

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the fullest Abstracts Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, October 7, 1746.

From the GENTLEMAN, MAGISTRATE for James 1746.  
 Letter wrote by M. D'Argenson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the France Camp at Bouchout in Brabant, to M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambassador, dated May 26, 1746.

THE King has ordered me to write to your excellency concerning the situation of prince Edward and his adherents, since the advantage gained over them by the English troops, the 27th of last month. All Europe knows the ties of parentage which subsist between him and prince Edward. Moreover this young prince is endowed with all the qualities which might engage those powers to interest themselves in his favour, who cite in true courage and the king of England himself too just and impartial a judge of true merit, not to set value upon it even in an enemy. The character of the British nation in general cannot, likewise, but inspire all Englishmen with the same sentiments of admiration, for a countryman distinguished by his talents and heroic virtues. All these reasons ought naturally to favour the fate of prince Edward; and at the same time we may expect from the moderation and clemency of the king of England, that he will not suffer those persons to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, who at a time of trouble and confusion, followed the standard which was lately overthrown by the British Arms, under the command of the duke of Cumberland.

Nevertheless, sir, as in the first motions of a revolution, reason is sometimes carried to a greater height than in more settled times, the king thinks proper, as far as in him lies, to prevent the dangerous effects of any too severe measures which his Britannic majesty might take upon this occasion. In with this just view, sir, that the king intended me to do, your excellency to write to the English ministry, and to represent to it, in the strongest manner, the inconvenience which might result from any violent proceedings against prince Edward, the rights of nations, and above all, the interest which his majesty makes in respect to that prince, are those which will probably make some impression upon the court of London; and his majesty hopes to find none but noble and generous proceedings from the king of England and the English nation, that all those who were lately concerned in the interest of the house of Stuart, will likewise have reason to trust the clemency and humanity of his Britannic majesty.

But if, contrary to all expectations, any attempts should be made, either with respect to the liberty of Prince Edward, or the life of his friends and partisans, his majesty is sensible that a sense of animosity and fury might prove one dreadful consequence of such rigour, and thus many innocent people, before the end of the war, might fall victims to the violence which could not be restrained. And would certainly be a great evil to the world. Nobody, sir, is more capable than your majesty to find these reasons; your equity, and your love of peace, will suggest to you what is best to lay upon this important subject.

Your excellency must be sensible, that there is not a moment to be delayed in writing to the ministers of the king of England; and I hope you will do me the favour to communicate to me the answer you receive from them, that I may give an account of it to the king, that he may take such resolutions upon this occasion, as his majesty shall think suitable to the honour and dignity of his crown. He sincerely wishes that the king of England may give him none but examples of humanity and greatness of soul, &c.

This Letter was preceded in the Daily Gazetteer by the following Remarks.

THE French kings, by the indolence and intemperance of their neighbours, are at last grown to that height of insolence, as, in imitation of the old Romans, tho' without their power, to affect dictating to all the powers of Europe; and without the least regard to right or wrong, to equity, or even common sense, take upon themselves to direct those with whom they are at war, how they shall behave to their own subjects, taken in actual rebellion; to put the war between the two nations, and the operations thereof, on a footing with rebellion; and to threaten a prince and his people with destruction, who may if they please, and I hope ever will, be their masters, and always look down on Frenchmen with a contempt due to slaves.

I need not tell my reader, that the reasoning in this letter is as silly as the law of it is false. It is a true French production, and I hope that the insolence contained in it, will lay the foundation of that destruction and misery to themselves, which they threaten others with. What the truly Mr. Van Hoey has to do to interfere in this matter at all, would puzzle a man of common sense to comprehend.

A nation that once submits to be bullied by another, from that moment loses its reputation, and is gradually falling into contempt and slavery. And here is a text, for which, I dare say, there is not an Englishman born, who is not a rebel in his heart, that would sacrifice his last drop of blood to support the dignity of the crown, and reputation of the people. It is not in this light a question, whether we will submit to be bullied, but whether we shall be commanded to be so by a king or slaves? Who reasons without reason, and threatens with most power; who thinks he is talking to the Dutch, or little princes round him, who fawn at his feet, and tremble at his arbitrary nod; who make a god of a logghead, and worship a graven image. To such as these a French King may give law; but the minute it is submitted to here, we must date the era of our becoming slaves and Frenchmen.

I would not, by these warm remarks, be understood to presume the limiting his majesty's mercy, or to inspire my countrymen with any kind of desire to render the unhappy more miserable; but to shew them we have to much regard to their own honour and reputation, that if the French do begin this kind of war, not to end it so long as there is a Frenchman alive; if their whole name and nation be blasted out of the annals of time, and their influence be heard of no more; at least until the aggressors and authors of this infernal wickedness be rooted off the earth, and the very memory of the race of Bourbons be buried in eternal oblivion.



Letter from M. Van Horst, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in support of the Letter from M. D'Argenson.

My Lord,

I now received from M. D'Argenson, in relation to the present state of affairs of the Pretender's eldest son, and those of his adherents, since the defeat they have met with from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; your excellency will perceive thereby how much that court confides in me, what credit I, by my long residence there, have gained, and how far it is inclined to believe that my love of peace and equity will furnish me with arguments to enforce its recommendations. I wish, my lord, I was master of the greatest eloquence upon earth, and were able effectually to employ my whole life, to convince mankind, That by doing to others as we would they should do unto us, is the foundation of the supreme happiness of states, nations, kings, their subjects, and in general of human kind. This is a duty well known by your excellency, and Providence expects from you a compliance, from the high station, she has placed you in, and the great talents with which she has blessed you. May persuasion flow from your lips like honey, and every one will be convinced, that we are only happy in proportion to the good we do to others. May you, my lord, banish that pernicious art which discord has brought into the world, of seducing men to destroy one another. Wretched policy! which substitutes revenge, hatred, jealousy, and avarice, to take place of the divine precepts, which form the glory of kings, and happiness of their subjects. You know, my lord, that courage, by way of excellence, is called virtue, and that because it is founded on the love of happiness, and directed in all its motions by equity, moderation, and goodness. True heroes make their victories become profitable to those they conquer, and raise for themselves immortal Trophies of honour, by subduing resentment and revenge, passions so natural to mankind, and so difficult to get the better of. This has clemency been revered by wise men in all ages, as the most magnanimous, the most useful, and the most pious of all royal virtues. I am sensible, my lord, that I am guilty of an indistinctness in laying before you what wisdom, experience and religion have so strongly impressed upon your heart. It is not that I presume to add to your conviction; but how is it possible to forbear treating on a subject which we love? To know truth, and be inflamed with its divine beauties, is, as your excellency well knows, but one and the same thing. May two so great kings never cease to emulate which shall be the highest example of humanity, clemency, and greatness of soul. May their love to mankind increase, and add daily to their glory, and cause it to shine with greater splendor, that their subjects in particular may owe them peace, and all Europe in general the re-establishment of its tranquillity to them; that their wisdom may perpetuate their memories, and be made examples of to posterity to the latest ages. May they long on earth enjoy the just returns of human kind, and more, and more secure to themselves eternal happiness hereafter. I have the honour to be, &c.

Paris, June 2,  
1746.

Signed,

A. VAN HORST.

[The Duke of Newcastle's Answer will be in our next.]

## L O N D O N.

June 5. The Court-Martial at Deptford, for the Trial of Mr. Lifford, consisting of Admiral Mordaunt, President, Admiral Byng, and 13 other Members, after long debating on the Evidence, gave their Sentence, which was read by the Deputy Judge-Advocate, by which it appeared the Court were of One

Opinion, that the Information the Charge was founded upon was not true; and that the Evidence in Support of the Charge was not sufficient to make it good; and that many Witnesses in Support of the Charge, as likewise those in his Defence, had perjured the whole; therefore the Court unanimously acquitted of the whole and every Part of the Charge.

June 4. General Cope, who commanded in the Castle of Edinburgh, when besieged by the Rebels, and defended it gallantly, came to his Lodgings in Brook Street, Horse-Liter, being 86 Years of Age, and very infirm. He said this Gentleman was offered 200,000 l. by the Pretender, to have surrendered the Castle, there being computed about a million and a half of Riches in it. He soon after waited on King, who received him very graciously, and talked with him.

June 6. Major Grant, Deputy-Governor of Fort George, Inverness, was try'd by a Court-Martial for abandoning the same to the Rebels, and adjudged to be dismissed his Military Service, and rendered incapable of every holding any military Office or Employment under his Majesty.

His Majesty was pleased to give 500 Guineas to Capt. G. of the Ambuscade Privateers, for taking a Spanish Ship laden with warlike Stores, from Lorient for Scotland, for the Use of the Rebels. Also 500 Guineas, and a Gold Medal worth 200 l. to Capt. Philips, who cut the Spanish Man of War of St. Martin's Harbort on the Coast of France.

June 12. The Town-Clerk, and others of Manchester, were brought to the House of Mr. Prier, State-Messenger in R. Street, in order to be tried for treasonable Practices.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Augustus, June 17. "Yesterday I had the Pleasure of seeing that old Rebel Lovat, with his two Aid-de-camps, and about 60 of his men brought in here Prisoners. He is 79 Years of Age, has a comely Head to grace Fiddle-bay, and his Body is so big, I imagine the Doors of the Tower must be altered to get him in. He can neither walk nor ride, and was brought in here a Horse-Litter, or rather a Cage, as harden'd as ever."

June 21. Several Ships with Rebel Prisoners on board came up the River, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, Mr. Murray and another Person, were committed to the Tower, two of the Chiefs to Newgate, the Officers to the Marshalsea, and 600 common Men to the New-Gate, Southwark. About 1000 were left at Tilbury-Fort.

June 25. A Party of Soldiers went from the Tower to guard upon the Multitude of Rebel Prisoners in the New-Gate Southwark. Twenty-one Prisoners, in Custody of civil Magistrates, were carried under a strong Guard of Soldiers, to Court at St. Margaret's Hill, to give Evidence against five other Rebels. Eleven Coaches full of Rebels arrived in Town from the North, and were committed to the Custody of the Magistrates. [Thus far the MAGAZINE.]

