

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, November 1, 1745.

TURIN, June 19.

The following is a Copy of the genuine Dispatch of the Chevalier de Alfieri to his Sardinian Majesty.

On the 16th of this Month, at the very Peep of Day, the Chevalier de Alfieri, Commandant of the King's Forces that are at present in the County of Nice, marched with Major Pianavia and the Chevalier Galeau, at the Head of 400 Men belonging to the Train, and 8 or 900 Militia, in order to destroy the Magazines which the French have been for some Months establishing at Vintimiglia, in it's Neighbourhood. After a tedious and painful March of ten Hours, without halting, we arrived at the Gates of the City. There was some Time spent in talking over the Matter with the Genoese Governor; but after the Conference was over, we entered the Place without the smallest Opposition, and drew up our Troops in the great Square. There was at this Time a French Officer, Captain in the Regiment of Guienne, with 50 Men. The first Step we took was, to desire him in the civillest Manner possible to lay down his Arms, and to surrender Prisoner of War; to which Request he yielded with all the good Manners in the World; and thereupon he, with the rest of his People, were sent under an Escorte to Breil. This Affair over, we immediately fell upon seven Magazines that were in the Town, and the Wind being pretty high, we committed the Meal they contained to it's Care; by which Means it was speedily dispersed all over the Country. At the same Time we set Fire to 13 Stacks of Hay of a most prodigious Size, which being to Windward of a Stack of Corn, 86 Yards long, 69 broad, and 12 high, was burnt down immediately. At some Distance from thence there was another Stack of Corn, not quite so big, surrounded with 24 Stacks of Hay and Straw, which we consumed in like Manner. The Meal, Corn and Oats, which we found in great Quantities in the Convent of the Augustines, we either threw out of the Windows, or scattered about the Cloisters and trampled under Foot. The Forage which was in the Garden belonging to the Monastery, was likewise burnt, as well as five or six vast Hay-Ricks that were in their Meadows. The Warehouses full of Bacon and Hams were provided for next; three of them were fired and burnt to the Ground, but we were forced to throw the Contents of the rest into the Water, for fear of consuming the Town; to which, during the whole Time, we did not the least Mischief. We found here 200 Mules, which arrived the Day before with the Baggage of M. de la Porta, Intendant General, which were of great Service to us, inasmuch as they enabled us to carry away what we did not think fit to destroy. In all human Probability the French Cavalry will not be able to march

this Season for Want of these Magazines, upon which they depended, and which must infallibly have cost vast Sums of Money. The destroying these Magazines at this Juncture was of infinitely greater Consequence than if they had been destroyed before, because it will oblige the Enemy to send back their Cavalry and may very probably disappoint their Expedition on this Side; inasmuch as it is a Loss which, as Things now stand, they can neither repair nor endure. The Genoese Governor looked on with Amazement; but declared he had no Orders from the Republic either to defend them, or act offensively on any Account whatever, against the Troops of his Sardinian Majesty. We have taken from him a Certificate of our good Behaviour, and that in the whole Affair we did nothing which could give Umbrage to the Genoese.

Turin, July 1. The King, upon reading the Letter of the Chevalier d'Alfieri, promoted him to the Rank of a Colonel, and has given him a considerable Gratification besides. M. de Massel, Captain in the Queen's Regiment, has likewise burnt a vast Magazine of Forage, which had been erected for the Use of the Enemy in the Neighbourhood of Lancoffa, in the County of Nice. The Marquis de Ballestrier, who commands only a small Corps of new-raised Dragoons, has carried off, near Zuccarello, 48 Mules, laden with Baggage and Ammunition for the Army of M. Maillebois. At first Sight these appear but small Advantages; and yet in the present Situation of Affairs, they are of prodigious Consequence. We have this Moment Advice, that the Count de Gages has signified to the Inhabitants of the Marquisate of Ormea, that if they do not submit in 24 Hours, he will put such of them to Death as fall into his Hands, and burn all the Country round. We have likewise Advice, that a considerable Body of French Troops have entered the Plains of Stura, and attempted to surprize Demont; but that their Enterprize had miscarried, by the Vigilance of the Officer who commands on that Side.

Extrait of a private Letter from Francfort, dated July 19, N. S.

"I can venture to assure you, that there is no farther Apprehension of a War breaking out between the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; so that the Empire will not be at all embroiled by the Disputes between the Kings of Poland and Prussia. These are said to be the Terms of a Kind of Convention between those Princes, for preventing the Engagements they have entered into as Monarchs, from altering their good Correspondence as Electors. We are the more confident of this, since they write from Berlin, that the Saxon Minister lately Resident there, has sent to take his House there for another Year; whence it is inferred, that it will not be long before he returns.



returns thither. But whether this be the Convention said to be treated under the Mediation and Guaranty of the Empress of Russia, is more than we have Authority to affirm.

*Petersburg, July 9, O. S.* 'Tis assured that the Empress has declared, that she could not with Pleasure see any one whatsoever attack the King of Poland's Dominions in Germany; and that if any Body should do it, for his having assisted the Queen of Hungary, her Imperial Majesty could not help assisting his Polish Majesty with all her Forces.

*Rome, July 14, O. S.* The Chevalier de St. George went the 12th Instant to an Audience of the Pope, and had a long Conference with his Holiness, in which he acquainted him, that the Prince his eldest Son was preparing for a new Attempt for the Advantage and the Interest of his House. The Pope expressed a great deal of Satisfaction at this News, and assured the Chevalier de St. George of the Pleasure with which he would concur in the Success of this Undertaking. The Cardinal Secretary of State had a long Conference afterwards with the Chevalier on the same Subject.

*Camp of the Allies at Fikorden, August 1, O. S.* The Duke of Cumberland, Field-Marshal Koniglegg, and the Prince of Waldeck, go every Day to visit the Intrenchments that are making along the Canal of Vilvorden, and at the Avenues of the Scheld and Rupel. We are fortifying the Castle of Grimbergue, upon the Left of the Canal, and have sent 600 Men thither with several Pieces of Cannon. The Day before Yesterday there was a general Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms, upon Account of the taking of Cape-Breton.

