

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

No. 201.

Containing the *fastest* Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1749.

From the *UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE* for October, 1748.

It being reported that the Regency of Prussia had consented to receive the Pretender's eldest Son, and to permit him to reside in their Court; Mr. Barnaby, the English Minister to the Elector's Body, wrote them the following letter.

MAGNIFICENT LORDS,

As soon as I was informed of the Proposal made to you at all, by the French Ambassador, my Duty obliged me to acquaint the King my Master with it. I also took Care to acquaint his Majesty with the Answer which you thought proper to make to that Ambassador by your Deputies, by signifying to him, that the Canton of Prussia consented to receive and give Refuge to the Pretender's eldest Son, giving him the Title of Royal Highness. The King at first was very unwilling to believe it; but I leave you to judge how extremely surprised he will have been, when at the same Time that I had the Honour to send him Majesty the Letter from the laudable Helvetic Body, dated the 31st of July, I confirmed my former Advice. In fact, it is a Thing beyond my Comprehension, and which makes me quake at a stand, that, without consulting with, or giving me the least Notice, you could listen to the artificial Reports which were spread abroad, as if the King consented, or could ever think of consenting, that that young Man should take up his Residence in Switzerland. You certainly did not at that Time, Magnificent Lords, call to Mind, that neither his late Majesty the King of England, of glorious Memory, nor her Majesty Queen Anne, would upon any Account whatsoever, permit any Prince in Friendship with the Crown of Great Britain, to give Protection to the Father of that young Pretender in any of their Dominions on this Side of the Alps. His glorious Majesty, at present upon the Throne, who has just delivered Europe from the Fetters that were forging for it, and who is actually ready to restore Peace to it, upon just and honest Terms (God knows, has much stronger Reasons to promote himself, than after all his generous efforts to support the free States in their Independence, which was in a tottering Condition; and after bestowing immense Treasures towards restoring the public Tranquillity, another you, magnificent Lords, nor any of the laudable Cantons of Switzerland, will receive or protect the Person who pretends to his Crown, or a y of his Descendants; while Peace is obvious to all Eyes on this, and protected by the Laws of Great Britain. Such a Step on your Part, without the Participation of your Co Allies, would be a pretty odd Contrast to the usual Expence, in fact of Gratitude, contained in the Letter herewith inclosed, which the laudable Helvetic Body so lately wrote to his Majesty. I beg of you seriously to reflect upon this, and also upon the Contents of what I now write to you by the King's express Command; and that there may be no Mistake in an Affair so delicate, and of so much Importance, I desire that your Answer may be such, as to induce his Majesty to act vigorously, as he has done heretofore, in every Thing that may be of Service to you.

Born, Sept. 2, 1748.

Sign'd, BARNABY.

The Canton's ANSWER.

SIR,
THE Letter which you gave yourself the Trouble to write to our late and great Council, dated the 24th of September, was drawn up in Terms of so little Respect, and so improper to be addressed to a Sovereign State, that we think it deserves no Answer; and moreover, the Style of it, Sir, is such, as can never induce us to consult you upon the Constitution or Sovereignty of this State. As to the rest, we remain,

Since the above Piece appeared, we have seen the Letter of M. de Courtiller, the French Minister, which gave Rise to them. It is as follows.

MAGNIFICENT LORDS,

Prince Edward, the Son of James Stuart, of England, having applied to the King his Desire to leave France, and come into Switzerland, in order to fix his Residence there; his Majesty ardently wishes it may be agreeable to you to grant him an Asylum in your City, being persuaded, that he will remain there with the greatest Pleasure and Security, as he is a Prince dear to his Majesty, and whom he cannot see depart out of his Dominions without Regret.

This Act of Complaisance in you, Magnificent Lords, will be more agreeable to us, as we are convinced, from your Disposition always to oblige us, that it will proceed from your Hearts: This would be a new Motive to us to participate in the Advantages of your laudable Canton, and to give you in particular the most signal Proof of our good Will. I pray the Almighty to maintain you in Prosperity, and in the Enjoyment of all that may be most beneficial to you.

Salisbury, June 24, 1748.

The Piece still seems wanting, to complete this Set; which is the Canton's Answer to M. de Courtiller, mentioned in the great Cause of Office in Mr. Barnaby's Letter.

GENEVA, October 28.

M. De Champeaux, resident of the Most Christian King, went on Saturday last to the council, and reported to it the news of the signature of the definitive treaty of peace. Savoy is just on the point of feeling the effects of this happy event, as the troops of Spain will begin tomorrow to evacuate that country.

At La Chapelle, November 3. The rumours we had that the count de Chavannes had signed, in the name of the king his master, an act of accession to the definitive treaty, are not confirmed; but at his excellency has lately received the definitive orders of his court upon that subject. The act for giving force and vigour to the definitive treaty heretofore not concluded, which has already made so much noise, and of which perhaps we may hear more hereafter, was concerted in the following terms:

The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the King of Great Britain, his Most Christian Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces, having concluded and signed, on the 18th of this present month of October, a general and definitive treaty of peace, upon the francisation, and in conformity to the preliminaries signed and agreed upon among them, upon the 30th of April, in this city of Aix la Chapelle, and afterwards accepted and ratified by all the powers engaged in the war; to which treaty the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty has given the accession of that prince on the 20th of the said month, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the emperor queen of Hungary and Bohemia has given the accession of that prince on the 21st of the said month; and heretofore as in the said treaty, and in the said accession, there is nothing in any degree prejudicial to what was stipulated, agreed, and concerted by the said plenipotentiaries, generally accepted, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the emperor queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and of the King of Great Britain, have agreed, that in case any of the said powers engaged in the war refuse or delay its accession to the said treaty, so as to create any apprehensions of retarding the accomplishment of the said treaty, and thus in the said treaty, their majesties, in

concert with each other, as well as with the powers either contracting or acceding to said treaty, will use the most efficacious methods for carrying into execution the said measures, in order that all the parties, whether contracting or acceding, shall, by the time fixed by the said treaty, be put into full and peaceable possession of what is to be either restored or to belong to them, by way either of restitution or cession. In witness of which, we the under-written ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the emperors queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and the king of Great Britain, in pursuance of the intentions of our respective sovereigns, have signed the present act, and have put thereto the seals of our arms. Done at Aix la Chapelle, October 24, 1763.

(L.S.) Count Kaunitz Ritzberg.
(L.S.) Sandwich. (L.S.) Th. Robinson.

October 6. Last week was discovered by Mr. Massey, a gentleman of Breck, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, a great curiosity: As the workmen were digging a pit to find a stone-quarry, they discovered a subterraneous passage, which led to an arched room in the rock, 30 feet square; and through a passage like an oven, into another of the same dimensions. They were both in shape like a Cupola, and in them were found lying irregularly a great quantity of human bones, some of a large size. The floors of both rooms were covered with a dust like fine white sand.

October 8. By a private letter from Liege we have an account, that the French on a sudden invaded, with a considerable body of Irregulars, the wood of Marlagne, stopping every body that was passing through it, till they had finished their search. At length, in the center of the wood, they found the persons of whom they were in pursuit; that is to say, five men, an old woman, a young one, and two children. Near the place of their retreat there was discovered a pit, in which were the bones of several human bodies; and in another pit not far off, they found a considerable sum of ready money, jewels, watches, and other things of great value; and amongst the rest, five gorgets belonging to French officers, whom without doubt they had murdered. The prisoners were all carried to Maestricht under a strong guard, and then the passengers who had been stopped were discharged.

We learn from Aix la Chapelle, that on the 30th of last month, a protest in the name of the pretender, like that which his son lately published, was found palmed up at the corners of the town-house; and tho' it was immediately torn down, the same was found the next morning on the gates of the French and Dutch ministers, where it was also torn down, and has not since appeared.

October 11. We learn from Aix la Chapelle, that by the convention lately signed there, the French have agreed to yield immediately to the British troops the town of Orlend, the city of Brussels to the Imperialists, and the towns of Louvain, Lier, &c. to the Hanoverian troops, for winter quarters.

Among the letters received from France, there is one from Paris which makes mention of fresh but very secret intrigues of the young Pretender, whom the same letters say, France will continue to support, and have ready to raise new disturbances, when ever a favourable opportunity shall offer. The protest, which some time ago he caused to be stuck upon the town-house, and at the doors of the several ministers assembled here, was, it is assured, the work of cardinal Teacin, who is his director in all his public transactions. The same letter adds, that the French court has resolved not to proceed to any evacuation till the king can be assured of the thorough reconciliation of all the contending parties, and till the Infant Don Philip shall have got possession of the three duchies; and that notwithstanding this, the Spanish interest declines daily at Versailles, where it is the least prevailing of three ruling factions there.

The king of Sweden has conferred the post of great-admiral of Sweden on the young prince of which the princess royal was delivered the 7th of this month. On the 11th the deputies of the admiralty repaired to court, in order to address the king on the occasion; his majesty's health permitted him to give them audience, and he earnestly and in a most pathetic manner recommended to their care the maritime force of his kingdom, as an object worthy their utmost attention.

They write from Pottania in Poland, that a report was current there, that the king of Prussia had confiscated the revenues which the abbey of Paradise, in Great Poland, enjoyed in Silesia. This abbey, of which M. Lubinski, secretary to the crown, is the present chief, is remarkable for the differences it had with his late Prussian majesty, who sent a detachment of his troops to take possession of it; but of the motives

which occasioned this new incident they were entirely ignorant, and therefore it threw them into great consternation.

The same letters advise, that the establishment of magazines in Finland is continued on the part of that court, as well as that of Russia; without any explanation resulting therefrom, more than that each of the two powers were making such dispositions as they thought proper on their own territories.

October 27. We learn from Maestricht, that all the persons who were lately seized in the wood of Marlagne, are closely confined in the prison there, to the number of nine. They kept a kind of aim, for the convenience of strangers who happened to be benighted, as they pretended; but it appears that their house was the receptacle of a great band of thieves, who brought thither such passengers as they surprised, and then stripped and murdered them. It is believed that great discoveries will by these means be brought to light, and that after undergoing the strictest examinations for that purpose, most, if not all, of these miserable wretches will receive the just reward of their villainies, by being broke alive, and afterwards exposed on the wheel in that wood.

Extra of a Letter from Welden Chapel, in Lancashire, dated October 12, 1748.

"Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, I saw a boat hovering on our coast full of men, which is very uncommon, and to my very great surprize 9 of them came on shore, and left one to take care of it. They came to my brother's, and threaten'd to set his house and barn on fire, if he would not comply with their demands; which was, to give every man a guinea, victuals, drink, &c. But he disregarding their threats, one of them discharged a pistol into the thatch of the barn, which set it on fire; and had it not been for the conduct and courage of the noted Mr. Short, the town must have been reduced to ashes; for he being at the sign of the White Hart, just ready to mount his horse to go to Liverpool, ran down to know what was the matter: I told him; and although these villains were armed with pistols and cutlasses, he went boldly up to them, and told them that they should have their demands if they would extinguish the fire; which they did, without any other assistance, none but Mr. Short daring to go near them. They are mostly Irish, and dressed in sailors habits, and supposed to have been discharged from some man of war or privateer. We conducted them to another barn, and gave them some cold roast beef, bread and cheese, and some gallons of ale. I then consulted with Mr. Short what to do; he told me, the best thing was to put them to sleep, till such time as we could get proper help to get them secured. I then got a quart of brandy and gave him, which he mixed with some spirits, and gave a large dram to each of them after dinner, which had the desired effect; for they soon fell asleep, and gave us the opportunity of getting some of their pistols and cutlasses from under them. In about an hour's time we got proper assistance, but they being awaked by the great noise and disturbance, made the best of their way out of the other door towards the sea side, we pursuing them; but being high water, and the boat adrift, (the person left with her having absconded,) they endeavoured to swim towards her; but all perished in the attempt, in sight of their pursuers."

November 5. Last Tuesday an express arrived at St. James's with an account, that the yachts were arrived at Helvelsboys, with the lords Delaware, Anson, &c. to wait his majesty's arrival there.

We hear that next Thursday is appointed for the proclaiming of the peace, in case his majesty be not detained abroad by contrary winds.

None of the evacuations, either in Italy or the Netherlands, were actually made when the last advices came from those countries: The preparations for them however proceed, and the troops of France retire successively within the proper limits of that kingdom. As the commissaries at Brussels are already met, and we expect suddenly to hear of the meeting of those at Nizza, every thing will probably now continue to go on in regular order, to the satisfaction of both parties. Yet, this is more than can be affirmed, till we know that the Sardinian ministers have acceded to the treaty, without restrictions.

We are assured, that the thanksgiving for the peace is fixed for Thursday the 12th of January next. Besides the fire works to be play'd off in the Green park, there will be others at the expense of the government at Kensington, and Hampton court, and at his royal highness the duke of Cumberland's expense at Windsor.

Dr. Sherlock, who succeeds the late Dr. Gibson, as Bishop of London, is appointed dean of the chapel royal by his majesty, in the room of the late bishop of London.

October

October 4. The London Gazette having confirmed an article of news, which was before given by the other Papers, concerning the French preparations for making a large battery at Gravelines, and opening such a port there as already given formerly to the people of Dunkirk; it seems extremely necessary for our negotiators to consider,

1. Whether the demolition of the works of Dunkirk towards the sea, and even the spoiling of that obnoxious port (if it can be procured) will be sufficient for our security on that side, while the French have another port so near it, which may equally annoy us in time of war; and serve the same purpose of installing or surprising us, whenever the crown of France shall think proper to diffuse our peace.

2. Whether the beginning this week while the negotiations are yet depending, at least before the effect of them be made public, be not a sort of contumacious method of setting us at defiance, and showing us, that as they can over reach us in the letter, so they do not at all shrink themselves bound to satisfy us by observing the spirit and intention of treaties, which, in all that relates to Dunkirk, has ever been, that the French shall have no haven upon the narrow seas, to the Eastward of the Straits of Dover.

3. Whether it be not requisite, therefore, still to insist upon having this spirit and meaning literally specified, by the mention of some particular cape, river, or point of Latitude, beyond which the French should not fortify, or open a harbour upon the narrow seas.

Newcastle, October 8. Last Week a very odd Affair happened at Sunderland. A Man having agreed to marry a Widow, whose former Husband died insolvent, some arch Fellows persuaded her, that to avoid Prosecutions, it was absolutely necessary for her to go to her intended Husband's House naked, in broad Day, through the open Streets: Accordingly, yesterday (Sunday), between eight and nine o' Clock in the Morning, the stripp'd herself stark naked, and in that Condition was walking over the High Street of Sunderland, to the Bridegroom; when he was so kind as to meet her about half Way, with a Smock and Petticoat in his Hand, which he slipp'd over her Head before abundance of Spectators.