London, July 31. We have this Day the agreeable News that the Fleet of Merchantmen from Portugal, who sailed from Lisbon the 24th of May, and were feared to be lost or taken, were left the 26th of June 200 Leagues to the Westward of the Azores, which good News we have from Capt. Dean of the Elizabeth, from Bengala, who arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, and came out with the said Fleet, consisting of upwards of 500 Sail, under Convoy of the York and Flessing Men of War. There has been 20 per cent. offered on them, but rejected; we are told, by the Insurers of this City. The Effects on board the said Fleet are reckoned at near three Millions, besides the vast Sums of Money on board the Men of War, for the Merchants of this City, and all along the Coast of Portugal.

July 3. The more effectual British Fleet and Quilting the Use of Bridges and other not perform explaining and Majesty King While the 1 the Netherland and before On Parts to cover The Registe be invested which we are main Condit The Dublin Ship from the On Thursday brought from: twice, by a we have an A's Course to Yesterday's of the safe A Merchantman Last Night Prisoners, to the Down This D is a very shat Privateer of fought galla Gas, four and first Lieut al was carry Marmal Marti greatly me Capt. Conne into this Ch Ex Yesterday Account, of of the Line he was in the 20th, the Admir the H Earl of K of the CR against hi be try'd



July 3. The House of Commons have ordered a Bill, for the more effectual securing the *Highland*, in that Part of Great-Britain called *Scotland*, and for the better securing the Peace and Quiet of that Part of the Kingdom; and for restraining the Use of the *Highland* Dress; and for indemnifying the Judges and other Officers of the Court of Judicature in Scotland, for not performing the Northern Circuit in May, 1746; and for explaining an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. for the more effectual securing the Peace of the *Highlands*.

While the French are demolishing the old Fortifications in the Netherlands, as at *Ypres*, *Fort St. Marguerite* by *Antwerp*, and before *Oudenarde* and *Aeth*, they are erecting two new Forts to cover a Bridge they have built over the *Duine*.

The Register M. Giller, who is gone again to *Paris*, is said to be invested with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary, which we are told, however, he will not assume, but upon a certain Condition mentioned in his Instructions.

The *Dublin* Privateer has taken and carried into *Ireland* a Ship from the *Havanna*, worth 50,000 *l*.

On Thursday Letters arrived at the Admiralty, which were brought from Capt. Wilson, Commander of a Privateer on a Cruise, by a Dutch Vessel which came to *Portsmouth*, by which we have an Account, that he saw the *Brest* Squadron fleeing their Course towards *Ferrol* in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Yesterday an Express arrived from *Plymouth*, with Account of the safe Arrival of the *Oporto*, *Strights*, and *Lisbon* Fleet of Merchantmen, under the Convoy of two Men of War. And, last Night the Merchants received the agreeable News from *Prismuth*, that they were passing by that Place on their Way into the *Doune*.

#### A Letter from Bristol, June 29.

This Day arrived here the *Trial* Privateer, Capt. Conner, in a very shattered Condition, having been taken by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, nine Pounders, and 370 Men; who she fought gallantly for two Hours and a half, yet had but 18 Guns, four Pounders, and 130 Men. The French Captain and first Lieutenant were killed the first Broadside. As the *Trial* was carrying away for *Bordeaux*, she was met with by the *Marian* Man of War, who retook her and carried her to *Admiral Martin*, who, on the Receipt of the brave Defence, generously made an Excuse of his English for the Recapture to Capt. Conner and his Officers, and sent a Sloop to convoy her into this Channel.

#### Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, June 29.

Yesterday arrived here the *Porphy* Cutter, who gives an Account, that on Thursday last he left the Fleet, being a Sail of the Line, 35 Leagues S. W. of *Uban*. That on the 19th he was in *St. Martin's* Road all Night, and in *Rockelle* Road the 20th, where there were but four Sail of French Merchant Ships, and one Privateer; from whence he sailed and joined the Admiral in eight Hours. He learnt by a Dutch Ship lying in *St. Martin's* Road, that the French Fleet, consisting of 10 Men of War of the Line, and in the whole 180 Sail, departed from thence on the 12th Instant, and were said to be bound to *Martinique* and *St. Domingo*. He also inform'd him that 20 Spanish Men of War had joined them, as had been reported.

#### From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 5.

*Die Veneris* 27 Junii, 1746.

The House of Lords having this Day appointed William Earl of *Kilmarnock* to be try'd on the 28th of July next, at 9 of the Clock in the Morning, upon the Bill of Indictment found against him for High Treason; and George Earl of *Cromarty* to be try'd on the same Day, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon,

on the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; and Arthur Lord *Balmorino* to be try'd on the same Day, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, upon the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; It is thereupon ordered, That every Peer who has a Right to sit and vote in Parliament, do appear at and attend the said Tryals.

*Whitehall*, July 5. The King has been pleased to order a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, for constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Philip Lord *Hardwick*, Baron of *Hardwick*, Chancellor of Great-Britain, to be High Steward of Great-Britain, for the trying of William Earl of *Kilmarnock*, George Earl of *Cromarty*, and Arthur Lord *Balmorino*; upon several Indictments of High Treason, found against them by the Grand Jury of the County of *Surrey*.

The French seem to be under Apprehensions of a Descent by Part of the British Forces, having ordered a large Body of Troops to the Coasts of *Normandy*; and as they are detached from the Corps destin'd for *Italy*, it not only shews their Affairs in that Country to be under a desperate Situation, but also that they have Use at home for all the Soldiers they can spare.

Thursday the Court for trying the Rebels met at *St. Margaret's* Hill, *Southwark*, according to their Adjournment; when the Prisoners were all arraigned, three of whom pleaded *Guilty*, viz. two Captains in the Duke of *Perth's* Regiment, and a Lieutenant in the *Manchester* Regiment: On being informed that their Tryals would come on next Monday, they desired a longer Time, alledging that the most material of their Witnesses liv'd in *Scotland* and *Lincolshire*, and could not possibly hear of it; whereupon the Court adjourn'd 'til yesterday Morning, when the Prisoners were again brought to the Bar, and acquainted, that upon their Request, the English Prisoners should be allowed 15 Days from Thursday July 4, and the Scotch 21 Days from the same Time.

#### Custom-House, ANNARRIES, Entered.

Schooner *Sla-Horse*, Solomon *Lambard*, from *Boston*; Sloop *Ranger*, James *Tucker*, from *Rhode Island*; Sloop *Hopewell*, Thomas *Thomas*, from *Virginia*; Ship *Neptune*, John *Dennis*, from *London*; Schooner *Lark*, Thomas *Perkins*, from *Virginia*.

#### Cleared for Departure.

Brigantine *Union*, Jonathan *Strange*, for *Biddisford*; Ship *Ruby*, Alexander *Gordon*, for *London*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### To be SOLD.

By the Subscribers at *Annapolis*, a choice Parcel of European Goods, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money: Any Person, on taking a Quantity, may be supplied at a reasonable Rate. *WILLIAM TIERN*, *James Goodwin*.

A Strong likely young Servant Woman to be sold, who has about five Years and a half to serve. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Very good long London Pipes to be sold by the Printer hereof.

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



Annapolis, September 26, 1746.

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

**To be SOLD.**

**B**y the Subscriber, at Broad-Creek in Prince George's County, a new Schooner, of about 26 Tons, well built for the West-India or Coasting Trade; well sail'd, fit for the smallest Grain; sailed, and handomely finished, with a Scroll Head, fit for a Gentleman's Use. She will stow in the Hold 50 Hog-Heads of Tobacco.

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

**R**AN away a few Weeks ago, from the Subscriber, at Annapolis, a Convict-Servant Man named *John Bailey*. He is a lusty dirty looking Fellow, about 29 Years of Age, has a very sore Leg, and four Letters below his Right Thumb-Joint, viz. I. B. H. N. He had on when he went away a blue Pea Jacket, a dirty Shirt and Trowsers, and Country-made Shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward. PATRICK DORAN.

Just published, and to be sold by J. Smith, in Queen-Street, Boston, Price Twenty Shillings, Old Tenor.

**A** Plan of the City and Forts of *Louisbourg*, with a small Plan of the Harbour. Done in Metzdrutop on Royal Paper, by Mr. *Palmer* from the Original Drawing of *Richard Grenier*, Esq. Commander of the Train of Artillery at the Siege of *Louisbourg*.

**To be LET, for any Term of Years.**

Or **SOLD** on reasonable Credit.

**S**undry Plantations, with good Improvements, in *Baltimore* County. Also several Tracts of Land to Lease for any Term of Years, in the said County, by *JAMES REED*.

**To be SOLD.**

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

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

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his Press in the Town.

**I**F any of the following Seamen, viz. *John Fowler*, *Adam Ryan*, *John Robinson*, Boatwain, *Jonathan Shoult*, *Edward Coulbren*, *John Miller*, *John Scott*, *Thomas Henderson*, *William Behnam*, *Robert Stearns*, and *Richard Dore*, belonging to the Ship *Lady William*, of the *Patuxent* River, shall at any Time be found at the Miles Distance from the said Ship, except on Duty, which they may be taken up and secur'd, for which the Person taking them up, at that distance, shall receive a Reward of 10 Pounds for each, or any of them, from the said Ship.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 20th of July, the three following Servant Men, viz.

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

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

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

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

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

**O**N Thursday the 9th Day of October, at the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, within a Mile of *Upper Marlborough*; All and singular the Effects of the said Planter, consisting of some of the best sort of Thing belonging to a Plantation, &c. The Sale will continue from Day to Day till all are sold.

**S**TRAYED from Upper Marlborough, on the 10th of August last, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, very pretty well, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what Mark is uncertain. He was bred by or formerly belong'd to *Mrs. Maribon Ligon*, deceased, near Lower Marlborough, whether it is supposed he is gone. Whoever will bring the Horse to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.*

TUESDAY, October 14, 1746.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LETTER from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to M. Van Hoey.

Whitball, June 3, 1746.

SIR,

Did not receive 'til the day before yesterday the letter which your excellency was pleased to honour me with, dated the 3d Instant, N. S. inclosing one which the marquis d'Argenson had wrote to you of the 26th of May.