*From the French Camp at Alost, August 13.* The Marquis d'Argenson, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, wrote a few Days since, by the King's Order, to the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Britannic Majesty's Secretaries of State, to acquaint him, that the Answer which Marshal Count Saxe lately sent to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, about renewing the Cartel of 1743, had not been rightly understood; and that his most Christian Majesty was still in the Mind to execute the said Cartel, so soon as Messieurs de Bellisle should be released.

*LONDON, July 20.*

The Army of the Allies in Flanders has thrown 1200 Men into Brussels, 1000 Foot and 300 Horse into Antwerp, 600 into Louvain, and 400 into Malines; in order to prevent the Inhabitants from betraying them to the Enemy.

*July 23.* We learn from Vienna of the 17th Instant, that the Republic of Lucca has, in Imitation of Genoa, declared against the Queen, and entered into the French and Spanish Parties.

*August 6.* This Morning arrived in Town the Purser of the York China Man, Capt. Laicells, with Advice, that the said Ship, and ten other homeward bound Ships, from East-India, were all well at St. Helena the 25th of May, from whence they will have a strong Convoy for Europe.

The Purser brings certain Advice, that three French China Ships are taken by the Medway and Preston Men of War, who carried them into Canton; several other Prizes are taken by the English Men of War, among them one from Manilla, and one from Ponticheri, all immensely rich; besides which a very rich Ship is taken by the Fame Privateer, Capt. Comyn.

We hear that Admiral Anson will hoist his Flag on board the Prince George, a 90 Gun Ship, now in the Downs, who, with seven others of the Line, will sail in a few Days to the Relief of Osgood.

*August 8.* The Lords of the Regency having received Information, that the eldest Son of the Pretender lately embarked in France, in order to land in some of his Majesty's Kingdoms, on Tuesday Night a Proclamation was published by Order, of

fering a Reward of 30,000 *l.* to any Person that shall seize and secure the said eldest Son of the Pretender, in case he shall land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain.

We hear that three Spanish Men of War, who lay to intercept the homeward bound Ships from the Indies, are all lost.

Also, that several Regiments of Marines have received Orders to be ready to march the first Notice, to embark on board the Fleet commanded by Admiral Vernon.

*Whitehall, August 10.* Yesterday arrived here from Hanover, one of his Majesty's Messengers, with Orders for the immediate Departure of the Yachts for Helvoetsluys; his Majesty having been pleased to declare his Intention of returning speedily to England.

*Admiralty-Office, August 10.* Peter Warren and the Hon. John Byng, Esquires, are appointed Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

*London, August 10.* Admiral Anson is to sail with a Squadron of Men of War, to convoy home his Majesty.

The Election of an Emperor is put off to the first of September.

*August 13.* On Saturday last, 24 Pieces of Brass Cannon, on which are engraved the Words CAPE BRETON, were shipped at Woolwich for the Use of that Place. At the same Time 24 Matrosses, 6 Gunners, and 8 Bombardiers, were draughted out of the Train, who will speedily embark for Cape Breton.

The Government will give Encouragement of ten Pounds a piece, to such Women as are inclinable to go to be married, and live at Cape Breton, and a Piece of Ground to such Children as may be born in such Week: A vast Number of Women have been to the proper Office in the Tower, to enter their Names; they receive four Pounds here to buy Conveniences, and six more when they arrive at that Place.

Sir William Pepperrell, Bart, is to be made a Brigadier-General, and likewise to have a Regiment given him; we hear the said Gentleman is going upon some other grand Enterprize.

*Aug. 15.* Yesterday were shipped at the Tower 12000 Arms for Scotland; and we hear about 100 Warrants are gone down to that Kingdom, to secure several suspicious Persons there.

*Aug. 17.* Last Night, about a Quarter after Seven, arrived an Express, with Dispatches of Importance, from Berwick upon Tweed.

We hear the first Troop of Life-Guards have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning. And

That all Officers belonging to his Majesty's Land Forces serving in England or Scotland, do immediately repair to their respective Posts.

Admiral Warren is appointed Governor of Cape Breton, and the Commission is dispatched to that Island.

*BOSTON, October 7.*

By Capt. John Rouse, who arrived at Louisburg the 25th Instant in 28 Days from Great-Britain, we have Advice, that on the Arrival of Capt. Montague, who went Express with the News of the Surrender of Louisburg, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty made him a Present of 500 Guineas; and that general Rejoicings had been made throughout the Kingdom. That Advice was forthwith sent to his Majesty at Hanover, who thereupon expressed the highest Satisfaction, and commanded it to be signified to the Commanders and others who were instrumental therein: And in Testimony how acceptable this important Acquisition is to his Majesty, a Patent was sent from Hanover, creating Mr. Pepperrell a Baronet of Great-Britain, and it is also said he is to command a Regiment on the British Establishment: Mr. Warren is also made Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and recommended by the Lords Justices to be Governor of the Place, and his Commission therefore will be sent over by the next Opportunity. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has

in a most affectionate manner has of it will reflect even when Affairs are the more end regular Troop Pieces of Cannon for the Defense of its Importance thereof, is de- cency. And it is not doubt- less there.

*Extract of*

"The Duke's Letter to the Forces. —

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in a most affectionate Manner expressed the just Sense the Nation has of the Service of the New-England Troops; that it will reflect everlasting Honour on the Country; and happening when Affairs in Europe were in so bad a Situation, it will still the more endear them to his Majesty. It is certain that 2000 regular Troops will embark from Europe this Fall, with 100 Pieces of Cannon, Powder, and other warlike Stores, sufficient for the Defence of that Place; which also is a strong Proof of its Importance. The Admiral, to encourage the Settlement thereof, is determined to keep Bullion enough to give a Currency. And as it is situated so advantageously for the Fishery, it is not doubted but People will find it for their Interest to settle there.

*Extract of a Letter from Louisburg, dated September 26.*

"The Duke of Newcastle has wrote a most complaisant Letter to the General, much in the Praise of the American Forces. — There is Encouragement given for 500 Women, and the same Number of Men, to come and settle here, and those that will not enlist Volunteers are to be press'd: The Premium is a Guinea to each Woman on enlisting, and to be completely clothed from Head to Foot, and a Sum of Money on their Embarkation. There were 180 Women enlisted, and in the Tower; and the first Lady on the Roll is Miss Betty Slop, so that the Toast that is most fashionable here, is *To Miss Betty Slop and our Friends in the Tower*.

