royal Highness, he caused seven Pieces of Cannon to advance at the Head of the Brigade of Guards, which soon silenced the moving Batteries of the Enemy.

The Army was now in Order of Battle, and General Ligonier acquainted his Royal Highness by an Aid de Camp, that he was now ready, and, if he approved it, would march to attack the Enemy, as soon as Prince Waldeck should march to the Village of Fontenoy, as had been before agreed between them.

The Fort near the Wood should now have been attack'd, and if that had been done, as his Royal Highness ordered, it would in all Probability have been carried, which would have greatly contributed to our further Success. But by some Fatality, Brigadier Ingoldby did not attack the Fort, notwithstanding the repeated Orders sent to him by his Royal Highness and General Ligonier.

When our 2 Lines were drawn up in very good Order, with the Cavalry behind them, his Royal Highness put himself at their Head, and gave Orders to march directly to the Enemy. Prince Waldeck mov'd at the same Time to attack Fontenoy, which the left Wing did, but without Effect; and during this March there was a most terrible Fire of Cannon. We advanced nevertheless to the Enemy, and received their Discharge at the Distance of 30 Paces before we fired. Then Things had a very good Appearance, and there was a fair Prospect of a complete Victory; for our Infantry bore down all before it, and the

Enemy

Enemy were driven 300 Paces beyond the Fort and the Village, and we were Masters of the Field of Battle as far as to their Camp. But the left Wing, tho' favoured by the Fire of our Batteries, and supported by 2 English Battalions which his Royal Highness had sent to favour the Attack of Fontenoy, not having succeeded in that Attack, and the Fort, as has been said before, not having been attacked at all, we found ourselves between cross Fires of small Arms and Cannon, and were likewise exposed to that of their Front; so that we found it necessary to retire to the Height of Fontenoy, and the Fort near the Wood, from whence also there was a continued Fire, which occasioned some Confusion: But by the Attention of his Royal Highness and the Marshal, it was soon stopp'd, and the Troops again put in good Order.

It was then resolved to make a second Trial, and our Men, encouraged by our Generals, made the Enemy give Way once more, and they were driven to their Camp with great Loss; but we also began to feel very sensibly the Diminution of our Numbers; and the left Wing having remained where they were during this second Trial, we were again obliged to retire to the Ground between the Village and the Point of the Wood.

The Enemy's Cavalry attempted to break us as we retired, but they were to well received by our Guards, and Major-General Zastrow of the Hanoverian Troops, that the Regiment of Noailles was in a good Measure destroyed, and the Carabincers, by the Report of Deserters, had 32 Officers killed.

It was then resolved by his Royal Highness, the Marshal, and the Prince of Waldeck, that the whole Army should retire, and the commanding Officers of Lieutenant General Howard's Regiment, and of the Highlanders, were ordered to post themselves, the first in the Church-Yard of Vezon, and the other in the Hedges where they had been posted the Day before. The Cavalry was likewise drawn up to secure our Retreat, which was made in so good Order, the Battalions fronting the Enemy every 100 Paces, that there was not the least Attempt made by the Enemy to disturb us; which seems an Argument that they had suffered very much.

The Baggage belonging to his Royal Highness received Orders about Two, to take the Way to Aeth. It remained during the Action at his Head Quarters at Bruffoel, and marched about Three. The Marshal Konigsfegg had been hurt by a Fall from his Horse, and was a good deal fatigued; so after the Army was out of the Defiles he went to Aeth, where he arrived in the Evening; but his Royal Highness kept constantly with the Right of the Army, and did not reach Aeth 'til past Three in the Morning.

The Infantry of the right Wing has behaved very well, and suffered terribly upon this Occasion. The Hanoverian Troops, as well Cavalry as Infantry, have had their Share with us in the Danger, Fatigue and Loss. It is impossible to regret sufficiently the great Number of Officers, as well as private Men, who are missing: Most of them we know are dead. Lieutenant General Campbell had his Leg shot off, and is since dead. Major General Ponsonby was kill'd upon the Spot. Lord Albemarle and Major General Howard, and the Brigadiers Churchill and Ingoldstrey are wounded, General Howard in 4 Places.

The Prince of Waldeck on the Left behaved with his usual Bravery. Brigadier Salis and Col. Boetslaer are killed.

The Behaviour of the Blue Guards is highly to be commended: The Lieut. Col. is wounded, and the Major distinguished himself particularly upon this Occasion by his Conduct and Care. The first Battalion of Guards remained the whole Day without being once put into Confusion, tho' they lost many brave Officers as well as private Men. The Highlanders Regiment, the Regiment late Handasyd's, Duroure's, and many others, also distinguished themselves. The Honour gained by the Infantry

is in a great Measure owing to the Conduct and Bravery of Lieutenant-General Ligonier: Major-General Zastrow and Lord Albemarle did all that could be expected from brave and experienced Officers.

There are hardly any Prisoners but the Wounded, and they left at the Duke's Quarters at Bruffoel, upon the Confidence of the Cartel, and the usual Behaviour on such Occasions. We have not lost any Colours, Standards, or Kettle-Drums; but have taken one Standard. And the Cannon lost was left behind for Want of Horses, the Contractors with the Artillery having run off with them so early, that they reach'd Brussels that Day. The Army of the Allies was the next Day encamped in the Neighbourhood of Aeth.

The following is an Account of the British, Hanoverian, and Dutch, Officers, private Men, &c. kill'd, wounded, or missing.

*British Officers, &c. kill'd.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>
Major General Ponsonby,	1 Corner,
1 Colonel,	1 Quarter-Master,
5 Lieutenant-Colonels,	79 Private Men.
10 Captains,	<i>Of the Artillery.</i>
17 Lieutenants,	1 Lieutenant,
11 Ensigns,	1 Serjeant,
1 Quarter-Master,	1 Gunner,
35 Serjeants,	7 Matrosses.
1158 Private Men.	<i>In all, 1330 Men.</i>

*British Officers, &c. wounded.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>
Lieutenant-General Campbell,	4 Lieutenant-Colonels,
Lord Albemarle,	1 Major,
Major-General Howard,	6 Captains,
Brigadier-General Churchill,	3 Lieutenants,
Brigadier-General Ingoldstrey,	6 Cornets,
Lord Ancram,	1 Adjutant,
Lord Cathcart,	5 Quarter-Masters,
6 Colonels,	207 Private Men.
9 Lieutenant-Colonels,	<i>Artillery.</i>
7 Majors,	1 Coadjutor,
38 Captains,	2 Serjeants,
49 Lieutenants,	1 Corporal,
29 Ensigns,	6 Gunners,
78 Serjeants,	13 Matrosses.
1755 Private Men.	<i>In all, 2234 Men.</i>

*British Officers, &c. missing.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>
1 Major,	3 Non-Commission Officers,
7 Captains,	1 Cornet,
8 Lieutenants,	14 Private Men.
1 Quarter-Master,	<i>Artillery.</i>
16 Serjeants,	2 Gunners.
420 Private Men.	4 Matrosses.
	<i>In all, 477 Men.</i>

*Hanoverian Officers, &c. kill'd.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>
3 Lieutenant-Colonels,	1 Colonel,
3 Captains,	1 Captain,
2 Lieutenants,	1 Lieutenant,
3 Ensigns,	1 Cornet,
1 Staff-Officer,	7 Corporals,
19 Serjeants,	67 Private Men.
420 Private Men.	<i>In all, 529 Men.</i>

*Hanoverian Officers, &c. wounded.*

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>
1 Colonel,	2 Majors,
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,	21 Captains,
	21 Lieutenants,

10 Ensigns;  
2 Staff-Officers  
46 Serjeants,  
866 Private Men

3 Lieutenants

1 Serjeant,  
49 Private Men  
*Of the*

*In*

1 Brigadier,  
1 Colonel,  
1 Lieutenant  
1 Major,  
3 Captains,  
11 Subalterns

*In*

1 Brigadier,  
2 Colonels,  
1 Lieutenant  
1 Major,  
10 Captains  
29 Subalterns

*Of the Inf*

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10 Ensigns,  
2 Staff-Officers,  
46 Serjeants,  
866 Private Men.

*Cavalry.*  
3 Lieutenant-Colonels,  
*Hanoverian Officers, &c. missing.*  
*Infantry.*

1 Serjeant,  
49 Private Men.  
*Of the Artillery, kill'd, wounded, and missing, 19.*  
*Dutch Officers, &c. kill'd.*

*Infantry.*  
1 Brigadier,  
1 Colonel,  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major,  
3 Captains,  
11 Subalterns, 18 Serjeants,  
*Dutch Officers, &c. wounded.*

*Infantry.*  
1 Brigadier,  
2 Colonels,  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major,  
10 Captains,  
29 Subalterns,  
*Dutch Officers, &c. missing.*

*Infantry.*  
1 Brigadier,  
2 Colonels,  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major,  
10 Captains,  
29 Subalterns,  
*Dutch Officers, &c. missing.*

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1 Brigadier,  
2 Colonels,  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major,  
10 Captains,  
29 Subalterns,  
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29 Subalterns,  
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*Infantry.*  
1 Brigadier,  
2 Colonels,  
1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major,  
10 Captains,  
29 Subalterns,  
*Dutch Officers, &c. missing.*

3 Captains,  
11 Lieutenants,  
11 Cornets and Quarter-Mas-  
ters,  
8 Non-Commission Officers,  
193 Private Men.

*In all, 1179 Men.*  
*Cavalry.*  
3 Private Men,  
*In all, 53 Men.*

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3 Private Men,  
*In all, 53 Men.*

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3 Private Men,  
*In all, 53 Men.*

march'd under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitt, to take Water, in order to embark at Gravelend for Flanders.

May 19. According to the best Intelligence they have at Aeth, the French had 6000 Men kill'd on the Spot, in the late Battle of Fontenoy, besides what were wounded.

They write from Ireland, that an Order was issued for 20 Men to be draughted out of each Company of Foot in that Kingdom, which are to embark for Flanders; for which Purpose several Ships are already hired.

Some private Advices from the Hague say, that the Election of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Imperial Dignity, is a Point settled; and that the Electors of Mentz, Triers, and Cologn, will assist personally at the Election.

May 21. Orders are given for Blakeney's and Cottrel's Regiments of Marines, to march forthwith to Portsmouth, to go on board the Fleet sitting out at Spithead.

We hear that Admiral Vernon will hoist his Flag on board the Royal George, Capt. Cottrel, a first Rate, now at the Nore; and that when he arrives at Spithead, a Court-Martial will be held for the Trial of the Admirals Matthews and Lestock, &c. The Fleet under his Command will consist of one Ship of 100 Guns, 4 of 90, 2 of 80, 4 of 70, 3 of 60, 3 of 50, 2 of 40, and 2 of 20; besides 3 Bomb-Vessels, 2 Fireships, an Hospital Ship, and 4 Tenders.

Thursday 100 Matrosses, 10 Cadet Gunners, 24 Bombardiers, and 120 Pioneers, were draughted out of the Train of Artillery at Woolwich, with Orders to embark immediately for Flanders.

We hear that on the Arrival in Holland of the first News of the late Battle in Flanders, the People there were under great Consternation; but upon the second Advices, of the Bravery of the British Troops, and of the good Heart and Countenance of the Allied Army, the States came to a Resolution of sending immediately a Reinforcement of 6000 Men.

We hear that Orders are given for building several Men of War from 20 to 50 Guns, with all Expedition.

Oudenarde (a rich strong Town of Flanders), May 11, O. S. Tournay continues to make a vigorous Defence. On the 7th the Besieged sprung a Mine, which blew up about 2000 French. Marshal Saxe being apprehensive of a second Visit from the Allies, has caused a great Number of Chevaux de Frize to be made, in order to cover his Troops in case of an Attack. All the French Deserters assure, that Count Saxe perceiving the Obstinacy of the Allies at the Action of Fontenoy, had caused the Ground to be levelled for the Retreat of his Troops; and that if it had lasted above a Quarter of an Hour longer, the French must have retired. 'Tis said, the French have lost 14000 Men, since they opened the Trenches before Tournay.

Hague, May 27. A Convention is agreed upon between the Governor of Tournay and Marshal Saxe, by which Hostilities are to be suspended 'til the first of June, the Time in which the Garrison judged they might be relieved. Baron Lintelo and M. Onderwater are already gone back to Tournay, to acquaint the Governor with their High Mightinesses Intentions.

P. S. By Letters this Moment arrived from Germany, we have Advice, that the Prince of Conti has passed the Rhine with his whole Army, on the Bridge at Biberich; and, 'tis said, he's since detached a Body of 10,000 to join the French in Flanders.

ANNAPOLIS.  
On Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Frazier, North about, from London. While in Scotland, he received a Letter from London, dated April 30, advising that the Ships bound this Way would soon sail under Convoy of a 40 Gun Ship.

The same Day, at Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, were great Rejoicings on Account of the Redaction of Cape Breton, a handsome Subscription being raised by the Gentlemen of the said County, and all Demonstrations of Joy shew'd on this Occasion.

Total of British.	Kill'd _____	Men,	{ 1330	Horses,	{ 307
	Wounded _____		{ 2234		{ 266
	Missing _____		{ 477		{ 53
	<i>In all</i>		4041		620
Total of Hanoverians.	Kill'd _____	Men,	{ 509	Horses,	{ 268
	Wounded _____		{ 1179		{ 192
	Missing _____		{ 53		{ 15
	<i>In all</i>		1701		475
Total of Dutch.	Kill'd _____	Men,	{ 563	Horses,	{ 268
	Wounded _____		{ 758		{ 52
	Missing _____		{ 223		{ 42
	<i>In all</i>		1544		302
In the whole, killed, wounded, and missing, 7345 Men, and 1463 Horses.					