CHARLES TOWN, in South Carolina,
November 14. Friday evening arrived Capt. Boyd (son of the James and Elizabeth) from St. Augustine, who informs us, that besides his ship and Capt. Matkey's, the Spaniards have taken and carried in there the sloop Endeavour, of and from this port for Exeter; Thomas Matthews Master. That a brig privateer lately sailed from thence, of 14 carriage guns, and 150 men, commanded by Juan Fernandez: And that the sloop by which he was taken was fitting out again for a cruise, and would sail about this time. Capt. Boyd further informs us, that they have received no advice at that place, of the cessation of hostilities between England and Spain.

December 12. The schooner John, William Bolland Master, of and for this port, from Jamaica, and a brig, belonging to Liverpool, from New England for this port, Jones Master, with Mr. Duck (one of our pilots) on board, who has been taken thrice before, are both taken by a Spanish privateer belonging to St. Augustine, which sail'd from thence to cruise, long since the cessation of hostilities. As these make vessels taken by the Spaniards our neighbours, since hostilities have ceased every where else, and they still continue to fit out and send their privateers to cruise, 'tis to be hoped, if they are not hunted and treated as pirates, that some other means will be used to put a stop to their insolence.

There have been several seizures of our traders lately made at the Havanna and St. Augustine. And off the latter place the privateer above mentioned plundered some English prisoners (that were coming thither in a flag of truce) of their chests of cloaths, and whatever else they had.

BOSTON,
Dec. 20. Monday last, as a man was flowing away logwood in the hold of a vessel at the South end, he was stung on the wrist by a scorpion, and not applying for help in time, his arm, as far as his shoulder, swelled up and mortified, and on Friday he died, notwithstanding his body swelled, and was so offensive, that they could not lay him out, but were oblig'd immediately to wrap him up in a tar'd cloth. These venomous insects are very plenty in the bay of Honduras, and doubtless that new mentioned came from that place, as it was found among the logwood.

January 2. On Monday the 20th ult. the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, qualified as the law directs, assembled at Faneuil Hall, for the choice of a representative in

the room of James Allen, Esq; who having incurred the displeasure of the Honourable House, had been expelled: The same gentleman was re-elected by a majority of 346 votes out of 473. But who are since informed, that the Honourable House have refused to receive him again; the wisdom and integrity of which proceeding must undoubtedly appear a standard, from the reasons which we are informed may be soon expounded, when possibly this affair may be the subject of further consideration.

NEW-YORK, R. K. January 16.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Jamaica to his Friend
The great Don Pedro Antiochee, just before I got on the coast of Carthagena, got a confounded drubbing by a small Dutch ship of 24 guns, and 100 men, belonging to Amsterdam. It seems the Don had been informed of a ship being on the coast, and being apprehensive it was one of our 20 gun ships, went into Carthagena, and took on board 50 more men, which made his complement 400. He then proceeded in quest of the ship, and luckily met with him about fifteen leagues to windward of Carthagena. The Dutchman, on seeing of him, soon made ready to receive him, which they did in so gallant a manner, that the Don's quitted the deck, and ran below; their sails all tore to pieces, their braces and other rigging cut; in which condition they lay near two hours, not a man daring to venture aloft to knot or splice them: At last they made a shift to brace their yards about, and run for it. The Dutchman pursued 'til dark, paying him smartly all the while. He fired near 800 shot at him, and had not the sixth part from him. We have no account what number of the Don's were killed. The Dutchman had only his doctor kill'd below at his chest, with an 18 pounder. So that this man who has been so great a terror to the Northern colonies, was but a meer angler; and I do think that this glorious action of the Dutchman, ought to be rewarded in letters of gold.

ANNAPOLIS,
Saturday Night. died Madam RACHEL HAMMOND, the worthy Consort of the Honourable Col. CHARLES HAMMOND, at his Plantation on Severn. Her Behaviour in every Relation was so discreet and unblameable, that the Rich had reason to esteem and commend her, and the Poor to bless God for her.

By a Letter from Barbados, of the 14th of January, via Philadelphia, medicinal that Corn and Flour were there at a low Price, the latter being sold at 14s. per Hundred, and was still falling.

We hear from Philadelphia That the Map of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three lower Counties on Delaware, by Mr. Lewis Evans is now engraved there, and fit for Printing off; and expect by the next Post from the Northward, to receive Specimens of it, with the Proposals to publish it by Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named Hercules, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good English: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.

J. ROBERTS.
To be SOLD very cheap,
By the Subscribers, near Annapolis, good old Madeira Wine, good French Claret in Hogsheads, and good Malaga Wine in Quarter-Casks, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

HENRY HILL.
BILLETS in the Fourth Class of the Philadelphia Lottery, are to be had of the Subscriber; and those who purpose to adventure, must produce their Numbers in the Third, before the 20th Day of this Instant March, paying four Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be excluded.

WALTER DULANT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, being late of the River, in Anne Arundel County, on Wednesday the 22nd of February last, a Negro Man named *Land*; he is a likely black Fellow, five feet eight inches high, about 20 years of age, has a small scar on one of his cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Dragoon Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Onabrigs Shirts, one white shirt, a Calico Handkerchief, a white waistcoat, and a pair of white stockings, a pair of white shoes, and a pair of white stockings. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows. *Answer* to the Subscriber, *ZACHARIAH MCCUBBIN, Senior.*

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lynd* no 13 *Lynd*, Merchant in London, who he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to Maryland, about June next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Consignments, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige. *Their very humble Servant,* *John Green*

THOSE Inspectors, who are sent with the Subscriber for will Inspectors, Notes of all kind, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending, and calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published. *Answer* to the Subscriber, *JOHN GREEN*

N.B. The Books will be ready to be delivered, by the Middle of March.

WHEN EAS is inconvenient for many of the Inhabitants of this County to come to my Office to discharge their public Dues, that is, such Papers as may be discharged in Current Money; and as I am desirous that all Persons who have Dealings with me, should be eased as much as in my Power; I therefore give this public Notice, That I will attend (unless some unforeseen Accident should prevent me) at the House of Mr. Adam Shipley, on *Brit. Ridge*, on the 7th and 8th Days of March next, and at the House of Mr. John Carter, on the 20th and 21st Days of the same Month, in order to receive such Money as shall be then offered me, on the Account above-mentioned. And I desire that if any Persons have any Objections to their Accounts from under my Hand, that they will then let me know their Reasons for making such Objections; and if any Mistakes should appear to have been made by me, no one shall be more ready to settle them in an amicable Manner, than *Their very humble Servant,* *JOHN GASSAWAY, Sheriff.*

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship OGLE,
John Brown Commander, now lying in Severn River.
Quantity of FINE SALT, to be Sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail; and if any Gentleman inclines to purchase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from the Ship's Side, in Severn River, before the Middle of March, he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in Sterling at the current Exchange to that Value. Also choice good *Madira Wine*, to be Sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, by *GEORGE STEUART.*

CHOICE Bohea Tea to be Sold, at the Subscriber's Store in Annapolis, at Eleven Shillings per Pound.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

THIS is to give NOTICE,
That all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *JOHN BARNES*, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.
And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Balances, and prevent further Trouble.
ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

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, a Sold

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Blackburg*, for
PAID OF EXCHANGE, Paper Money, or Tobacco; a Box of
Medicines, containing upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Ar-
ticles.
Answer to the Subscriber, *THOMAS BROWN*

I James Witherspoon being, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of *Yenar Green*, Printer in *Annapolis*, of the names of the persons who have been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received. *Answer* to the Subscriber, *THOMAS BROWN*

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 20th of December last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of an Indian, a luffy Fellow, about 25 Years of age, and is supposed to be gone towards Virginia. He took with him a large Chestnut colour'd Mare, spiced pretty well, has a crooked Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock (C.B.) the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the B. He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linen Woollen Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of Potomack, in Prince George's County, Maryland, shall have SIX PISTOLES, if taken in Maryland; TEN, if taken in Pennsylvania; EIGHT, if taken between Pennsylvania and Rappahannock; TWELVE, if taken between Rappahannock and James River; SIXTEEN, if taken between James River and Roanoke; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in Carolina. Paid by *CORNELIUS ESTLIN.*

ANY of the Inspecting Hoofers, which are not yet furnished with Weights, or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights, may be supplied therewith, at the *Patent Iron Works*, at reasonable Rates, by *JOHN RICHMOND SPOWEN.*

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said Office (except Sundays), to take in old Paper Money, till the middle of November; and from thence till Christmas, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after Christmas, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week. Signed by Order of the Commissioners, *Richard DOWRY, Clerk.* *Novem. 2. 1748.*

TO BE SOLD
By the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of Land called *Kensel Part*, lying in the Fork of Patuxent River, in Anne Arundel County, about six Miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, containing 350 Acres, all Wood Land, and well timbered; and good low Ground, for those who are inclined to make Meadows. Whoever has a Mind to buy the same, may apply to the Subscriber at Mr. Sarah Warfield's, near the Head of Severn River, where a good Title to the said Land shall be made by *ABSOLUTE WARFIELD.*

TO BE SOLD.
By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco, a Good Tract of Land, containing about 480 Acres, lying on the Waggon Road near Seneca Bridge, convenient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling House, 22 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd above and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk house, Meat house, Corn house, Stable, Barn, a good Well, and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 Acres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing; with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Meadow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 30 Acres of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling House 20 Feet by 16, and a 30 Feet Tobacco house. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by applying to the Printer hereof, or *HENRY CAMPBELL.* The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, &c. by the said *Campbell.*

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, a Sold

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the latest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1749.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, 1748.
On the Proceedings towards PEACE, at Aix-la-Chapelle.

THE Maritime Powers have shewn to prompt and unfeigned a Disposition towards Peace, that they joined in a *separate Article* with the common Enemy, to compel their common Friends into his Terms, or relinquish their Alliance, and leave them to his most Christian Discretion. Thus copying the Politics of the so much decried Peace of Utrecht, which left the Catalans to the Mercy of an incensed and angry King. We have read of a Set of Ministers, I think of *Prussia's* Court, who, after having published their Abhorrence of this Abuse of public Faith, among us, did afterwards, in the most shameful Manner, tread in the very same exploded Path; with an extraordinary Aggravation of Guilt, that whereas the Catalans, who were not Principals in the War, had been first formally apprized, in a public Manner, of the Terms of Indemnification which had been provided for them, and after a length of Time allowed for their Approbation, had previous Notice given them of the Desertion that would ensue, if they did not accept of those Terms, which, I think, were not very bad. In this last Case, which I must inform my Reader happened in the Kingdom of *Bildulgeria*, a private Combination was set on foot against the Queen, who was Principal in the War, to force her into such Terms as they had thought fit to prescribe, and which did not appear to have been ever communicated to her, or that she had been previously treated, even with the Decency of a Compliment to save Appearances; which I apprehend, was the highest Indignity that could have been thrown in the Face of injured Royalty. Injur'd, says my Author, because tho' it can't be well alleged she was led into the War, yet she was greatly misled in it, dissuaded from accepting the advantageous Terms that the common Enemy had offered; and encouraged to pursue the War with the most solemn Promises of supporting her Pretensions; and yet to be deserted at last to have her public Friends become her private Enemies. It is have Terms imposed upon her with Threat, not only indefinitely short of what they had prevailed upon her to reject, but such as she could not with Honour accept, as they had been projected and stated without her participation! Not to mention the dismembering her Dominions, and stripping her of her best Provinces without Mercy.

OUR premature disarming and disbanded our marine Forces, has given Advantage to the French, who entertain our Sea-men, and buy up our Ships of War. I don't mean, as our News-writers translate, any Part of the *Royal Navy*, but our Privateers, which the French call *Priseurs de Guerre*. This is an undoubted Fact, and is a Conviction to Demonstration, to every unprejudiced Mind, that France has something else in View besides, if not contrary to, a general Peace. The distressed Condition of that Nation, and the Glory of her Grand Monarch, required Peace, or a Respite from War. Till she could supply her Necessities in one Way, and in another avert the impending Blow, which, from the *Russians*, threatened to drive her out of all her Conquests. So got rid of her Fear, and the *Russians* together. Her Wants are already furnished at our Expence, and her Magazines very amply filled with our Corn, so as to enable her, for some Years again, to continue the War which had exhausted her Stores, reduced her Traders into Bankrupts, and all her Inhabitants into a starving Condition. Her mercantile Traders are returning home daily with their Wealth, and her long interrupted *Martimo* Fleet is expected very soon to complete her Happiness; while her Confederate and Ally, the *Spaniard*, is hastening home his immense Treasures, which we had so long lock'd up in the *Indies*, with all possible Speed, before our Eyes are open to behold our egregious Error and Folly!

THE French are making a further Market of this Recede, by coming down all the fine Timber in *Florida* to supply her Navy. This single Advantage alone was worth the whole War to her. Besides, she is not only buying up Ships of War in *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, but is making Preparations for building Fleets and Navies in her own Ports; which she can't bear a Loss to man, while our Seamen are turned strolling about the Nation, as so many Instances of our public Ingratitude and impolitic Conduct.

It is observable, that we had no sooner been fettered with these inauspicious Preliminaries, and that the Minister of France had notified his Pleasure to the Ministers of the Allies to attend him at his own House, than he began to prevaricate; first, to prevent the March of the auxiliary *Russians*; and having gained that Point, with so much Honour to his Country, and Disgrace to ours, he then found Means to create a Misunderstanding between the Allies, and quibbled away on other Objections so as to suspend the Conference, till as a special Courier he should take a long Journey to Paris, and vouchsafe to return again at his Leisure; while others were patiently summing away their Time, in Expectation of this great Dictator of Peace, or rather Embroider of their Negotiations. At the very same Time that these affected Delays were transacting abroad, and could not possibly, as one would think, escape our Notice and Consideration at home, we were untrigging and laying up our Ships of War, and breaking and disarming our Marines as fast as we could. Whereas, had we kept the *Russians* in Sight, treated with Sword in Hand, and shewn even but the Face of Resolution, a general Peace had soon ensued to the Satisfaction of all our Allies, instead of temporary Conventions and Subterfuges, tending only to set the Allies at Variance, bring the Abilities of our Negotiators into Dispute, and the Wisdom of the Coalition into Doubt.

THE regulation of the Alliance contract is not the only affair in question at the conferences held here these fifteen days past, but the business turns on an object of much greater importance; the debate has been relating to certain conditions, on which the English nation are to give up Gibraltar to Spain. In order to make it a practicable thing, the Spaniards propose to the English nation such a considerable advantage in their trading to the possessions of that crown in America, as shall be a sufficient recompence for their restitution of that conquest.