I laid it immediately before the king, who was in the greatest astonishment at the contents of that letter, which, as well in what relates to the substance of it, as to the manner of treating it, is so contrary to his majesty's honour, and to the dignity of his crown, that his majesty cannot but consider himself as too much offended by it to make any answer to it.

You know, sir, (and so do the French ministers,) with how scrupulous an exactness his majesty has, on his part, executed the cartel agreed on between him and the most christian king, to its utmost extent, even to the releasing on their parole all the officers in the French service, who were made prisoners within the limits of these kingdoms, and who were not his majesty's natural-born subjects, altho' the service on which they were then employed, might very justly have excused his majesty from it.

It is impossible, after this, to doubt of his majesty's sincere desire to do every thing, which the law of nations can require between powers engaged in war with each other, even beyond what is usually practised: But as to what relates to his majesty's subjects, neither the law of nations, the cartels, nor the practice or example of any country, authorize any foreign power at war with his majesty, to intrude themselves, or to make any demand from his majesty, relating thereto. The most christian king knows too well himself the right inherent in every sovereign, to imagine that his majesty can think otherwise. I cannot conceal from your excellency his majesty's surprize, to see that the ambassador of a power so strictly united with him, and so essentially interested in every thing that concerns the honour and security of his majesty's person and government, should charge himself with transmitting to his majesty to unheard of a demand. And I am very sorry, sir, to be obliged to acquaint you, that his majesty could not avoid complaining of it to their high mightinesses the States General, your masters.

*I have the Honour to be, &c.*

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

MEMORIAL presented by the British Minister at the Hague, to the States General.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE annexed copy of the answer, written by the duke of Newcastle, by the express order of the king, will inform your high mightinesses of the step which your ambassador

has ventured to take towards my court, and of the king's just displeasure thereat.

His majesty is astonished to the highest degree, to see an ambassador from your high mightinesses forget his character and belie the professions of his masters, so as to assist, at the request of a power at open war with Great-Britain, by his ministry, to transmit to his majesty a request, as unjustifiable as unheard of; and even dare to support this request, by his own intercession in favour of the head of the rebels, and his accomplices.

His majesty has commanded me to lay before your high mightinesses, in the most serious terms, his complaints against a proceeding no less injurious to his sovereignty, than derogatory to the engagements that subsist between his crown and your high mightinesses; and (as the king persuades himself) no less contrary to the invariable maxims of this state. His majesty commands me, at the same time, to demand of your high mightinesses such a distinguished satisfaction, as may be some way proportionable to the scandal which this proceeding has given to every true friend to the honour, liberty, and religion of the two powers.

As to the choice of this satisfaction, the king thinks he runs no risque in leaving it to the friendship and zeal of a free Protestant state, and his ally, who besides owes this justice to herself, and to her own sentiments on the occasion.

*Done at the Hague, June 18, 1746. ROBERT TREVOR.*

EXTRACT of the Register of the States General, on the foregoing Memorial.

THE deputies for foreign affairs, to whom the Memorial, &c. was referred, made their report. Upon which it was judged proper to send a copy of it to M. Van Hoey, and acquaint him, that their high mightinesses having inspected the papers relating to this affair, not only disapproved of, but were extremely offended by his conduct on this occasion:—That he ought to have known and considered that, as an ambassador of their high mightinesses, it did not become him to concern himself in an affair so very critical, and at the same time so odious, as the rebellion in the dominions of his Britannic majesty, with whom, as M. Van Hoey well knew, their high mightinesses are so strictly allied, as well as so nearly interested to preserve his majesty's lawful and established government, and maintain the religion, liberty, and tranquility of his kingdoms. That any enterprize against either of these must afflict them in the most sensible manner; that their abhorrence of such undertakings does not permit them to suffer any person, who is invested with the character of their ambassador, to take the liberty of interceding, or supporting the intercessions of others, in favour of rebels, without the least knowledge of the States. That moreover, M. Van Hoey ought to have considered, that the intercession of the court of France, in the case in question, must naturally be more prejudicial than advantageous, since his Britannic majesty, supposing him inclined to mercy, would undoubtedly chuse to exert it of his free motion, and not by the intercession of a power with which his majesty is engaged in open



open war, and which, for that reason, has supported that rebellion. For these reasons M. Van Hoey might legally, and indeed ought to, have excused himself from taking charge of M. D'Argenson's letter. But having done the contrary, their High Mightinesses disavow it, and disapprove his inconsiderate conduct in the highest degree. And, in order to remove the offence, which his conduct in such an affair has so justly given to the court of Great-Britain, command him to write to the duke of Newcastle a decent and polite letter, to acknowledge his imprudence, confess the fault he has committed, and beg pardon, promising to behave himself more prudently for the future. Their High Mightinesses expect that this letter shall be conceived in such terms, and wrote in so prudent a manner, as to give entire satisfaction; and that he transmit the same, with a copy, to their High Mightinesses, that they may see how far it answers their intention. As to what remains, he must take diligent care, for the future, not to give any just cause of scandal or offence to the allies of the state, or embarrass their High Mightinesses, who being very much displeased at his ill conduct on this occasion, as they have often been at his inconsiderate proceedings, of which displeasure he has had notice by many resolutions, will no more treat him with the same indulgence, if, contrary to their reasonable expectation, he continues to pursue the same measures. For the first false step he shall take, they shall have recourse to means which shall make him truly sensible of the effects of their displeasure. He must also remit an extract of this resolution to Mr. Trevor, as an answer to his memorial, in hope and expectation that it may prove satisfactory.

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COPY of M. Van Hoey's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, July 4, 1746.

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I AM extremely mortified, my lord, to have displeased the King your sovereign, by transmitting to your excellency the letter which M. the marquis d'Argenson had sent to me for his majesty. B : my lord, how could I act otherwise? The two courts had a ready made use of my ministry many times to convey their sentiments to each other reciprocally on particular occasions. If I have erred in sending this letter to your excellency, I have not done it with a design to offend, for I was really of opinion (tho' I am now sensible that such opinion was ill founded) that in this affair I did nothing more than was expected from me.

May it please your excellency to consider, that I have not spoken one word in favour of the Pretender and his adherents, in my letter which accompanied that of M. the marquis d'Argenson, but have only opened the subject of the letter of the minister of his most christian majesty, in the same manner as I have always done, in transmitting to the ministers of the two kings such letters as they have reciprocally sent to me, directed for each other; and I was very far, my lord, from thinking that I ran the least risque of displeasing you, when I indulged myself in writing to your excellency, and in the superlative satisfaction in writing to a man whom I so much respect, maxims which are not only most sacred in their nature, but most familiar to him; much less to offend so great a monarch, in whose friendship the republic is so highly honoured. I am therefore, my lord, the more emboldened to beg, that you would intercede for me with his majesty: Do not refuse me, my lord, your good offices to excuse to him the imprudence which has appeared in my conduct; the uprightness of my intentions speaks for me, and I am too sensible of the justice and goodness of his Britannic majesty not to hope that, by the interposition of your excellency, I shall not continue to appear so criminal in the eyes of so magnanimous a prince.

I had just finished this letter, when I received a resolution of their High Mightinesses, informing me of their displeasure at

my conduct, with respect to the sending M. the marquis d'Argenson's letter, and that which I had written to your excellency with it; they commanded me, at the same time, to write to your excellency in civil and decent terms, to acknowledge and beg pardon for my imprudence, and to be careful to act with more circumspection for the future.

Your excellency will easily conceive, having already anticipated the command contained in the above-mentioned resolution of their High mightinesses, I shall, without the least reluctance, punctually conform thereto.

M. Van Hoey's third Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, of the 8th of July, 1746. Written by Order of their High Mightinesses, to ask Pardon for interfering in Favour of the Rebels.

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MY misfortune, my lord, to have so much displeased so great a monarch, whose friendship is so precious to the republic, so sensibly affects me, that I find myself obliged to make use of this opportunity, to repeat my instances to your excellency, that you would have the goodness to honour me with your intercession to his majesty. I have erred, my lord, but I love peace, mankind, and my country; I esteem nothing useful which is not just and honest, and my prayers for the accomplishment of the just desires of the king your sovereign, and for the glory of his reign, are incessant and sincere. These sentiments, my lord, which are also your own, give me some sort of title to aspire to your friendship, and hope of the most favourable success, from the good offices of your excellency, for my obtaining his Britannic majesty's pardon.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

N. B. The opportunity M. Van Hoey speaks of, is the demand made by M. d'Argenson of a passport for a French commissary of war to go over to England, and negotiate an exchange of prisoners, according to the cartel of transference.

TURIN, June 18.

WE hear that the Troops which are assembling in the duchy of Tuscany, are destin'd for an Irruption into the State of Genoa; the Emperor intending, in quality of the Grand Duke, immediately to declare War against that Republic.

Camp of Terbeyd, July 15, N. S. Mons surrendered the 11th Instant, the Garrison Prisoners of War. The Enemy talk now of investing Charleroy and St. Ghilian, at once. We just now hear, that yesterday the Left of the Enemy's second Line pass'd the Demer, and that they are going to take the Camp of Louvain or Park, one of the strongest in the Low Countries; and some Advices say, that they design to extend between Louvain and Tirlemont, and are every Day joined by Troops from the Moselle.

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Vienna, July 2. The Empress Queen has declared to the whole Court, that the Treaty of Alliance between her and the Court of Russia was happily concluded.

The Empress has declared to the Ministers of the Maritime Powers, that having no Occasion to send any more troops into Italy, she has resolved to detach another Reinforcement of several Regiments of Foot and Horse, together with a Body of Croats, to join the Army of Marshal Bathiani.

Paris July 1. The Public here is under great Impatience to know the true Route taken by the Duke d'Anville, who commands the Brek Fleet: For though many People are of Opinion that Expedition was design'd to retake Cape Breton, there are many others who think very differently, and that it is destin'd



marquis d'Albany employ'd'd in Europe only: What confirms these last in their Way of Thinking, is, that since the 19th of the last Month, the Scotch and Irish Lords who were there at the Time of the Arrival of Lord Drummond, Elcho, &c. have all to act with appear'd.

June 29. Col. O'Donnell, who arrived here from Italy has brought 29 Pair of Colours and three Standards. The Number of Cannon taken was Ten, and the Enemies whole Loss and Killed, Wounded and Prisoners, in the late Action, is now affirmed to be no less than 14,000 Men.