From the London Gazette. Hague, May 21, N. S. The following is a List of the Number of the French General Officers, killed and wounded in the late Action at Fontenoy; viz.

<i>Killed,</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
4 Lieutenant-Generals,	2 Lieutenant-Generals,
4 Major-Generals,	3 Major-Generals,
3 Brigadiers,	36 Brigadiers and Colonels.

The greater Part of the Brigadiers are since dead of their Wounds.

London, May 7. 'Tis said a Messenger has been dispatched after his Majesty, who is gone to Hanover, to desire he would be pleased to return back to London at this critical Conjunction.

An Order is sent to the Tower, for 20 Cannon 42 Pounders, and 30 Cannon 24 Pounders, to be sent to Flanders with all Expedition.

May 18. Yesterday-Morning General Folliot draughted from the 3 Regiments of Guards, on the Parade in St. James's Park, 3 Colonels, 8 Captains, 8 Ensigns, 4 Surgeons, 10 Serjeant, 16 Corporals, 8 Drums, and 540 private Men; who immediately

The Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the 23d inst, voted 4000 l, for the King's Use, to be applied towards furnishing the Forces at Cape Breton with Provisions, &c.

A few Weeks ago, two Sailors on board Capt. Scougall, then lying in Nanticoke River, having quarrel'd, were shortly after sent in the Long-Boat, to take up a Fowl which flew overboard: Being at some Distance from the Vessel, the Quarrel was renewed in the Boat, and proceeding from Words to Blows, they fell into the River, where they continued fighting 'til both were drowned.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered.  
Brig. Charming Sally, William Dumareque, from Salem.

In our last, in the Paragraph mentioning the Privateer commanded by Don Pedro——, the word [formerly] between who and took, was accidentally left out.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Queen Anne's County, Maryland, July 22, 1745.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, a West Country Servant-Man, named *Edward Mills*, about 40 Years of Age, is short and full-bodied, has a Cut in his Nostril, and one of the Fingers of his left Hand is crooked: He had on a new Felt Hat, a white Kersey Coat, a dark grey Kersey Jacket, white Plush Breeches, two Ofnabrigs Shirts, a Pair of brown Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes. It is supposed he made towards *Annapolis*, to run away with one of his Ship-Mates.

Whoever will secure the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.  
JAMES COX.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, on the 15th of *July* past, a Negro Boy named *Peter*. Whoever secures the said Boy, and will bring him to his Master, or send Word where he is, shall be well rewarded by  
THOMAS HARRIS.

**W**HEREAS several Parcels of Goods are imported in the Ship *Essex*, *John Ellis* Commander, from *London*, now lying in *Pataasco* River, directed to the following Persons; viz. 1 Parcel for *Job Hunt*, 2 for *Francis Holland*, 1 for *Mordecai Price*, 2 for *Thomas Colegate*, 1 for *Isaac Smith*, and 2 for *Isaac Munnit*: The said Commander hereby gives Notice to all those who may be any way concerned in the said Parcels, that he has made all possible Enquiry after the above Persons, but to no Purpose.  
JOHN ELLIS.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in the Fork of *Gunpowder*, in *Baltimore* County, on the 18th of this Instant *July*, a Servant Man named *Thomas King*, a middle siz'd Man, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, wears his own Hair, and has the Bridge of his Nose broke. His Apparel was a Cotton Jacket, an Ofnabrigs Shirt, and Linnen Breeches. He took with him a Silver Watch (the Maker's Name *DAUBLIN*), about Nine or Ten Pounds Sterling in Money, and about Twelve Pounds Currency.

Whoever secures the said *Thomas King*, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, if taken in *Baltimore* County; or Ten Pounds, if out of the said County.  
July 20. EDWARD MORTIMER.

To be SOED,

**B**Y the Subscriber, living near *Annapolis*, Choice *Madira* Wine, at Sixteen Pounds Sterling a Pipe: Likewise very good *Barbadoes* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar. *JOSEPH HILL.*

N. B. Paper Money for Bills of Exchange, by the said *Hill*.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 9th day of *July*, an Irish Servant Man, named *Daniel Sullivan*, aged near 30 Years, of a middling Stature, by Trade a Carpenter: He walks a little Lame, occasioned by a Cut with a Drawing-knife across his Heel, which upon examination will appear by a large Scar. He is suspected to be gone to a Place called *Marsh-Creek* in *Pennsylvania*, and has with him a Woman.

Whoever will apprehend the said Run-away, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of 3 l.

SAMUEL SMITH.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, on the 22d of *July* last, a *Highland Scotch* Servant-Man named *Alexander Mac-ay*, a middle-siz'd well-set Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, has a Scar on one Side of his Face, and has frequently worked on board of Vessels in the Country: He had with him a Check Shirt, an Ofnabrigs Ditto, a red Pea Jacket, a double-breasted white Flannel Ditto, a Pair of white ribb'd Stockings, a Cap, a white Wig, and Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charge.  
PATRICK DORAN.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, at *Upper Marlborough*, in *Prince George's County, Maryland*, on Sunday the 14th of *July* last, an *English* Servant-Man named *John Gee*, lately imported by Mr. *John Lawrence* from *Liverpool*; he has been bred to Husbandry, is about 35 Years old, middle-siz'd, and well-set: He had on an Ofnabrigs Shirt, black Everlasting Breeches, a *Green* Serge Waistcoat with yellow capp'd Buttons and no Sleeves, an old Coat, a Pair of ribb'd Hole, and a new Felt Hat. He carry'd with him two spare Shirts, the one fine, the other coarse; and is supposed to be gone in Company with a Servant belonging to Mrs. *Catherine Playser*.

Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.  
JOHN HEPBURN.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are hereby desired to come forthwith, and adjust their respective Accounts, to prevent further Trouble.

And all those who have any Demands on the said Estate, are likewise requested to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid the same.

On Behalf of the Administratrix of the said *John Reynolds*,  
JOHN INCH.

**Q**UILTING of all Kinds, whether fine or coarse, such as Bed-Quilts, Gowns, Petticoats, &c. performed in the best and neatest Manner, by the Subscriber, at her House in *Annapolis*, as well as in *England*, and much cheaper.

Any Ladies or others, who may have Occasion for Performances of this Nature, may depend on having their Work done in the best Manner, and with the utmost Expedition.

SARAH MONROE.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, August 9, 1745.

MUNICH, May 1.

THE Treaty concluded at Fuesien, having been ratified by the Queen of Hungary, is just made public: It contains diverse Articles, whereof these are the most important; viz.

1. The Queen of Hungary and Bohemia shall restore all Bavaria, and desist from all her Pretensions in regard to Indemnifications: Her Majesty shall acknowledge the late Emperor Charles VII. in that Quality, and give the Title of Empress to his Relict.

2. The City of Ingolstadt shall be garrisoned by Neutral Troops, and Schardinggen and Braunau by Austrians: These three Places shall be restored to Bavaria after the Election of an Emperor.

3. The Elector of Bavaria renounces his Pretensions to the Austrian Succession in favour of the Queen.

4. His Electoral Highness will contribute all that lies in his Power to restore the Vote of Bohemia, in it's Activity in favour of the Queen.

5. The Elector shall give his Vote, for the Grand Duke to be elected Emperor.

6. The Queen shall employ her good Offices, in order to procure the Elector a Subsidy for his Troops, which shall be agreed upon with the maritime Powers.

7. The Troops, late Auxiliaries to the Elector, may return home, without being any way molested, &c.

Courtray (in Flanders), May 8. The French play their Batteries with more Fury than ever against Tournay, and have made two Breaches in the Out-Works of that Town; but the Besieged made a Sally last Monday, which had not the desired Effect: And the next Day the Besiegers having given a general Assault, they sprung a Mine so successfully, that all those who had lodged themselves on the Curtain were blown up; and made another Sally at the same Time, which overthrew the rest of the Enemies, who suffered a very great Loss thereby.

Paris, May 14. On the 12th in the Evening, one of the King's Pages arrived at Versailles with the following Letters.

The King to the Queen.

Madam, — The Enemy attacked us this Morning at 5 o'Clock. They are very handsomely beat. I am very well, and so is my Son. I really have not Time to write you any more. It will be right, I think, to inform Versailles and Paris of this; and as to a particular Account, you shall have it as soon as possible.

From the Field of Battle near Fontenoy, May 11. Two in the Afternoon.

The Dauphin to the Queen.

My dear Mamma, — I congratulate you from the very Bottom of my Heart, on the Battle which the King has just now gained. He is perfectly well (God be thanked), and so am I, who have always had the Honour to be near him. I will tell you more this Evening, or Tomorrow-Morning. Let me conclude with assuring you of my Respects and Affection.

The Dauphin to the Dauphiness.

Madam, — The King has just obtained a compleat Victory over the Enemy. I have had the Honour to accompany him constantly: The Glory of beginning so happy an Approprition, under the Eye of so fond a Father, adds greatly to the Pleasure of being Witness to the Bravery of our Soldiers, who fought like Lions. The King is perfectly well (God be praised), so am I. You must be content to wait a little for Particulars; in the mean Time, permit me to conclude with assuring you, &c.

Hague, May 25, N. S. By our Accounts from the Allied Army of the 23d Instant, it remained encamped at Lessines. Tho' we receive very few Particulars of the Progress of the Siege of Tournay; all Accounts seem to agree, that the Garrison continues to make a gallant Defence, and that the Ground the Besiegers have hitherto gained has cost them dear. The freshest Advices from the Allied Army on the Rhine, report it to be at present encamped in an advantageous Position near Nieuweid, where it is thought it will wait the Arrival of Marshal Traun.

LONDON, May 4.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday May 2, 1745.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch of your Proceedings, having brought the public Business to a happy Conclusion, and the Season of the Year being so far advanced; it is necessary that I should put an End to this Session of Parliament.

It is a particular Satisfaction to me to be able to acquaint you, that since the Beginning of it, the Posture of Affairs abroad has received a very considerable Alteration to the Advantage of the common Cause. The late Successes of the Austrian Arms in Germany, and the Conclusion of an Accommodation between the Queen of Hungary and the Elector of Bavaria, have laid the best Foundations for a further happy Progress. By these Events the Influence of France in the Empire is much weakened and diminished, and a Way is opened to restore that Strength and Power to our ancient and natural Allies, which will tend greatly to the Re-establishment and Security of the Balance of Europe.

The

\* The Resolutions which have been taken by my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, for exerting their Efforts in Concert with me, and the Engagement they have entered into for settling the Proportions of Forces and Expence, cannot fail to give Spirit and Vigor to the Operations of our Armies. From these good Beginnings I hope, by the Blessings of God on the Justice of our Cause, this Campaign will be attended with such Success, as to defeat the ambitious and destructive Projects of the House of Bourbon, formed against the Liberties of Europe, and particularly levelled against my Kingdoms. In this View I am determined, in Conjunction with my Allies, vigorously to prosecute this just and necessary War, in order to the procuring a safe and honourable Peace.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I return you my most hearty Thanks, for the ample Supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the Service of the current Year; and which, you may be assured, shall be strictly applied to those great and national Ends, for which they were given.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I entirely rely on your Duty, Fidelity, and good Affections, of which I have had so convincing Proofs. Let it be your Care to cultivate and promote the same good Dispositions in your several Countries; to support my Government, and to preserve the Peace and good Order of the Kingdom; as it shall ever be mine, to advance and secure your lasting Prosperity, and Happiness.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 20th of June next.

April 25. His Majesty was pleased to make the following Answer, to the House of Commons Address on Thursday last:

I Will give Orders for the speedy and effectual Holding of Courts-Martial, according to your Desire: I am sensible how much depends on the preserving an exact Discipline in the Fleet, and of the Necessity of bringing to Justice such as have failed in their Duty on this important Occasion.

We hear that Admiral Vernon, and the Rear Admirals Beauclerk, Anson, and Mayne, are to be of the Court-Martial for trying the Admirals and Captains, charged with Misconduct in the Mediterranean.

May 2. Tho' the Count de Segur lay but one Night at Augsburg, after the unfortunate Business of Pflaffenhoven, a Paper was fixed in the Morning upon the Door of the House where he lay, with the following Inscription:

*Here lies the disaffected Gentleman, who began the Misfortunes of France, by the scandalous Capitulation at Lintz; and ended them by his more scandalous Defeat in Bavaria.*

May 7. The Baron de Kingraff, the Prussian Minister at the Bavarian Court, having reproached the Elector with having made a separate Peace without consulting his Master; his Highness answered, 'Why in that, Sir, I only followed your Master's Example: Do you remember his consulting the Emperor my Father, on the Expediency of concluding the Treaty of Breslau?'

We learn from Breslau, that the King of Prussia has abandoned all Upper Silesia, in order to act wholly on the Defensive.

Letters from Brussels inform us, that a Corps of 8000 Men is raising in Flanders, which are to be in British Pay, and to be commanded by General Count Calenberg.

May 18. On Sunday last Admiral Martin, with the Squadron under his Command, arrived at Plymouth from his Cruize, having missed the French Squadron he went in Pursuit of: However he has brought in with him the Diana Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns, and 93 Men, belonging to Bayonne, and the Gracia, bound from Bourdeaux to Querbeck: He has also retaken the 3 following Ships, viz. the Friendship, Aurora, and Flamborough-Prize, all bound from South-Carolina to Cowes.