Paris, October 11. Marshal Saxe, who is every day expected from the Low Countries, will not return thither till after the evacuation of Cape Breton; and the intendant of Canada has sent advice, that the English are already preparing to evacuate that Island. There daily arrive here several officers of the light troops, who all report that our generals have received orders provisionally to suspend the reform of the troops; there has also orders been given for continuing the receipt of the tenth penny; and on Wednesday last a great number of recruits marched towards Alsace. These appearances of peace and war mix'd together, are only intended, according to what our deep politicians say, to puzzle and confound those who are constantly aiming at penetrating the secrets of the cabinet.

Paris, October 9. At present there is no farther talk of the evacuations; but on the contrary, we hear of new taxes and impositions from all quarters. The Imperialists have demanded two thousand sequins from one district only of the Genoese territories, and have threatened the inhabitants with fire and sword if it is not immediately complied with. On the other, the Spaniards insist upon eight hundred thousand livres more from the duchy of Savoy, against which the inhabitants have represented, as being entirely out of their power to raise. This duchy

duchy, and that of Modena, are likewise threatened with fresh taxes, tho' it is certain that we are already exhausted to the last degree.

Bologna, October 23. The will of the late Duchess Dowager of Parma having been opened, it appeared that the king of the two Sicilies was appointed her chief heir, in consequence of which the greatest part of the jewels of that princess have been sent to Naples; and among other things, her pearls, which are thought to be the finest in Europe.

Aix-la-Chapelle, October 30. When the marquis de Doria, plenipotentiary of Genoa, signed the accession of his republic to the definitive treaty, he protested at the same time against the preference given in that treaty to the duke of Modena, &c. In all other respects, the accession of this republic, as well as those of the empress queen, his Catholic majesty, and the duke of Modena, are pure and simple, without any restrictions whatsoever.

Brussels, November 6. The commissaries of the empress queen arrived in this city on Monday last, in order to settle all affairs with those of France, in conformity to the eighth article of the treaty of peace, relating to the evacuation of the strong places in the Low Countries.

Hague, November 10. By letters from Aix-la-Chapelle we are informed, that the minister which the Pope has charged with the care of his interest at the conferences there, has not yet made the protest, which it is said is to be made in regard to the duchies of Parma and Placentia. Tho' it is known beforehand, that it will be exactly the same as that which was made at the fruitless congress of Cambray, and one may venture to affirm it will produce the same effect.

Other protests will yet be made against certain dispositions of the treaty of Aix, which will all only serve to enlarge the collection of public pieces, unless, indeed, the Imperial court should take upon it to oppose the cession of the Duchy of Guastalla. For an opposition of this nature might have consequences of more than one kind; the first would probably be, that the house of Bourbon would deny to acknowledge the emperor, which might plausibly enough be done, as it is expressly agreed by a private article, that whoever does not subscribe to the whole contents of the preliminaries, shall not enjoy the benefit which may accrue to them from any part thereof.

The several journeys which count Charles de Beninck has lately taken to Hanover, have all, in part at least, had for object the affairs of the finances of the republic, and more particularly the last which he made to that court. The auxiliary Russians insist strenuously upon being paid what is stipulated, and the coffers of the republic are empty; but happy for these Northern Switzers, that England has answered for the United Provinces; and if it should happen that these last should be deficient in the payment of their subsidy, then the former is bound to pay it for them. The question is, How England will be indemnified and repaid, if such payment should actually be made for the Dutch.

Though the definitive treaty of peace has been regularly signed at Aix, and things seem to be drawing towards a happy conclusion, there are nevertheless persons, of more than ordinary knowledge and experience in public affairs, who positively affirm, that it will not be of any long duration; for they say, they have already advice, that something is hatching in the empire, which may possibly occasion fresh troubles; nay, that they know there are certain courts, which industriously apply themselves to promote disunion and misunderstanding between the members of the empire and the head thereof, and to have upon all occasions a sufficient party to traverse the views of the latter; but few people however know, that the authors of these contrivances, and this management, extend their mischievous politics to far as to sow sedition, raise heart burnings, and embarras affairs in Hungary, where they actually have their emissaries and partizans, who are not only earnest in their persuasions to make proselytes to their party, but are very lavish of their promises, and distribute some money, in order to increase their number.

L O N D O N
Oct. 1. On Wednesday last an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Weeks, a farmer at North End; he having been to have a young horse shod, on his return home the creature grew unruly, kick'd him in the face, and wounded him in so terrible a manner, that his life is despaired of.

Last week one of the Marines at Margate, who had been missing for three days, and thought to have deserted, was found hanging in the corner of a stable belonging to the house where he was quarter'd.

We hear, that at the races at Hounslow on Thursday last two men were rode over in crossing the course; one whereof was killed on the spot, and the other died yesterday morning.

We hear that several of the principal inhabitants of Covent Garden, and the places adjacent, design to petition his grace the duke of Bedford, in order to have the gaming-house, (late lord Mordington's) suppressed, it being attended with the worst of consequences to the public.

Last Tuesday seven persons were convicted before the commissioners of excise, for suffering tipping of spirituous liquors within their houses, and fined in the penalty of 10*l.* each.

Oct. 1. On Tuesday a court of aldermen was held at Guild-Hall, when they took into their consideration, among several other weighty affairs, the business of retrenching the city expence; and, in order to avoid all superfluity, came to an unanimous resolution to have only a cold collation at all their future courts of conservancy, instead of those extraordinary entertainments which used to be provided on those occasions; Which act of frugality only, will make a difference in the city accounts, of at least 1500*l.* per annum. And we hear, that worthy body of gentlemen are determined to make a reformation in all other needless affairs; and at the same time will do all in their power to support the dignity and honour of this opulent city.

October 6. Mr. Wall, who has the management of the King of Spain's affairs at this court, has dispatched back the last courier he received from Spain, with the arrangement agreed on for fixing at 5*000* years in lieu of mine, the indemnification for non-enjoyment of the Affiento contract, &c.

October 15. On Friday 500*l.* was issued out of the Exchequer to the Hon. Richard Lavelon Gower, Esq; for bringing over the definitive treaty of peace.

And the same day Mr. Hughes, one of his majesty's messengers, was dispatched to Aix-la-Chapelle with the aforesaid treaty signed here.

A proclamation is issued for the meeting of the Parliament on the 29th of November, for the dispatch of business.

October 22. The definitive treaty, tho' it may be said to conclude the peace, does not, however, put an end to all the disputes that occasioned or animated the war: For several of these, we are told, are to be canvassed and settled in a friendly manner, by the gentlemen who have been long enough together at Aix-la-Chapelle to get pretty well acquainted.

October 24. The commissioners of his majesty's navy have taken up forty colliers, to bring over the regiments from Flushing, which are to be disbanded.

Nineteen regiments are ordered to be disbanded, and several others will be put on the Irish establishment.

Last Tuesday a Board of Ordnance was held in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, when several iron ordnance were ordered to Nova Scotia, and the places adjacent.

Since the news of the signing the peace, fresh orders have been sent down to Woolwich for the making 1000 weight of rockets.

Last Tuesday the captains of the Royal Caroline, Mary, William and Mary, Fobbs, Charlotte, and Katherine yachts, went on board; and last Tuesday they received their orders to sail next Tuesday for Holland, to bring over his majesty to England.

Oct. 28. Last Wednesday night an express arrived at the Spanish agent's residing at this court, with an account that all commerce was again opened between Great Britain and Spain.

Great preparations are making at St. James's palace, for the reception of his majesty, who is expected to arrive at London about Wednesday next.

Tork, Sept. 27. On Wednesday last two ladies, who keep a house call'd the Nunsery, near Michaelgate Bar, were indicted for not coming to church, when they submitted, and paid in open court four pounds seven shillings each, that sum being the penalty for one whole year, holidays included; so that in all probability, the poor of the parish are in a fair way of being well supported.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26. We hear that an express came down on Sabbath was sent, from the lords justice, with a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to sit at this place upon the 20th of October next; that the writs are issued out for summoning a grand jury, and witnesses, for the trial of such as were excepted out of his majesty's late act of indemnity; and that an attorney at law is already come down from England, to direct the court in the method of procedure.

Glasgow, Oct. 17. We hear that all the forces now in Scotland, as well foot as dragoons, are to be sent over to Ireland.

land, excepting Barrel's, Herbert's, and Anctam's; and are to be replaced by three regiments from Flanders.

Norwich, Oct. 15. On Monday night last, there fell a great quantity of snow, accompanied with a high wind, lightning and thunder, which have done considerable damage in the county; particularly at Westwick, near North Walsham, where the steeple was beat down by the force of the lightning; and several trees were split, and many blown down by the wind, in several parts of the county. The Wells carrier coming to Norwich the same night, the horses by the inclemency of the weather took fright, supposed at the lightning, and overturn'd the waggon; whereby one man passenger was kill'd on the spot and the carrier very much bruised, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Bristol, Oct. 22. Last Saturday morning a boxing match, for a sum of money, was fought on College Green, between a sailor, a short stout man, and a soldier of the foot guards, a lusty man; when the latter was beat in so violent a manner, that he was carried off the green almost dead, and the application of palm oil and spirits were obliged to be used to keep him from expiring. The little sailor had a great deal of money given him by the gentlemen present.

Last Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Terret's bakehouse, in Nicholas Street; the back part of the house which runs some length into the new market, near to the exchange, was consumed, and several houses in High Street, contiguous to it, were damaged. A partition wall, and the brickness of the firemen, people, and engines, well supplied with water, prevented, thro' providence, farther mischief; otherwise Nicholas Street, High Street, and that fine fabric the exchange, would have been in imminent danger of a conflagration.

Last Friday evening Mr. Pontin, master of the fire engine, and one of the overseers of the Cole Works in King's Wood, was set upon in a violent manner at Stapleton, by a negro servant belonging to Col. Twogood of that place, who with a knife made several attempts to stab him in the body; which Mr. Pontin prevented, but received several dangerous cuts over the arm, and lost a great deal of blood; he is now ill, and has fainted away several times in a day. The occasion of this rash attempt of the negro's we know not.

BOSTON.

January 23. We have received from a gentleman in Connecticut, the following queries, lately sent from the board of trade, to the governor and company of that colony, by his grace the duke of Bedford.

What is the situation of the colony under your government; the nature of the country, soil and climate, the latitudes and longitudes of the most considerable places in it; on the neighbouring French or Spanish settlements; whether those latitudes and longitudes have been settled by good observations, or only by common computations, and from whence are the longitudes computed?

What are the reputed boundaries, and are any parts thereof disputed; what parts, and by whom; what is the constitution of the government?

What is the trade of the colony, the number of shipping, their tonnage, and the number of seafaring men, with the respective increase or diminution within ten years past?

What quantities and sorts of British manufactures do the inhabitants annually take from hence?

What trade has the colony under your government with any foreign plantations, or any part of Europe, besides Great Britain? how is that trade carried on? what commodities do the people under your government send to or receive from foreign plantations?

What methods are used to prevent illicit trade, and are the same effectual?

What is the natural produce of country staple commodities and manufactures, and what value thereof in sterling money may you annually export?

What mines are there?

What is the number of inhabitants, whites and blacks? are the inhabitants increased or decreased within the last ten years? how much, and for what reasons?

What is the number of your militia?

What forts and places of defence are there within your government, and in what condition?

What number of Indians have you, and how are they inclined?

What the strength of the neighbouring Indians?

What is the strength of your neighbouring Europeans, French or Spaniards?

What efforts have the French or Spanish settlements made on the continent of America, upon his majesty's plantations, especially on your colony?

What is the revenue arising within your government, and how is it appropriated?

What are the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of your government?

What are the establishments, civil and military, within your government, and by what authority do the officers hold their posts?

We are told, that the same queries are sent to the government of Rhode Island.

By the last letters from London, we are informed, that several propositions were on foot for settling the Province of Nova Scotia with British inhabitants; and as his Grace the duke of Bedford was at the head of that important affair, and zealously set to promote it, there was the greatest reason to hope for success.

By a gentleman lately arrived here from Europe, we are certainly informed, that the queen of France is turned *New Light*, and has left off her hoop-petticoat.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Thursday last came on the Election for Delegates, to represent this City in the next General Assembly; when Robert Gordon, Esq; and Mr. Walter Dulany, our former Representatives, were unanimously re-chosen.

Last Monday, at Upper Marlborough, the following Gentlemen were chosen Representatives for Prince George's County: viz. Col. Edward Sprigg, Mr. Farmer Woolton, Capt. John Addison, and Mr. William Murdock. The three first named being their former Members, the last in the room of Capt. John Stoddert, removed to Charles County.

We hear of several Quantities of Tobacco, which have lately paid Inspection in Prince George's and Baltimore Counties; but have not heard of any being burnt by any of the Inspectors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near South River, That any Masters of Ships, or other Persons, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hoghead, and Barrel; and also Oak Plank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.

RICHARD BEARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 21st of this Instant March, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Bonner, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees. He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close bodied Coat, a Saffron blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, on South River,

Sundry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantar on Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of April.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

JOHN LOMAS.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in Annapolis, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from Lynd Lyde, Merchant in London; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to Maryland, about June next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Commissions, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Pataasco, March 1,

LYDE GOODWIN.

1748 9.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Hercules*, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good English: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.
J. ROUSBY.

To be SOLD very cheap,

BY the Subscribers, near Annapolis, good old Madeira Wine, good French Clare: in Hogheads, and good Malmsy Wine in Quarter-Cask, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.
JOSEPH HILL,
HENRY HILL.

BILLETS in the Fourth Class of the Philadelphia Lottery, are to be had of the Subscriber; and those who purpose to adventure, must produce their Numbers in the Third, before the 20th Day of this Instant March, paying four Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be excluded.
WALTER DULANY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at West River, in Anne Arundel County, on Wednesday the 22d of February last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Drugget-jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.
ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, Senior.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes of all Kinds, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others, may likewise have them on the Terms already published.
JONAS GREEN.

N. B. The Books will be ready to be delivered, by the Middle of March.

WHEREAS it is inconvenient for many of the Inhabitants of this County to come to my Office to discharge their public Dues, that is, such Part as may be discharged in Current Money; and as I am desirous that all Persons who have Dealings with me, should be eased as much as in my Power; I therefore give this public Notice, That I will attend (unless some unforeseen Accident should prevent me) at the House of Mr. *Adam Shipley*, on *Elk Ridge*, on the 7th and 8th Days of March next; and at the House of Mr. *John Conner*, on the 20th and 21st Days of the same Month; in order to receive such Money as shall be then offered me, on the Account above-mentioned: And I desire, that if any Persons have any Objections to their Accounts from under my Hand, that they will then let me know their Reasons for making such Objections; and if any Mistakes should appear to have been made by me, no one shall be more ready to settle them in an amicable Manner, than
Their very humble Servant,
JOHN GASSAWAY, Sheriff.