From George's Fort we hear, that 14 Indians are already come in there, and have submitted themselves to the Protection of this Government agreeable to Proclamation, and many more expected.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, to one in Boston, dated July 17, 1745.*

"I hope the News of Cape Breton's being took will prove true. The Massachusetts Bay have won great Honour by the Expedition. Mr. Kilby has represented your Government in so favourable a Light to the Court, that instead of beholding you with Jealousy and Contempt, as once they did, it's almost as much as a Man's Character is worth to be thought an Enemy to the present Establishment: You are now stiled the GLORIOUS NEW-ENGLAND MEN, who have not only reliev'd and saved his Majesty's Government of Annapolis Royal, but have recovered out of the Enemy's Hands one of their strongest Fortresses, and at a Place of the utmost Consequence to the Trade of the Kingdom, as well as Protection to the Northern English Colonies. Governor Shirley, by his wife Conduct in this Affair, is looked upon in such a Light (to say no more) as I believe no one before him has appeared in, and has effectually established his Character. This Affair has been luckily timed for your Place.

NEW-YORK, 21<sup>st</sup> October 21.

Wednesday last his Excellency our Governor arrived safe from Albany, where he has been to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, and we hear his Negotiations have been attended with Success.

Captain Bowne, who arrived here in 16 Days from Coracoa, spoke with the Privateers Warren and George, belonging to Philadelphia, cruising near that Island, in hopes to intercept some Frenchmen then at that Place: They had as yet taken nothing.

ANNAPOLIS.

*Copy of a Letter from Williamsburg, dated October 22, 1745.*

"By the Ship George, Capt. Crawford, who arrived in Rappahannock a few Days since, in six Weeks from Glasgow, we have the Edinburgh Courant of the 22d and 27th of August, in which is the following important News; viz. That Ostend was besieged and attacked by the French on the 22d of August, N.S. and the next Day surrendered, upon Condition that the

Garrison should march out with all the military Honours, and to have a suitable Escorte to the Austrian Territories with all their Effects, &c. &c. In Consequence of which, the French marched in, took Possession of it, and the Transports were ordered into the Harbour to embark the Garrison. That the French were marching to Antwerp to besiege that Place, and carried every Thing before them in those Parts. That the Camp of the Allies under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland had been attacked by the French Army, just before the News came away, so that the Success was not known; but it was hoped, that as they were 40,000 strong, and well intrenched, they would be able at least to make a good Defence. — That the King of Prussia had declared War against the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony: That the Queen of Hungary had made some Proposals for an Accommodation with the Kings of Prussia and France: That the Election of an Emperor was not over, nor could it be known on whom it would fall as Affairs are now circumstanced. — From Scotland, That a French Ship was arrived amongst the Islands in the North, and had landed a Person, who it's said is Charles, the Son of the Pretender, and 300 Men, Officers, &c. his Attendants: That they had committed Hostilities by taking some Vessels, and an English Captain of Guise's Regiment Prisoner. That they had erected a Standard, talk of great Matters, are at present full of Money, and their Number is said to be increased to 1500 or 2000, and they give out would soon be 10,000; mean time many of the Chiefs of Clans have voluntarily promised their Assistance, with their Dependents, to curb these Disturbers of the Peace; and Col. Cope and General Blakeney are marched to the Highlands for the same Purpose. A large Quantity of Ammunition, Arms, &c. are shipp'd from London for Scotland, and a Reward is offered by Proclamation for discovering concealed Arms, and all other necessary Means taken, so that it is hoped the Rebels will be quelled before they are able to do any great Damage, tho' they give out that 10,000 Swedes are to come to their Assistance; and on the other Hand it's said 10,000 Danes are to come against them. — That our Men of War had taken a French Man of War of 36 Guns, called the Panther, and several other Prizes, and carried them into Plymouth; and it's said the Colchester Man of War had sunk a French Man of War. — And it's said, Admiral Vernon was failed in Quest of the Ferret Squadron, and it was hoped would soon give a good Account of them. — The Spaniards, French, Neapolitans, and Genoese, oblige the King of Sardinia's Army in Italy to retreat; but as Admiral Rowley has Orders to bombard Genoa, 'twas believed that Republic would soon have Cause to repent their Forwardness to assist the Enemies of Great-Britain.

*Your's, &c.*

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Ship Mercury Galley, Charles Hargrave, from Philadelphia; Sloop Endeavour, William Scandrett, from Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure,

Skip Raven, William Walter, for Biddeford; Ship Concord, John Frazer, for London; Ship Bohemia, John Harding, for Biddeford; Ship Peter and Mary, Thomas Ashington, for London; Snow Morton, Richard Courtney, for London; Brig. Charming Sally, William Dumaresque, for London.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Maryland, To wit, } **L**ately brought into Britton's Bay in  
October 25, 1745. } Potomack River, within this Province, by John Bibby, Mariner, Master of



of the Ship *William and Betty*, from *Liverpool*, a Brigantine, Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to *British* Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Island of *Barbadoes*; which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in *New-England*. There were brought in her fifty-odd Hogheads of Sugar, which were full, and several of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, *Davison*; there was one Cask containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, wrote in *English*, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, was quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; and her Lading, consisting of upwards of 60,000 *lb.* Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the *British* Islands to *England*; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers, called *Fustick*, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead-Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at *Leonard's* Town, in *St. Mary's* County, in *Maryland*, on Tuesday the 10th Day of *December* next; and will be disposed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in *London*, or Gold or Silver, by

PHILIP KEY.

Whereas Negro *Jos*, who formerly lived with *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; when Governor of *Maryland*, as his Cook, about 13 Months ago ran away from the Subscriber (who was then at *Annapolis*), and has since been on a Voyage in one of the Privateers belonging to *Philadelphia*, and is since returned thither.

These are to desire any Person who can apprehend the said Negro, so as he may be had again, so to do; for which, on acquainting me therewith, they shall be rewarded with the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money. Or if the said Negro will return to me at my House in *St. Mary's* County, he shall be kindly received, and escape all Punishments for his Offence.