## ANNAPOLIS.

*From the Supplement to the BOSTON GAZETTE, N<sup>o</sup>. 1116.*

THE late Reduction of the City and Harbour of Louisbourg, not only appears wonderful to us in America, but must surprize the People of England, and make a considerable Noise thro' all Europe. Take it in all its Circumstances, it can scarce be paralleld in History: And if it had not succeeded, it would undoubtedly have been censured by many as a prodigious Rashness, for a Province so small as this, and under such very great Difficulties, not only from their exposed Frontiers (the Defence of which, one would have thought enough to have employed their whole Cares); but from their peculiar Poverty, to undertake so hazardous an Expedition, to strip themselves of an 8th Part of their People, and run the Risque of incurring a Debt which neither they nor their Children would be able to pay: And some, I doubt not, will still say, that *Success is Wisdom*, and we may thank kind Fortune, but ascribe nothing to our own Prudence. But for my Part, I am satisfied the Undertaking was well founded, the Scheme or Plan was rational, and this was a critical Opportunity, and it was improbable so favourable a one should ever offer hereafter.

The Accounts we had from several Persons of Reputation, who left Louisbourg in the Fall, of the Circumstances of the Place, were such as might justly obtain Credit, and render it probable that we should surprize them; or at all Events that our Army would be Masters of the Field; and that in Time we should force them to surrender; tho' it afterwards appeared that those Accounts were not in every Circumstance exactly true. And the naval Force which our Province could furnish, was thought insufficient to prevent their receiving any Supplies which there was any Danger of their receiving, until a larger Force should arrive from England or the West-Indies. I know it is said, that we were at no Certainty of any naval Force from Europe or the West-Indies; and if there had been a Failure here, one French 70 Gun Ship would have rais'd the Siege, if not destroyed the whole Fleet and Army. I would object, in Answer to this, that Packets were immediately dispatched both to the West-Indies and to England; and it was impossible, when an Affair of such real Importance to his Majesty's Interest depended on the Assistance of a few of his Ships, that they should not directly be sent; and all that seem'd fortuitous here was, that all the Letters of Advice might possibly miscarry. It has likewise been objected, that our Officers and Troops were unexperienced: Which I must allow; but then I challenge any Army in Europe to produce 3000 braver, stouter Men, fired with more Resolution and stronger Recruitment. And I have heard, that an Officer among the French Prisoners, on being ask'd Whether he thought the Place would be taken? reply'd, *That he doubted whether 10,000 regular Forces would take it, but he knew not what these mad Fellows might do.*

There seem'd a further Necessity for engaging in the Expedition just at this Time, tho' with considerable Uncertainty and Hazard; for we were assured, that the Enemy had determin'd on a strong Attempt against Annapolis-Royal in the Spring; and who doubt but they would have succeeded? And the Consequence would have been, that 5 or 6000 French Inhabitants would have taken up Arms, and might, with a Body of Indians, have carried us before them into the very Bowels of New-Hampshire; and the French Nation is enterprising enough to have attempted in time the Conquest of this whole Continent: So that we may in some Sort be said to have been fighting *pro Aris & Focis*.

It was undoubtedly likewise an Inducement with the General Assembly to agree to the Proposal, that they apprehended a general Disposition in all Ranks of People to exert themselves in their several Spheres; for *Delenda est CARTHAGO*, had in the Year past been in every Body's Mouth. And they certainly were not mistaken in this their Apprehension; for in about

Weeks after the Thing was determin'd or, more than 3000 Men (besides 1500 in the Ships of War) had been landed, 80 Transports and Storeships provided, the Army all embarked, and the whole Fleet sail'd: And with such surprizing Secrecy was this performed, that I have seen Letters from Gentlemen no farther off than *Philadelphie*, after the Fleet sail'd, mentioning that they had some Reports of an Expedition on Foot, but could come at no Certainty about it. A large Committee of the General Court threw aside their private Business, and apply'd themselves wholly to this grand Affair: But such has been the unwearied Application of his Excellency the Governor, and with such Wisdom, Prudence, and Firmness of Mind, has he concerted and conducted this whole Affair, as can never be equalled; and so many Difficulties has he surmounted, that I verily believe there never has been a Gentleman in the Chair of Government in any of the Plantations, but what would have yielded and sunk under them.

But notwithstanding I am desirous of vindicating the Authors of the Expedition, from having engaged in a rash ill judged Attempt, or the Conductors of it, from the Charge of Want of faithful Application; yet I must own, that never any Affair seem'd to be more under the immediate Influence of Heaven, than this has been; and surely none will endeavour on this Account to deprive the Government of their just Share in the Honour of this Action. It is enough to have been the Instruments in the Hand of Providence of bringing about so happy an Event, tho' not in every Circumstance just in the Way and Manner we intended.

I have been informed, that the Vote for engaging in this Affair, was carried by one Voice only in 80 of the House of Representatives; and that a Gentleman who voted against it in the Committee, was on further Consideration in favour of it in the House. And every Body has observed, that there does not happen once in 20 Years such a Scene of fine Weather in *February* and *March*, as we have had this Year, while we were preparing for the Expedition; and not one Storm in all that ordinarily tempestuous Season, to ruffle our Fleet in their Passage.

Now if there had been any Delay, the Enemy would have received great Succour and Strength; for a Frigate of 36 Guns had been sent from France, earlier than has been known, with Stores, &c. for the Garrison; but by our Cruizers was prevented from getting into the Harbour.

But what is very extraordinary, and looks as if Heaven designed to make the Expedition it's own, and to baffle us in our Measures, however rational, but yet to provide a Cause we were ignorant of, to bring about the same Thing we a'm'd at, is this, That when our Pacquet was received by Commodore *Warren*, the Circumstances of the Fleet in the *West-Indies* was such, by the Loss of the *Weymouth*, and the News of a French Squadron expected, as that we had no Prospect of more than one 40 Gun Ship being sent us; but a few Days after our Pacquet left the Islands, Orders arrived from *England* to the same Commodore, to come with some of his Ships to the Northward, and concert with our Governor the general Service of these Colonies; but without any immediate View to our Expedition, of which the Ministry had at that Time received no Advice. Now it since appears, that the Success of the whole depended on this single Circumstance: For tho' our Advices sent to *England* arrived so early, that had the two Ships sent from thence gone directly to *Cape-Breton*, they would have been in Season; yet it so happened, that both the said Ships came hither first, and were too late at *Cape-Breton*, to have prevented the *Vigilant* getting into the Harbour; the Consequences of which must undoubtedly have been the raising of the Siege, if not the Destruction of all our Transports: But this Ship was happily taken by the *West-India* Squadron.

And it is further observable, that when this Squadron left the *West-Indies*, they were design'd to *Boston*, but being informed by a Schooner on the Banks, that our Fleet was sail'd, the brave and generous Commodore, tho' badly supplied with Provisions and Stores, went directly to *Cape-Breton*; or otherwise he might have been too late; but sent his Orders for all his Majesty's Ships then here, or that might arrive; to come and join him; which Orders met the *Eltham*, a Ship of Importance, but an Hour or two before she would have sail'd for *England*.

After our Forces had been landed 7 Weeks, and the large Supply they had of Ammunition was expended, a Ship with Stores design'd for *Annapolis*, unexpectedly arrives, and enables them to make such a vigorous Fire upon the Enemy, as forced them to a Surrender.

The last Thing I shall observe is, that the very Day after this Surrender, News is brought to our Army of 2500 *French* and *Indians* within 7 Miles of them, designed to relieve the Place.

I could mention many more remarkable Circumstances, and shew a Chain and Coincidence of various Events previous to, and necessary to give this Undertaking Success; but here is enough to prove, that this grand Affair is above the ordinary Course of Things; and whoever believes that God does at all concern himself with human Affairs (much more we that believe the Hairs of our Heads are numbered), must needs conclude this whole Business has been determined and directed by him.

*Annapolis*, August 9. On Sunday last in the Afternoon, we had a great deal of Lightning and Thunder, which did considerable Damage here, and in other Parts of the Country. A House in this Town was struck by the Lightning, and the Man and his Wife much hurt thereby; as were likewise some other Persons in and near the Town. Several Cattle were killed in the Country; particularly over South-River, 3 Horses standing under a Tree were struck dead upon the Spot, their Riders having just left them, and retired into a Houle for Shelter. The Ship Expedition, Capt. *Inglis*, lying in *Patuxent* River, which was just loaded with Tobacco for *England*, had her main-Mast split by the Lightning; and a good Part of her Cargo obliged to be taken out, in order to reit.

On Monday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when there was the greatest Number of Delegates ever known on the first Day of a Session. They unanimously chose the Honourable Col. *Edward Sprigg*, for their Speaker; and appointed Major *William Tilghman* to be their Clerk; who were both approved of by his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

OUR Meeting at this Time is occasioned by a Letter I have received from the Governor of *New-England*, which shall be laid before you: You will find by it, that we are called upon to give our Assistance, towards securing to the Obedience of our Sovereign, the late Acquisition of *Cape-Breton*: A Matter of such Importance, not only to the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, but to the general Interest of *Great-Britain*, and the Colonies upon this Continent; that I am persuaded we shall readily concur in such Measures, as will give Evidence of our Duty to his Majesty, and Zeal for the common Cause. This Service requiring the first Place in your Consultations, and the speediest Dispatch, I shall postpone the mention of any other Matters to you, 'til we have discharged our Duties upon this Point.

To his Excellency *THOMAS BLADEN, Esq;* Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of *Maryland*;

The Humble Address of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE beg Leave to return you our Thanks, for the Speech you was pleas'd to make us; and to assure you of our Readiness to give all the Assistance in our Power, towards secu-

ring to the Obedience of our Sovereign the important Acquisition of *Cape-Breton*; and on every Occasion to give the strongest Evidence of our Duty to his Majesty, and Zeal for the common Cause.

When your Excellency shall be pleased to mention any other Matters to us, we shall consider them with that Regard which is due to your Recommendation. B. TASKER, President.

*His Excellency's ANSWER.*

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,  
I Thank you for your Address; which cannot but be very agreeable to me, as it confirms me in the good Opinion I have of your Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and Zeal for his Service.  
T. BLADEN.

To his Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freeman of *Maryland*, in this present General Assembly convened, take Leave to acknowledge the Favour of your Excellency's Speech at the opening of this Session, and your Goodness in communicating to us Governor *Shirley's* Letter, whereby we have the pleasing News of the Reduction of *Louisburg* on *Cape-Breton*, to his Majesty's Obedience; an Acquisition of the greatest Consequence to, and which does Honour to the Northern Colonies, who, tho' they in Conjunction with Part of his Majesty's Navy have obtained the Glory of taking, may yet, without some present Assistance from the neighbouring Governments, be incapable of holding that important Conquest; as it is not to be doubted but the *French King*, our common Enemy, will with a suitable Force endeavour to regain it. We shall therefore, to manifest our unfeigned Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty (altho' by his gracious Condescension exempted from the least Demand), proceed to raise such a Support for the protecting and securing of the City of *Louisburg*, against any Attempt of the Enemy, in such Manner as the indigent Circumstances of our Constituents will admit; and shall likewise for Dispatch allow this Proceeding the first Place in our Consultations, and in Compliance with our Duty, also carry on with due Order and Circumspection every other Branch of Business that lies properly before us, altho' not recommended by your Excellency; and act and do in every Respect the Duty of good Subjects, faithful Representatives, and true Lovers of our Country.

Signed by Order of the House,

August 7, 1745.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

It is reported, that the French have at length taken *Tournay*; and that the King of *Sardinia*, with the *Piedmontese* and *Austrian* Forces, in *Italy*, having attempted to raise the Siege of *Coni*, which is again besieged by the French and Spaniards, was repulsed with the Loss of 14000 Men.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 13, 1745. Notwithstanding our Defeat, or rather Repulse only, the British Troops behav'd nobly; the Highland Regiment, the Scotch Greys, the third Regiment of Guards, and the first also, in particular, have acquired a very great Reputation; and the Duke is talk'd of as a Hero. Had one Brigadier, and the Dutch, done their Duty, we had put an End to the War in one Day; and perhaps have brought the *French King* and the *Dauphin* to console the *Marshal de Belleisle*. The Dutch Mail of this Day arrives, both from *Brussels* and *Hamburg*, that a Peace is con-

cluded and proclaimed between the King of *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary*; that *Prince Charles* will thereupon join the Allies on the *Rhine*, in which *Vieu Berenclaus* is already in full March with 21000 Men, which added to 100,000 under *Prince Charles*, will I hope awe the French a little, or perhaps make them run away. I forgot to tell you, that the young Elector of *Bavaria* has been some Time reconciled to the Court of *Vienna*: That the *Prince of Hesse* is become nearer; and some also say, the *Electors Palatine*: And that the Forces of all the three are to act in Concert with the Allies, &c.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,  
Ship Concord, John Frazer, from Montrose.

Cleared,

Ship Humber, Thomas Story, for London;  
Sloop Endeavour, William Scandrett, for Barbadoes;  
Ranger, James Tucker, for Barbadoes;  
Prosperity, William Everden, for Boston.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the present Assembly are now in the Press, and designed to be publish'd twice a Week, if possible, during the Session. Any Gentlemen who incline to have them, at the usual Price of 3d. per Day, either as they are publish'd, or all together at the End of the Session, are desired to send their Names to the Printer hereof very soon; for no more will be printed than shall be bespoke.

RUN away from *Port-Tobacco*, on the 3d of this Instant August, a Scotchman named *Neil Stewart*; and carried with him his Wife, and what Household Furniture he had; there went also with him a Man and a Woman, whose Names are unknown. He is a thick well-set Fellow, pale faced, and his Head shaved. He stole from the Subscriber a Boat, about 19 Feet Keel, she has a Forecastle, and has been new-timber'd and raised, rigged with a Boom Sail and Jib; her main Sail and one Cloth in the Jib are made of mill'd Hens, and the rest of the Jib is of *Oznabrigs*. They are supposed to make over to the Eastern Shore.