CHOICE Bohea Tea to be Sold, at the Subscriber's Store in Annapolis, at Eleven Shillings per Pound.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

This is to give NOTICE,

That all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *James Barnes*, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Balances, and prevent further Trouble.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship *Ogle*,

John Brown Commander, now lying in Severn River, a Quantity of *Fine Salt*, to be Sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail; and if any Gentleman inclines to purchase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from the Ship's Side, in Severn River, before the Middle of March, he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in Sterling, at the current Exchange to that Value: Also choice good Old Madeira Wine, to be sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, by
GEORGE STEUART.

JUST IMPORTED.

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber, at *Bladenburg*, for Bills of Exchange, Paper Money, or Tobacco, a Box of Medicines, containing upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Articles.
CHRISTOPHER LOWMEYER.

IF *James Witherpoon* be living, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of *Jonas Green*, Printer in Annapolis.

He came from Glasgow, and resided Five Years with Mr. *John Parnham*, then Merchant in Charles County, and has been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of December last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of an Indian, is a lusty Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is supposed to be gone towards Virginia: He took with him a large Chestnut-colour'd Mare, pace pretty well, has a crooked Blze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock CE, the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the E: He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolsey Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of *Potomack*, in Prince George's County, Maryland, shall have Six Pistoles, if taken in Maryland; TEN, if taken in Pennsylvania; EIGHT, if taken between Potomack and Rappahannock; TWELVE, if taken between Rappahannock and James River; SIXTEEN, if taken between James River and Roanoke; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in Carolina Paid by
CORNELIUS ELTINGER.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furnished with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the *Patent Iron-Works*, at reasonable Rates, by
RICHARD SNOWDEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said Office (except Sundays); to take in old Paper Money, 'til the middle of November; and from thence 'til Christmas, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after Christmas, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week.
Signed by Order of the Commissioners,

Novemb. 2, 1748.

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco,

A Good Tract of Land, containing about 480 Acres, lying on the Waggon Road near *Seneca Bridge*, convenient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling-House, 52 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd above and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk-house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stable, Barn, a good Well, and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 Acres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing; with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Meadow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 30 Acres of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, and a 30 Feet Tobacco-house. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by applying to the Printer hereof, or
HENRY CRAMPHIN.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, &c. by the said *Cramphin*.

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.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1749.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Nov. 5, 1748.

From my Lodgings in Spring Gardens.

HE Perusal of a Pamphlet just published, entitled, *Ministerial Artifice detected*, gave me some Pleasure, as the Author concurs with me in his Opinion of the Piece on which we have both made some Remarks; he in this Answer, and I in my last Journal. But as we have not hitherto fallen on the same Particulars, I shall proceed with what I had further to say of the famous Performance in question.

England (says the Author) does indeed make a great Sacrifice; but she is fully recompensed by an equivalent Restitution, or one that is nearly equivalent. This Crown suspends the prodigious Successes of her naval Expeditions: But at the same Time, she puts a Stop to the Progress, not less prodigious, of the French Armies in the Low Countries. She snatches from the Punishment they deserved, ungrateful Provinces, which the Loss of *Maastricht* would soon have forced to overthrow themselves, in order to shun the Vengeance of a Crown to whom they owe their Creation, their Preservation, all that they are, and all that they have been; but whose Benefits have been repayed, even at the Time they were bestowed, only by Disservices, by Hostilities of all Kinds, and by an Antipathy, in which particular Care is taken to educate their Inhabitants from their most tender Infancy. England restores also to the Court of Vienna, by the Preliminary Articles, a Country which that Crown looks upon as a Barrier to the Maritime Powers; and if Credit may be given to certain secret Articles, that have taken Wind, she procures to the Dutch, in particular, a more convenient Barrier than that which they have lost. She finds Means to refer to the future Discussions of the Congress, her Differences with Spain. The Treaty of London, in 1718, is renewed in these Preliminaries, and the House of Stuart expressly abandoned. Consequently, the Crown of England makes, in all Respects, the most honourable and most advantageous Peace, that she would have had a Right to expect from her past Fury to continue the War, and from the present Conjunctions.

This Paragraph opens the whole Scheme and Design of the pretended *Frenchman's* boasted Work; and deserves therefore, for the sake of the Public, to be considered somewhat at large.

Very true it is, that all which has been done for both the House of Austria and the Dutch, may be said to have been done by England: But this, at the Price it has cost us, is one of the great Subjects of Complaint. We have done so much to save them, who made few Efforts to save themselves, that our own Interests, instead of those of the Empress Queen, and the House of Bourbon, seem to have been neglected and betrayed. The Author allows our prodigious naval Successes, at the same Time that he puts us in mind of the prodigious Progress of the French Armies in the Low Countries: But he does not tell us of any one Advantage we get by the former, except that of putting a Stop to the latter: An Advantage, that, to us, is at least more remote than to either of our Allies; whereas our naval Successes were wholly our own, and ought, independent of the War on the Continent, to have been turned to our particular Benefit.

But France, it may be said, abandons her own particular Benefit as well as we. She suspended her Conquests in the Low Countries, at the Signature of the Preliminaries; she gives them up in the Definitive Treaty. Why then is not it right that we should make equal Sacrifices, in that Part of the War where we had the Superiority?

Now that France abandons her particular Benefit I absolutely deny. We are not yet certain, that she entirely gives up all her Conquests, even in the Low Countries; since it is whisper-

ed, that the Barrier of the States General, when restored to them, will be considerably indented in several Places, notwithstanding the Article of mutual Restitutions. If this should prove true, the said Article of mutual Restitutions will be much like that for the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*: The Terms of both Articles are general, but certain Exceptions are made to them; which Exceptions are all in Favour of the House of Bourbon, or her Allies. That is, the French restore and guaranty the Whole, when they lopped off such Parts as they think convenient and proper.

But however it may be in the Netherlands, where the French are undisputed Conquerors, we are certain that in Italy, where the Fortune of the War has been generally wavering, and once turned entirely to their Disadvantage and Disgrace, they make great Acquisitions: For such I call the obtaining an Establishment for a new Branch of the House of Bourbon, in the Person of a Prince, who is himself Cousin Germain to his Most Christian Majesty, and has married one of his Daughters. It cannot be said that *Parma and Placentia*, at the Time of the Treaty, were conquered by the Arms of the House of Bourbon. If that House therefore restore one Country, which it had overrun, but could not peaceably possess, for another, of which it had no Possession, but had obtained a solemn and guaranteed Conveyance, can it be said to abandon its Interests? Does it not even obtain more than an Equivalent, considering the precarious Tenure of the one, and the absolute Cession and Security of the other? *Parma and Placentia*, as well as *Brabant and Flanders*, may, at a convenient Season, forward the Scheme of Universal Power in Europe: The only Difference is, that Italy, by this Exchange, may be in more immediate Danger than the Low Countries.

Thus it appears that the pretended Moderation of France, in first suspending the Progress of her Arms, and then restoring her Conquests in the Low Countries, is fully and amply rewarded. It avails nothing to say, that the present Establishment of Don Philip is transient only, in case that Prince or his Issue should ascend the Throne of Spain, or the Two Sicilies: The Faith of Treaties, on the Side of Power, is so well known, and within twenty Years past has been so fully exemplified in Italy itself, that it is needless to offer Argument against Experience so very notorious.

But has the Moderation of England, in suspending her naval Successes, and at last giving up her American Conquest, been compensated in the least Degree? The Public, I am sure, would be glad to be inform'd of such a Compensation. Have even her Allies, since it is so fashionable to blend their Interests with hers, any Restitution to boast of for this Moderation? Surely the Case on our Side was not so extremely desperate, that the great Sacrifices we made were necessary to preserve the Empress Queen on her Throne, and prevent the intire Dissolution of the Republic of the United Provinces. Something like this the pretended French Author seems to insinuate in the Paragraph before us: But how justly, we may in a proper Place have Occasion to consider. For at present, I perceive, I cannot proceed so fast as I would wish, through the complex Falshoods of this Performance.

Thus much however is already manifest, that England is so far from obtaining an equivalent Restitution for the Sacrifices she makes, or one that is nearly equivalent, that the Suspension of her prodigious naval Successes, and the Reddition of *Cape Breton*, are intirely free Gifts to the House of Bourbon: Which is in other Words, that we give back to that House its Trade, of which we were well nigh absolute Masters; the Means of molesting and insulting us, which were the very Cause of our first Quarrel with that House; and the Power of growing upon us in those Articles of Commerce, which were the greatest Fund of our national Wealth, the Fisheries and Sugar Plantations. That for ourselves we obtain nothing in lieu of these, was before

fore demonstrated: And that in Fact we obtain nothing for our Allies, who sacrifice in one Part for what they recover in another, is now no less evident.

Though it be true, therefore, that all which has been done, for both the House of *Austria* and the *Dutch*, has been done by *England*: this can be understood only to mean, that by our *Aid* and Subsidies, while the War lasted, the Progress of the *French* Conquests was in some little Measure obstructed and retarded; that by our Subsidies and Intreaties, those Auxiliaries were obtained, which at last afforded some Prospect of a Change in the Face of Affairs; and that by the free Sacrifices we made, without the least Retribution to ourselves, we prevailed upon the Enemy, then in distressed and doubtful Circumstances, not to give back his Conquests in the *Low Countries*, but to accept of an Equivalent for those Conquests, by Way of Cession, in the Establishment made for *Don Philip* in *Lombardy*.

As to the Recompence of the King of *Prussia*, which the pretended *Frenchman* also mentions; if we consider the Part that Monarch has taken, when he has thought proper to act during the late Disturbances of *Europe*, it must certainly be esteemed another Advantage gained to a Friend, at least, of the House of *Bourbon*.

What the Punishment was, which the ungrateful *United Provinces* deserved, for their Conduct during the War, I will not pretend to say; but surely that Punishment, whatever it might be, was not due from *France*, whose Interests, by negligently pursuing their own, and that of their Allies, they visibly promoted; at least 'till the Revolution happened, which put the Prince of *Orange* at the Head of their Affairs: And with so little Effect, since that Revolution, have they been able to oppose the Power of *France*, that the Court of *Versailles* can have no Reason to be so exasperated against them, as this Author would represent.

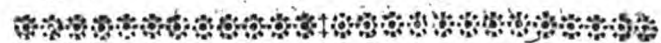
England, it must be owned, looks upon the *Catholic Netherlands* as a Kind of Barrier to herself, as well as to the States General: But as her Interest in this Barrier cannot be called the greatest; as she procures the Restoration of it dismantled, and perhaps diminished; as *Dunkirk*, which more than the whole Barrier besides concerns her, gets partly relieved from the Conditions imposed on it in the Peace of *Utrecht*; I cannot apprehend, under the Circumstances abovementioned, what is the Honour, or what the Advantage, obtained by her in this boasted Peace. Certainly she had a Right to expect, upon restoring the *Dunkirk* of *America*, that the *Dunkirk* of *Europe* should have been put into her Hands, or intirely reduced to an Incapacity of giving her further Trouble. The Ports of *Flanders*, not the inland Towns, are the proper *English* Barrier, and in respect to those we are manifest Losers by the new Treaty. But has not the Jealousy of *Holland*, as much as the Ambition of *France*, contributed to keep this Barrier out of our Possession? It was to allay this Jealousy that the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, rather the Surrender of it, was stipulated in the Peace of *Utrecht*.

It will be difficult to shew what great Advantage we obtain by the Renewal of the Treaty of *London*, in 1718, and the express abandoning of the House of *Stuart*; unless the Author would suppose it possible that his present Majesty, in treating with his Enemies, should have relinquished his own Rights, and those of his Family, in favour of his abjured Rival; which is more, I presume, than could have been expected, if that Rival had been actually, at the Time when the Preliminaries were signed, in the Heart of *Great Britain*, at the Head of a *French* Army, and Marshal *Bellisle*, with another *French* Army, had been in full Possession of *Hanover*. 'Tis an Affront to common Understanding therefore to suggest, that any Concession is made by the House of *Bourbon*, or any Benefit obtained by either his Majesty, or the *English* Nation, in this Article of Form, without which all Negotiations would have been impracticable; for was it ever known, that a Treaty betwixt two Crowns, or even betwixt a great Monarch and a petty Prince, or sovereign State, was negotiated and concluded without a full Acknowledgement of the Rights of both Parties? And does not this Acknowledgement, in the Parties treating, exclude all other Pretensions on those Rights, tho' no mention of them should be formally made in the Treaty?

For this Reason, I must confess, I have always thought it somewhat derogatory to the *British* Crown and Nation, that so much Form has been used in late Treaties, on Account of this rejected Family: If our Security against its future Attempts did indeed depend on those Forms: or the Popish Princes, who swear to them, would think themselves eternally and inviolably bound by the said Forms, it would be Madness to neglect the Repetition of them in every Treaty with foreign Powers: But

since we know that this is not the Case; that fresh Attempts are made with every fresh Opportunity; and that Enmity to *Britain*, or his *Britannic* Majesty, is ever attended with Friendship to the hereditary Disturbers of our Repose; it seems superfluous at least, if it does not deserve a more disgraceful Epithet, to admit the mention of these abhorred Pretensions in our solemn Pacts with sovereign Powers.

The Hearts of *Britons*, their Love of Liberty, their Scorn of Popish Superstition, and their rational Attachment, grounded on the princely Virtues of his Majesty, and his Royal Family, are the great Security of the Protestant Succession, which can never receive any additional Strength from the Stipulations of the House of *Bourbon*. The only Addition that can be made to this Security, must be by the Conduct of Ministers: If these are steady in the Interest of their Country, uncorrupt in their Administration at home, senacious of our Honour in their Negotiations abroad, we have nothing to fear from Popish Pretenders, or the most zealous and powerful of their foreign Abettors.



L I S B O N, September 21.

THE navigation of the Coasts of this kingdom extremely incommoded by the *Algerines*, who, to exercise their pyracies with the greater success, have established a company at *Algiers*, composed principally of Jews and renegadoes, who have raised a fund for constantly keeping at sea three men of war and six xebecs, in order to cruise upon the nations that do not make presents to these pyrates, such as the Spaniards, Portuguese, and some states of Italy. They have in such manner put this project in execution, that no Portuguese ship dare put to sea, for fear of being taken. These men of war are of different sizes, there being one of 54 guns, another of 40, and another of 30. Under these circumstances, all Portuguese ships, even the fleets destined for the *Brazils* and other colonies, being exposed to great danger, the court begins to think seriously upon re-establishing the marine of this kingdom. Two men of war, which were ready to put to sea, with an armed xebecque, have already sailed from this port, in order to chase these rovers.