PHILIP KEY.

#### To be SOLD,

FOR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcels of Land (which were lately the Estate of *Christopher Gist*, of *Baltimore* County); viz.

Two Lots of Land in *Baltimore* Town, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling-House, well finished, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize-House, and sundry other Out-houses, with a good Garden paved in, thereon.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to *Baltimore* Town, and lying on the River; whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called *Cannister's*, lying in *Britain* Forest.

One Tract of Land lying in the said Forest, called *Milford*, containing eighty-three Acres; whereon is a good Grist-Mill.

As also, one Tract of Land, called *Josua's* Lot, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subscribers, and know the Terms of Sale.

WILLIAM CROMWELL,  
TOBIAS STANBURY.

*Wm. Stanbury*

*Annapolis, November 1, 1745.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has a choice Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either by Wholesale or Retail, at very reasonable Rates.

CHARLES CROXALL.

*Albort* County School is now vacant, and any Person qualified, who inclines to be Master thereof, may upon Application meet with all due Encouragement from the Visitors of the same School.

Signed by Order,

October 10, 1745.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Register.

Notice is hereby given, that a Team will go every Week from Mr. *William Wright's* in *Charlotte* Town, to Mr. *William Rogers's* at *Patapsco*, and return back; whereby all the Inhabitants of those Places may have safe Passage for Letters or small Parcels, which shall be carefully delivered, paying at the said Places 4d. for a Letter, and for any Parcel under ten Pounds Weight 6d. and under twenty Pounds 1s. and so in Proportion for any bigger Weight.

N. B. Next Spring a Caravan will be set up, to go from the said Places to *York*, *Lancaster*, and *Philadelphia*, for the Convenience of Passengers, Goods, Letters, &c.

RUN away from the Subscriber in the Fork of *Gunspowder* in *Baltimore* County, on the 24th of *September* last, an *Irish* Servant Woman, named *Jean Barret*, about 20 Years of Age, fresh colour'd, has flaxen Hair, and a scald Head: She took with her a strip'd Gown, a strip'd Callimanco Petticoat, an old blue Mantle, an old patch'd Petticoat, an *Osnabrigg* Shift, and no Shoes: She sometimes calls herself *Judith*, and is supposed to be gone towards *Potomack* or *St. Mary's*.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings her home, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN LAWSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *St. Mary's* County, the 8th of *September*, one *John Murry*, a Baker by Trade; he is a well set Fellow, and has a roguish Look: Had on when he went away a white Shirt, a pair of Snuff-colour'd Broad Cloth Breeches, a light-colour'd Jacket.

Whoever secures the said Servant, that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JAMES MILLIS.

STRAYED out of *Annapolis* Pasture, on the 27th of *September* last, a young black Horse, with a long Tail, and a very long Mane, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, with some White in his Face: He belongs to Mr. *Richard Smith*, at *St. Leonard's* Creek in *Calvert* County; and has no Brand.

Whoever brings him to Mr. *John Lomas* in *Annapolis*, or the Printer hereof, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber in *St. Mary's* County, on the 4th Instant, an *Irish* Servant Man named *James Dowling*, about 20 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, grey Eyes, and short brown Hair: He had on an old light-colour'd Kersey Coat, Linnen Breeches, a Felt Hat, &c. and took with him a large white Duffel Great Coat. Whoever secures him so as he may be had again, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows.

STOURTON EDWARDS.

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

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, November 8, 1745.

Mr. GREEN,

THE following Lines were sent to be inserted in the American Magazine, some Months ago; but as it is probable that Design was at an End before they came to Hand, it is supposed they have never yet been published; at least, however, they will be new to all your Readers, very few excepted.

To do his Laureatship Justice, as well as the Author of these Verses, you may if you please publish the Epitaph at the same time; they are both but short, and will take up but little Room. It will be needless, I imagine, to excuse the Shortness and Severity of these Verses, especially if you publish the Epitaph along with them; because to any one, the best acquainted with Mr. Pope's moral Character, will at first Sight see the bare faced Injustice of it, that it is evidently the Effects of an impotent Malice, excited in the most ungenerous Manner, notwithstanding the Assurance to brave a contest. A great deal of Regard for our English Heroes's Memory, occasioned this, as well as what follows.

From your's, &amp;c. PHILO-MUSUS.

As it is said by Mr. Colley Cibber's Epitaph on Mr. Pope, in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1744.

WHAT Rake now doubts he has a Soul to save,  
When graceless Colley preaches o'er a Grave?  
POPE's Verse he could not damn, in Part or Whole;  
But, like a hot-brain'd Bigot, — damns his Soul;  
To shew this Age (the next shall never know it)  
He was as good a Christian — as a Poet.  
Wretch! do'st thou triumph o'er that sacred Urn,  
Where all the Virtuous, all the Learned, mourn?  
Y' must thou live? Late Times shall know, that once  
An English Laureat was a sprightly Dance.  
Ungrateful Monster! thank those lasting Strains,  
That save your Carcass, tho' it be in Chains.  
In thy vile Muse take it a low grov'ling Flight,  
And scream or gabble to the Sons of Night;  
Or fawning, smooth some Lord's polluted Ear,  
With empty Jests, or trellis'd Sycophancy;  
While all the Good and Just, — as awful Things,  
Lament the Muse who mortall'd his Song.  
And could it fall to fortune, and a God is able.

Mr. Colley Cibber's Epitaph on Mr. Pope.

OUR proud Pride on Tomb Stones runs so high,  
Readers might think, that never good Men die.

If Graves held only such, Pope, like his Verse,  
Had still been breathing, and escap'd the Hearse.  
Tho' fill to all Men's Failings, but his own,  
Yet, to avert his Vengeance, or Renown,  
None ever reach'd such Heights of Helicon,  
E'en Death shall let his Dust this Truth enjoy,  
That not his Errors can his Fame destroy.

Prince Henry on the Death of Hotspur.

Adieu! and take thy Praise with thee to Heaven!  
Thy Ignominy sleep with thee in the Grave,  
But not remember'd in thy Epitaph.

A View of foreign Affairs, from London, August 6, 1745.