Whoever takes the said *Neil Stewart* and Boat, and brings them to *Port-Tobacco*, shall have Five Pounds Current Money Reward; or Three Pounds for either of them; paid by

WALTER HANSON.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Shop in *Annapolis*, a Quantity of *Jesuit's Bark*: Likewise very good *Chocolate*, at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in the *Town of Gunpowder*, in *Baltimore County*, on the 18th of this Instant July, a Servant Man named *Thomas King*, a middle-sized Man, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, wears his own Hair, and has the Bridge of his Nose broke. His Apparel was a Cotton Jacket, an *Oznabrigs* Shirt, and *Linnen Breeches*. He took with him a Silver Watch (the Maker's Name *DAUBJON*), about Nine or Ten Pounds Sterling in Money, and about Twelve Pounds Currency.

Whoever secures the said *Thomas King*, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, if taken in *Baltimore County*; or Ten Pounds, if out of the said County.

July 20.

EDWARD MORTIMORE.

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, August 16, 1745.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

Notwithstanding all the Pains the Grand Vizir could take, the Public has been informed of the dreadful Defeat of the Ottoman Army by the Schah Nadir, in the Neighbourhood of Erzerum. The Dispute was obstinate and bloody, lasting from Break of Day 'til it was dark; and both Armies continued on the Field of Battle, 'til the Day-Light afforded them an Opportunity of renewing the Engagement, which then proved decisive, chiefly through the Advantage the Persians had over us in Horse. Within a few Days after the City of Erzerum was taken by Storm, and all the Garrison without Mercy put to the Sword. By this Means the Schah is Master of all the Countries between the Caspian and Black Seas, and is in full March for Trebizon, which lies upon the latter. What adds extremely to our Misfortune, is the Rebellion of the Bashaw of Bagdat; who, under the Protection of the Persian Monarch, has declared himself Sovereign of Irak-Agemi, or the antient Mesopotamia; together with the important Port of Balfora, which commands the Arabian Gulph. Their Menials have also taken this Opportunity to shake off the Sovereignty of the Porte, and to join the Schah with 100,000 Men; so that we may very soon feel the Effects of his Power even here, if he can get together any Thing like a naval Force.

To increase the Weight of our Misfortunes, there happened last Week a Fire in our Arsenal, which continued burning five Days; and has done so much Mischiefe, that it is not believed possible to repair it in less than 10 Years. The Amazement of our Ministry is not to be expressed: They use all Methods possible to raise Troops; but it is believed after all, a Revolution at Home will happen, before any Thing very considerable can be done Abroad.

Venice, April 23. Prince Lobkowitz passed the Panaro on the 10th and 11th of this Month, having Vignolo and Spilembergo to his Right, and Buomporto to his Left. The Detachments in those Places had Orders to retreat, should the Enemy with a superior Force approach them. And accordingly on the 13th the Enemy passed the River without Opposition. The Detachments from Spilembergo and Buomporto joined the Prince's Army the same Night; but that of Vignolo, consisting of a Captain and 200 Waraidiners, remained in an old ruinous Castle of the same Name. The Prince put his Army in Order of Battle at Colegara, and remained so 'til towards Evening, when the Enemy not appearing, he took Possession of the Camp at Pont-Alto, having his Left to the Citadel of Modena, and his Right to the Secchia and the great Road which leads to Mezaglia, defended by several Pieces of Cannon. In this Situation he re-

ceived considerable Reinforcements from Mantua, and seems to think himself a Match for the Enemy. The Duke of Modena summoned the Waraidiners who remained at Vignolo to yield themselves Prisoners of War; and received from them for Answer, That they were resolved to defend themselves to the last Extremity: Upon which, Orders were given to attack them in Form. The Enemy were repulsed with some Loss, and were preparing to renew the Attack with a greater Force, and with 8 Pieces of Cannon; when an Alarm was spread, that the Prince was coming down with his whole Force upon them; whereupon they thought proper to recall the Troops intended against Vignolo, and gave Time to the Detachment to march out of it, Drums beating and Colours flying, and they joined the Army without the Loss of a Man. It is thought the Enemy cannot long remain in their present Position, for Want of Subsistence; and that they must determine to attack the Prince, or return towards Bologna.

Vienna, April 30, N. S. General Trips with his Avant Guard overtook M. Segur at Gunzburg, who abandoned six Pieces of French Cannon, four Mortars, and the rest of the French Baggage. Further Advices mention the Arrival of M. Segur at Constatd. Prince Charles set out yesterday to put himself at the Head of the Queen's Army in Bohemia, and proposes to be on the 6th of next Month at Koniggratz. The King of Prussia has abandoned Troppaw, Wiedenaw, and Ziegenhals, and was on the Point of doing the like at Jagendorf; so that it is thought he will leave Upper Silesia free, and bring his Men together near the Gorges of the Mountains in Lower Silesia, and post them so as to be able to have them all together in two Marches, at the Mouth of any one of the Defiles. The young Elector of Bavaria returned to Munich on the 24th, and his Troops into the open Country. All the Hessian Officers, Prisoners at Neustadt, have Liberty to return home on their Parole.

Munich, April 30, N. S. Upon the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Queen of Hungary and the Elector our Sovereign, General Bathiani received her Majesty's Orders to march with his Army, without Loss of Time, towards the Rhine, in order to co-operate with the Army under the Command of the Duke of Arcuberg, and deliver the Electorate of Mentz, and the Seat of Election, from the Oppression of the French Troops, which for six Weeks past, have kept the Cities of Mentz and Franckfort in a manner block'd up.

Mentz, May 4, N. S. General Trips, with the Vanguard of Bathiani's Army, consisting of 4500 Hussars, will arrive in two or three Days in the Country of D'Armsladt, after having overtaken and cut to Pieces Part of the Rear-guard of M. Segur's Body, in their Retreat from Bavaria to the Neckar.

They

They write from Manheim, that the Elector Palatine hath accepted a Neutrality, and that of 6000 of his Troops lately employed as Auxiliaries in the Elector of Bavaria's Service, only 1400 are returned to Manheim, the rest having been either killed or made Prisoners by the Austrian Army.

*Frankfort, May 5.* The Conduct of the French is more extraordinary than ever; since some of the Ministers of that Court, both here and at Augsburg, have made no Scruple to declare, that his most Christian Majesty will not acknowledge the Grand Duke of Tuscany, if he should be elected; and it is said, a certain Minister has been sent with this Resolution to Dresden, in order to discover what Impression it may make on the Saxon Ministry, as to reviving the Scheme for placing the Imperial Diadem on the Head of his Polish Majesty. We are not much disturbed at it here, since we flatter ourselves the French will feel the Effects of a new Election severely. It is proposed, as soon as the Election is over, to lay before the Dyet all the Exactions, Violences, and Oppressions, committed by the Troops of France since the Death of the late Emperor Charles VI. in the several Countries of Germany, with a Resolution to obtain Satisfaction; or to engage the new Emperor, as Head of the Empire, to enter into a Confederacy with the Queen of Hungary and the maritime Powers, to compel the French to such Terms as may leave the Germanic Body in general, and every Prince in particular, in Peace and Security. As to the Position of the Armies, it is just what it was; the Prince of Conti takes what Care he can to secure the Remains of the Bavarian Army; and Duke Aremberg is disposing all Things to fall upon the French in their Retreat, which cannot be far off; since Count Bathiani's Hussars have already appeared on the Banks of the Neckar, and Baron Berenclau is at hand with a Body of regular Troops to sustain them. Some of the French Emisseries here report, that Count de Segur is put under Arrest, and will be sent Prisoner to Paris.

*Hague, May 16, O. S.* Messieurs Lintelvo, Lieutenant Colonel of Brakel's Regiment, and Onderwater, Capt. in Schultz Van Hagen's Regiment of Horse, arrived here the 14th in the Evening from Tournay, to acquaint the States-General, that the Garrison having held out to the last Extremity, had been obliged on the 11th in the Evening to beat the Chamade; that the Besiegers having made a considerable Breach in the Body of the Place, and brought Fascines to fill up the Ditch, as well as Ladders to scale the Ramparts; in a Word, that every Thing was ready for an Assault; Baron Dorch the Governor had sent to the Camp M. Hagen Van Assendelft, Lord of Heynenoort, Colonel of the Regiment of Schultz Van Hagen, and M. Larry, Lieutenant Colonel of the Prince of Holstein Gottorp's Regiment, to treat about a Capitulation: That after several Messages to and from the Camp, they at last came to a Capitulation for the Town, which was signed by both Parties the 12th Instant in the Evening.

All that we yet know of the Articles is, that the whole Garrison have been allowed to retire into the Citadel, with all their Baggage, and every Thing belonging to them: That there should be a Truce for eight Days, and the Governor be allowed to send, in that Interval, one or two Officers to their High Mightinesses for fresh Instructions. Upon which the two Officers above-mentioned set out the 13th in the Morning, with French Passports; but were not suffered to pass through the Camp of the Besiegers, nor by the Army of the Allies; but were obliged to take a Circuit by Lisse, &c. Upon the Receipt of this News, their High Mightinesses and the Council of State met early Yesterday Morning, and continued sitting 'til the Evening.

The following are some Particulars we have learned, of what has passed at Tournay during the Siege.

From the Day the Trenches were opened to the Time they capitulated, the Garrison defended themselves with all the Bravery imaginable, and did the Enemy a great deal of Mischief; so that the French themselves confess that this Siege has cost them 10,000 Men, besides what they lost in the Battle of Fontenoy, during which Action the whole Garrison were under Arms, ready to make a general Sally, in case the Allies had beat the Enemy, and so make a Victory compleat. The Garrison had 1200 Men killed and wounded.

LONDON, May 4.

At the Rising of the Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several Acts, and amongst the rest to these following; viz.

An Act for repealing the present Inland Duty of Four Shillings per Pound Weight upon all Tea sold in Great-Britain, and for granting to his Majesty certain other Inland Duties in lieu thereof; and for better securing the Duty upon Tea, and other Duties of Excise; and for pursuing Offenders out of one County into another.

An Act for allowing certain additional Counties on the Exportation of British and Irish Linnens.

An Act for effectually preventing the Exportation of foreign Linnens, under the Denomination of British or Irish Linnens.

An Act for prohibiting the Wearing and Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns.

An Act for giving a public Reward to such Person or Persons, his Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a North-West Passage through Hudson's Straights, to the Western and Southern Ocean of America. And

An Act for the further regulating, and better Government of his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea; and for regulating the Proceedings upon Courts-Martial in the Sea-Service.

*May 9.* The Accounts from good Authority of the Mortality of the Black Cattle in Argyleshire are very melancholy, it is computed that upwards of 6000 are already lost in that County, and that they still continue to lose.

On Tuesday last, about 12 o'Clock at Noon, a Fire happened near St. George's Stairs, Horsleydown, occasion'd by a Pot of Tar being left upon the Fire, which boil'd over, and instantly set a Work-shop in a Flame, that communicated it to other Buildings; and from thence (being close to the Thames) to the Berwick, Capt. Kemp, a Ship of about 300 Tons, intended to carry Stores to Gibraltar, which was soon burnt down to the Water's Edge, together with several Lighters: All the While the Fire raged on the Shore with Violence; and tho' there were several Engines, and all possible Assistance, yet in less than 3 Hours 22 Houses were burnt down, and most of the Goods and Household Furniture consumed.

We hear from Exeter, that on Monday Evening, as the Methodists were assembled together in a House which they had taken behind the Guild-hall, large a Mob was got together at the Door, who pelted them as they went in, and daubed them with Dung, Potatoes, Mud, &c. Before they came out, the Mob was increased to some Thousands, with the Spectators, who as the Methodists came out, threw them in the Dirt, trampled on them, and beat all without Exception; so that many fled from them without their Hats and Wigs, others without their Coats, or with half of them tore off; and the Women they used most inhumanly, some they lamed, stripp'd others almost naked, and rolled them indecently in the Kennel, besmearing all their Faces with Lampblack, Flour, and Mud; thus they continued 'til near 12 at Night, when they thought fit to disperse.

*May 12.* On Monday last died, at his Seat near Waldon in Essex, the Right Honourable Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Some private Letters from the Hague assure us, that the

Holland

Hessians separated from the Bavarians, and declared for a Neutrality before the late Treaty was signed between the Queen of Hungary and the Elector of Bavaria.

May 19. Yesterday arrived a Mail from Lisbon, by which we have the agreeable News, that the Kouli Kan Privateer had taken and carried into Lisbon on the 1st of May, N. S. a rich Spanish Ship, called the St. Joseph, Capt. Don Juan Francisco du Landa, from Cartagena and the Havanna: Her Cargo consists of 8 Chests of Silver, containing 50436 Dollars, all register'd; and 17254 Dollars, and 3 Bars of Gold, that are not register'd; besides a very large Cargo of Sugar, Cocoa, Snuff, Hides, and Tobacco. Capt. Barker took her the 13th of April, in Lat. 36, after a Chace of 3 Days; and she is the richest Prize taken by any Privateer since the War commenced.

It is reported that his Majesty, as soon as he arrives in Germany, will put himself at the Head of the Allied Army on the Rhine, in order to take Advantage of the present Opportunity, and penetrate into France by the Way of Alsace and Lorraine; while his Royal Highness does the same by the Way of Artois and Picardy. May no hing impede these heroic Designs.

We hear that Brigadier Ingoldstby will be tried by a Court-Martial; for his late Behaviour at the Action near Tournay.

We have Advice that a Party of Hungarian Insurgents, the 6th Instant seized on the River Oder, near Breslau; 10 Prussian Vessels, laden with Provisions and Soldiers Accoutrements, designed for the Prussian Army.