Warsaw, September 27. We have received this morning the disagreeable news of a great fire, which has happened at *Wengrow*, whereby the whole town has been reduced to a heap of ashes. This has added to that general concern, which discovers itself in the faces of all ranks of people, from the consideration of the heavy calamities with which Providence has thought fit to afflict this nation. A destructive murrain among the cattle, has visited one province after another, and has carried off multitudes, without our being able hitherto to discover any medicines efficacious enough to put a stop to this distemper. The locusts have also made great ravages in several provinces, and a most unseasonable drought has burnt up what little grass was any where left, so that in many places, the cattle that escaped the murrain have died for want of food. Besides these punishments, inflicted upon us by the hand of Heaven, we suffer still more by the wickedness of man; some avartitious and cruel people, having taken occasion from the melancholy circumstances we labour under, to raise the price of provisions of all sorts, to near three times their natural value. It is, however, hoped that the court will speedily fall upon some proper expedients to redress this grievance, by which all degrees of people are sensibly affected.

Vienna, October 11. It is commonly reported, that the emperor is returned from *Bohemia* much dissatisfied, several of the states of that kingdom having refused to enter into the views of the empress queen, of yielding up the sovereignty thereof to the emperor. His Prussian majesty, it is said, in order to constrain her Imperial majesty the empress queen to guaranty *Silesia*, strenuously opposes this cession, and has, by certain effectual methods, attached many of the principal states of *Bohemia* to his interest, and is doing in this kingdom what he heretofore did at the general dyet of *Poland*.

Warsaw, October 13. There is a greater appearance than ever, that public affairs will be conducted in the present dyet with all the unanimity imaginable. The augmentation of the army will infallibly take place; proper measures will also be taken for establishing the customs, and other branches of the public revenue, upon a better foot, and for relieving as far as possible, the trading part of the nation from the hardships under which they have long laboured; and for improving the navigation of the river *Vistula*, and for making some improvements in the port of *Dantzick*.

L O N.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Cologne, Oct. 28.

"You will probably have seen in the public prints, that the states of Utrecht have made an ordinance, containing 45 articles, in order to supply the place of the imposts that have been abolished: That this is to be done by a personal tax, which divides the people into 16 classes, who are to pay from 50 florins a head to 3, according to their circumstances: That all persons of 16 years old and upwards, are to be subjected to this tax; you will probably also have heard of the severe prohibitions published in the United Provinces, against the authors and printers of satires and pasquinades; and that the magistrates of Utrecht, in particular, have offered a reward of 1500 florins for discovering the author, and 1000 for discovering the printer of a late libel, which bears hard upon several persons newly come into power. It would seem needless therefore to mention these particulars, were it not for the sake of throwing them together.

You have also been informed, that the commissaries of the stadtholder have often been obliged to pass and repass betwixt his highness and the towns that required a change in their magistracies: But perhaps the reasons of some of these journeys, and other particulars, may be new on your side the water, as you cannot expect them directly from Holland. You may be pleased therefore to know, that when the commissaries returned from the Hague to Leyden on the 14th, with fresh instructions, they found to their surprise, that the party which opposed the change of the ancient regency had prevailed, during their absence, with the other party, not to prosecute the complaints they had exhibited: That this created a new journey for the commissaries, during which the populace rose, and attempted to sack the house of M. van Burg, ancient Burgomaster, and Dykegrave, of Rhyndlandt, and that of M. van Royer, his son in law, secretary of the city: And that by the city militia coming in time, the houses were saved, but the masters were obliged to fly to preserve their lives.

There has been yet a much more violent ferment at Tergau, where the populace, upon being informed, that some troops were to be sent into their town, for winter quarters, went and procured the keys from the burgomasters, took possession of the gates, disarmed the guards, and stationed companies at them of their own body.

At Utrecht there also appears a new fire ready to kindle, the changes that have been made not giving satisfaction. Whispers are observed in the coffee houses, which have hitherto been certain indications of some new tumult.

In a word, the enterprizes of the people against their governors communicate from town to town like a contagious distemper, and the flame is every where blown by seditious papers, in French and Dutch, which are privately but effectually handed about."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

We have advice from Barbados, that his majesty's ship *Chesterfield* being on the coast of Guinea, the first lieutenant, and part of the crew, form'd a design of running away with her; and accordingly, the captain, and most of the officers, being ashore on some particular occasion, they took the opportunity to cut her cable, and carried her off: But the Boatswain, some time after, made a party in the ship superior to the lieutenant's, secured him, and his gang, and brought the vessel safe to Barbados; where they are to be kept close confined, till orders shall be received how to proceed against them.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week died at *Upper Marlborough*, in *Prince George's County*, Mr. *David Crauford*, Merchant; who was well esteemed, and is generally lamented.

Yesterday fortnight came on the Election of Representatives for *Frederick County*, when the following Gentlemen were chosen; viz. Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb*, Mr. *Joseph Chaplain*, *Daniel Dulany*, junior, Esq; and Mr. *Thomas Owen*.

On Monday last came on the Election in *Queen Anne's County*, when Capt. *Edward Tilghman*, Capt. *William Hopper*, Mr. *Thomas Wilkison*, and Mr. *John Davis*, were chosen: The two first named Gentlemen were of the last Assembly, the others are in the room of Mr. *Thomas Hammond* and Mr. *Grundy Pemberton*.

The Ship *Winchester*, Capt. *Elias Le Gros*, in *Sewern River*, is now loaded, and ready for sailing; having on board 972 Hogsheads of Tobacco. In her will embark for England the Hon. *Benjamin Tupper*, junior, Esq; and Mr. *Anthony Bacon*, Merchant; to whom all their Acquaintance wish a safe and pleasant Passage.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half score or Dozen Pounds, to be SOLD in Annapolis, by

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of this Instant March, for Ready Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,

A Fine Plantation, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres of Land, more or less, situate at the Head of *South River*, about four Miles from the Landing Place, and near the Inspecting House which is ordered by Act of Assembly to be erected: There are upon the said Plantation a good Dwelling-House, a good Negro's Quarter-House, a Corn-House, a Tobacco House, a good Orchard, &c. For further Particulars, enquire of

JAMES DICK.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Major *Thomas Newell*, deceased, are desired, without further Notice, to pay off their respective Debts; for which Purpose *William Wheland* will attend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week, till the first Day of June next; by which Time it is expected that all those who have any Demands against the said Estate, will bring in their Accounts; and that those who are indebted will make Payment; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

Their humble Servant,

SARAH NEVETT, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

Very reasonably, for Ready Money,

A Good Sloop, Burthen about 25 Tons, ready rigged, fit for the Sea or Bay: She is almost new, has been one Voyage to Sea, and is a very good Sailer.

Likewise a Parcel of Law-Books; a compleat Set of Book-Binder's Tools; also a Billiard-Table, and Furniture. By

SARAH NEVETT.

Strayed from *Baltimore-Town*, sometime last Fall, a large Slim Black Horse, paces naturally very well, and has a small Piece taken out of his Ear. Likewise a middle-sized Sorrel Horse, with a large Blaze, a white Mane and Tail. The Breeds of the said Horses are unknown to the Subscriber.

Whoever will bring them to *Baltimore-Town*, or to *Joppa*, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward for each.

ROGER BOYCE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles County*, near *Pickawaxan Church*, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silver-smith's Work; mends all Sorts of Watches; and engraves all Sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W H, by

WILLIAM HOWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William County, Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Spurlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow legged, and speaks good English: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Wheelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William County* aforesaid, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.

THOMAS DANDIE.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN,

At the Post-Office in Annapolis,

SELS very good CHOCOLATE, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near *South River*, That any Masters of Ships, or other Persons, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hogthead, and Barrel; and also Oak-blank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.

RICHARD BEARD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, on *South River*,

Sundry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantation Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of April.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

March 8, 1749.
CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign
of the Ship in Annapolis, by
ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

March 8, 1749.
RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of
this Instant March, a Convict Servant Man named Tho-
mas Bonner, a Backsmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow,
and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on
and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a
blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a
small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulber-
ry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the
Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two
Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other
Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master
may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and
Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lynd*
Lyde, Merchant in London; wherein he acquaints him
with his Intention of sending a Ship to Maryland, about June
next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Con-
figurations, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will
thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Patapsco, March 1; LYDE GOODWIN.
1748 9.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named
Hercules, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good Eng-
lish: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on
the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway,
shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.

J. ROUSBY.

To be SOLD very cheap,

BY the Subscribers, near Annapolis, good old Madeira
Wine, good French Claret in Hogheads, and good
Malmsey Wine in Quarter-Casks, for Bills of Exchange, or
Paper Money.

JOSEPH HILL,
HENRY HILL.

BILLETS in the Fourth Class of the Philadelphia Lot-
tery, are to be had of the Subscriber; and those who
purpose to adventure, must produce their Numbers in the
Third, before the 20th Day of this Instant March, paying four
Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be exclu-
ded.

WALTER DULANY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at West River, in
Anne Arundel County, on Wednesday the 22d of Febru-
ary last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fel-
low, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has
a small Scar on one of his Checks, and speaks very good Eng-
lish. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish
Druggert Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white
Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Olinabrigs Shirts, one white
ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the
Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of
grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-
made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and
delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the
Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, Senior.

This is to give NOTICE,

That all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of
James Barnes, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased,
are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order
that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby desired to pay their respective Ballances, and prevent
further Trouble.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

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.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for
Inspectors Notes, and Books, and are not yet supplied,
may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may
likewise have them on the Terms already published.

JONAS GREEN.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship OGLE,

John Brown Commander, now lying in Severn River,

A Quantity of FINE SALT, to be Sold cheap, by Whole-
sale or Retail; and if any Gentleman inclines to pur-
chase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from
the Ship's Side, in Severn River, before the Middle of March,
he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in
Sterling, at the current Exchange to that Value: Also choice
good Old Madeira Wine, to be sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-
Cask, by

GEORGE STEUART.

IF *James Witherspoon* be living, he may hear of something
greatly to his Advantage; by enquiring of *Jonas Green*,
Printer in Annapolis.

He came from Glasgow, and resided Five Years with Mr.
John Parham, then Merchant in Charles County; and has
been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an
Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of December
last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of
an Indian, is a lusty Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is
supposed to be gone towards Virginia: He took with him a
large Chestnut-colour'd Mare, paces pretty well, has a crooked
Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock CE,
the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the E: He also took
an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolsey
Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and
brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of Potomac-
mark, in Prince George's County, Maryland, shall have Six
Pistoles, if taken in Maryland; TEN, if taken in Pennsil-
vania; EIGHT, if taken between Potomack and Rapahannock;
TWELVE, if taken between Rapahannock and James
River; SIXTEEN, if taken between James River and Robas-
on; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in Carolina
Paid by

CORNELIUS ELTINGE.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furni-
shed with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting
Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the Patuxent Iron-
Works, at reasonable Rates, by

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby
give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said
Office (except Sundays), to take in old Paper Money, 'til the
middle of November; and from thence 'til Christmas, on every
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after
Christmas, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every
Week.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners,

Novemb. 2, 1748.

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco,

A Good Tract of Land, containing about 480 Acres,
lying on the Waggon-Road near Seneca Bridge, conve-
nient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of
two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling-
House, 52 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd a-
bove and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk-
house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stable, Barn, a good Well,
and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 A-
cres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing;
with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Mea-
dow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 30 Acres
of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16,
and a 30 Feet Tobacco-house. Any Person inclinable to pur-
chase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by ap-
plying to the Printer hereof, or

HENRY CRAMPHIN.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Hor-
ses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Podder, &c. by the said Cramphin.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1749.

From the REMEMBRANCER, October 15, 1748.

VERY Body knows, there are two Kinds of Policy; one *national*, which is the Result of Wisdom and public Spirit; the other *selfish*, which proceeds from Craft and Dishonesty: Each is known by it's Fruits: When the former presides at the Helm, the Steerage is steady; and whether the whole Crew is in the Secret of the Voyage or not, they find themselves in the very Port they with'd for, at the End of it: But when the latter is preferred to that high Trust, no Reckoning is kept, no regular Course is pursued; the Ship is sometimes covered with Sail, when Winds and Currents are both against her; sometimes rotting at Anchor, when both are in her Favour; and at last, when she is sinking, it appears the Pilot had all along acted the Part of a Smuggler; and that, under the Pretence of trafficking for his Owners, he had thought only of making a Parle for himself.

If I might be allowed to carry this Allegory any farther, I would proceed to say, our national Bark is now entering into Port, after a long, expensive, turbulent, and dangerous Voyage; and it may not only be proper, but necessary, upon her Arrival, to enquire of what Kind her Voyage has been; how it has been conducted; the Profit or Loss upon the Adventure; in what Condition the Bottom, Rigging, stores, &c. remain: And if all should be found rotten and ruinous like, what Measures were fit to be taken to save the Vessel from sinking in the Harbour.

While the Tempest was yet raging, and the Breakers were in Sight, the Cry of those at Helm has ever been against such Enquiries, for fear they should divide and distract the Crew, and such like Pretences: But when the Sky is clear, and the Sea at rest, no such Pretences can be made: And we have moreover been told in Print, by their own Direction, 'That whenever they are call'd upon to explain and justify their Conduct, they will do it from better Motives, and upon Heads of accusation more credibly attested, than any which have been suggested against them;' which must either mean (for it must be observed, these Expressions are very ambiguous) that there were yet other Heads of accusation behind, or that they were furnish'd with Matter to turn Accusers themselves.

Taking this Passage therefore in the latter Sense, as perhaps in Strictness we ought, it appears, that we have here an Instance of the *selfish Policy* mentioned above: If accused themselves, they will accuse others: If not, they will flile the Charge, and the Nation shall be left without Remedy.

But if the Nation has been thus notoriously injured, and the Injury can be proved by such incontestible Evidence, we have a Right to call upon them for it: And if they are so well able to explain and justify their own Conduct, it is every Way their Interest, as well as their Duty, to promote an Inquest, which, according to their Assertions, would redound so much to their Honour, and to the Confusion of their Enemies.

There is, in plain Terms, something at once so mysterious and so tragical in our Case, that neither can we excuse ourselves for not demanding a full Discussion of it, nor our Rulers assign a plausible Reason for not assisting us in it with all the remaining Vigour of the Constitution.