#### L O N D O N.

June 25. Letters from the Hague intimate, that M. Van Rooy will be speedily recalled from the French Court, and that M. Kalkoen will be sent to reside at Versailles, with the Character of Ambassador from their High Mightinesses.

The same Letters say, that the States have a second Time rejected the Proposals of France; and have declared they cannot be obliged to the same Time proper Equivalents.

The Earl of Chesterfield will soon embark for Holland, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, on Affairs of great Importance.

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We are assured that Overtures of Peace have actually been made by the French Ministry, which were unanimously rejected by the British. The Terms demanded were the Cession of Cape-Breton to France, and the Cession of Sicily to Don Philip. We hear that his Majesty declar'd on this Occasion, that, with Regard to the first of these Articles, he would constantly reject all Propositions in which the

restitution of so lawful a Conquest was mentioned; and as to the second, he would never sacrifice the Interest of his faithful Allies, to the Convenience of any one whomsoever.

Liverpool, June 14. By several Accounts we have from Ireland, all the Clergy, both Established and Dissenters, design to give one Tenth of their Benefices, By Way of free Gift, to his Majesty, not only to enable his Majesty to suppress the Seeds of the Rebellion, but also to carry on the present most just and necessary War to an honourable Peace: And that all concerned in the Linnen Way there will contract with the Linnea-Board, and will in like Manner give a Shirt yearly, during the said War, to each of all his Majesty's common Soldiers.

June 26. When Lord Lovat was taken, he had, not about 100, but amongst his Effects, a Commission from the Pretender Lord Lieutenant of the Northern Counties, and a Patent for naming him Duke Frazer.

#### A N N A P O L I S.

Last Tuesday Night a Schooner Flat coming down the Bay, the Wind being hard at N. E. struck on the Bodkin Point, and fill'd. There were in her Mr. Robert Lucas, Founder, another Man, and a Boy. Mr. Lucas Died in the Boat on Wednesday Evening, the other Man was Drowned in attempting to get ashore on a Bread Cask, and the Boy was taken in the Boat on Thursday Evening, almost Dead, but is recovered.

We have several Accounts from the Northward, which were believ'd true, that Admiral Lestock, with 16 Sail of Ships the Line, and 40 Transports, had been lately seen near the Banks of Newfoundland.

We have certain Accounts of the safe Arrival at New-York, the Forces raised in this Province and Virginia, all in good Health and Spirits, and that they were immediately to proceed Albany, to join others already gone there to the Number of 1000. They are to be quarter'd at Farms about 10 or 12 Miles from Albany, which have been deserted by the Inhabitants for fear of the Indians.

We are informed that the Hon. SAMUEL WALDO, Esq; a Gentleman of New-England, who commanded in the Cape-Breton Expedition, is to Command on the present Expedition in the room of Mr. Gooch.

This Morning arrived here the Ship Matilda, Capt. Gunston, in 38 Days from Gibraltar; but brings no material News.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,  
Schooner Lark, Thomas Perkins, from Virginia;  
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#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

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A THANKSGIVING SERMON, on Occasion of the Suppression of the Unnatural Rebellion, in Scotland, by his Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, preach'd at the City of Annapolis, before his Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland:

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

Exodus xiv, 13. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the Salvation of your GOD, which he will shew you to-day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen this Day, ye shall see them again no more for ever.

Baltimore County, October 7, 1746.

RAN away some Time in August last, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant named John Broomfield, about 27 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, of a fair Complexion, has very light Hair which he generally keeps close cut, and speaks good English, being London born: He had on when he went away an old Fearnothering Jacket, an old Cotton ditto and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, old Country-made Shoes, old grey Worked Stockings, and an Osnabrigs Shirt: he has other Cloaths which he stole, and make no doubt but he will change his Name, as he intends to pass for a deserted Soldier. Whoever secures the said Runaway, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken in this County; if out of it, Forty Shillings; and reasonable Charges, paid by W. HAMMOND.

N. B. If the above Runaway is in any Goal in this Province, the Keeper thereof is desired to give Notice, and the Prisoner shall be sent for, and his Fees justly discharged.

BROKE Goal on the 9th of this Instant October, from the Subscriber, Sheriff of Baltimore County, a lusty fat Man, named Thomas Taysor; he had on when he broke out, a Pair of good Leather Breeches, an old red Broad-cloth Jacket, his other Cloaths not well known: He is a Marylander born, and a very great Drinker. Whoever secures the said Prisoner, so that he may be had again, shall receive Ten Pounds Current Money Reward, of JOHN RISTEAU.

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

A Strong likely young Servant Woman to be Sold, who has about five Years and a half to serve. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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A Strong likely young Servant Woman to be Sold, who has about five Years and a half to serve. Enquire of the Printer hereof.



**To be SOLD,**

**2** BY the Subscribers at Annapolis, a choice Parcel of European Goods, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money: Any Person, on taking a Quantity, may be supplied at a reasonable Rate.  
WILLIAM TIFFIN,  
LYDE GOODWIN.

Annapolis, September 26, 1746.

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

**To be SOLD,**

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

Also a Schooner fit for carrying Lumber, Plank, or Tobacco. She will carry under Deck 40 Hogheads, has an Anchor and Cable, is indifferently rigg'd, fit for a Tobacco Droguer.  
HUMPHRY BATT.

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

PATRICK DORAN.

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

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

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

To be LET, for any Term of Years,  
Or SOLD on reasonable Credit,

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

**To be SOLD**

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

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

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

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

Thomas Haily, an Irishman (belonging to Dr. William Lynn in Frederickburg), about 6 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, speaks good English, is about 21 Years of Age, his Hair cut off, and his Head full of Scars; he had on when he went away a dark-colour'd Broad-cloth Coat double-breasted with white Metal Buttons, Osnabriggs Trowsers and Shirt, white Linnen Shirt, and an old fine Hat.

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

CHARLES DICK,  
JOHN MICHELL,  
WILLIAM LYNN

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

**To be SOLD**

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

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS

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

RALPH FAULKNER

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



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, October 21, 1746.

From the New-York WEEKLY POST-BY, Sept. 8, 1746.

Mr. Parker,

Be pleased to insert the following Piece in your Paper, and you will oblige  
Your humble Servant, TOM TYPE.

THE British colonies on the continent of America, begin at the south part of Georgia, and extend north-east along the sea-coasts as far as the island of Cape Breton, near the entrance of the river St. Lawrence; which is at least 1700 miles: The whole country on the back of those colonies, is in possession of the French, or the Indians in that interest; and, to speak within bounds, the country they possess is ten times as large as that possessed by the subjects of Britain: Which leads me to consider, how far the several colonies have considered their own real interest in the intended expedition against Canada; or how far they have shewn their zeal and loyalty to the best of kings, in endeavouring to subdue his most dangerous enemies, as well as their most inveterate neighbours.

The parts acted by the provinces of Massachusetts-Bay, New Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, are almost incredible: Every impartial man must allow, that the success of his majesty's arms, together with the ardent desire they had of convincing their mother country, that British valour and bravery never should forsake the sons of Britain, tho' removed to the remotest corners of the earth; I say, these colonies, by their past actions as well as their present, fully prove that their own interest is the least of their motives; and while the name of Leisburg remains, New-England's martial glory will stand recorded in the book of Fame.

THE next province that truly merits praise, is that of New-York: The parts they have acted are very conspicuous; they have not limited their number of men; but to whatever number can be raised, they allow a very considerable bounty, and the best of provisions: The commissaries have been indefatigable in providing every thing committed to their charge, in the best, cheapest, and speediest manner; and that for the trifling profit of *two and a half per cent.* The Albany skippers, whose consciences prompted them to demand 17 s. 6 d. per ton, for transporting the provisions to Albany, were, by the commissaries prudent management, brought down gladly to accept of much less than 10 s. a ton for that service; which, by the most knowing in such matters, was allowed to be a very adequate reward. The council and general assembly were unanimous in fulfilling his majesty's command; every man striving to go his utmost to forward so glorious an undertaking: Their poverty was no manner of obstacle; the most penurious among them abandoned the miser, and paid his vows to the shrine of generosity; and were their capacities for the field equal to the undertaking, they would certainly engage the attention of the bravest and most experienced commanders; and tho' their num-

ber of inhabitants is far inferior to many other colonies on the continent, yet they have already raised 1500 men, who labour under no other uneasiness, but the want of attacking their enemies.

The province of New-Jersey have limited their number to 500, and no more; to these they have allowed a handsome bounty for their encouragement; and lest they should be imposed upon in the disposition of the money given, have appointed *twelve* of their assembly-men commissioners, because *in the multitude of council there is safety*; and they have been so anxious that their provisions should be safely transported, that they allow 30 s. per ton, for that which is carried from New-York for less than 10 s. It was indeed a little surprizing, that most of these commissioners, who were famed for starving the administration, or in their cant-term, saving the country's money, should be so far over reached in paying such extravagant rates for that service, when they might have had some of the same vessels they had at New-York at the same price; but the surprize soon ceased, when it was found one of these commissioners had a sloop of his own, and regulated the hire of the rest by what he was determined to have for his, convinced that the country's money was no where so safe as in his own pocket.

The province of Pennsylvania is very thickly inhabited, and exceeds any one of the colonies in numbers of people capable of bearing arms; yet notwithstanding all these advantages, they have raised but 400 men for this expedition. If the pacific dispositions of the *Quakers* have been the means of preventing more men being raised, I think they are very improper inhabitants of any of his majesty's dominions in time of war; but as they are a people famed for their prudence, it would have been a very great argument of it, if they would have followed the example of the *Friends* in England, and furnished warm waist-coats for all the troops raised on this expedition; it would not have interfered with their principles of Non-Resistance and Passive Obedience; yet it would have shewn their zeal for his majesty's service, and a desire of having his enemies put to confusion, as well as a very extensive piece of charity to the men raised; and as a well wisher to this glorious undertaking, I am not out of hopes, that this hint may be a means of increasing their inward Light, to extend their charity in the method proposed, as the advanced season of the year will give them a most excellent handle.