THESE has been an Action between the Turks and the Persians, which some Accounts represent as a very Trifle, that could be attended with no great Consequence; while others say it was exceedingly obstinate and bloody. It is on all Sides however allowed, that Schach Nadir retreated afterwards to Teflis, the Capital of Georgia; but whether to seize any Advantage he foresaw in so doing, or only to get farther from the Enemy, are Questions that remain to be decided.

We have so many military Scenes nearer home, that we are the less concerned at what passes in Asia; and yet, since the repassing of the Rhine by the Prince of Conti, and the Penetration into the King of Sardinia's Dominions by the combined Armies in Italy, there has been no great Matter effected.

In Bohemia indeed the Prussians threaten great Matters, to which the Passage of the Elbe was only a Prologue. Several Skirmishes have happened both in Bohemia and Silesia, and in these Victory has frequently changed her Side: But these are made light of in the News from Berlin, in comparison of the important Blow that is soon to be struck. All we can venture to say from these Parts at present is, that the Insurgents do not yet seem to have mended their Affairs in Silesia, nor the Prussians theirs in Bohemia.

The main Armies upon the Rhine continue much in the same Situation, almost opposite to each other; but their Detachments have advanced higher up that River. The Prince of Conti has sent off 10,000 Men, to secure the Lines of Lauterburg; and the Austrian light Troops have advanced on the other Side, to observe what passes. A French Party, which some Accounts make only 4 or 5000 Men, and others more, crossed the Rhine upon a Bridge they have at Hardt, above Germersheim, in order to surprise some advanced Post of the allied Army: But being discovered by General Topp, whom they saw on the March towards them, it was not thought proper to retreat.







is admitted, to whom the Magazine and Arsenals shall be truly delivered, as likewise all that belongs to the Place.

*As soon as this Capitulation shall be signed, one Gate shall be delivered to the King's Troops, and Commissioners shall be received, to whom the Magazine and Arsenals shall be truly delivered, as also all that belongs to the Place.*

The Garrison of the Place shall march out four Days after the signing of the Capitulation on both Sides. *Agreed.*

The Garrison may likewise take Provisions with them on the March. *Agreed.*

August 23, 1745. Chancery.  
Signed, Governor of Olfend.

Lowerdahl,  
Commander of the King's Troops  
at the Siege of Olfend.

In Consequence of this Capitulation, the Transports were ordered into the Harbour to embark the Garrison.

*Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, August 8.*

"Advices from so many Parts agree that the young Chevalier had embarked, that there is no Room to doubt it's Truth, but where he is designed is only Conjecture; mean time People here are sensible of the Folly of any Scheme to invade Great-Britain with such a pitiful Force as he carries along with him, that it is made a meer Jest. And as to any Assistance he can find, in case of landing, 'tis not to be believed he will have the least; the memorable 1715 is not yet forgot, and the Disposition of the People is so altered, by the Intervention of many concurrent Causes, that it is not to be thought the least Appearance would be made."

The principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance have promised a Reward of 257. Sterling to whoever will discover 100 Arms concealed in any Part of Great-Britain; so as the same may be secured 'till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be known therein.

Those who have landed the young Chevalier in the Island of Mull, have certainly done very judiciously; that Island being ever against Port William, one of the strongest Places in North Britain, which to be sure he is to take with his 300 well-dressed Men.

Orders are dispatched to General Cope's Regiment in Scotland, to be ready at a Moment's Warning, to act as Occasion shall require.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to put the Devonshire of 80 Guns, lately rebuilt and launched at Woolwich, into Commission, and gave the same to Commodore Knowles, lately arriv'd from the West Indies.

August 10. We hear that the Princess Louisa of Denmark is to set out from Copenhagen to Hanover, the 27th Instant, N. S. in order to be married to the Duke of Cumberland.

Aug. 11. We hear that the Parliament will sit for the Dispatch of Business the Beginning of November next.

We are informed, that the Court of Vienna has resolved to declare the City of Trieste, in Italy, a free Port, and to make it the Staple of the Commodities exported by the maritime Powers, which are to be taken off in the hereditary Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.

According to some private Letters from Frankfurt the Report of the Prince of Conti, with his Forces, was not only agreeable to, but procured by the King of Prussia, who represented to the French Court, that it would avoid a decisive Action, oblige the Austrians to march to the Frontiers of Germany, leave the Dyer uninfluenced by the Grand Duke's Presence, take away the pressing Necessity of proceeding to an immediate Election, and not only give time to some Courts to raise their Demands on the Maritime Powers, but also afford Secret

Insufficient Leisure to execute the two great Expeditions concerted by their Most Christian and Prussian Majesties.

August 20. They inform us from the Hague, that his Prussian Majesty has published a Manifesto against Saxony, and that his Troops were ordered to enter that Country on Friday the 20th, N. S.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered 6 Men of War to sail immediately for Scotland.

On Saturday came Advice that a Venetian Ship, of between 40 and 50 Tons, bound from Cadix for Genoa, having on board 80,000 Pistoles, and other valuable Effects, is taken by a British Man of War, and carried into Leghorn.

Some Persons of Distinction at the Hague, who have lately received Letters from the French Army, report that many Officers of Rank, are exceedingly chagrined at the mighty Ascendency Marshal de Saxe has gained over the most Christian King, and the rather, because, tho' his Excellency's declining State of Health seems to rid them of the Fear of seeing him long possessed of so absolute an Authority, yet his having cast his Eye on Count Lowendahl for his Successor, darkens the Prospect extremely, and the more since his Majesty is of no fickle Disposition, but continues firm in his Friendship, though it requires some Time to conciliate and fix his Favour, as appears plainly from Cardinal Fleury's having as yet no Successor.

'Tis reported, that a few Days ago the Duke of Berth was taken by one of his Majesty's Messengers at Drammoch Castle; but that he made his Escape, by desiring Leave to go into a Room to dress himself.

August 22. We are assured that the Elector of Mentz made his Publick Entry into Frankfort last Monday was so knight in a very magnificent Manner, and made Declaration, that the Conferences should begin immediately, that a Head to the Empire should be absolutely chose within one Month from the Day of his Entry; so that we may depend upon hearing of that Grand Affairs being determined, in less than 10 Days from this Date.

August 24. His Majesty is expected at Kensington To-morrow, Preparations being made for his Reception.