There is an Account by the Lisbon Mail, that Admiral Rowley had block'd up Carthage, in which was a Squadron of Spanish Men of War; and that he had detach'd Commodore Osborn, with 13 Men of War, towards Cape St. Vincent, in Quest of a Squadron of French Men of War, which had been cruising there.

A Party of Austrian Hussars under General Trips, pass'd the Danube 3 Leagues from Ulm, and attacked a French Party, defeated them, and took 12 heavy Pieces of Cannon, 16 Field Pieces, 2 Mortars, 30 Pontoons, about 120 Ammunition Waggon, and the military Chest, in which were upwards of Four Millions of Livres.

May 21. They write from Hamburg, that the Jews at Prague have received the agreeable News, that her Hungarian Majesty had, by a new Edict, granted full Liberty for them to remain in Bohemia.

They write from Brussels, that they are assured, that from the 30th of April to the 27th of May, N. S. the French have lost 25000 Men before Tournay, together with those in the late Action of Fontenoy.

According to private Letters from Francfort, the Austrian Army under the Command of Field-Marshal Count Traun, making very long Marches towards that City, the French have on a sudden abandoned all their Posts on the Maine, except Hochst.

We hear from the Hague, that their High Mightinesses have wrote to the Prince of Waldeck, not to venture another Battle, without being morally sure of Success.

The Dikes about Nieuport are laid open, and the Lands laid under Water, to prevent the French making any Attempts on that Side.

#### BOSTON, July 19.

Paragraph of a Letter from Capt. David Donahew, Commander of the Sloop Resolution, dated Casco-Passage, June 26, 1745.

"On the 15th Instant, in Askmaçoufe Harbour, up the Bay, my Luck was to meet with two Sloops and two Schooners, and an unaccountable Number of Indian Canoes. At 6 the same Morning the Captains Becket and Fones, who were consorted with me, and being to Leeward, saw some Smoke, which they pursued, and soon lost Sight of me. I pursued my Chace, and

at 10 o'Clock came up with and fired at them; they strove to decoy me into shoal Water, which I soon perceived, and I accordingly stood away from the Shore, they being 1000 in Number, and I but 40 odd: We spoke to each other for 2 Hours and a half, they knowing my Name, desired me to prepare my Fast for them; and I telling the Cowards they were afraid to row up; the Weather stark calm, as they came to hand I killed, but the Number I know not. I fired 200 four Pounders, double Round and Partridge, 50 three Pounders, my Swivels and small Arms continually playing on them. My Stern, by Force of firing, is down to the Water's Edge; the Roundhouse all to pieces, but bold-hearted; had it not been so calm I could have done as I would, but not one Breath of Wind, and they rowing all round me both Head and Stern; but the Captains Becket and Fones appearing in Sight, they retreated and run into shoal Water: I followed them within Pistol-shot, 'till I run on Ground, but, blessed be God, have got safe off. This was the Army that besieged Annapolis, and was ordered to assault Louisburg, but their Design is prevented."

We have Advice from New-York, that the Government there have passed an Act for paying 5000 *l.* towards the Expedition against Cape Breton.

July 25. Last Week a fine Set of Eight Bells were brought hither in a Vessel from Bristol, designed for Dr. Cutler's Church at the North Part of this Town. We hear the largest of them is near 1500 Weight, and the whole Set about 7000.

July 29. Last Saturday a Vessel arrived here from Annapolis-Royal, in which came Mr. Picket, Steward to the late Capt. Donahew, and one of those who went ashore in their Boat, in the Gut of Casco, and were all thought to be killed by the Indians. Mr. Picket gives the following Account of that unhappy Affair; viz. That they found 253 French and Indians on Shore, with whom they engaged for upwards of a Quarter of an Hour, in which Time Capt. Donahew and his Brother, with 4 others, were killed; and the other 5 being much wounded, had Quarter given them. The Enemy had 2 killed and as many wounded in the Engagement; which being over, the Indians cut open Capt. Donahew's Breast, and suck'd his Blood, and hack'd and mangled his Body in a most inhuman and barbarous Manner, and then eat a great Part of his Flesh. They also suck'd the Blood, and mangled the Bodies of the other slain. After which they carried their Prisoners to Menis, where they were going to kill and eat Mr. Picket; but he being acquainted with some of the French Inhabitants, they so far freed his Friend (with the Assistance of the Priest), as to procure his Liberty for a Sum of Money: He afterwards got to Annapolis-Royal, but the other Prisoners were carried to Canada, whither the French and Indians who came from thence last Winter were returned, much cast down at the News of our taking Louisburg. 'Tis also said, that many of the French Inhabitants of Menis were retired to Canada; and by Letters from Annapolis-Royal, we are informed, that the Indians of Nova Scotia, sensible of their Error in making War upon the English, as Things turn out, are now confessing their Faults, and suing for Peace in the most humble and prostrate Manner.

#### WILLIAMSBURG, July 18.

Last Friday Evening a most terrible Accident happened in Charles-City County; when a violent Thunder-Gust arose, and the Lightning struck the House of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, which kill'd him, and his two youngest Daughters. He lived some Minutes; but tho' a Vein was opened by Dr. Monger (who happened to be on the Spot, and was knock'd down by the Lightning, but received little Damage), it proved in vain, and he expired without speaking a Word. His two Daughters died instantly. This most melancholy Affair has given a general Concern, and particularly to all who were acquainted.

quainted with the Deceased. Col. Harrison had been many Years a worthy Representative of his County in Assembly, and first in the Commission of the Peace; and his Daughters very promising young Ladies.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday last, his Excellency our Governor sent the following Answer to the Address of the House of Delegates inserted in our last; *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,  
**I**T is a real Satisfaction to me, to find by your Address that you are resolved to act like good Subjects, faithful Representatives, and true Lovers of your Country.

T. BLADEN.

The House of Delegates of this Province have voted 2000 l. Current Money, to be laid out in Provisions; with half a Ton of Gunpowder, and two Tons and a half of Lead and leaden Bullets, to be taken out of our Magazine; to be forthwith sent to his Majesty's Garrison of Louisburg at Cape-Broton.

We are informed from Boston, that the Marquis du Maisonfort, had Stores for 6 Privateers on board the Vigilant, and Orders to proceed with them this Summer, and protect them, in burning and ravaging all the Sea-Coasts of these Northern Colonies.

By a Letter from Connecticut we hear, that the Vessels there are hurrying away to Louisburg with Provisions; Beef selling there at 6 s. Sterling a Pound.

We have certain Information, that the Captains Hopkins and Kianey, bound from Biddeford for Maryland, are taken by the Enemies Privateers, and carried, one into St. Sebastians, and the other into St. Maloes.

On Tuesday last, a hopeful Lad named William Watson, about 12 Years of Age, was knock'd over board by the Boom of a Schooner, within Greenbury's Point, and drowned.

We have just now received in Town the melancholy News, that 20 Sail of Merchantmen, under Convoy of two Men of War, many of them bound into this Bay, were all, but one, taken on the 12th of June last, off the Channel, by the British Squadron, consisting of 19 Men of War. This Intelligence comes from Virginia, where a Vessel it seems is arrived directly from Barbadoes, and informs, that the Ship which escaped being taken was arrived at that Island. But as the Master of a Vessel here, who left Barbadoes the 15th of July, heard nothing of it, we have great Reason to hope this Report is without Foundation.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,  
Snow Maryland Merchant, John Billeck, from Biddeford;  
Sloop Batchelor, Septimus Noel;  
Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinson, from Barbadoes.  
Cleared for Departure,  
Sloop Batchelor, Septimus Noel, for Virginia.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD

**B**Y the Subscriber, good Barbadoes Rum, Muscovado Sugar, and good large fresh Lymes: Also good French Brandy, by Wholesale or Retail. Likewise good French Claret, and two likely young Negro Men; as also good Ship-Bread.

PATRICK CREAGH.

**T**O be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Shop in Annapolis, a Quantity of Jesuit's Bark: Likewise very good Chocolate, at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

**R**UN away from Talbot County School, on Monday the 5th Day of this Instant August, George Ewings, Master of the same School; who took with him a Negro Man named Nero, and two Geldings, the one of a grey, the other of a black Colour, the Property of the Visitors of the same School. The said Ewings is an Irishman, of a middle Stature, and thin Visage, is marked with the Small-Pox, and has the Brogue upon his Tongue.

Whoever apprehends the said Ewings, Negro, and Geldings, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Current Money of Maryland as a Reward, paid by the Visitors of the same School.

August 7, 1745.

Signed per Order,  
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Register.

**Q**UILTING of all Kinds, whether fine or coarse, such as Bed Quilts, Gowns, Petticoats, &c. performed in the best and neatest Manner, by the Subscriber, at her House in Annapolis, as well as in England, and much cheaper.

Any Ladies or others, who may have Occasion for Performances of this Nature, may depend on having their Work done in the best Manner, and with the utmost Expedition.

SARAH MORRO.

Queen Anne's County, Maryland, July 22, 1745.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, a West Country Servant-Man, named Edward Mills, about 40 Years of Age, is short and full bodied, has a Cut in his Nostril, and one of the Fingers of his left Hand is crooked: He had on a new Felt Hat, a white Kersey Coat, a dark grey Kersey Jacket, white Plush Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, a Pair of brown Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes. It is supposed he made towards Annapolis, to run away with one of his Ship-Mates.

Whoever will secure the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JAMES COOKE

**W**HEREAS several Parcels of Goods are imported in the Ship *Essex*, John Ellis Commander, from London, now lying in Patuxent River, directed to the following Persons; *viz.* 1 Parcel for Job Hunt, 2 for Francis Holland, 1 for Mordecai Price, 2 for Thomas Colegate, 1 for Isaac Smith, and 2 for Isaac Mummit: The said Commander hereby gives Notice to all those who may be any way concerned in the said Parcels, that he has made all possible Enquiry after the above Persons, but to no Purpose.

JOHN ELLIS.

**R**UN away from Post-Tobacco, on the 3d of this Instant August, a Scotchman named Neil Stewart; and carried with him his Wife, and what Household Furniture he had; there went also with him a Man and a Woman, whose Names are unknown. He is a thick well-set Fellow, pale faced, and his Head shaved. He stole from the Subscriber a Boat, about 19 Feet Keel, she has a Forecastle, and has been new-timber'd and raised, rigged with a Boom Sail and Jib; her main Sail and one Cloth in the Jib are made of mill'd Hems, and the rest of the Jib is of Oznabrigs. They are supposed to make over to the Eastern Shore.

Whoever takes the said Neil Stewart and Boat, and brings them to Post-Tobacco, shall have Five Pounds Current Money Reward; or Three Pounds for either of them; paid by

WALTER HANCOCK.

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.

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SARAH MORRIS.

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PRINTING-OFFICE in  
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THE

No. 15.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, August 23, 1745.

HAGUE, May 19.

I T is become extremely difficult to procure Copies of Memorials presented to the States; which is the Reason we have been so long before we could obtain that which follows.

High and Mighty Lords,

The King our Master could not see, but with the utmost Astonishment, that in the 10th Article of a Regulation made and published by the Court of France, on the 21st of October, last Year, relating to Prizes made at Sea, and the Navigation of neutral Vessels during the War, it is declared, That every Vessel built in an Enemy's Country, or which has belonged to an Enemy, tho' appertaining, at the Time of Capture, to the Subjects either of an Ally or a neutral Nation, shall be condemned as good Prize; as least, if there be not full Proofs found on board the Vessel, to render it clear and evident that it was sold, and the Property altered before the Declaration of War.

An Innovation so very unjust in itself, so contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Rules of War, and the pernicious Consequences of which may indirectly affect their own Subjects, not only give his Majesty a full Right, but even put him in some measure under the Necessity of using the Law of Retaliation. The King has even taken a Resolution of publishing a like Order, with regard to Ships built in France, or which had been ever the Property of French Subjects; but as it is with the utmost Repugnance that his Majesty is ever drawn to take any Resolution, or to have Recourse to any Measure which may incommode the Subjects of his Allies, or even of neutral Powers, he delayed, from that Consideration, purely and particularly out of Respect to the States General, the Publication of such an Order, 'til he saw what Representations their High Mightinesses would be pleased to make to the Court of France for procuring Redress, in Reference to a Regulation so extremely inconvenient to your own Subjects; and so utterly inconsistent with the Treaties subsisting between the States and the Crown of France; as also, how far such Instances might be regarded by that Crown.

Done at the Hague,

April 22, 1745.

Chesterfield,

Robert Trevor.

Francfort, May 2, O. S. The Ministers who represent the College of Electors at the Dyet of the Empire, met the 26th ult. The Minister from the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Hanover, declared, That his Britannic Majesty could not but be extremely affected with the present Situation of the Affairs of the Empire, when he considered the real Cause of it: That both the public and private Liberty, hitherto overborne

by the French, might by this Time have been extricated, if the Princes of the Empire had exerted themselves, and not made it believed by their Behaviour, that they connived at the Enterprizes of the Enemy: That his Britannic Majesty had done all that lay in his Power to awaken the Empire from this State of Inaction, and that by his salutary Exhortations he had at length opened the Eyes of the Elector of Bavaria, and brought about a happy Accommodation between him and the Queen of Hungary: That the Empire commenced it's Deliverance from that Moment, if the Members of it would have taken a Resolution to unite all their Forces, and oblige the French to abandon Germany once for all.

The Elector of Bavaria's Minister declared, That his Master, by his Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary, had acknowledged her as Queen of Bohemia, and consequently her Right to send Ambassadors to co-operate in the Choice of a new Emperor.