The province of Maryland's not raising such large numbers, may in great measure be owing to the religious sentiments of it's inhabitants, where, I am told, above *sixteen Thousand* of them are profess *Roman Catholics*; and it can't be supposed they would cheerfully enlist on an expedition designed to extirpate and destroy those people who have the same way of belief and worship, and without the pales of whose church they think there is no salvation. — Indeed it has been a doubt among the learned, which are the best inhabitants of a country, those that won't fight at all, or those that will only wage war against a particular set of men; but that I shall leave to be discussed by the two sects last mentioned, and proceed to the part acted by the dominion of Virginia.

WASH



When I saw the addresses of the council and the house of burghes to the honourable governor Gooch, I expected something more than fine promises in the florid stile; especially when I read the conclusion of the house of burghes address, in these memorable words, *We shall pursue such measures as shall evidence the sincerity of our late assurances of being among the most zealous in our Sovereign's cause, by granting a suitable supply, and presenting with an ardour equal to our abilities, the glorious design of reducing Canada to the obedience of the crown of Great-Britain.* But, oh! how my joy was damped, when I saw an act of assembly of the dominion of Virginia, assented to, *For giving a certain sum of money, not exceeding 4000*l.* towards defraying the expence of inflicting, arming, cloathing, victualling, and transporting the soldiers that shall be raised in this colony, on an intended expedition against Canada;* which sum, according to the best computation, is not sufficient to provide for above 200. How to account for this lukewarmness of the extensive, rich, populous, and flourishing dominion of Virginia, I am really at a loss; except it be the universal concern of that grateful and obedient people, at his Honour's promotion, as it would be a means to deprive them of his presence; or the unsigned concern for his present indisposition, which must needs impair a constitution harassed and enfeebled, with an uninterrupted fatigue, in the service of his king and country; except it be such extraordinary shocks, what could induce them to act the parts they have done! One would imagine the honour of having their governor appointed general of their forces, should have excited their zeal, and redoubled their vigour, on this glorious occasion: Had their actions been any ways conformable to the warm expressions in their several addresses on this head, the man of the least faith could not have doubted, but they would have raised a thousand men; but I am told, they have raised but *one hundred and fifty*: A small number indeed! for a people who have assumed that vain motto to their arms of *En dat Virginia Quartan.*

#### CREMONA (in Italy), July 1.

**T**HE army of the three crowns is, within these two days, arrived on this side the Po, except 4000 men, who are left in garrison at Placentia; and 7 or 8000 sick and wounded, who are likewise left there, because they can carry them no where else. It is believed the count de Gages has taken this step to secure their subsistence in the Milanese, before the Imperialists and Piedmontese had time to cut it off.

**Vienna, July 2.** The empress has declared to the ministers of the maritime powers, that having no occasion to send any more troops into Italy, she has resolved to detach another reinforcement of several regiments of foot and horse, together with a body of Creats, to join the army of marshal Bathiani.

**Frankfort, June 29, N.S.** Letters have been received here from Italy with advice, that the French and Spanish generals had demanded leave of the king of Sardinia, and the Austrian generals, to evacuate all Italy with the honours of war, and their artillery and baggage; and that his Sardinian majesty immediately sent a courier to Vienna, to know the opinion of the empress queen in relation to this affair.

**Antwerp, July 1, O.S.** Upon a vice of some motions that the army of the Allies began to make, M. Saxe, having thrown a good garrison into this city and citadel, decamped on Friday morning last early, in order to occupy a new camp in Louvain. Since the marshal's retreat, the Austrian parties make excursions to our gates, and have already carried off some cattle out of the adjacent meadows. The marquis de St. Gilles passed by here two days ago, in his way from the Hague to Madrid.

**London, July 2.** As the French troops will not be wanted in campaign to guard the Rhine, but will be chiefly employ-

ed in the Low Countries and upon the Moselle; 20 battalions and 12 squadrons, which are in Alsace, marched the 19th last month, to join those upon the Moselle; there remain 10 battalions and 16 squadrons, encamped in this province. The troops which compose the Garrisons consist of 20 battalions of militia, and two of regular troops.

**Hague, July 4, O.S.** Marshal Saxe did not quit the neighbourhood of Antwerp 'til his army were in great want of provisions, and it is thought he will very soon take possession of a strong camp of Masse between Brussels and Namur, in order to cover the operations of the prince of Conti's army; the Allies have as yet made no motion. We hourly expect a courier from Munich, with the treaty of subsidy.

#### L O N D O N.

**June 17.** Yesterday began the Tryal of Admiral Matthe on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford; but on his asking some Questions, the Court adjourned *pro die.*

#### Letter from Bristol, June 17.

"This Morning the Fox Privateer, Capt. Combe, sent here the Duke of Argyle, of 400 Tons, bound from Brest Bourdeaux, with 170 Hogheads of Tobacco; and the Mar Joseph, Capt. Le Moyne, from Brest to Bayonne and Bilbao laden with 30 Bales of Linnen, 47 Trusses of Tallow, 6 Hides, and some Cocoa. The Duke of Argyle formerly belonged to this Place, and about 5 or 6 Months ago was taken with 500 Hogheads of Tobacco on board; but what she is now on board is not any Part of that Cargo."

**June 26.** A Gentleman who has wrote from Fort Augustus to his Friend in London, has the following Words in his Letter: "It is not to be wondered at that our Artillery did Execution at the Battle of Culodden, when I saw at the Review of Skilton's Regiment by his Royal Highness the Duke on the 4th Instant, the Artillery commanded by Major Balfour, draw up on the Right and Left of the Regiment, fire 12 Times in Minute, and that seeming with great Ease: a Thing, if I had not seen, I should have thought incredible."

Letters from Berlin of the 30th June, mention, that 30,000 of the Russian Troops will soon begin their March for Germany, to assist the House of Austria.

The Lightning Bomb, Capt. Martin, in a Gust of Wind overfet near Leghorn; Mr. Walker the Lieut. and forty Men were drowned, but the Captain and the rest of the Crew were saved.

**Newcastle, June 28.** Some of the Rebels begin to equivocate with the Duke of Cumberland; for they bring their old and almost useless Guns and Swords, and, with them, pretend to surrender themselves to the Duke; but some say, they leave their best Arms at Home: From whence it is conjectured, that some of the Rebel Chiefs have got a French Promise that a Brest Squadron shall land in Scotland; and that if such an opportunity offers, these Rebels will once more abuse the Lenity of the mildest Sovereign, in permitting them to go home in Peace, and, by rebellion again, provoke his Majesty to root them out of the Earth.

**Edinburgh, June 27.** We hear a new Bill of Attainder prepared to be laid before the Parliament, consisting of upwards of 50 concerned in the Rebellion.

We hear that by the Bill to prevent Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting-houses without being duly qualified, those who have attended Nonjuring Meeting-houses twice since the Month of ——— last, are disqualified from electing or being elected into any public Office, and in Time coming a Fine is imposed on the Hearers as well as Preachers.

By a Letter from an Officer of Distinction under the Duke we are informed, that notwithstanding the Rebels who have been in Arms submit every Day, yet the evil Spirit of Rebellion continues strong among the inhabitants in several Parts



20 battalions; which was shewn particularly on the 10th of June at Montrose, which Town was illuminated in as grand a manner as they could; and even at Edinburgh great Numbers of Ladies appeared with Bunches of white Ribbons, &c.

London, July 5. There are Letters which mention, that 12000 Piedmontese have joined the Troops under Prince Lichenstein near Placentia.

There are Letters in Town from Scotland, which give a certain Account, that a Body of his Majesty's Forces had surprized a considerable Body of the Rebels, and that they refused to lay down their Arms; on which a Skirmish ensu'd, wherein most of the Rebels were killed.

On Thursday General Pulteney arrived at his House in Cleveland Row, St. James's, from Gloucester, and other Places, where he disbanded the following Regiments of Foot, consisting of 814 private Men each; viz. the Earl of Cholmondeley's Regiment at Chester, the Lord Herbert's at Shrewsbury, the Lord Gower's at Wolverhampton, and the Earl of Berkley's at Gloucester. A great many of the private Men immediately enlisted into the Foot Guards, and other Regiments.

It is said the Austrian Reinforcements have by this Time joined the Allied Army; and that Marshal Bathiani will soon move towards the French: Who no doubt, according to Custom, will take care that he must fight them, not they him.

Edinburgh, July 12. Yesterday the Earl of Kellie surrendered himself to the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, and was committed Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh.

Concord July 19. On the 16th came in the Resolution, Saybrook, from Maryland. On the 18th came in the Aurora, Pickens, from Maryland, for London.

London, July 24. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to be Governor of Nova-Cesarea, or New Jersey, in America, in the Room of Lewis Morris, Esq; deceased.

An Order is sent down to Edinburgh, and several other Places in Scotland, to remove the Rebels to England, in order for them to take their Tryals at the ensuing Assizes in the Northern Counties.

We hear that General Blakeney is appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

Dual, July 24. Remains the Philip and Peter, Anter, for Maryland.

July 26. Arrived at Whitehaven the William and Thomas, from Maryland.

Yesterday, about two in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Kensington in good Health, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of his Majesty and Royal Family, as well as of every true Lover of Liberty and Britain.

Newport, Rhode Island, September 26

On the 21st. arrived a Vessel from Jamaica, in 30 Days, by whom we hear, that the Squadron sent out to intercept the French Fleet bound to Cape Francois, was returned the Day before, and that after dogging the French, (who had an inferior Force) for several Days, and firing at them 2 or 3 Hours, the Commodore had let them all escape, except 3 or 4, which were taken by a 20 Gun Ship and a Snow. The Prisoners reported, that they came out with the Brest Squadron, bound to Cape Breton, and that their Convoy of 4 Men of War, was to see the Trade safe at the Cape, and then proceed to join them.—By this it seems, the Brest Squadron must have a long Passage of at least 11 Weeks from Rochelle to the Cape Sable Shore, from whence we may hope the English Fleet, will have Opportunity to overtake them, before they can attempt any thing of Consequence. As when in the Year 1740, the French and Spanish Fleets slipped away to the West Indies, while Lord Cathcart and Admiral G. Le Jay, waiting at the Ile of Wue; the Long Pass-

age of one of their Squadrons prevented their doing any thing till the Rumour of the English Fleets pursuing them, drove them all back to Europe in an hurry, almost without Provisions, and in a very sickly Condition, so that some of their Ships were lost, and many of their People perished at Sea.