The Nation, at first, had but one foreign Point in View, which was the bringing the Court of Spain to Reason; and by the undeniable Evidence of Lord A's Book, it is now apparent, that what they asked, one vigorous Effort would have put them in Possession of. But those in the Direction, who had been forced into the War against their Will, were resolv'd not to run the Risque of being reproach'd with the good Success of a Measure they had oppos'd; and rather chose to make their Court elsewhere, by sinking in the troubled Waters of the Continent. For even during the last Session of the last Parliament

but one, a Resolution had not only been taken to oblige his Majesty to withdraw his Troops from Silesia by Force of Arms, in case neither amicable Representations; nor Menaces, succeeded; but in order thereto, 12000 Danes and Hessians were taken into present Pay, and the famous Project of dividing the P——n Bear skin was form'd. Yet no sooner was it known, that a Camp was to be mark'd out at Magdeburg, that France had spirited up the Swedes against the Russians, had formed a Party among the German Princes, and was on the Point of throwing away the Scabbard, than the Tide turned again: The most pressing Instances were made at the Court of Vienna to accommodate Matters with P——. It was urged, that the precipitating his ***** into a War, would be a Violence to his Judgment, and to the manifest Peril of every Thing that could be most valuable to him. The Quarrel was called a fatal one. It was foretold, that without the King of P——a's Concurrence, the War would be as ruinous as before it was hopeless and unnatural. A Neutrality for ***** was admitted. A Spanish Fleet pass'd by Gibraltar, in Sight of a Squadron which had lain there in terror, long before the Commencement of the War, without Interruption; our own Land Army (which had been very considerably augmented, and out of which a large Detachment had been encamped in the Neighbourhood of Colchester) wasted the Summer, as before, in Idleness; and though the Prussians over ran Silesia; tho' the French, Bavarians, and Saxons, conjointly set on to Bohemia, took Prague by Storm, and struck such a Panic into Vienna itself, that the Queen of Hungary thought it her safest Way to take Refuge in Hungary; and though she had been promised from hence more than the limited Succour she had a Right to claim on the Faith of Treaties, even the Danes and Hessians were detained at H——, and we left her and her Cause intirely in the Hands of Providence.

This was, in general, the State of Things when the new Parliament met; and no sooner was the great Remove made at Court, in consequence of it, than our C—— Councils underwent a new Revolution. The Cause of the Queen of Hungary began now to be the Cause of the Nation; and tho' the Imperial Crown, even with our own Consent, had been transferred from the Austrian to the Bavarian Family; tho' her Majesty of H—— laboured under the same Infatuation, with respect to the King of P——, as she had been charged with the Year before; and though the Dutch refused to give the least Countenance to our Enterprizes; nothing now would serve us, but such a Parade on the Continent, as drew us unwittingly into this War; as furnish'd the French with an Excuse to quit the Empire, and remove the Seat of War into the Netherlands.

Not to attempt what is equally as impossible, as our Attempt on the Continent, namely, to enumerate all our Mistakes and Inconsistencies in the Progress of that Affairs; we not only proceeded with the War when we might have had Peace, but entered into such farther Measures, as gave Fire to a new Train, and produced a new Scene of Destruction; and when another Change at C—— seemed to bespeak another Change of Measures, we continued to tread in the same Track, and to repeat the same Experiment, as before.

Indeed we have been assured in Print, that this Proceeding of the Co—— was no better than a Feint; and that while they annually exhausted the Country, by such Levies as no other Country in the World could or would have submitted to, they purposely starv'd the Cause they affect'd to support. And we have actually seen, that when the Imperial Seat was once more removed to Vienna; when the Constitution of the Dutch Constitution was restored; when we had purchased the Assistance of Russia, which we had been so long promised; when our own Fleets had Leave to make the World sensible of our natural Importance, and both the Trade and naval Strength of France (which was all that England, as England, had to fear) were in a Manner

a Manner of our Mercy; a Peace has been accepted. And, for ought that yet appears, upon worse Terms than might have been obtained at the Close of the last Year.

Now it is utterly impossible, that, differing so widely in their Conduct, our Guides should be always right; and whether their Errors and Miscarriages arose from a Defect of Judgment, or a Prostitution of Will, it is fit those Errors and Miscarriages should be pointed out, as a Piece of Justice to the present Age, and Matter of Warning to the next.

We were taught, in the Beginning of this Contest, that the Balance of Power, and the Liberty of Europe, depended on preserving the Austrian Inheritance entire: And yet our Mi— is have not only connived at the Separation of *Silesia*, but in order to bring the said Contest to an Issue, have torn away yet other Provinces; which have been also thrown into the very Scale which had been found so much too heavy before. The Resentment of that haughty House on such Occasions, is too well known to need Explanation. That, in Days to come, it may operate disagreeable, in *Germany* at least, is much to be feared. And lest we should then be drawn in to act the same desperate Part in Behalf of P——, as we have just done in Behalf of A——, all imaginable Precautions should be taken; for though, like the Islanders of old to *Themistocles*, we may justly plead Poverty and Impossibility; M—— may affect to be incredulous, and if *Persuasion* fail, may venture to employ that other Goddess, which the *Athenians*, just quoted, thought fit to make the Companion of the former.



BERLIN, October 12.

Yesterday count Chock had his first private audience of the king, as minister plenipotentiary from the empress queen. When the count delivered his credential letters to his majesty, he made a speech, in which he assured him, how sincerely the empress queen desired to take advantage of the re-establishment of the peace, to strengthen, as much as possible, the good understanding between the two courts. The king answered it in the most gracious terms, testifying how great a satisfaction it would be to him, to embrace every opportunity to shew dispositions equal to those of the empress queen.

From the *Paris Almanac*, October 21.

The news relating to the national council of bishops in France, with respect to the *Constitutio Unigenitus*, seems to be confirmed: And we are assured, that notwithstanding the Pope will, on that occasion, send a Legate with his letter; yet it is imagined, that there will be warm debates about that assembly.

According to diverse certain advices, the payment of the imposts and contributions in Flanders and Savoy being peremptorily insisted on, 'tis generally thought that the evacuation and restitution of the conquer'd places will be soon made.

His majesty being determined to reform a battalion in each of the following regiments of infantry; viz. Montbossier, Touraine, Gustin, and Montmorin, has issued out an order accordingly, whereby his majesty has reduced the four to three. And he hereby further orders, that the sergeants and soldiers of the fourth shall be incorporated among the three first, 'til their corps be complete: And as to the supernumerary men, they are to be formed into distinct parties, according to the respective provinces to which they shall be appointed to march, and be allowed proper provisions; besides an uniform, hat, and three livres in money, in order to defray their expences on the road.

L O N D O N.

November 3. As the Corsicans are very quiet, since the publication of the armistice, there is no talk at Genoa of sending more troops thither at present: But the letters from the city inform us, that as the late behaviour of the Corsicans has made their masters for ever suspicious of their conduct, it is thought they will again grow turbulent, if they can see means to do it with impunity: To prevent which, it has been resolved, as soon as advice comes that the peace is actually concluded, that the greatest part of the troops, which the republic may determine to keep on foot, will be quartered in that island.

The corsairs of Barbary have not only taken many prizes, but have also committed great depredations on the coast of Italy, Sardinia, and Corsica. They have likewise taken the liberty of searching several barks, and other small vessels, carrying the French flag, of which complaints has been made to the duke de Richelieu at Genoa, and to marshal Belleisle. It is thought that a negotiation will be speedily set on foot among the Italian powers, for equipping a squadron capable of protect-

ing the commerce, and perhaps revenging the insults so frequently offered them by the Infidels. Some say that a subsidy will be offered to the knights of Malta, in order to engage them to act in conjunction.

We learn from Schaffhausen, and other parts of Switzerland, that the bankruptcies which have lately happened at Marseilles and Lyons, have had dreadful effects upon some of the great trading cities of Italy; not only such as had actually dealings with those French bankers that fail'd, but upon others who were only supposed to have dealings with them. These letters likewise add, that it has thrown a great damp upon the Levant trade, which was beginning to revive, by rendering it impossible for those who are embarked in it to obtain so much as the usual credit, without which it is almost impossible to carry it on.

Our last letters from Rome speak of the Pope's earnest desire to see the Pretender's eldest son fixed in an abode to his liking; the Holy Father approves of Avignon, and has desired to know whether it will be agreeable to him, that he may expedite some orders, which will be necessary before he takes up his sojourn there.

The last letters from Paris say, that the king had certainly nominated the duke de Aumont to repair to London in quality of ambassador from France; the duke de Byron for his ambassador at the court of Vienna; the count d'Errees at Madrid; the count de Hautefors to go as ambassador to Turin; and the president Ogier to reside in the same quality at the Hague.

Nov. 5. Last night an express arrived from Madrid, in seven days, with some dispatches of importance.

Nov. 7. The evacuation of places is begun in Dutch Flanders; and most of the French soldiers which are disbanded enlist into the king of Prussia's service; many Prussian officers being assembled at Liege and the neighbouring towns for that purpose, who give them great encouragement.

Her Imperial Czarian majesty seems extremely well satisfied with the assurances that have been given her, that her troops shall have good quarters, during the winter, in the hereditary dominions of the empress queen of Hungary.

A French pamphlet, lately published, asserts, that the restitution of either G——, or M——, as they should *chuse*, was some time ago offered to the S——, in case they would abandon Fr——, and make a separate treaty.

Whitball, Nov. 5. This morning an account was received from Aix-la Chapelle, that the plenipotentiaries of his Sardinian majesty had acceded on the 7th instant, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace.

Edinburgh, October 10. Yesterday the court of Justiciary sat down, with a grand jury summoned from the three shires of Middle, East, and West Lothian, in order to judge of the sufficiency of the evidence that shall be brought before them, for finding bills of indictment against certain persons excepted out of the act of indemnity. Great numbers of evidences are arrived from all quarters, particularly from Perth, Angus, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff shires.

There were present the lords Minto, Tinwald, and Drummore;—lord Tinwald chosen preses.

His lordship made a most learned and elegant speech, suitable to the important occasion.

Then the jury retired to the exchequer chamber; and the judges, after swearing several evidences, sent them to the jury to be examined.

Five bills were yesterday found true against the following persons; viz. James Farquharson of Bilmorall, Archibald Menzies of Shien, Grigor M'Grigor, alias James Graham, of Glegyle, James Sirling of Craigharnet, John Haldane of Lanerk.

Oct. 13. Last Tuesday the grand jury returned true bills against William Moir of Loannay, James Moir of Stonywood, Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen, Thomas Blair of Glascune, Thomas Mercer, merchant in Aberdeen.

Then the court adjourned to half an hour after four in the afternoon; and then the grand jury returned true bills against James Gordon of Cowbardie, Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine, John Gordon of Abachy, Arthur Gordon of Carnoulic, and Collier Macdonald of Barisdale.

Then the court adjourned 'til next day ten o'clock in the forenoon; when the grand jury returned true bills against William Drummond of Kallendar, Malcolm M'Leod of Rasa, Alexander Haldane of Lanerk, Thomas Ogilvie of Eastmies, Sir William Dunbar of Durn, David Hunter of Burnside, Andrew Hay junior of Ranaa, and George Gordon of Hallhead.

Then the court adjourned 'til half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon; and then the grand jury returned true bills against

against George Robertson of Faskelly, James Robertson of Blairfetty, and David Tullock of Bogtoun.
And ignoramus quoad the three following persons: viz. Robert Stuart of Killyhallie, James Gordon of Glasirum, and John Turner the younger of Turner-hall.

BOSTON, February 20.

Extrait of a Letter from an Officer of Distinction at Annapolis Royal, to an Officer in Boston, dated Jan. 5, 1748/9.

"You may with certainty communicate to any of the news-writers in Boston, That there are arrived in this province three companies of the regular troops of the French of Canada, accompanied with Indians and militia to the number of 3 or 400 men, all in arms; which are conjur'd to come here to assert their right to that part of the province they pretend to have conquer'd from the rout at Menis."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Thursday was the Day appointed for electing Representatives in Baltimore, Calvert, and St. Mary's.

In Baltimore County, Major Thomas Sheredine, Dr. George Buchanan, Capt. John Pace, (three old Members,) and Capt. Darby Lux (in the room of Col. John Hall), were elected.

In Calvert County, Mr. James John Blackhall, Capt. James Heighr, Mr. Benjamin Mackall, junior, and Mr. Benjon Bond, were elected. The three last named Gentlemen are new Members, in the room of, the much lamented Mr. Walter Smith, deceased, Mr. John Brome, deceased, and Mr. Joseph Hall.

From St. Mary's we have yet no certain Account.

On Thursday Night last a terrible Accident happened in Baltimore Town, at the House of Mr. Greenbury Dorsey; which in the dead Time of the Night took Fire, and burnt down to the Ground, with all the Furniture, and six Persons in it; viz. one Man, four Children, and a Negro Girl. Mr. Dorsey happened to be from home; and it was with great Difficulty that any Persons were saved; Mrs. Dorsey, who lay up Stairs, preserved herself and two Children, by first throwing one out of the Window, and afterwards jumping out herself with another in her Arms; tho' they are very much hurt. This melancholy Scene is supposed to be the Effect of the horrid Malice and diabolical Revenge of a Servant Man of Mr. Dorsey's, who it seems had threaten'd such a Thing, and was out of the House himself, with some things belonging to him, when it happened; and at the first Discovery, the House was observed to be on Fire below in several Places at once. On these, and other dark Circumstances, the Servant is apprehended and committed to Jail.

Last Monday, at a middling Tide, the Ship *Winchester*, Capt. Elias Le Gros, which drew XIX Feet and 6 Inches Water, left her Moorings in Severn River, and went into the Bay; and this Morning weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd with a fair Wind for London.

A few Days ago, a little Boy in Queen Anne's County, happened to fall down a few steps with a sharp pointed Knife in his Hand, which stuck into one Side of his Neck, quite up to the Hilt, and kill'd him.

In some of the northern Papers, the following Notification is publish'd, and is here reprinted to prevent any Impositions of the kind this way.

Our Readers are desired to beware of Counterfeit mild Dollars, of which there are three Sorts now passing, two of them dated 1741, the other 1744. Those of 1744 may be distinguished from true Ones, by the Word N-T-R-A-Q-U-E, the R and A being too far asunder, so as to make it look like two distinct Words, V-T-R-A-Q-U-E. Those of 1741 may be known thus: in one Sort the Letter A in HISPAN, is much too small for the rest: In the others, the Space where the Date is placed, is much broader than in the true Ones; and the last Side of the Crown, on the Left hand Pillar, is right under the A, is V-T-R-A-Q-U-E, which is the true One; falls between the R and the A. All of them are well made, and the Letters, but the Letters in general not so well made, and regular as in the true Ones: They are of base metal, containing but about Seven Shillings and Eight pence Worth of Silver; the rest Copper; and if a little of the Surface, which is silver'd over, be scraped away, and the Place sullied by rubbing on the short Hair of a Man's Head, its brassy complexion will appear: Placed on the End of a Finger, and struck with a small Key, they all yield a shriller Sound than the true Ones. Several Germans are taken up and imprison'd for being concern'd in coining and uttering them, but the principal Workman has made his Escape, and 'tis supposed has carried off his Tools.