Some private Advices from Bohemia say, that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels returned unexpectedly from Iglau, where he went to drink the Waters, and resumed the Command of the Saxons; after which he dispatched a Courier to Berlin, with Letters for the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, which extraordinary Conduct has occasioned much Speculation.

By a Letter from Commodore Baret, dated from on board the Deptford at Sea, January 28, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, he assures him that he has taken three French East India Men, the Cargoes of which are valued at 300,000 l.

ANNAPOLIS.  
A Vessel arrived last Friday at Philadelphia in 6 Weeks from Portsmouth, and it is reported has brought the News that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is elected Emperor.

From the Pennsylvania GAZETTE.  
Philadelphia, October 20.

MR. FRANKLIN.  
Since Monsr. TERNI, a Native of FRANCE, and lately an Inhabitant of NEW SPAIN, out of mere Christian Love to his Country, daily hazards himself in long Journeys thro' the Territories, to cure all their Distempers, by means of his *Chapin Stones* and *Pegs of Powder*, at the Price of Twenty five Shillings per Stone and Bag; how much ought I to be ashamed, in knowing how to make these wonderful Stones and Bags at the Rate of four pence per Dozen, I should now in Compassion to the Poor among my Countrymen, divulge the important



If therefore you cannot afford Twenty five Shillings to the good Mr. *Torres*, go to a Cutler's Shop, there you'll find a Remnant of Buckhorn, cut off probably from a Piece that was too long for a Knife Handle, saw and rasp it into what shape you please, and then burn it in hot Embers; and you will have almost *Torres's Chinese Stone*, which will stick to a wet Finger, a fresh Sore, &c. &c. &c. and have all the Virtues of a new Tobacco Pipe.

Your Sawdust, and Rasplings and Chips of the same Horn, burnt in the same Manner, and put into a little Linnen Rag, makes the miraculous Chymical or Comical Powder. This is the whole Affair, which please to communicate to your Readers.

*I am Yours, &c.*

*ACIUS.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living at *Bladenburg* in *Prince George's County*, the 28th of *October* last, a Servant Man named *John Bateman*, by Trade a Stone Mason or Bricklayer, born in *Cheshire*, speaks broad *English*, and is very much addicted to Drinking. He had on when he went away a snuff-colour'd Broad cloth Coat, a blue Waist-coat, with white Metal Buttons, and Leather Breeches of an Olive Colour, his Head lately close shaved, and had neither Cap nor Wig with him. Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings more than the Law allows, paid by

*CHRISTOPHER LOWMEYER.*

**C**ounty School is now vacant, and any Person qualified, who inclines to be Master thereof, may upon Application meet with all due Encouragement from the Visitors of the same School. Signed by Order,

*November 7, 1745.* *JOHN GRAY, Register.*

**N**otice is hereby given, that a Team will go every Week from Mr. *William Wright's* in *Charlotte Town*, to Mr. *William Rogers's* at *Patuxent*, and return back; whereby all the Inhabitants of those Places may have safe Passage for Letters or small Parcels, which shall be carefully delivered, paying at the said Places 4d. for a Letter, and for any Parcel under ten Pounds Weight 6d. and under twenty Pounds 1s. and so in Proportion for any bigger Weight.

*N. B.* Next Spring a Caravan will be set up, to go from the said Places to *York*, *Laurens*, and *Philadelphia*, for the Convenience of Passengers, Goods, Letters, &c.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living in *St. Mary's County*, the 8th of *September*, one *John Murray*, a Baker by Trade; he is a well set Fellow, and has a regular Look: Had on when he went away a white Shirt, a pair of snuff-colour'd Broad Cloth Breeches, a light colour'd Jacket.

Whoever recures the said Servant, that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

*JAMES MILES.*

*Annotts, November 1, 1745.*

**N**otice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has a choice Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either by Wholesale or Retail, at very reasonable Rates.

*CHARLES COTTELL.*

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

**M**aryland, To wit, } **L**ately brought into *Britton's Bay* in *Potomack River*, within this Province, by *John Dibey*, Master of the Ship *William and Betty*, from *Liberia*, a Brigantine, Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to *British Owners*, and to be of the Growth of the Island of *Bahados*; which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in *New-England*: There were brought in her fifty odd Hogheads of Sugar, which were full, and several of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, *Davison*; there was one Cask containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, wrote in *English*, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, was quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; and her Lading, consisting of upwards of 60,000 lb. Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the *British Islands to England*; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers, called *Fustic*, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead-Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at *London*, in *St. Mary's County*, in *Maryland*, on Tuesday the 10th Day of *December* next; and will be disposed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in *London*, or Gold or Silver, by

*PHILIP KEY.*

**W**hereas *Negro Yee*, who formerly lived with *Samuel Ogles, Esq.* when Governor of *Maryland*, as his Cook, about 13 Months ago ran away from the Subscriber (who was then at *Annapolis*), and has since been on a Voyage in one of the Privateers belonging to *Philadelphia*, and is since returned thither.

These are to desire any Person who can apprehend the said *Negro*, so as he may be had again, so to do; for which, on acquainting me therewith, they shall be rewarded with the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money. Or if the said *Negro* will return to me at my House in *St. Mary's County*, he shall be kindly received, and escape all Punishments for his Offence.

*PHILIP KEY.*

**F**OR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcel of Land (which were lately the Estate of *Christopher Giff*, of *Baltimore County*) viz.

Two Lots of Land in *Baltimore Town*, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling-House, well finished, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize-House, and sundry other Out-houses, with a good Garden paved in thereon.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to *Baltimore Town*, and lying on the River; whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called *Cumtiscarp*, lying in *British Forest*.

One Tract of Land lying in the said Forest, called *Mifflin*, containing eighty three Acres; whereon is a good Grist-Mill.

As also, one Tract of Land, called *Yonah's Lot*, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subscribers, and know the Terms of Sale.

*WILLIAM CROWLEY,*

*TOMAS STANSBURY.*



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advice Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, November 15, 1745.

HAGUE, August 27, N. S.