Boston, September 29

Last Week arrived here several Vessels from Antigua, which came out about a Month ago, under Convoy of the Comet Bomb and a Snow Tender, both bound for Louisbourg; they parted with the Bomb about 12 Days ago, standing for her Port. By these Vessels we have advice, that Capt. Carey, who so gallantly defended his Ship against two French Privateers on the Coast of England in the Month of June last, was arrived at St. Kitts, in a very shattered Condition, having had another smart Engagement with a French Privateer near Antigua, which he at last obliged to steer off. Soon after, the same Privateer fell in with a S. S. from Lancashire, of about 120 Tons, and 20 Men, 11 of whom were Rebels under Transportation; having only 4 small Guns; The Rebels refusing to fight, were secured below; and the Captain and a Gentleman who was part Owner, with the other 7 Men, after the second Broadside, betook themselves to Close Quarters; between 30 and 40 of the Enemy boarded her; and tho' they cut Holes thro' her Decks and threw down Stink Pots which set the Bedding and sides of the Vessel on fire; yet they quenched it, and fired so smartly upon them with their small Arms, that they were obliged to quit her, leaving 10 Men of the Enemy dead upon the Deck, and two others alive, viz. the Boatswain and a Negro, whom they carried into Antigua, where the Boatswain died soon after: The Lancashire Ship had only one Man wounded in the Thigh.—The French Lieutenant being afterwards put in command of an English Ship taken by the said Privateer, and soon after retaken by a Rhodessland Privateer, and carried into Antigua, said, they had lost 50 Men in the above Engagement.

It is said there are above 30 Privateers out from Martineco and Guadaloupe, and that the English Men of War are as inactive as ever.

Saturday a Schooner came in from Fyal, that was chased to the Eastward of George's Bank by a Ship supposed to have 40 or 50 Guns, and to the Westward of it by one of about 20 Guns, which had a Schooner in Company, supposed a Prize.

Last Saturday Night Capt. Hooper returned from Annapolis Royal, whither he had been sent with Dispatches of Importance, and informed, that the Garrison had then no Information of a French Fleet.

Yesterday his Majesty's Sloop Hynde arrived here from Louisbourg, the Captain of which informs, that soon after he came out he met with the Hinchbrook Sloop of War, that left this Port about 18 Days ago, bound to Louisbourg, the Captain of which inform'd him, that off Cape Sable he fell in with the French Fleet, three of which chased him all that Day, and one of them the Night and Day following, but having the Heels he got clear. By the Hynde we have the following Letter from a Gentleman at Louisbourg, dated the 14th Instant, viz.

By a Schooner from the Isle of Sable a few Days since, who brought with them here the second Captain of a large French Ship which was Cast on shore there the 4th Instant, we have the following Intelligence; two Days before they were cast away, they parted in a hard Gale of Wind from a large Fleet, consisting of 18 Sail of Men of War, with 40 Transports, and 4000 Land Forces, under the chief Command of Monsieur Duviviere; that 9 of the Ships were of the Line, the other 9 from 20 to 30 Guns, but where they were bound was uncertain: I believe the Governor and Admiral expect they'll visit this Place, as they are making great Preparations



to receive them warmly, both by Land and Sea. All the Men of War in the Harbour are drawing up in a Line of Battle. 1000 Men of War's Men and 500 Soldiers are employed in finishing the new Batteries, &c. The whole City is in the greatest Confusion that can be. This Fleet has been above 100 Days at Sea, and we are apt to think they have lost a great Number of their Men, and many of them are sickly, which must greatly weaken them. It's my Opinion Annapolis Royal will be in their Possession soon, where they will be reinforced with a great Number of French and Indians.— There is a general Embargo on all Shipping in this Harbour.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday Evening last, Capt. William Taylor, (of the Brigantine *Raleigh*, now loading up the Bay) coming down hither in a small Vessel, was knock'd overboard near Sandy-Point, by the Boom, and Drowned. His Body was taken up on Saturday, and decently Buried.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS,  
Cleared for Departure,  
Ship Neptune, John Dare, for London.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

AT the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, in Annapolis, very fine Lemons: Also good Barrell'd Pork, and Tar.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, a large Quantity of Earbadoes Rum and Muscavado Sugars. ROBERT SWAN.

ON Saturday the 15th Day of November next ensuing, at the House of *Walter Daugherty* in Chester Town, will be exposed to Sale by Way of Vendue, to the highest Bidder. sundry Sails, Rigging, and other Materials, heretofore belonging to the Ship *Charming Nancy*, lately lost at the Capes of Virginia. The Sale will begin at 12 of the Clock.

Annapolis, October 21, 1746.

JOHN ANDERSON, Cabinet Maker and Carver, late from Liverpool; makes Chairs, Tables, Desks, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Clock cases, and all Kinds of Furniture which is made of Wood, belonging to a House; in the neatest, cheapest, and newest Mode.

Baltimore County, October 7, 1746.

RAN away some Time in August last, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant named *John Broomfield*, about 27 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, of a fair Complexion, has very light Hair which he generally keeps close cut, and speaks good English, being London born: He had on when he went away an old farnothing Jacket, an old Cotton ditto and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, old Country made Shoes, old grey Worsted Stockings, and an Osnabrigs Shirt: he has other Cloaths which he stole, and make no doubt but he will change his Name, as he intends to pass for a deserted Soldier. Whoever secures the said Runaway, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, it taken in this County; if out of it, forty Shillings; and reasonable Charges, paid by W. HAMMOND.

N. B. If the above Runaway is in any Goal in this Province, the Keeper thereof is desired to give Notice, and the Prisoner shall be sent for, and his Fees justly discharged.

BROKE Goal on the 9th of this Instant October, from the Subscriber, Sheriff of Baltimore County, a lusty fair man named *Thomas Taylor*; he had on when he broke out, a Pair of good Leather Breeches, an old red Broad-cloth Jacket, his other Cloaths not well known: He is a Marylander born, and very great Drinker. Whoever secures the said Prisoner, so that he may be had again, shall receive Ten Pounds Current Money Reward, of JOHN REYNE.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscribers at Annapolis, a choice Parcel of European Goods, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money: Any Person, on taking a Quantity, may be supplied at a reasonable Rate. WILLIAM TIFFIN, LYNN GOODWIN.

To be LET, for any Term of Years,

Or SOLD on reasonable Credit,

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

IF any of the following Seamen, viz. *John Jowles*, *Adam Ryan*, *John Robinson*, Boatwain, *Jonathan Shewell*, *Edward Coulthart*, *John Miller*, *John Scot*, *Thomas Hendry*, *William Bibnam*, *Robert Steward*, and *Bernard Duran*; long to the Ship *Lydia*, *William Tiffin*, Commander, lying in Patuxet River, shall at any Time be found at the Miles Distance from the said Ship, except on Duty, it is desired they may be taken up and secur'd, for which, the Person taking them up, at that distance, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds for each, or any of them, from WILLIAM TIFFIN.

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

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

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

*Thomas Haily*, an Irishman (belonging to *Dr. William Ly* in *Fredericksburg*), about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, speaks good English, is about 21 Years of Age, Hair cut off, and his Head full of Scars; he had on when he went away a dark colour'd Broad-cloth Coat double breasted with white Metal Buttons, Osnabrigs Trowsers and Shirt, white Linnen Shirt, and an old fine Hat.

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

CHARLES DICKINSON,  
JOHN MICHELL,  
WILLIAM LYNN.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, October 28, 1746.

Mr. Green,

I AM afraid that few people have consider'd the present unhappy situation of our affairs, and how insupportable our Staple is to procure as the common necessities of life, with the attention which the subject deserves. From a neglect of this necessary attention it is, that men, especially those who have it in their power to relieve us, have omitted hitherto the necessary means for that end, altho' the distressed condition of the country seems to render it absolutely necessary.

I order therefore to lay before your readers a plain and short state of our case, I will suppose, That one hoghead of Tobacco in peaceable times, at 35*l.* freight, which is 7*l.* per ton, and insurance, would have clear'd

Suppose the owner of this hoghead sent for goods the proceeds of it, there would be a deduction of a half per cent. for commission and charges, and would have in goods, at prime cost, to the value of Suppose the same, or any other, person ships one hoghead of the same weight and quality with the former, which sells at the same price by the pound as the first; and is burthened with the present freight of 13*l.* per ton; and insured at 5*l.* the difference in the freight is

Insurance, at 20 guineas per cent.

The remaining ballance will be

And suppose this man wants goods, he will find a deduction of five shillings out of every twenty, being fourth part, for freight, insurance, and other charges, amount to

This reduction will reduce the ballance, for which he will have goods, to

Five pounds per hoghead has been thought a living price; and altho' some people had more, yet, as a greater number had not above 4*l.* per hoghead, and a few from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 50*s.* and less, we may reckon 4*l.* per hoghead in an average, and see how the account will stand; and we shall find the value of goods, at prime cost, will not exceed

It is needless to carry the calculation further, as it is evident that from 3*l.* to 50*s.* per hoghead will bring the owners in but, I mean, such as would have clear'd 3*l.* or 50*s.* per hoghead in peaceable times.

There are but few goods in the country, compared with the quantities which have been usually imported; and those that are brought in are sold excessively dear, and not more, but rather less than 3*s.* per cent. first cost, in an average given throughout the country. The scarcity of goods obliges people to ship Tobacco at all hazards, the consequence of which has been severely felt by too many; and yet they must still ship.

Our only rivals in the Tobacco Trade are the Virginians, and we have the advantage of a much better soil than they have; whence it follows, that we have it in our power to make better Tobacco, especially Oronoko, than they can make; and yet so far are we from making use of this natural advantage, that we are in great danger of losing our trade, altho' it is our only dependence.

It will not then be amiss to compare the present condition of our Staple with that of our neighbours, wherein we shall find a very great difference in their favour.