We have this Minute received an Account of the Election in Somerset County: Col. Robert King, Capt. Henry Waggon, Col. Robert Jenkins Henry, and Capt. Isaac Handy, are Elected. Capt. Waggon is a new Member in the room of Col. George Dabiel, Deceased; the Others are old Members.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. Walter Smith, late of Calvert County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

ALTHEA SMITH.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at Six Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in Annapolis, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR.

By the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of this Instant March, for Ready Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,

A Fine Plantation, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres of Land, more or less, situate at the Head of South River, about four Miles from the Landing Place, and near the Inspecting House which is ordered by Act of Assembly to be erected: There are upon the said Plantation a good Dwelling House, a good Negro's Quarter House, a Corn House, a Tobacco House, a good Orchard, &c. For further Particulars, enquire of

JAMES DICK.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Major Thomas Nevett, deceased, are desired, without further Notice, to pay off their respective Debts; for which Purpose *William Wheland* will attend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week, 'til the first Day of June next; by which Time it is expected that all those who have any Demands against the said Estate, will bring in their Accounts; and that those who are indebted will make Payment; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

Their humble Servant,

SARAH NEVETT, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

Very reasonably, for Ready Money.

A Good Sloop, Burthen about 25 Tons, ready rigged, fit for the Sea or Bay: She is almost new, has been one Voyage to Sea, and is a very good Sailer.

Likewise a Parcel of Law Books; a complete Set of Book-Binder's Tools; also a Billiard Table, and Furniture. By

SARAH NEVETT.

Strayed from Baltimore Town, sometime last Fall, a large slim Black Horse, paces naturally very well, and has a small Piece taken out of his Ear. Likewise a middle sized Sorrel Horse, with a large Blaze, a white Mane and Tail. The Brands of the said Horses are unknown to the Subscriber.

Whoever will bring them to Baltimore Town, or to Jessa, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward for each.

ROGER BOYCE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in Charles County, near Pikesville Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jewellers and Silversmith's Work; mends all Sorts of Watches; and engraves all Sorts of curious Seals for Watches. And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W.H. by

WILLIAM HOWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in King William County, Virginia, about Twelve Months ago, a terrible Virginian born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Sparlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Village; he is now aged, and speaks good English. He has a Scar on his Face occasion'd by a Burn; and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever apprehends said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in King William County, shall receive Two Pistols Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN.

At the Post Office in Annapolis.

SELLS very good CHOCOLATE, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near *South River*. That any Masters of Ships, or other Persons, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hogthead, and Barrel; and also Oak-Plank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.

RICHARD BEARD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, on *South River*,

Sundry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantation Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of April.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

March 8, 1749.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in *Annapolis*, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

March 8, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of this Instant *March*, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonner*, a Backsmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close bodied Coat, a Sailors blue-Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lyndel Lyde*, Merchant in *London*; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to *Maryland*, about *June* next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Consignments, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Patuxco, March 1,
1748 q.

LYDE GOODWIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Hercules*, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good English: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.

J. ROUSBY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, on Wednesday the 22d of *February* last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Drugget Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Calico Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Beam with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, Senior.

This is to give NOTICE,

That all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *James Barnes*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Balances, and prevent further Trouble. ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

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.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes, and Books, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published.

JONAS GREEN.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship OGLE,

John Brown Commander, now lying in *Severn River*,

A Quantity of FINE SALT, to be Sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail; and if any Gentleman inclines to purchase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from the Ship's Side, in *Severn River*, before the Middle of *March*, he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in Sterling, at the current Exchange to that Value: Also choice good Old *Madeira Wine*, to be sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, by

GEORGE STEUART.

If *James Witherspoon* be living, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of *Jonas Green*, Printer in *Annapolis*.

He came from *Glasgow*, and resided Five Years with Mr. *John Parnham*, then Merchant in *Charles County*, and has been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of *December* last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of an Indian, is a lusty Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is supposed to be gone towards *Virginia*: He took with him a large Chestnut-colour'd Mare, paces pretty well, has a crooked Blize in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock C B, the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the B: He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolsey Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of *Potomack*, in *Prince George's County, Maryland*, shall have SIX PISTOLES, if taken in *Maryland*; TEN, if taken in *Pennsylvania*; EIGHT, if taken between *Potomack* and *Rappahannock*; TWELVE, if taken between *Rappahannock* and *James River*; SIXTEEN, if taken between *James River* and *Roanoke*; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in *Carolina*. Paid by

CORNELIUS ELTINGE.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furnished with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the *Patuxent Iron-Works*, at reasonable Rates, by

RICHARD SKEWEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said Office (except Sundays), to take in old Paper Money, 'till the middle of *November*; and from thence 'till *Christmas*; on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after *Christmas*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners,

Novemb. 2, 1748.

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco,

A Good Tract of Land, containing about 420 Acres, lying on the Waggon Road near *Seneca Bridge*, convenient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling-House, 52 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd above and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk-house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stable, Barn, a good Well, and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 Acres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing, with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Meadow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 50 Acres of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, and a 30 Feet Tobacco-house. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by applying to the Printer hereof, or

HENRY CRAMPTON.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, &c. by the said *Crampton*.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

No. 205.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1749.

The DYING ADVICE of a GREAT MAN (the late Lord President of Scotland), who was well acquainted with the World, and knew it's whole Worth.

♦♦♦♦ WILL conclude with that, which is the most important of all other Things, and which alone will carry every Thing else along with it; which is, to recommend in the most solemn and serious Manner, the Study and Practice of Religion to all Sorts of Men, as that which is both *the Light of the World and the Salt of the Earth*. Nothing does so open our Faculties, and compose and direct the whole Man, as an inward Sense of GOD, of his Authority over us, of the Laws he has set us, of his Eye ever upon us, of his hearing our Prayers, assisting our Endeavours, watching over our Concerns, and of his being to judge, and to reward or punish us in another State according to what we do in this! Nothing will give a Man such a Detestation of Sin, and such a Sense of the Goodness of God, and of our Obligations to Holiness, as a right Understanding and a firm Belief of the Christian Religion: Nothing can give a Man so calm a Peace within, and such a firm Security against all Fears and Dangers without, as the Belief of a kind and wise Providence, and of a Future State. An Integrity of Heart gives a Man a Courage, and a Confidence that cannot be shaken: A Man is sure, that by living according to the Rules of Religion, he becomes the wisest, the best, and happiest Creature he is capable of being. Honest Industry, the employing his Time well, and a constant Sobriety, an undefiled Purity and Chastity, with a quiet Serenity, are the best Preservers of Life and Health: So that take a Man as a single Individual, Religion is his Guard, his Perfection, his Beauty and his Glory: This will make him the *Light of the World*, shining brightly, and enlightening many round about him.

Then take a Man as a Piece of Mankind, as a Citizen of the World, or of any particular State, Religion is then indeed the *Salt of the Earth*: For it makes every Man to be, to all the rest of the World, whatsoever any one can with Reason wish or desire him to be. He is true, just, honest, and faithful, in the whole Commerce of Life; doing to all others, that which he would have others do to him: He is a Lover of Mankind, and of his Country: He may and ought to love some more than others; but he has an Extent of Love to all, of Pity and Compassion, not only to the poorest, but to the worst; for the worse any are, the more they are to be pitied. He has a Complacency and Delight in all that are truly, tho' defectively, good; and a Respect and Veneration for all that are eminently so: He mourns for the Sins, and rejoices in the Virtues, of all that are round about him: In every Relation of Life, Religion makes him answer all his Obligations: It will make Princes just and good, faithful to their Promises, and Lovers of the People: It will inspire Subjects with Respect, Submission, Obedience, and Zeal for their Prince: It will sanctify Wedlock to be a State of Christian Friendship, and mutual Assistance: It will give Parents the truest Love to their Children, with a proper Care of their Education: It will command the Returns of Gratitude and Obedience from Children: It will teach Masters to be gentle and careful of their Servants; and Servants to be faithful, zealous, and diligent in their Master's Concerns: It will make Friends tender and true to one another; it will make them generous, faithful, and disinterested: It will make Men live in their Neighbourhood as Members of one common Body, promoting first the general Good of the whole, and then the Good of every Particular, as far as a Man's Sphere can go: It will make Judges and Magistrates just and patient, hating Covetousness, and maintaining Peace and Order, without Respect of Persons: It will make People live in so inoffensive a Manner, that it will be easy to maintain Justice, whilst Men are not disposed to give Disturbance to those

about them. This will make Pastors faithful to their Trust, tender to their People, and watchful over them; and it will beget in the People an Esteem for their Persons and Functions.

Thus Religion, if truly received and sincerely adhered to, would prove the greatest of all Blessings to a Nation. But by Religion, I understand somewhat more than the receiving some Doctrines, tho' ever so true, or the professing them, and engaging to support them, not without Zeal and Eagerness. What signify the best Doctrines, if Men do not live suitably to them; if they have not a due Influence upon their Thoughts, their Principles, and their Lives? Men of bad Lives, without sound Opinions, are self condemned, and lie under a highly aggravated Guilt; nor will the Heat of a Party, arising out of Interest, and managed with Fury and Violence, compensate for the ill Lives of such false Pretenders to Zeal; while they are a Disgrace to that which they profess, and seem so hot for. By Religion I do not mean an outward Compliance with Forms and Customs, in going to Church, to Prayers, to Sermons, and to Sacraments, with an external Shew of Devotion, or which is more, with some inward forced good Thoughts, in which many may satisfy themselves; while this has no visible Effect on their Lives, nor any inward Force to subdue and rectify their Appetites, Passions, and secret Designs. Those customary Performances, how good and useful soever, when well understood and rightly directed, are of little Value when Men rest on them, and think, that because they do them, they have therefore acquitted themselves of their Duty, tho' they continue still proud, covetous, full of Deceit, Envy and Malice: Even secret Prayer, the most effectual of all other Means, is designed for a higher End; which is, to possess our Minds with such a constant and present Sense of divine Truths, as may make these live in us, and govern us; and to draw down such Assistances, as may exalt and sanctify our Natures.

So that by Religion I mean such a Sense of divine Truth, as enters into a Man, and becomes a Spring of a new Nature within him; reforming his Thoughts and Designs, purifying his Heart, and sanctifying him and governing his whole Deportment, his Words as well as his Actions; convincing him that it is not enough not to be scandalously vicious, or to be innocent in his Conversation, but that he must be entirely, uniformly, and constantly pure and virtuous; animating him with Zeal to be still better and better, more eminently good and exemplary, using Prayers and all outward Devotions as solemn Acts, testifying what he is inwardly and at Heart, and as Methods instituted by God, to be still advancing in the Use of them further and further, into a more refined and spiritual Sense of divine Matters. This is true Religion, which is the Perfection of human Nature, and the Joy and Delight of every one, that feels it active and strong within him: It is true, this is not arrived at all at once; and it will have an unhappy Allay, hanging long, even about a good Man: But as those ill Mixtures are the perpetual Grief of his Soul, so it is his chief Care to watch over and mortify them; he will be in a continual Progress, still gaining Ground upon himself; and as he attains to a good Degree of Purity, he will find a noble Flame of Life and Joy growing upon him. Of this I write with the more Concern and Emotion, because I have felt this the only true, and indeed the only Joy, which runs through a Man's Heart and Life: It is that which has been for many Years my greatest Support; I rejoice daily in it; I feel from it the Earnest of that supreme Joy which I pant and long for: I am sure there is nothing else can afford any true or complete Happiness. I have, considering my Sphere, seen a great deal of all that is tempting and shining in this World: The Pleasures of sense I did soon nauseate; Intrigues of State, and the Conduct of Affairs, have something in them that is more specious, and I was for many Years deeply immers'd in these; but still with Hopes of reforming the World, and of making Mankind wiser and better;

But

But I have found, that which is crooked cannot be made straight. I acquainted myself with Knowledge and Learning, and that in a great Variety, and with more Compass than Depth: But tho' Wisdom excelleth Folly, as much as Light does Darkness; yet, as it is a *fire Travell*, so it is so very defective, that what is wanting to complet it cannot be numbered. I have seen that two were better than one, and that a threefold Cord is not easily loosed; and have therefore cultivated Friendship with much Zeal and disinterested Tenderneſs; but I have found this also was Vanity and Vexation of Spirit, tho' it be of the best and nobleſt Sort. So that, upon great and long Experience, I could enlarge upon the Preacher's Text, *Vanity of Vanities, and all is Vanity*; but I muſt alſo conclude with him, *Fear God and keep his Commandments, for this is the All of Man*, the whole both of his Duty and Happineſs. I do therefore end all in the Words of *David*, of the Truth of which, upon great Experience and a long Obſervation, I am ſo fully aſſured, that I leave theſe as my laſt Words to Poſterity. *Come ye Children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the Fear of the Lord; what Man is he that deſireth Life and loveth many Days, that he may ſee Good: keep thy Tongue from Evil, and thy Lips from ſpeaking Guile; depart from Evil and do Good, ſeek Peace and purſue it. The Eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his Ears are open to their Cry; but the Face of the Lord is againſt them that do Evil, to cut off the Remembrance of them from the Earth. The righteous cry and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their Troubles. The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken Heart, and ſaveth ſuch as be of a contrite Spirit.*

L O N D O N.

October 18. There is a talk at Paris of demolishing the church of St. Landry, in order to make a large Street from the metropolitan church of Notre Dame to the river, over which a new bridge is to be built, leading directly from the town-houſe to the ſaid church.—By this it ſhould appear, that the French are not ſo inclinable as the Romans to increaſe the objects of their ſuperſtition.

October 20. The following further particulars concerning the ſcheme for diminiſhing the number of churches in Paris, have been in the foreign prints:—The churches of St. Martin and St. Peter aux Beaufs are both to be demolished, and the pariſhes to be united to that of St. Mary Magdalen. The church of St. John the Round is alſo to be pulled down, and the pariſh to be transferred to that of St. Dennis; and that of St. Peter of the Arches is to be joined to that of the Holy Croſs. By the demolition of theſe churches, and that of St. Landry beforementioned, the number of pariſhes in that part of Paris called the city, included in the iſland of Notre Dame, will be reduced to five only.