His Majesty the King of Saxony sent a large Detachment with some Cannon, to make an Attempt upon the Castle of Grimberg, in the Neighbourhood of Vilverden. Upon the timely Arrival of a Reinforcement from our Army, the French abandoned the Enterprize; but carried off with them an advanced Post of about 100 Hanoverians. Letters from the French Head Quarters say, the King was to go to Ostden as Yesterday, and from thence directly to Paris.

Milan, August 13. The Army of the three Crowns has actually taken Possession of all the Country situated between the Po and the City of Placentia. It is a very fine Tract of Land, and comprehends all the Tortonese, which was ceded at twice to his Sardinian Majesty, by the Queen of Hungary. Saravalla is at length surrendered, and the Garrison of 300 Men made Prisoners of War. The important Fortrefs of Tortona, in excellent Condition, and well provided with all kind of Ammunition, is besieged; the Count de Gages having broke Ground before it in the Night between the 10th and 11th; and the Enemy have made a prodigious Fire from Batteries mounted with 100 Pieces of Cannon ever since. The Austrians and Piedmontese are still in their strong Camp at Pifegnano, between the Tanaro and Po.

Paris, August 30. Two Expresses have arrived this Week from Italy. The first brought Advice that the Infant Don Philip, in order to reconnoitre the Neighbourhood of Tortona, had marched 1500 Men through a narrow Defile, without the least seeming Opposition from the Enemy; but that as soon as the Detachment was passed, the King of Sardinia took Possession of the Defile, and attack'd them (being cut off from the main Army) with such Fury, that the greatest Part was killed and taken Prisoners. Notwithstanding this bad Success at the setting out, another Courier has just passed through here for Flanders, with the News of the Surrender of Tortona, the Garrison being retired into the Castle.

Hague, August 31. Letters from Bohemia say, that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfeldts would return into Saxony with 18000 Men, from the present combined Army, in order to defend that Electorate against the Enterprizes of the King of Prussia.

Copenhagen, August 10, N. S. The Christianburg, a Ship belonging to the Asiatic Company of Denmark, arrived here Yesterday Morning from Canton; and the Officers report, that our Cruizers in the East Indies have lately made several very rich Captures upon the French; particularly that four China Ships have been taken in the Sunda Streights, three of them by Men of War, and the fourth by a Privateer: That a Ship from

Manilla bound to Pondichen, and another from St. Maurice to the Coast, have likewise fallen into the Hands of our Men of War. They add, that the Manilla Ship bore a Moorish Flag, and must be of extraordinary Value (as was reported by the Supercargo who made his Escape), having 200,000 Pieces of Eight, and two Chests of Gold, besides other considerable Articles, on board.

Frankfort, August 29. There never was seen so great a Concourse of Persons of Distinction at any Election, as at the present; and it is incredible to what a Height the Price of Lodgings is risen here. On Monday last the Elector Palatine's Ambassador, delivered the second Memorial to the Diet, in which he demands their Interposition for removing the Austrian Forces out of his Territories, and insists farther on his having a categorical Answer. We know very well what is meant by this, and that his serene Highness will leave no means untried to retard the Election; yet, notwithstanding the Endeavours both of his Minister and the Minister of Brandenburg, we make no sort of Question that the Emperor will be declared on the 1st of next Month, if not sooner; and that he will be crowned here on the 4th of October, being the Name-Day of the Grand Duke; against which Time the Archbishop of Salzburg, the Bishop of Wurtzburg, and several other Prelates are expected here, as well as many Princes of the Empire.

Frankfort, Sept. 6, N. S. The Count de Hohenholten, first Ambassador from the Elector of Cologne, arrived here the 2d Instant. The next Day the 8th Preliminary Conference was held at the Romer for the Election of an Emperor; and it was unanimously decided by the Ministers of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover, that the Election should come on the 13th Instant at the farthest. The Brandenburg and Palatine Ministers entered a new Protest against this Resolution, couched in the strongest Terms, that if due Regard is not paid to their Representations, a Secession and the direct Calamities will be the Consequence: But the other Ministers having agreed that no Notice should be taken of new Protests, they rejected this last, and concluded again the 13th should remain fixed for the Day of Election.

Hague, Sept. 7, N. S. This Day their High Mightinesses, upon his Britannic Majesty's Ministers Application to them for the actual March and Embarkation of the 6000 Dutch Troops designed for Scotland, immediately granted his Demand, and dispatched Orders to the respective Regiments composing the said Body, to repair with all possible Speed to Williamstad, where Transports are ready to receive them. They are to be commanded by Count Maurice of Nassau; and to embark by single Regiments as fast as they arrive there, without waiting



the one for the other. Yesterday about Noon the Lord Mar-  
gion proceeded to Helvoetsluys, there to wait the King's Ar-  
rival, which will be this Evening, his Majesty having passed  
Maeslandsluys about One o'Clock. Mr. Trevor set out this  
Afternoon, as did the foreign Ministers who follow his Majesty  
to England, Yesterday and this Morning. M. Palavicini, the  
Genoese Minister, is arrived here.

LONDON, August 17.

The French are in Motion to approach Antwerp, and are  
advanced as far as Lippello.

The first Troop of Life Guards, commanded by the Right  
Honourable the Lord Delaware, had Orders to hold themselves  
in Readiness to march at an Hour's Warning.

Benjamin Keen, Esq; Member of Parliament for Westlow in  
Cornwall, and Paymaster of his Majesty's Pensions, is appoint-  
ed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Lisbon.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty  
have appointed the Right Hon. the Lord Banff to be Captain  
of the Tilbury Man of War of 60 Guns, lately launched at  
Portsmouth.

The 15 Ships lately seen 25 Leagues off the Spurn, with two  
Flags, English and Dutch, are supposed to be the 15 Dutch  
and English Ships lately arrived from the East Indies.

Last Thursday Ammunition for upwards of 60,000 Men was  
put on board the Hopewell, Capt. Smith, at the Tower Wharf,  
with which she was to sail with all Expedition to Edinburgh,  
for the Use of the Militia of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Aug. 24. By the Capitulation of Osend, the Garrison of  
that Place was to be conducted into the Austrian Territories;  
which, by the last Letters from thence, we find the French  
have indeed complied with, but very much to the Dissatisfaction  
of the English, who instead of being conducted to our Army  
near Brussels, as they expected, were sent to Mons, where it is  
thought they may soon expect another Benefit of the like  
Nature.