The Minister from the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, declared, That when the King his Master, at the preceding Dyet of Election, concurred to suspend the Vote of Bohemia, it was not out of Complaisance, or upon Account of any private Agreements, but from the most solid and invariable Considerations; and that his Master was still determined never to consent that the Queen of Hungary should give her Vote at the approaching Election. He added, That as to the Accommodation lately concluded between the Elector of Bavaria and the Queen of Hungary, 'twas evident, that this was a forced Step which the Elector was obliged to from the Badness of his Affairs; but that his Prussian Majesty could not look upon this Agreement to be of any long Duration, being persuaded that the Court of Vienna only concluded it in Hopes to procure the Imperial Dignity for the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that if these Hopes were any way made to vanish, the Court of Vienna would not stand to conditional Agreements; and the Queen of Hungary has caused it to be declared by her Ministers at the several Courts of the Empire, that having the Happiness of a superior Force to the King of Prussia, 'tis not likely that she should come to an Accommodation with that Prince, unless he would agree to restore her the greatest Part of Silesia, and that she would never consent to a Peace but upon this Condition.

From the Camp before Tournay, May 8. Marshal Count Saxe has, by Order of the King, writ to the Duke of Cumberland, to let his Royal Highness know, that Charity and Humanity engaged his Majesty to give Orders that the English and Hanoverian Prisoners should be taken care of; but that he would keep them in his Prisons, Forts, and Citadels, until the King of Great-Britain does him Justice with Regard to the arresting

Marshal

Marshal Belleisle and his Brother, who are detained in England contrary to the Faith of the Carol. That not having the same Reasons of Complaint against the States General, his Majesty has ordered the Dutch Prisoners to be set at Liberty, which has been done accordingly.

*Brussels, May 2.* We have a Confirmation from Silesia, that the Pruthians were entirely abandoned the County of Glaz, and that with such Professions, that they left behind them 200 Waggon laden with Provisions.

*From the Camp of the Allies near Courmoulin.* Two English Battalions with 1000 Recruits are just arrived here, together with two Dutch Battalions, and a great Number of other Troops are upon the Road either, so that in a short Time the Army will be stronger than it was before the Battle of Fontenoy.

*Hague, May 3.* Five of seven Regiments which were designed for a Corps de Reserve, are immediately to be sent to the Army in Flanders. The last Advices from Tournay bring, that on the 13th the Governor of that Place demanded to capitulate for the Town; but that the French have acquainted him, that they would grant him no Capitulation, unless he would at the same Time surrender the Citadel. Upon which Hostilities began again on both Sides with great Violence.

*Brussels, May 3.* Last Thursday the Garrison of Tournay made a vigorous Sally, in which they killed 500 of the Enemy; and sent up several Pieces of Cannon before they re entered the Town.

LONDON, May 25.

The King arrived at Hanover the 18 Instant, where the Lord Pyrawley, amongst other Persons of Distinction, waited on his Majesty, and was received very graciously.

All our Letters from the Hague agree, that a Courier has been sent from thence to the Army of the Allies, to inform Marshal Konigsfegg that the Governor of the Citadel of Tournay has Orders to defend the same to the last Extremity; and that their High Mightinesses depended on their attempting to relieve it.

The Count de Saxe having threatened M. de Dort, Governor of Tournay, that himself and his Garrison should have no Quarter, if he did not surrender the Town and Citadel together; he answered, That as he was very old, and had lost the Sight of one Eye, it was a Thing very indifferent to him, *half an Eye and a very little Life being no mighty Sacrifice in the Cause of one's Country.*

The same Letters say, that by Advices from the Camp of the Allies, dated June 3, N. S. they were informed the Army was in Motion in order to pass the Scheld, and to advance towards Liège, as the most effectual Means of obliging the French to raise the Siege of Tournay, and to venture an Action on more equal Terms than the last.

*Extract of a Letter from Brussels, May 22, O. S.* We have intercepted here a Letter from a French Officer to his Brother at Paris, in which is contained the most exact Account we have hitherto beheld of the late Action in Flanders, on the 11th of May. In this Letter 'tis said, that if the Allies had continued their Efforts one Quarter of an Hour longer, they had carried their Point; the Count de Saxe having ordered the Artillery before the Town to be removed, and was on the very Point of sending his Aid de Camp to desire the King and the Dauphin to secure their Persons by withdrawing in Time, when the Allies retired. There is in this Letter a List, from which it appears, that the French had 531 Officers killed and wounded, 6333 private Men killed, and 6891 wounded: In all, killed and wounded, 13757; which is near twice the Number that the Allies had kill'd, wounded, and missing.

We have Advice from the Camp of the Allies, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Field-Marshal Count

Konigsfegg, having declared that in the present Situation of Affairs, it was absolutely necessary to make Examples of such a fault in their Duty; Prince Waldeck immediately gave Orders for arresting the Colonel of the Regiment of Hesse Humberg, and some other Officers, which was immediately done; and we anxiously expect an Account of their Sentences.

*P. S.* We have this Moment received Intelligence, that the Dutch Court Martial, of which Major-General Veldman was President, has sentenced Lieutenant-General Appius to be shot at the Head of the Army; and it is believed this Sentence has been already put in Execution.

A Letter from Orléans dated May 20, has the following Paragraphs: "This Moment I have received Advice, that a general Engagement between the French and Allies will soon ensue, if the former will stand it. — The Garrison of Tournay has made several sallies with Success. There have been no less than 6000 French deserted, since they have lain before that Town."

His Grace John Duke of Bedford is appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum of the County of Bedford; and the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. have the Grant of the Office of Post Master General, in the Room of Sir John Eyles, Bart. deceased.

Letters from Marseilles, by Way of Chambery, of the 14<sup>th</sup> say, that 33 Sail of English Men of War were arrived in the Seas of Provence.

The Sapphire Man of War has taken a Spanish Privateer of 24 Carrage Guns and 150 Men, and carried her into Kinsale. The Monmouth Man of War has taken a Privateer of 18 Guns and 250 Men; and was left in Chase of the Grand Bache, since taken and carried into Torbay. And the Captain Man of War has taken the Grand Turk Privateer of St. Maloes, of 30 Guns and 400 Men, and carried her into Portland Road.

His Excellency the Earl of Chesterfield has concluded a new Treaty with the States-General, by which they stipulate to maintain 60,000 Men for the Service of the common Cause, 50,000 in the Field, and 10,000 in Garrison.

*May 30.* We hear that Brigadier-General Ingoldby is ordered speedily to be tried by a Court Martial, for his Misbehaviour in the late Action near Tournay.

*Bristol, June 11.* Thursday last arrived in King-Road the Sheerness Privateer of this Port, Capt. Furnell, and the Boscawen Privateer of Dartmouth, Capt. Waller, with 5 homeward bound Martinico Men, laden with 1650 Hogheads of fine Sugars, upwards of 100 Tons of Coffee, besides Cotton, &c. worth at least 40,000*l.* The Account Capt. Furnell gives of his Cruize is as follows; viz.

On the 8th of May, in Lat. 45, 10, Lon. 7, 4, we fell in with Admiral Medley's Squadron of 17 Sail, who gave us Chase; on the 13th, in Lat. 47, 12, Lon. 6, 50, saw the Brest Squadron, consisting of 9 Sail, steering to the Eastward; on the 17<sup>th</sup> met with the Boscawen Privateer, whose Captain coming on board, we agreed to keep company that Night; at 5 next Morning, saw a Fleet of 8 Sail standing to the Eastward, hail'd the Boscawen, and agreed to give Chase. We came up with them about 9, when they all hoisted French Colours, and began a brisk Engagement, with 2 or 3 Ships on us at a Time, which lasted 2 Hours, with great Bravery on both Sides, when 4 of them struck; of which one soon after sunk down-right, and that so suddenly, that out of 64 Hands she had on board, we could save but 16. In the Engagement we suffered greatly in our Rigging, and had some Shot that went through us, but, thank God, had but one Man killed in both Crews. One of my Men had his Thigh, another his Calf shot away, and six others slightly wounded; and of the Boscawen's Men, there was one killed and 8 wounded. While we were boarding the other 3,

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two ran off a-head, and in the Engagement two others got quite away to Leeward. The Boscawen falling a-stern to take care of the 3 Prizes, we gave chase to the other two, which we soon came up with, one after another, and obliged to strike.

*Ships Names and Force.*

Le Duc de Guinea, — — —	Guns 18	Men 64	} taken
La Belle Louise, — — —	— 14	— 43	
St. Andrew, — — —	— 10	— 40	
St. Abraham, — — —	— 14	— 46	
La Victoire, — — —	— 6	— 16	
La — Maria, — — —	— 14	— 64	
Le Marianne, Peillot, — — —	— —	— —	
Le Prince d'Orange, Touronde. — — —	— —	— —	} escaped.

The three first, and the Ship that sunk, were of Bourdeaux; and the other Prizes belonged to Nantz. There was also a 9th came out in Company with them from Martinico, but being the best Sailer left them.

*PHILADELPHIA, August 15.*

By a Gentleman from Virginia we learn, that there is a Ship arrived in Potomack, after a short Passage, from London, by which a Gentleman there writes to his Correspondent, that the Dutch Mail was just arrived, and brought Advice, that the King of Prussia has entered into an Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary.

Last Week a Vessel arrived at Newcastle, in seven Weeks from Ireland, and has brought Prints to the 11th of June, one of which, we hear, mentions the Grand Duke of Tuscany's being elected Emperor.

*ANNAPOLIS.*

By a Letter from Philadelphia dated August 17, we are informed that they have English Papers in Town to the 12th of June, which do not confirm the News of an Accommodation between the King of Prussia and the Queen of Hungary; on the contrary, that there has been a Battle in Silesia between Prince Charles and the King of Prussia, in which both Sides claim the Victory; but as the Prussians are every where retiring before the Austrians, it is concluded they had the worst of it.

The same Letter adds, that the Duke of Lorraine was reported to be elected Emperor; and that it was certain he had the Promise of seven Votes.

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

August 7. P. M. The following Address was presented: To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; Governor of Maryland; The Humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

*May it please your Excellency,*

IT appearing to this House, that there hath been assessed and levied, by Order of your Excellency and Council, the Sum of one Pound of Tobacco, on every taxable Person within this Province; and to enforce the Collection thereof, an Execution hath been put into the Hands of the respective Sheriffs: But inasmuch as it is not known to this House, by what Power or Authority your Excellency and their Honours have done the same, we humbly pray your Excellency will please to order to be laid before this House, the Authority by which the said Tax hath been assessed, levied, and Execution issued for the same.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker:

August 12. P. M. The following Address was presented: To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; Governor of Maryland; The Humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

*May it please your Excellency,*

WE beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that as the several Naval Officers of this Province do, by virtue of several Acts of Assembly, collect large Sums of Money for the

Use of the Public, we pray your Excellency will be pleased to acquaint us whether they give any Bond for the due Execution of their Trusts in such their Offices, and if any, where lodged: As also to cause the same, or authentic Copies thereof, to be laid before this House.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

August 13. A. M. Mr. Speaker communicates to the House the following Message from his Excellency the Governor:

*Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,*

YOU have now sat above a Week, and no Bill has yet been offered to me, or by what I can find, sent to the Upper House for the Purpose I so earnestly recommended at our first Meeting, and which brought us together at this Season of the Year: This Delay is the more extraordinary, as you have, in your Address in Answer to my Speech at the Opening of this Session, made the greatest Professions of Loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and Zeal to the common Cause; and you cannot but know, that the greatest Dispatch is absolutely necessary, to render whatever you shall think fit to contribute, of real Use. This is a Truth not to be denied, and therefore it is that I postpone the mentioning any other Matter to you, 'til we shall have discharged our Duty upon this Point; which might very easily have been done in two or three Days. I am sensible that what is past cannot now be remedied, and that all I can do is to remind you of your Duty; therefore, I earnestly exhort you, as you regard his Majesty's Honour and Service, and your own Reputation, to discharge it without farther Loss of Time.

T. BLADEN.

August 15. A. M. The following Address was presented: To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; Governor of Maryland; The Humble Address of the House of Delegates of the said Province.

*May it please your Excellency,*

WHATEVER Construction you are pleased to put upon our Actions, we assure you, that our unfeigned Loyalty to his Majesty will never permit us to give the least Delay to any thing that relates to his Service, and this is apparent by the early and unanimous Resolve of our House, to raise a Sum of Money for the Support of his Garrison at Cape-Breton: And accordingly a Bill to that End is in as great Forwardness as the subject matter would admit, and will with the utmost Expedition be sent to the Upper House. Were we inclined to think of any other than a fair and upright Behaviour in your Excellency, we conceive there is equal Room to suspect a Delay on your Part; as you have had before you our Address relating to the Authority by which your Excellency and his Lordship's Council have Levied upon the People One Pound of Tobacco per Poll, near as long as the Affair for Support of Cape-Breton hath been under our Consideration, and we should think it less difficult for your Excellency to say by what Authority that Tobacco was levied, than it is for us to find out ways and means effectually to answer the Service of his Majesty with the greatest Ease to the People.