A very beautiful fiſh was lately taken near Leith, weighing 82 pounds. The body in ſhape ſomething like the ſea bream, but larger, being three feet ſeven inches long, and three feet ten inches round in the thickeſt part. The mouth is ſmall, and without teeth; the eyes are covered with a membrane, remarkably large, and glare like gold. The covers of the gills like thoſe of a falmon. The body diminuiſhes very ſmall towards the tail, which is forked, and expands twelve inches. It has one erect fin on the back, eight inches long, which terminates gradually backwards. Near the gills, on each ſide, is a broad fin nine inches long, which plays horizontally; and under the belly is a pair of ſtrong fins, eleven inches long. The ſkin is ſmooth, the back of a purple colour, the ſides a lively green, and the belly and jaws like ſilver; and being all over ſpeckled with white, and the fins as red as ſcarlet, renders it very agreeable to behold. When opened, all it's bowels would have gone within an Engliſh quart. The fleſh of the fore part was firm, and look'd like beef; and the hinder part like fine veal: The bones are of the quadrupede kind, particularly the ſhoulder-blades, which are like thoſe of a ſheep. Several curious gentlemen and others, who have ſeen it, declare they never ſaw the like before: and are at a loſs to know what name to give it.

A trial of a very ſingular nature is now depending in Doctors Commons, between the heirs at law of Mr. Eldridge and his wife who were burnt in the late dreadful fire which was ſuppoſed to begin at their houſe in Change-Alley; her relation claiming a right to the ſhare of the huſband's effects (being conſiderable) which ſhe was entitled to as a widow, on a ſuppoſition 'tis alledged, that ſome little family uneaſineſs having occaſioned their ſeparating beds, the huſband lay on the ſhirt

floor, and in the manner the fire broke out was conſequently the ſoonest expoſed to the flames.

Laſt tuesday a ſailor, who had been aſſent from his family ſeven years, and was juſt returned to England, went to a public-houſe near the Jeruſalem Tavern, Clerkenwell, in order to ſee his wife; which he ſoon did, but finding ſhe had been married about four years to another man, a law ſuit is likely to commence between the two huſbands, to know to whom ſhe belongs.

November 3. We receive very melancholy accounts from all the midland counties, that the mortality amongſt the cattle rages with more violence than ever; eſpecially at Leiſeſter, where they have loſt great numbers of beaſts, and recover few or none.

Deal, Nov. 1. Arrived the Virginia Packet, Dobbins; the Neptune, Biggs (late Grindal); and another ſhip from Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

In a private Letter from a Friend in London, I have received the following Copy of an Addreſs, ſent, on Behalf of our Friends there, to the Embaſſadors at Aix la Chapelle, before the Concluſion of the Peace, which I deſire you to publiſh in your Gazette.

J. P.

To the Embaſſadors of the Chriſtian Princes and States, met to conclude a General Peace at Aix la Chapelle, the People called QUAKERS, wiſh Health and Happineſs.

N E A R a Century ago it pleaſed the Almighty to raiſe up a People in this Kingdom to publiſh, amongſt other Goſpel Truths, the glad Tidings proclaimed at the Birth of our bleſſed Saviour, *Glory to God in the higheſt, and on Earth Peace, Good will to Men*; and alſo to declare to the World, the Inconſiſtency of Wars and Fighting with the Example and Precepts of Chriſt, and the Doctrine of his Followers.

The Almighty hath likewiſe been graciouſly pleaſed to continue us a People, to bear Witneſs to the ſame divine Truths, and to engage us, in Love to the whole Race of Mankind, to promote the Knowledge and Practice of theſe bleſſed Doctrines; as they tend ſo manifeſtly to extirpate Violence, Injuſtice, and all the dreadful Calamities of War, to eſta bliſh Peace and Harmony in the World, and to exalt the Happineſs of Mankind both here and hereafter.

To contribute as much as in us lieth to theſe important Purpoſes, we are induced to requeſt Your Acceptance and candid Peruſal of the *Apology*, herewith preſented to You, wrote by our Friend Robert Barclay for the ſpreading of Truth, and the Information of Mankind; which, at the ſame time that it exhibits the meek and humble Pattern of holy Jeſus, the Doctrine of his Apoſtles, the Sentiments of the Early Chriſtians, and our Belief in relation to Wars, contains a compendious View of the Chriſtian Religion, diveſted of thoſe Inventions with which it has been corrupted by the Spirit of Error, the Pride, the Wickedneſs, or the Ignorance of Men.

This *Apology* was addreſſed, and deliver'd by the Author, to Charles II. King of Great Britain, and accepted by him, and his royal Succeſſors, to whom it has been ſince preſented, with Marks of Regard: We ſervently wiſh it may contribute to Your ſolid Advantage, and, by Your Means, to the Promotion of Peace, Righteouſneſs, and true Piety, amongſt thoſe over whom Your Influence, in Your reſpective Stations, may extend.

May the God of Peace and Love make You the happy Inſtruments of ſettling the Tranquility of Europe on a laſting Foundation, and perpetuate the Bleſſings of Peace to the States You repreſent, and through them to the whole World.

Signed in London, on Behalf of the aforeſaid People, the twelfth of the fixth Month, called Auguſt, by

David Barclay,
Simon Warner,
Thomas Hyam,
Joſeph Olliver,
Jacob Hagen,
John Hayward.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extraſt of a Letter from Barbados, dated Feb. 10, 1748, 9.

"We are here in the utmoſt conſternation about the French, who are actually ſettling Tobago. Our governor being informed of it by ſome Turtlers from thence, diſpatched Capt. Saver, of his majeſty's ſhip Richmond, to enquire into the truth of the matter, with orders, to prevent it; and to caſe his excellency's commiſſion to be publiſhed there (which aſſerts his majeſty's title to the ſaid Iſland) and to aſſix up copies thereof

thereof is the most public part of the Island. Capt. Sayer discovered little more than a bare design of settling it; but it seems he did not go to the right bay; for soon after the Richmond's return, we were informed that the Governor of Martinico had transported there 600 men, soldiers, masons, carpenters, &c. and had raised several batteries, one of 14 guns 12 pounders: Upon which Mr. Greenville ordered Capt. Tyrrell, in the Chesterfield, the Boston, Richmond, and Speedwell, to Rocky Bay, the place they were settling, whose channel being too difficult for our men of war to enter, Capt. Tyrrell seeing two frigates of 36 guns each, lying up in the bay, I suppose to cover their works, sent his boat in, and ordered the French commodore on board him, to give an account of his business there; who roundly told him, that he was come to settle that island, by order of his most Christian majesty, and that if he was obstructed therein, he was to make the best defence he could. What Tyrrell's orders were is not known, but he did not think proper to disturb them. Upon his return to this island, the council and assembly were called; the result of which was, an express sailed yesterday for London, to acquaint the government with this affair, which is of the utmost consequence to the nation; for by this neglect of ours, they settle all the unsettled islands immediately, and in case of a future war with France, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts, &c. must necessarily throw themselves under the protection of the French king; that if the ministry should think of the affair as we do, and our express should arrive before the definitive articles of peace are ratified and confirmed, there will be no peace as yet. About the same time arrived here a vessel from St. Vincent's the captain of which deposes, that he heard a proclamation read there by a French officer, and could understand French enough, to know that the substance of it was to prohibit the English, Dutch, and Danes, from trading there without a license from the general of Martinico, which they might obtain by applying for the same, on paying the sum of 100*l*. on pain of forfeiting vessel and cargo, &c. Besides these two islands, they have settled and fortified St. Lucia and Dominique. Thus you see this wise and politic nation grasping at nothing less than the whole Caribbee islands, in order to monopolize the sugar trade into their own hands, which will be no small step towards their favourite scheme of Universal Monarchy.

As we have lately had several vessels from the different islands in the West-Indies, and no account of any vessels arriving in any of them for a long time from Europe; and as there has none arrived any where on the Continent for almost five months past, people begin to imagine, that on account of some unforeseen accident, an embargo is laid on the shipping at home.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear the following Gentlemen are chosen Representatives for Cecil County; viz. Capt. Benjamin Pearce, Capt. Peter Bayard, Col. John Baldwin, and Mr. Richard Thompson. The two last named Gentlemen are new Members, in the room of Mr. Joshua George, deceased, and Mr. Nicholas Hyland.

Yesterday came on the Election for Anne Arundel County, when Mr. Philip Hammond, Dr. Charles Carroll, Mr. Thomas Worthington, and Mr. Stephen Bordley (in the room of Major Henry Hall), were elected.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by SUBSCRIPTION

A MAP of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New York, and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware,

By LEWIS EVANS.

THIS Map, besides those Provinces and Territories, contains,

A great Part of the *Endless Mountains*, and of the Country of the *Six Nations*.

The Route of the *Albany Traders* to the Fort of *Oswego*, on Lake Ontario.

The Path from *Pennsylvania* through the Mountains to *Onondaga* the Capital of the *Six Nations*, and to the great Lakes.

Some Parts of the adjacent Provinces of *New England*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*.

The several Provinces and Counties are distinguished in the plain Maps by their Division Lines, and in the colour'd ones by different Colours.

The Sea-Coast, Creeks, Rivers, Roads, intermediate Distances of Places, and Situation of Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. are laid down with as much Exactness, as the Dimensions of

the Maps and other Circumstances will admit of; and by a particular Table, in one Corner of the Map, the Distances between the most considerable Towns may be seen at once.

There is also noted, How far the Tide runs up the several Rivers.

The Time of High Water, at Fall and Change, in the several Rivers, Bays, &c.

The Variation of the Needle in many Places from accurate Observations, and the Rate of its Decrease; and the greatest Length of Days and Nights in every Place.

Several Vacancies in the Map are filled with useful and entertaining Remarks; Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations; an Account of the Weather in this Climate; the Production of Lightning and Fogs accounted for; with other Articles recommended by the Curious to the Enquiry of Travellers! And some Part of the Theory of the Earth naturally occurring, on viewing some surprising Phenomena in the *Endless Mountains*.

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Price of the plain Maps on Printing Paper, be one Piece of Eight; and of the colour'd Ones, on superfine Writing Paper, two Pieces of Eight, each.

That Half be paid down on Subscribing, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Map.

That if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears soon, the Map shall be forthwith printed, and ready to be delivered in May next. And none, but those subscribed for, shall be sold under an advanced Price.

That if Subscriptions for a thousand Copies are not made by the first of May, the Subscription to be void, and the subscribers shall have their Money returned on Demand. And if afterwards the Author publishes the Map, at his own Risk, he shall not be confined to take the Price above-mentioned. That those who subscribe for six, shall have a seventh gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in,

In New-York, by Mr. James Parker, and Mr. George Harrison; in Tulpahoccon, by Mr. Conrad Welfer; in Newcastle County, by the Rev. Mr. Timothy Griffith; in Philadelphia, by the Author; and at Annapolis, by Jonas Green.

N. B. The Plate is finished and a few Copies printed off; to be seen, both colour'd and plain, before Subscriptions are taken in.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Matrubbin Reynolds, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, to prevent further Trouble: And those who have any legal Claims on the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by
PHILIP HAMMOND, Administrator.

THE Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in May or June next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts.
JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. Walter Smith, late of Calvert County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.
ALTHEA SMITH.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in Annapolis, by
THOMAS FLEMING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in Charles County, near Pickawaken Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silversmith's Work; mends all Sorts of Watches; and engraves all Sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W. H. by
WILLIAM HOWARD.

Strayed from Baltimore-Town, sometime last Fall, a large slim Black Horse, paces naturally very well, and has a small Piece taken out of his Ear. Likewise a middle sized Sorrel Horse, with a large Blaze, a white Mane and Tail. The Breeds of the said Horses are unknown to the Subscriber. Whoever will bring them to Baltimore-Town, or to Jeppa, shall receive 20 s. Reward for each. ROGER BOYCE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Major Thomas Nevett, deceased, are desired, without further Notice, to pay off their respective Debts; for which Purpose William Whitland will attend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week, 'til the first Day of June next; by which Time it is expected that all those who have any Demands against the said Estate, will bring in their Accounts; and that those who are indebted will make Payment; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant, SARAH NEVETT, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

Very reasonably, for Ready Money,

A Good Sloop, Burthen about 25 Tons, ready rigged, fit for the Sea or Bay: She is almost new, has been one Voyage to Sea, and is a very good Sailer.

Likewise a Parcel of Law-Books; a compleat Set of Book-Binder's Tools; also a Billiard-Table, and Furniture. By SARAH NEVETT.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in King William County, Virginia, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible Virginia born Negro Fellow, named Jack Sparlock, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Village; he is bow-legg'd, and speaks good English: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in King William County aforesaid, shall receive Two PISTOLS Reward, besides the Allowance by Law. THOMAS DANCIE.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN,

At the Post-Office in Annapolis,

SELLS very good CHOCOLATE, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near South River, That any Masters of Ships, or other Person, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hoghead, and Barrel; and also Oak-Plank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for. RICHARD BEARD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,

At the subscriber's Plantation, on South River,

Sundry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantation Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of April. JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

March 8, 1749.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in Annapolis, by ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

March 8, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of this Instant March, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Bonner, a Backsmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant for his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty shillings Reward for the Boat. SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from Lydia, Merchant in London; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to Maryland, about June next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Contributions, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Patapsco, March 1,
1748 9.

LYDIA GOODWIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named Hercules, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good English: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows. J. ROUSBY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at West River, in Anne Arundel County, on Wednesday the 22d of February last, a Negro Man named Adam; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Druggert Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Callor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows. ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, Senior.

This is to give NOTICE,

That all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of James Barnes, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Balances, and prevent further Trouble. ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes, and Books, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published. JONAS GREEN.

IF James Witherspoon be living, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of Jonas Green, Printer in Annapolis.

He came from Glasgow, and resided Five Years with Mr. John Parnham, then Merchant in Charles County, and has been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of December last, a Mulatto Slave, named Dan, much the Colour of an Indian, is a luffy Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is supposed to be gone towards Virginia: He took with him a large Chestnut-colour'd Mare, paces pretty well, has a crooked Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock CE, the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the E: He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolfy Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of Potowmack, in Prince George's County, Maryland, shall have Six PISTOLS, if taken in Maryland; TEN, if taken in Pennsylvania; EIGHT, if taken between Potowmack and Rappahannock; TWELVE, if taken between Rappahannock and James River; SIXTEEN, if taken between James River and Roanoke; and TWENTY PISTOLS Reward, if taken in Carolina Paid by CORNELIUS ELTINGE.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furnished with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the Patuxent Iron-Works, at reasonable Rates, by RICHARD SKEWEN.