They have plenty of goods, and their Tobacco sells currently from 14*s.* to 16*s.* 8*d.* per cent. their Currency; which is ten per cent. better than our Gold Currency; and goods there may be bought at 100 per cent. advance of their money.

By this account, the Virginians have from 7*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per cent. first cost, in goods, for their Tobacco; the market is brought to their doors, and therefore they are not under the necessity of shipping their Tobacco.

The next thing to be considered is, Whence this great difference arises; and I believe no other cause can possibly be assigned for it, but the regulation under which their Staple is; and that the like regulation here would produce the same effect, and put our Staple upon an equality, at least, with theirs, is plain and evident.

Hence it follows, that those who have it in their power to save their country from impending ruin, will, in discharge of the trust reposed in them, use all the means within their reach.

The means are, to put our Staple under a proper regulation, which is the peculiar Province of the Legislature. And to encourage the manufacturing our Wool and Flax, wherein private persons may give an helping Hand.

October 5, 1746.

A. B.

## L O N D O N.

July 24. Tuesday morning the right hon. lord chief justice Lee, sir Martin Wright, sir Michael Foster, sir Thomas Reynolds, sir Thomas Abney, and Mr. baron Olive, went in procession to the court house on St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, where the rebels were brought to receive sentence of death, before which the lord chief justice Lee made a long and solemn speech, setting forth the heinousness of the crime they were found guilty of, and for which they were to suffer; and then passed sentence of death on the 17 following persons; viz. Francis Towaley, Alexander Abernethy, Thomas Furnival, James Gadd, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, William Batragh, James Dawson, Thomas Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, Christopher Taylor, John Saunderson, Thomas Siddall, Charles Deacon, James Wilder, and David Morgan, who are to be drawn, hang'd, and quartered; which sentence we hear will be executed upon them on Wednesday next at Kennington common. Some of them presented petitions to the court, and all most humbly begg'd to be recommended to his majesty for mercy.

July



**July 29.** Yesterday morning the earl of Kilmarnock, in the right hon. the lord Cornwallis's coach, attended by general Williamfon, deputy governor of the tower; the earl of Cromarty, attended by capt. Marhal, in general Williamfon's coach; and the lord Balmerino, attended by Mr. Fowler, gentleman goaler, who had the axe covered by him, in the third coach; went from the tower about 8 o'clock to Westminster-hall, escorted by a party of soldiers; and were there received by general Folliot, from the deputy governor of the tower; then the axe was carried before them into the hall, with the edge from them, and they were placed in separate rooms.

About 9 o'clock the lord high steward came in a grand procession, with five led coaches, and his body-coach with his attendants before him; after which the state-coach came, and ten footmen bare headed.

Then the lord chief justice of England, the master of the rolls, and the rest of the judges in town, and the masters in chancery, followed in procession to the house of peers.

Sir William Sanderfon, baronet, deputy usher of the black rod, was in the coach with the lord high steward, and carried the white wand.

Afterwards the lords were marshalled in the painted chamber, and walk'd in procession according to their dignity.

The lords having taken their places, the clerk of the crown in chancery presented the commission, appointing a lord high steward, to the lord chancellor on his knee; and the same being delivered to the clerk of the crown, it was read, all the lords standing up uncovered.

Then the staff was delivered to the lord high steward by gartering at arms, and the gentleman usher of the black rod.

After which, The earl of Kilmarnock was arraigned by the crown, and pleaded guilty.

The earl of Cromarty likewise pleaded guilty; and submitted themselves to his majesty's mercy.

Then the court, upon lord Balmerino's pleading not guilty, proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and examined four in support of the charge against him: One of which proved him to be at Carlisle, and to have the command of a regiment of horse; which he endeavoured to evade, but to no effect. The lord high steward then asked him if he had any witnesses, or any thing farther to offer in his defence? To which he replied, He was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble; and said, he had nothing more to say: Upon which the court, being fully satisfied with the evidence, adjourned to their own house, and in a short time returned, and unanimously voted him guilty.

Then they were ordered to be carried back to the tower, and to be brought up tomorrow to receive sentence.

On their return to the tower, the axe was carried with the edge towards them.

The same evening written notice was given them, that if they had any thing further to offer, they must come prepared therewith tomorrow.

**July 31.** The court at Westminster being sat yesterday morning, after the same manner as on Monday last, and the three peers there convicted of high treason, being brought to the bar to receive sentence, the lord high steward asked them, if they had any thing to offer why judgment of death should not pass upon them? To which the earl of Kilmarnock replied:

"That he confessed the heinousness of his crimes with which he stood charged, and desired that their lordships would not think what he intended to say, was designed in any shape to extenuate his guilt, but only to excite compassion in their lordships, to implore their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf. He then acquainted the house, that he hoped the many services his father had done the government, would have some little weight with their lordships for the above

purpose. That he had always taken great pains to bring up his son in the Revolution principles. That the constant behaviour of his son, who had the honour to bear a commission under his majesty, was well known to many of their lordships, and therefore he appealed to them, whether his careful endeavours in the education of him, being attended with success, did not in some measure, shew he was far from encouraging those principles which had now brought on him this unhappy disgrace. That for his own part he had always, 'til he was, on this present rebellion, persuaded to swerve from his allegiance, been a true and faithful subject to his majesty. That he had, from the first rise of the present rebellion, 'til the very hour in which he unhappily became a party in it, been of great service to the government. That by his presence in Kilmarnock, and other adjacent places in that part of Scotland, he had prevented great numbers from joining the rebels, and excited the country as much as possible to continue firm to their true allegiance. That he was very far from being a person of consequence among the rebels. That he had not raised one single man for their service, nor had he bought up any arms. That soon after he had joined them, being over persuaded, he was convinced of his error, and, reflecting upon the consequences that must necessarily attend his family, by persisting in that error, to prevent so great a blot in his own escutcheon, he determined to submit himself to his majesty's clemency. That for that purpose, he separated himself from his corps at the battle of Culloden, and said to himself, I will render myself a prisoner, tho' he had frequent opportunities, and might with the utmost ease have made his escape; for the truth of which, he appealed to the person to whom he surrendered. That since he had joined them, he had spared the lives of many of his majesty's subjects, whom they had taken prisoners; and that he assisted the sick and wounded as much as lay in his power, and had endeavoured to make their confinement as easy to them as possible. That it was with the utmost horror and detestation he had seen a letter from the French court presume to dictate laws to a British monarch, in what manner he should treat his rebellious subjects. That if, after all he had said, the above motives should not be sufficient to induce them to employ their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf, which he most heartily prayed, he should then lay down his life with the utmost pleasure; and that his latest moments should be employed in fervent prayer for the preservation of the illustrious house of Hanover, and for the peace and prosperity of Great Britain."

*The Speech of George, Earl of Cromarty to the Lords.*

Mr Lords,

I Have now the misfortune to appear before your lordships, guilty of an offence of such a nature as justly merits the highest indignation of his majesty, your lordships, and the public: And it was from a conviction of my guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your lordships with any defence. As I have committed treason, it is the last thing I would attempt to justify. My only plea shall be your lordships compassion; my only refuge his majesty's clemency. Under this heavy load of affliction, I have still the satisfaction, my lords, of hoping that my past conduct before the breaking out of the rebellion was irreproachable, as to my attachment to the present happy establishment, both in church and state: And in evidence of my affection to the government, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, I appeal to the then commander in chief of his majesty's forces at Inverness, and to the lord president of the court of session in Scotland, who I am sure will do justice to my conduct upon that occasion. But, my lords, notwithstanding my determined resolution in favour of the government, I was unhappily seduced from that loyalty in an unguarded moment, by the arts of desperate and designing men. And it is notorious, my lords, that no sooner did I awake from that delusion, than I



na to bring a remorse for my departure from my duty, but it was then  
constant be- Nothing, my lords, remains, but to throw myself,  
commission u- life and fortune, upon your lordship's compassion; but of  
their lordship- my lords, as to myself, is the least part of my suffering.  
careful ende- are involved an affectionate wife, with an unborn infant, as  
with success, d- ries of my guilt to share its penalties; I have involved my  
courageing tho- son, whose infancy and regard to his parents, hurried him  
happy disgrac- in the stream of rebellion; I have involved also eight inno-  
as, on this pro- cent children, who must feel their parent's punishment, before  
egiance, been- they know his guilt. Let them, my lords, be pledges to his  
e had, from th- dely; let them be pledges to your lordships; let them be  
sur in which- dges to my country for mercy: Let the silent eloquence of  
rvice to the go- er grief and tears; let the powerful language of innocent na-  
ck, and othe- ture, supply my want of eloquence and persuasion: Let me en-  
prevented gre- joy life, than I shall use it to deface the crimes I have  
the country a- guilty of. Whilst I thus intercede to his majesty through  
egiance. Tha- mediation of your lordships, for mercy; let my remorse for  
ence among th- guilt as a subject; let the sorrow of my heart as a husband;  
for their ser- the anguish of my mind as a father, speak the rest of my  
on after he ha- dly. As your lordships are men, feel as men; but may  
ined of his er- ee of you ever suffer the smallest part of my anguish.—  
must necessari- if, after all, my lords, my safety shall be found inconsistent  
xevent so great- th that of the public, and nothing but my blood can atone  
t submit himse- to my unhappy crime; If the sacrifice of my life, my fortune,  
se, he separat- d family, is judged indispensibly necessary for stopping the  
i, and said to- demands of public justice; and if the bitter cup is not to  
t opportunities- be from me; not mine, but thy will, O God, be done.  
escape; for the- As for the lord Balmerino, he pleaded, "That the grand ju-  
hom the surre- ry of Surrey had no right to find bills against him, as being at  
spared the lives- taking the city and castle of Carlisle, since it had not been  
ad taken priso- all proved that he was present thereat; he therefore said, if  
as much as lay- ry had no right to find bills against him, he humbly moved  
ein confinement- indictment might be quashed, or he might be allowed coun-  
the utmost sor- sel." The lords, after some debate, agreed that he should have  
the French court- each assigned him; and accordingly, at his request, Mr. Wil-  
in what manner- ham and Mr. Forrester were appointed; and the lords or-  
if, after all he- dered him to prepare for judgment tomorrow.  
ficient to induc- Yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, nine of the  
r, for his royal- chester rebels (the rest being reprieved for 3 weeks) were  
tily prayed, be- ried from the New Goal in the following manner; viz. 1st,  
pleasure; and a- rty of the foot guards, followed by the three sledges, in the  
servent prayer- of which were Francis Townley, John Berwick, Andrew  
anover, and for- od, and the executioner with a drawn scythes; in the se-  
the Lords. cond, Thomas David Morgan, Thomas Deacon, and Thomas  
your lordships, thal; in the third, James Dawson, George Fletcher, and  
ustly merits the- omas Chadwick, surrounded by the foot guards, who also  
s, and the pub- ight up the rear. When they came to the place of execu-  
that I did not- ty, they were all put into a waggon, and the fire for burning  
nce. As I have- ir hearts, entrails, &c. was immediately set fire to: When  
attempt to justi- y had passed some time in devotion, they desired to speak to  
passion; my on- n other by themselves, which was granted; the discourse  
heavy load of- tinued near a quarter of an hour, with great earnestness and  
of hoping that- votion, at the end of which they all hung their hats (six of  
he rebellion wa- which were laced with gold), prayer-books, and some papers;  
sent happy effa- ong the spectators; on which the executioner pulled their  
evidence of my- s out of their pockets, and putting them on, drew them o-  
out of the re- their eyes, and they were immediately turned off. When  
of his majesty's- y had hung about three minutes, the soldiers pulled off their  
of the court of- ches, stockings (which were all white), and shoes, and soon  
e to my conduct- the executioner pulled off their cloaths, and their bodies  
nding my deter- g ripped up, their bowels were taken out and hung into  
I was unhappily- fire.  
moment, by the- They all behaved with a kind of fix'd resolution of putting  
notorious, my- best face they could upon a bad cause, and therefore beha-  
delusion, than M- with decency and seeming resolution.  
felt- We hear that Townley's head will be sent to Carlisle, where  
was sham governor; Morgan's head to be fix'd on Temple-