As what we are about to do for the Service of our most gracious Sovereign, is the Result of our own free Will, we are determined not to be diverted from that method of Proceeding, whereby we hope to render it most useful and agreeable.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

August 16. P. M. Mr. Speaker communicates to the House the following Message from his Excellency the Governor:

*Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,*

WERE I to judge of your Address by the Reasoning, Language and Style of it, I should put no other Construction upon it, but that you were at a loss how to defeat the Service you are met upon, and that you were resolved to treat me with the utmost Indocency and ill Manners, merely to furnish yourselves with a Pretence, that you were diverted from

the method of proceeding that would have rendered your Services most useful and agreeable to his Majesty. But as you say you are determined not to be so diverted, let your Proceedings give Evidence of the Sincerity of your Words, and I shall rejoice at it, and shall willingly lose the Remembrance of your extraordinary Behaviour towards myself, in the Pleasure I shall receive, when I shall see your Actions correspond with the Professions you make of Duty to his Majesty and Affection for his Service: This is the great Point you are met upon, and I must say, you have already let so much Time go by, that you have no more to lose, if you really mean to act like good Subjects, and avoid an odious Distinction that must inevitably be made between the Behaviour of a *Maryland* Lower House of Assembly and that of all the other Colonies, who have been applied to on this important Business.

As for not giving you an Answer to your Address in relation to the Levy of One Pound of Tobacco per Poll, I have deferred it purely in respect to his Majesty's Service, which ought to have engrossed our whole Attention, and which if it had, would have saved me the Pain of answering an Address of so strange a nature as what you have sent me this Day, which as I know to be the Production of a few, so to a few, very few do I impute it.

T. BLADEN.

August 19. P. M. Resolved, That a further Sum of 1000 l. Current Money, be added to the former Sum of 2000 l. voted for his Majesty's Service, towards supporting the Garrison of *Louisburg* at *Cape-Breton*.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Ship Peter and Mary, Thomas Ashington, from Gibraltar.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Elizabeth, John Mackenzie, for London,

Sloop Swallow, Huxford Marchant, for Rhode-Island.

+ Mr. Green,

The inclosed is a Postscript of a Letter I received lately from London: As it is something curious, it may be agreeable to many of your Readers to have it inserted in your Gazette. I have no great Faith in Jesuitical Prophecies; yet I cannot but hope the Author of this Piece will be a true Prophet. I am, Sir, &c.

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Angl. Give Peace in our Days O Lord, because there is no other that fighteth for us, but only thou our God.

This is a French Prophecy, said to have been made by a Jesuit at Paris. The Sense of the Words, and the Addition of the Figures, arising in that Order from the Vowels, are certainly to give us a Peace in the Year 1745.

This is a pretty extraordinary Invention, and much admired by the Curious here in England; as they say not less firmly believed and relied on by great Numbers in France; as the Author is said to have made several other Predictions, which have really proved true.

1745.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away the Beginning of July last, from *Wm. Hillhouse*, Barber and Peruke-maker in *Calvert* County, a Servant Woman named *Elizabeth Piercy*, 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 Justice Court. Whoever secures her, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. WILLIAM HILLHOUSE.

RUN away from *Talbot* County-School, on Monday the 5th Day of this Instant August, *George Ewings*, Master of the same School; who took with him a Negro Man named *Nero*, and two Geldings, the one of a grey, the other of a black Colour, the Property of the Visitors of the same School. The said *Ewings* is an Irishman, of a middle Stature, and thin Visage, is marked with the Small-Pox, and has the Brogue upon his Tongue.

Whoever apprehends the said *Ewings*, Negro, and Geldings, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Current Money of *Maryland* as a Reward, paid by the Visitors of the same School.

August 7, 1745.

Signed per Order,  
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Register.

RUN away from *Port-Tobacco*, on the 3d of this Instant August, a Scotchman named *Neil Stewart*; and carried with him his Wife, and what Household Furniture he had; there went also with him a Man and a Woman, whose Names are unknown. He is a thick well-set Fellow, pale faced, and his Head shaved. He stole from the Subscriber a Boat, about 10 Feet Keel, she has a Forecastle, and has been new-timber'd and raised, rigged with a Boom Sail and Jib; her main Sail and one Cloth in the Jib are made of mill'd Hens, and the rest of the Jib is of Oznatrigs. They are supposed to make over to the Eastern Shore.

Whoever takes the said *Neil Stewart* and Boat, and brings them to *Port-Tobacco*, shall have Five Pounds Current Money Reward; or Three Pounds for either of them; paid by

WALTER HANCOCK.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are hereby desired to come forthwith, and adjust their respective Accounts, to prevent further Trouble.

And all those who have any Demands on the said Estate, are likewise requested to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid the same.

On Behalf of the Administratrix of the said *John Reynolds*,  
JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD

BY the Subscriber, good *Barbadoes* Rum, *Muscovado* Sugar, and good large fresh Lymes: Also good French Brandy, by Wholesale or Retail. Likewise good French Claret, and two likely young Negro Men; as also good Ship-Bread.  
PATRICK CRAWFORD.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Shop in *Annapolis*, Quantity of Jesuit's Bark: Likewise very good Chocolate, at reasonable Rates.  
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

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, August 30, 1745.

TURIN, April 24.

UR Court appears to be perfectly easy, notwithstanding the vast Preparations made for War by the Genoeſe; and the ſtrong Appearance there is, that the Count de Gages will actually be able to join Don Philip with all his Forces. It is believed here, that the Recruits and Reinforcements marching to Prince Lobkowitz will, in a ſhort Time, render him more than ſtrong enough to look the Enemy in the Face, when they march againſt him; and that we may be in the leſs Danger of ſuffering by this Junction, the Court has ordered 20 Battalions of our Troops to march towards Oneglia, in order to obſerve the Motions of the Spaniards; which however we ſhould ſcarce venture to have done, had we not received certain Intelligence, that we are in no great Danger on the Side of France; ſince, of 25 Battalions that were in the Lyonois, 12 have been lately marched towards the Rhine, and 4 are to be employed in reducing the Proteſtants.

Verice, May 7. M. de Gages has ſuffered very much in the fatiguing March through the Mountains, and by the great Deſertion of his Army, which is ſaid to amount to 4000 Men. Part of it is now at Maſſa, and Part in the State of Lucca. Prince Lobkowitz ſtill remains encamped near Parma, and has lately detached a Body of 2000 Men towards Garſagnana, to harraſs the Rear of the Spaniards.

Parma (a City of Italy, Capital of the Dukedom of Parma). May 3, O. S. The Spaniards and Neapolitans paſſed the River Magra 5 Days ago, but they had ſcarce got over it, when General Hinderer gave Orders to Count Gorani, Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment of Coloredo, to fall upon their Rear-Guard, which did not ſtand their Ground. Part of them having fled into two Caſſins, Count Gorani attacked them ſo vigorously there, that they were obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War. There were 200 Men killed and wounded in this Action, with 2 Officers of Note, who have been brought hither: Our Loſs amounts to no more than 96 Men killed and wounded.

Hague, May 21, O. S. The criminal Proſecutions of certain Dutch Officers, on Account of their Behaviour in the late Action near Tournay, are commenced; and their Sentences are to be without Appeal. The Garrifon which retired into the Citadel of that Place, conſiſts of 6000 Men, who have Proviſions enough; but the blowing up of the Powder Magazine, 'tis feared will prove the Loſs of that fine Piece of Fortification. As 2 of the Gunners that were in the Citadel have abſconded, they are ſuſpected of having blown up the Magazine. The Earl of Harrington ſet out this Day for Hanover, after having had ſome Conferences with the Members of the Government. As for the

Army of the Allies, it remains in the ſame Poſition, throwing up Intrenchments and receiving Reinforcements.

Stockholm (the Metropolis of Sweden), May 8, O. S. A Treaty of Commerce is concluded between this Crown and that of Ruſſia; wherein amongſt other Things it is ſtipulated, that the latter ſhall cloath every Year 10,000 of their Troops with the Manufactures of this Kingdom: And 'tis ſaid, the Republic of Poland has given Orders for Arms for the like Number. If this News be confirmed, it will very much contribute to ſettle the Courſe of Exchange on the Foot of the laſt Regulation.

Hague, May 22. It is confirmed, that the French Miniſter at the Court of the Elector of Triers has declared in the Name of his Maſter, that he will conſider as a Declaration of War, the Vote of every Elector in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. The laſt Letters from Germany ſay, that the Junction of the Army commanded by Count Traun, with that heretofore commanded by the Duke of Aremberg, and now by Field-Maſſart Bathani, will certainly take place the 8th; in conſequence of which, we ſhall ſoon expect from that Quarter Intelligence of the utmoſt Importance.

Neptune at Sea, off Cartbagena, April 2. We have run fix of the Enemy's Veſſels aſhore, and have taken and brought away three Privateer Xebecs, a Barcalongo, and an Engliſh Merchantman called the Zant Pacquet, belonging to Briſtol, which had been taken by the above Xebecs. Capt. Strange, during his Cruize on the Coaſt of Spain, took two French Merchantmen, one a Ship of 10 Guns, the other a Polace, both laden with Goods from Marſeilles for St. Domingo. Theſe Veſſels run aſhore at a Place called Sieges, where the People belonging to them landed and eſcaped: Our Ships had 2 Men killed and 3 wounded in getting them off.

Lisbon, April 22. We have three Privateers here, the Shoreham, Millingen; the Townſhend, Lewis; and the Leſtoff, Fielding; which took five large Ships loaded at Bourdeaux with Proviſions for Martijico, and brought them into this Port.

LONDON, May 16.

The Sloop of War, arrived at Portſmouth from Gibraltar, has brought from thence the Captains and chief Officers ordered home, to be tried with the Admirals Matthews and Leſtock.

May 30. Thursday laſt the Prince Charles Privateer ſent in a French Ship of 16 Guns and 50 Men, bound from Cape Breton to Cape Breton: Her Cargo conſiſts of 43 Tons of Sugar, 6 Hogſheads of Wine, and ſome Bale Goods; and is valued at about 15400 l.

Extrall of a Letter from the Head Quarters of the Allied Army at Leſſines, dated May 19. On Friday laſt we had ſtrict Juſtice on 40 Soldiers, who, inſtead of diſcharging their Duty

in the Manner they ought to have done, in the late Action, made the best of their Way to Brussels; from whence they were sent back under a good Escort to our Army. The Sentence pronounced against them by the Council of War was, that 3 should be shot, and that 27 of the most culpable should draw Cuts. The poor Wretches upon whom the Lot fell, were pardoned at the Place of Execution; and the rest escaped with a Whipping. There will be a Court-Martial held To-morrow upon such Officers as failed in their Duty.

The Report of postponing the Dyet of Election has lost all Credit at Frankfurt, it being now out of all Doubt that the Grand Duke, who was expected in that Neighbourhood to take upon him the Command of the Queen's Forces, will be elected to the Imperial Dignity.

Newcastle, May 18. His Majesty's Ship the Falcon, the Hon. John Birmingham, Commander, of 6 Nine Pounders, 12 Six Pounders, and about 70 Men, fell in last Tuesday off Flamborough-Head with a French Privateer of 18 Nine Pounders, 6 Six Pounders, and about 200 Men; the Falcon fought her several Glasses, but Night coming on, they both lay to, and in the Morning renewed the Engagement, when the Privateer having lost a great many Men, thought proper to sheer off. The Fox Man of War of 20 Guns soon after falling in with the Falcon, and being informed of what had happened, immediately gave Chase to the Privateer, who had not got out of Sight; so that we expect shortly to have a good Account of her. The Falcon would have chased the Privateer, but that her main Mast was shot through by a Nine Pounder; they durst not proceed, lest they should carry away their main Mast. None of his Crew (who all behaved very well) were killed, and only two wounded. Capt. Birmingham died soon after of his Wounds: The Fox did not come up with the Enemy; but she was taken two Days after by an English 40 Gun Ship, and carried into Yarmouth.

Dublin, May 18. Last Tuesday 20 Men were draughted out of each Company of Foot on Dublin Duty, and the same is done from each Company in this Kingdom; to be sent as a Reinforcement to our Army in Flanders. — Never did Men shew more Willingness and Ardour to go abroad, and the great Contest amongst them was, who should have the Honour of going first to fight our Enemies.

We have Advice, that they have lately discovered the finest Fuller's Earth, and the genuine Alabaſter, in the County of Armagh.

#### BOSTON, July 29.

We have Advice from the Eastward, that the Indians have lately killed a Man and wounded a Woman at a Place called Broad Bay; and burnt several Houses in other Places.

'Tis said a Snow from France lately came into the Harbour of Louisburg, where she was made a Prize; not having heard that the Place was reduced to the Obedience of his Majesty.

Last Saturday Capt. Thompson, in the Rhode-Island Ship in the Service of this Government, arrived here in 17 Days from Louisburg, with 200 of our Soldiers, mostly belonging to the Towns exposed to the Indians.

Last Night Capt. Snelling in one of our Cruizers of 20 Guns, and a Transport Schooner, arrived here from Louisburg, by whom we hear, that Capt. Fletcher had taken a large Schooner bound from Canada to Louisburg, laden with Provisions; and as she had six Carriage Guns, was doubtless designed for a Privateer. Capt. Tyng in the Massachusetts is daily expected here from Louisburg.

On Saturday his Majesty's Ship the Eltham, Capt. Tideman, sailed for England, with 4 Mast-Ships, and 13 or 14 other Ships under her Convoy. Several of the French Officers taken in the Vigilant Man of War, are gone home in the Eltham.

The same Day his Excellency our Governor, with his Lady, embarked on board his Majesty's Ship the Hector, in Nantuxet Road; and about 12 o'Clock at Night sailed for Louisburg.

The Massachusetts Frigate, Capt. Tyng, will sail in a Day or two for Louisburg; and we hear that several of the Members of his Majesty's Council will go in her.

By Letters from Louisburg we learn, that the French Shal-lows are daily coming in there from all parts around them with French Families, in order to be transported; so that 'tis thought there will be in the Whole more Frenchmen carried off, than there were of the English in our Army.