Bar; and Siddal's to be sent to Manchester, to be put up in the same place where his father's head was, for being concern- ed in the rebellion in 1715.

August 2. Yesterday the lord high steward went to the house of Peers in grand procession, and after being seated, and the peers in their robes, proclamation was made for silence, and for bringing the prisoners to the bar; which was done accordingly, with the axe carried before them.

His grace the lord high steward asked the earls of Kilmar- nock and Cromarty, whether they had any thing further to offer? and they answered in the negative. Then his grace in- formed lord Balmerino, that having started an objection, desired council, and had their assistance, he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit to argue that point. To this his lord- ship answered, "He was sorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers, that he would not have taken that step, if he had not been persuaded there was some ground for the objection; but that his council having satisfied him there was nothing therein that could turn to his service, he declined having them heard, and was resolved to rely upon his majesty's mercy."

His grace proceeded next to make a very clear, nervous, and pathetic speech to the prisoners, in which he explained the na- ture, and insisted on the circumstances attending, and the con- sequences that followed their crime; he shewed the beauty and excellency of our happy constitution, in church and state: He most elegantly touched on the zeal expressed by all ranks and degrees of people, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, Mer- chants, &c. in its support; which shewed the folly, as well as wickedness, of every attempt to subvert it; and having, in the most affecting manner, applied in particular to the lords at the bar the topics he had insisted upon: After a short pause, he pro- nounced the following judgment; viz.

"That you William earl of Kilmarnock, George earl of Cromarty, and Arthur lord Balmerino, return to the prison of the Tower, from whence you came; from thence you must be drawn to the place of execution; when you come there you must be hanged by the neck, but not 'til you be dead; for you must be cut down alive, then your bowels must be taken out, and burnt before your faces; then your heads must be sever'd from your bodies, and each of your bodies divided into four quarters, and these must be at the king's disposal: And God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

Which done, the prisoners were taken from the Bar.

Then the serjeant at arms crying, O Yes! said,

Our Sovereign Lord the King strictly charges and commands all manner of Persons to keep Silence, upon Pain of Imprisonment.

After which, the lord high steward stood up uncovered, and declared there was nothing more to be done by virtue of the present commission, broke the staff, and pronounced it dissolv- ed; and then leaving the chair, came down to the Wool- packs, and asked if it was their lordships pleasure to adjourn to the house of lords? which the lords agreeing to, the house ad- journed to the chamber of Parliament, and they all returned in the same order they came down.

Thanks were ordered to be given to the lord high steward, for the speech made by him on the conviction of the lords, on the bill of indictment found against them for high treason; and that the lord chancellor do cause the said speech to be forthwith printed and published.

August 5. On Saturday last the daughter of the earl of Cro- marty waited on several noblemen at Whitehall, and other pla- ces, with petitions, praying their lordships intercession with his majesty, in behalf of her father.

And last Sunday the ladies Kilmarnock and Cromarty were both at Kensington, and delivered petitions to his majesty.

ANNAPOLIS.

The General Assembly of this Province will meet here, and sit for Dispatch of Business, on Tuesday next.



A Northern Paper, containing some important Articles of News, coming too late to hand to insert the Particulars, we can this Week only give the following Heads:—On the 10th of August, N. S. happened another Battle in Italy between the Austrian and Sardinian Forces, and the Army of the three Crowns; wherein the French and Spaniards received a second Defeat, with the Loss of 10,000 Men, 19 Pieces of Cannon, between 60 and 70 Officers and 900 Soldiers made Prisoners, and 20 Colours and Standards taken. This Victory was almost immediately succeeded by the Surrender of the Town and Citadel of Placentia to the victorious Army, who found therein, besides the Garrison, 11000 sick and wounded Men, vast Magazines, between 60 and 70 Pieces of Cannon, and 40 Mortars. —A Congress, for a general and lasting Peace, has been agreed upon by the contending Powers, to be held at Breda, on the 26th of August, N. S. The Earl of Sandwich is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great-Britain on this Occasion. —His Catholic Majesty has notified his Accession to the Crown of Spain to the King of Sardinia; at the same Time demanding his Friendship in restoring Peace to Europe. —Benjamin Keene, Esq; has received Orders to set out immediately for the Court of Spain. —August 18. The Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmorino were beheaded on Tower-hill, for High Treason. It is thought the Earl of Cromarty will be pardoned. —August 12. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 30th of September, and made a most gracious Speech to both Houses. —From Boston, that they have Advice there of the Death of the Marquis D'Anville, Admiral of the Brit Fleet: As also that the English Admiral Darnley lately died in the West-Indies.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,  
Schooner Britannia, James Babson, for Boston;  
Sloop Marygold, William Knox, for Boston;  
Schooner Mulberry, Thomas Glentworth, for Boston.

ON Wednesday the 10th of November next, will be exposed to public Sale, for Current Money or Bills of Exchange, at the late Dwelling-House of Capt. Richard Lux, Deceased, in Chester-Town in Kent County, all the Estate and Effects of said Lux, consisting of divers sorts of Household Goods, one young Negro Woman fit for Town or Country Business, with a Child about 18 Months old, several good Draught-Horses, one Cart, one Dray: And also the Lease-Hold of the late Dwelling House and Lot, (being 22 Years) whereon is a new well-built 40 Foot Dwelling House, a Store House, Bake House, Basket Loft, a Stable and Kitchen, two Ovens, two Bolting Mills, a paved Garden and Yard, all in good Repair. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of said Lux, are desired to pay their respective Debts at that Time and Place, without further Trouble to themselves, or

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

NOW in the Custody of the Subscriber, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, a young Negro Man about 25 or 30 Years of Age, who was taken up as a Runaway in September past. He speaks little or no English, can give no account of himself, who he belongs to, or from whence he came. He is a tall lusty Fellow: Has on him, an Oznabrig Shirt, an old Great Coat, and an old Hat, which is all the Cloathing he has.

His Master may have him again, only paying Charges, on application to

WM. THORNTON, Sheriff.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in Store Accounts are desired immediately to come and Discharge the same, otherwise they may expect to be sued as the Law directs.

WILLIAM LY

JUST PUBLISHED,

A THANKSGIVING SERMON, on Occasion of the Suppression of the Unnatural Rebellion in Scotland by Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, preach'd the City of Annapolis, before his Excellency THOMAS BLODEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland:

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

Exodus xiv, 13. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the Salvation of your GOD, which he will show you to-day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen this Day, ye shall see them again more for ever.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

AT the Sign of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, in Annapolis, very fine Lemons: Also good Barrell'd Pork, and Tallow. SAMUEL MIDDLETON

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, Bills of Exchange or Current Money, a large Quantity Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugars. ROBERT SWAN

ON Saturday the 15th Day of November next evening, the House of Walter Daugherty in Chester-Town, will be exposed to Sale by Way of Vendue, to the highest Bidder, sundry Sails, Rigging, and other Materials, heretofore belonging to the Ship Charming Nancy, lately lost at the Cape of Virginia. The Sale will begin at 12 of the Clock.

Annapolis, October 21, 1746.

JOHN ANDERSON, Cabinet-Maker and Carver, late from Liverpool; makes Chairs, Tables, Desks, Bureau Dressing Tables, Clock-cases, and all Kinds of Furniture which is made of Wood, belonging to a House; in the neatest, cheapest, and newest Mode.

Baltimore County, October 7, 1746.

RAN away some Time in August last, from the Subscriber a Convict Servant named John Broomfield, about 27 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, of a fair Complexion, has red light Hair which he generally keeps close cut, and speaks good English, being London born: He had on when he went away a old Farnothing Jacket, an old Cotton ditto and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, old Country-made Shoes, old grey Worsted Stockings, and an Oznabrigs Shirt: he has other Cloaths which he stole, and make no doubt but he will change his Name, and he intends to pass for a deserted Soldier. Whoever secures the said Runaway, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken in this County; if out of it, Forty Shillings; and reasonable Charges, paid by W. HAMMOND N. B. If the above Runaway is in any Goal in this Province, the Keeper thereof is desired to give Notice, and the Prisoner shall be sent for, and his Fees justly discharge.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscribers at Annapolis, a choice Parcel of European Goods, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money: Any Person, on taking a Quantity, may be supplied at a reasonable Rate. WILLIAM TIPPIN, LYDE GOODWIN

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