#### NEW-YORK, August 5.

Extract of a Letter from Bermuda, July 24. Just now arrived here a Sloop in 12 Days from St. Kitts, who brings Advice that a Snow was arrived there in 6 Weeks from London, with an Account, that the English have lately taken 70 Sail of Vessels; among which are 7 French East-India Men: The Master had not Time to learn the Particulars, but we hope it may be confirmed. 'Tis added, that the Spaniards have offered to come into almost any Measures, in order to have a Peace with the English.

August 12. Thursday last Capt. John Smith, and on Saturday Evening Capt. Ala King, arrived here in 19 Days from Jamaica, the latter of them came out with near 20 Sail of other Vessels bound to this and the neighbouring Governments. The most material Intelligence we can learn by them is, That the Government of Jamaica, on the News of Mr. Cayley's Squadron in the West-Indies, being apprehensive of an Attack or an Invasion, and having then but few Men of War at that Island, had on the 19th last an Embargo on all Shipping there, and proclaimed Martial Law throughout the same; which continued upwards of 8 Weeks, to the great Scagnation of Business and Trade; but that they were now in daily Expectation of having a Reinforcement from England.

That about 12 Days before Capt. Smith sailed, one of his Majesty's Sloops of War met with and took a French Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns and 25 Swivels, full of Men; who struck without firing a Gun: And in bringing her down to Jamaica, off Port Morant, met with a Spanish Privateer of 6 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, which he also took, and brought them both in together. That his Majesty Ship the Ascension, of 28 Guns, had taken and brought into Jamaica a very large French Ship of 36 Guns. And that a grand Fleet of about 60 or 70 Sail of Merchantmen, was to sail from Jamaica the Beginning of August, under Convoy of 5 or 6 Men of War. Capt. Smith was chased 2 Hours after he came out of Port Morant, by a French Privateer; but he having the Heels of her, got clear. The 27th of last Month, off Cape Francois, Capt. King saw 12 Sail of large Ships, which he imagined to be French Men of War.

About a Week ago Capt. Smith fell in with his Majesty's Ship the Wager of 24 Guns, Capt. Forrest, who left Cape Breton about 4 Weeks before, bound by Order of the Hon. Commodore Warren on a Cruize as far as the Capes of Virginia, and from thence to this Port, where we hear she is stationed some Time, in order to guard our Coasts. This Ship sailed from Plymouth the Beginning of May last, Convoy to a Newfoundland Fleet, and arrived at Louisburg just after the Surrender of that Place; altho' in the public Prints we have not had the least Intelligence of her before.

By the Virginia Post of Wednesday last, amongst other Articles of News in the public Prints, we have the following.

Hague, May 30. The following is the Letter which their High Mightinesses have wrote to the King of Great-Britain, on Occasion of the calling home the Earl of Chesterfield.

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SIR,

AS great as our Joy was to see the Earl of Chesterfield, whose distinguish'd Merit we were already acquainted with, coming to us in the Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from your Majesty; so much the greater has been our Regret at the Resolution which your Majesty imparted to us, in your Letter of the 12th of April, to recall him from his Embassy; knowing so well the great Talents and eminent Qualities which this Nobleman is endowed with, we cannot, without Reluctance, see ourselves deprived of his longer Residence here. As he was, in his first Embassy, the happy Instrument in consolidating the Engagements that were the Basis of the public Liberty; so Nobody could be more capable than he, of giving Consistence to those Engagements: The Manner in which he acquitted himself of the Task, has been extremely agreeable to us. Besides the Zeal he shewed on all Occasions for your Majesty's Service, and the Affection he discovered for the Good of our State, the Prudence and Dexterity with which he managed Affairs, displaying on all Occasions a most exquisite Judgment, leave in us the highest Esteem for his Person, and engage us to thank your Majesty for having been pleased to honour us with the Presence of so respectable and worthy a Minister. The only Thing that can alleviate our Regret at his Departure, is the Assurance we have, that when he has an Opportunity of seeing your Majesty again, he may, as a Witness of our Sentiments, which he is thoroughly acquainted with, do us the Justice to report, that none can have a greater Veneration than we have for your Majesty's Royal Person, and your valuable Friendship; and that we have nothing more at Heart than to preserve your Good-will, and cement more and more the happy Union subsisting between Great-Britain and our Republic. We very willingly refer to what he shall say on this Head, confiding in his Candour and Sincerity. As for the rest, we cease not to make daily Wishes for your Majesty's Prosperity, praying God, &c. &c.

June 1. His Highness the Prince of Orange has been at Leyden, to compliment Professor Albinus; and returned yesterday in perfect Health to Lieuewarden, where the Provincial Dyet is about to assemble. Lord Harrington arrived here in the Night between Saturday and Sunday last, and set forward on his Way to Hanover yesterday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon. With the Pacquet-Boat of last Friday arrived Messieurs Wafner, Caravalho, Fleming, and Hop, Ministers of Hungary, Portugal, Poland, and this Republic; who are all to follow his Majesty to Hanover immediately.

London, May 16. It is generally reported, that seven Officers of Distinction in the Dutch Service, were executed last Saturday.

We hear that as soon as his Majesty received Advice of the Battle near Tournay, he sent his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland a Commission, to fill up all Vacancies that should become void in the Army as he should think proper.

His Royal Highness Prince George is dangerously ill at Leiceſter-Houſe.

May 28. Yesterday came Advice, that the Experiment Man of War, Capt. Coleby, was arrived at Spithead, from Jamaica, being dispatched home Express.

The above Ship left Admiral Ogle in the Cumberland, with the Montague, Rippon, and Assistance, and 28 Sail of Merchantmen, off Cape Nichola.

Admiral Davers, with the Ships under his Command, arrived at Jamaica 5 Weeks before the abovementioned came away.

His Majesty's Ship the Strafford, one of Admiral Davers's Squadron, took in her Passage from Antigua, three French Ships from France for St. Domingo, loaden with Ammunition and Provisions,

By the Experiment Man of War from Jamaica, we have a Confirmation of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Orford, of 70 Guns, commanded by Admiral Mayne, in the Windward Passage; and that all the Crew were saved.

There is Advice, that a French Privateer of 24 Guns and near 300 Men, who, with several others of the same Nation, have been for some Time in the North Seas, in order to intercept some Merchant Ships homeward bound, is taken by one of his Majesty's Ships of War, after a very smart Engagement, in which several were killed on both Sides.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a Man of War of 40 Guns, and a Dutch Ship of War of 54 Guns, to convoy the Portugal Trade, who are to sail in 3 Weeks at farthest from Portsmouth.

The Hampshire, Conner, and the Alexander, Russell, both from Maryland for London, are taken by the French Privateers: Capt. Russell ransomed his Ship, and is arrived at Dover.

The Exeter Privateer has taken and carried into Lisbon, two Ships laden with Provisions, from Bourdeaux to Martinico.

Williamsburg, August 8. On Tuesday last his Honour the Governor, with the Council, were pleased to order a Quantity of Beef, Pork, Bread, Wine, and Tobacco, to the Value of about 2000 *l.* to be bought, and shipped as soon as possible to Cape-Breton, towards the Subistence of our good Friends there. It may easily be imagined how acceptable Provisions will be there, when we are certain that there are still 4000 French People left at that Place, after they had shipped off 1600 to Old France, and 1200 to New-England.

The Wager Man of War, Capt. Forest, a 20 Gun Ship, is arrived in James River from Cape-Breton, to convoy such Vessels as are ready to sail thither with Provisions; We hear he intends to sail again in a few Days.

We have several flying Reports, that the Virginia Fleet was taken the 16th of June by the Brest Squadron, which 'tis said consisted of 10 or 12 Men of War, double-mann'd. This News is said to come by a Bristol Ship to Barbadoes; and it is certain Letters are come from thence to that Purport; some conjecture it to be the Fleet bound home, others the outward bound Fleet: But as it seems unlikely, that out of so many Ships as were outward bound, none should escape to bring us the News; and as we have yet no certain Account of it, we still hope it is not true. But a little Time will determine it.

(Thus far the Virginia Gazette.)

Boston, August 12. On Tuesday last Capt. Hodges arrived here from Louisburg, by whom we have Advice, that the 24th of last Month a French East-India Ship, very richly laden, from Bengal, was brought into that Port by two of his Majesty's Ships, viz. the Princess Mary and Canterbury. She was seen the Day before standing off and on, waiting for a Pilot, upon which the above-mentioned Ships went out and brought her in. She is said to be 500 Tons, has 36 Guns, about 100 Men, and is thought to be worth 300,000 *l.* Sterling. By this Ship there is Advice of three more that came from the Indies with her, and from whom she parted near the Cape of Good Hope about three Months ago, all bound to Louisburg.

Friday last Capt. Grace arrived here in 8 Weeks from Gibraltar, who informs, that a great Number of Officers charged with Misconduct in the Engagement with the French and Spanish Fleets in the Mediterranean, were gone home to be tried. That Admiral Rowley had taken a French Man of War of 40 Guns upon the Coast of Spain, and a great Number of other rich Prizes, one of which was a Snow from the Havanna, with a prodigious Sum of Money on board. By this Snow the Admiral was informed, that 6 Galleons were expected from the Havanna, with vast Sums of Money on Board; upon which he sent Admiral Medley with a strong Squadron to cruise for 'em

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in the Bay of Cadix, while himself with the rest of the Fleet block'd up the French and Spanish Squadrons in the Harbour of Carthagena. The Captain farther informs, thrt before Admiral Rowley left Mahon Harbour, he gave a strict Charge to all the Lieutenants of the Fleet (in the Hearing of the Captains) to confine their respective Commanders and take the Charge of the Ships, if in any Engagement with the Enemy they observ'd the Captains to fail in their Duty: The same Charge he gave to the several Officers below the Lieutenants, to serve them in the same Manner, if they observed them to fail in their Duty, when they had an Opportunity to annoy the Enemy.

Several Gentlemen are going to Louisburg, to be present at the Sale of the French India Ship and Cargo, expecting to buy great Pennyworths.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated August 26.

"I have now the Pleasure to inform you, that the Governor last Night received an Express from Governor Clinton: And among other Things he writes, that a second India-man has been carried into Cape-Breton; also a South Sea Ship with 400,000 l. Sterling in Cash, and a Cargo equal in Value. 'Tis added, that another South Sea Ship has been taken by two Northern Privateers of these Colonies, but we know not their Names. — P. S. Just now I hear, that the South Sea Ship going in and coming to Anchor of her own accord, is claimed by the Garrison."

Last Sunday Evening three Servant Men, crossing the Creek at the South-East End of this Town in a Canoe, the unfortunately overfet, whereby one of them belonging to Mr. Tootell, and another to Mr. Inch, were drowned; and the third with much Difficulty escaped.

Yesterday an Express arrived here from the Northward, and we hear, has brought Advice, that the Governor of Canada has been tampering with the Indians, in order to bring them over to the French Interest.

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

August 21. P. 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, HIS Majesty's Subjects, the People of this Province, are burthened with many Taxes and Charges, of which it requires our utmost Attention to find Ways and Means to ease them. And as the same are, by many Acts and the Laws of this Province, sundry Fines and Forfeitures which we humbly conceive ought to be appropriated to the Support of Government; as also American Agents in the Provincial Court, an Account of the Disposal whereof hath not for many Years been rendered to the House of Delegates.

We therefore pray, that your Excellency will order to be laid before this House Accounts of all the Fines, Forfeitures, and American Agents, that have arisen and been paid; and how, and to what Uses applied, in the Support of this Government, from the Year 1715 to this Time. EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,  
Shy Three Friends, David Livingston, from Newfoundland.

Cleared for Departure,  
Brigantine Sea Nymph, Archibald Johnston, for London.

Custom-House, OXFORD, Entered,  
Snow Prince of Orange, John Crook, from Antigua;  
Snow Leopard, Charles Slater, from Limerick.

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.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 European and India Goods, Loaf-Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carry'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.

RUN away from the Subscriber living at Annapolis, on the 27th of this Instant August, a Servant Man named John Powell, alias Charles Lucas, a Londoner born, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker; he is a short well-set Fellow, has full goggle Eyes, and wears a Wig: He had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a white Ditto, a Pair of Buck-skin Breeches, a Pair of short wide Trowsers, two Pair of white Hose, and a well-worn Broad-Cloth Coat with Metal Buttons.

Whoever secures the said Runaway, so as he may be had again, shall have 3 l. Reward, besides what the Law allows; and if brought home, reasonable Charges.

WM. ROBERTS.

LOST on Tuesday-Morning, the 27th of this Instant August, between Annapolis, and Mr. Carroll's Quarter near the said City, a small siz'd Silver Watch, with a green Ribbon and Key; the Case new-fashion'd. Whoever finds the said Watch, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

W. BAKER.

To be SOLD

BY the Subscriber, good Barbadoes Rum, Muscovado Sugar, and good large fresh Lymes: Also good French Brandy, by Wholesale or Retail. Likewise good French Claret, and two likely young Negro Men; as also good Ship-Bread.

PATRICK CREAGH.

RUN away from Talbot County-School, on Monday the 5th Day of this Instant August, George Ewings, Master of the same School; who took with him a Negro Man named Nero, and two Geldings, the one of a grey, the other of a black Colour, the Property of the Visitors of the same School. The said Ewings is an Irishman, of a middle Stature, and thin Visage, is marked with the Small-Pox, and has the Brogue upon his Tongue.

Whoever apprehends the said Ewings, Negro, and Geldings, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Current Money of Maryland as a Reward, paid by the Visitors of the same School.

Signed per Order,

August 7, 1745.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Register.

RAN away the Beginning of July last, from Wm. Hillhouse, Barber and Peruke-maker in Calvert County, a Servant Woman named Elizabeth Piercy, 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 Justice Court. Whoever secures her, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM HILLHOUSE.

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