August 27. The following is an Extract of a Letter from a  
Minister at Paris, to another at the Hague.

"I am authentically informed, that the Marquis de Stainville,  
Envoy Extraordinary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, upon  
having received several Dispatches from the Court of Vienna,  
went to M. Degeffau, the Chancellor, and the other Ministers  
charged with the Management of public Affairs in the Absence  
of the King, with all whom he has had long and frequent Con-  
ferences. The Chancellor, and the rest of the Ministry keep  
every Thing that has been communicated to them by the Mini-  
ster of the Grand Duke, a profound Secret; and the foreign  
Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, are the more atten-  
tive to discover the Subject of these Conferences, as at the Issue  
of the last of them two Couriers were dispatched in the Space  
of 24 Hours to the Army in Flanders, to carry thither the Re-  
sult of these Conferences to his Majesty. People who are inter-  
ested in the Discovery of this Affair, and who think they have  
in some Degree got to the Bottom of the Mystery, assure, that  
in the two Conferences which the Marquis de Stainville had  
with the Chancellor, this Minister offered to make Propositions  
tending to an Accommodation between France and her Majesty  
of Hungary, upon the following Conditions: 'That his most  
Christian Majesty should consent to the Elevation of the Grand  
Duke to the Imperial Dignity, and should even, in case of  
Need, use his Interest to cause him to be elected: That in  
the Accommodation which should be made, neither his Pres-  
ent Majesty nor the Court of Spain should be in any sort com-  
promised: That in Acknowledgment and Consideration there-  
of, her Majesty of Hungary would yield up to his most Chris-  
tian Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for ever, the Austrian  
Low Countries, upon Condition that his most Christian Ma-

esty should pay once for all to her Majesty of Hungary the  
Sum of twelve millions of Florins; that her Majesty of Hun-  
gary will be Guaranty of this Cession with all her Forces;  
and that his most Christian Majesty shall bear Liberty of causing  
it to be guaranteed by such other Powers as shall think fit to  
do so.' If this is really the Case, it is easy to perceive that  
her Majesty of Hungary is forced to these Terms, and that she  
despairs of being able either to recover that Part of the Low  
Countries which is already lost, or to preserve what is yet in  
her Possession."

Whitchall, August 31. This Morning about Four o' Clock,  
his Majesty landed at Margate, and having passed through the  
City at One, amidst the repeated Acclamations of his People,  
arrived at Kensington about Two that Afternoon, in perfect  
Health, God be praised.

Extract of a Letter from Perth, September 5, 1745.

"On Tuesday last, at Nine at Night, about 200 of the  
Highlanders entered this Place, took Possession of the Town-  
Guard, and planted Centinels at all the Ports. They demand-  
ed Billets from the Provost, which he told them he could not  
give, as it was too late; so they lay in Bams that Night. Near  
Morning one who called himself Quarter-master came to Town,  
and demanded Billets for 1000 Men which were then lying in  
the North Inch; and betwixt Eleven and Twelve o'Clock that  
Day they entered the Town, when they went to the Market-  
Cross, and read the Proclamation, declaring the Pretender, &c.  
Betwixt Four and Five at Night the young Pretender entered  
the Town, riding on a Bay Gelding, dressed in a Highland  
Habit. The whole of their Army is now here, but we are still  
uncertain as to their Numbers; but many of them are badly  
armed and clothed. They set up their Standard in the North  
Inch, to which all betwixt Sixty and Sixteen were ordered to  
repair, under Pain of Rebellion. Their other Behaviour is ci-  
vil, and they pay for every Thing they get."

London, Sept. 3. We hear an Express arrived Yesterday with  
an Account, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was last Wed-  
nesday chosen King of the Romans, and was Yesterday to be  
elected Emperor.

We hear the first Column of Hessian Troops is arrived in the  
allied Camp in Flanders.

Admiral Vernon has received Orders to sail from the Downs,  
with the largest of his Ships, for Plymouth, where he is to ren-  
dezvous; and Admiral Martin is to sail from Plymouth to sup-  
ply the Place of Admiral Vernon in the Downs.

Edinburgh, August 22. The News from abroad are still full  
of a Series of French Success; the Loss of Osend is a Subject  
which Occasions an universal Concern. — It is said the allied  
Army will be attacked in their Camp at Vilvorden; but as they  
are so well intrenched, it is expected they will be able to defend  
themselves, and possibly repulse the Enemy. — The King of  
Prussia has actually declared War against the King of Poland,  
Electors of Saxony, grounded on that Prince's Declaration, that  
he was to act in all Matters relating to the approaching Elec-  
tion of an Emperor, in perfect Concert with his Britannic Ma-  
jesty. — In Italy the Austrians are retiring. — In Bohemia  
it is expected, from the Motions of both Armies, that a decisive  
Action will immediately ensue. — The Austrian Troops, ex-  
clusive of the Saxons, are represented to be 60,000 Men, and  
the Prussians near 80,000.

The Dutch are pressed by Memorials to act vigorously in the  
present critical Conjunction, which if they do, Things may put  
on a better Face; — but the bad State of their Marine, and  
their now universal Commerce, which employs their Seamen,  
and prevents the manning their Ships of War, joined to an In-  
activity which has been too apparent, will possibly create fur-  
ther Delays.

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The Officers belonging to the Militia throughout Great Britain, are immediately to repair to their Commands; and a Reward is published for discovering where any Arms are concealed. The first of October is appointed for the Trials of the Two Admirals.

As to the Invasion, tho' we do not chuse to insert every Report, yet if common Fame be true, the Party who have pretended to disturb the Repose of this Kingdom, are increased to 3 or 3000 Men; that they have erected their Standard; that they have taken a Captain of his Majesty's Forces Prisoner, belonging to Guise's Regiment of Foot, at Fort Augustus, and that tho' several are in a Disposition to join them, if they have not actually done it; yet many Chiefs of the Highland Clans have generously engaged to raise their Dependents, and will endeavour to prevent their Progress; and as General Cope, with a considerable Body, is already advanced as far as Crief, in his Way to attack them, 'tis expected that those Disturbers of the Peace will have cause to repent their rash Attempt.

They write from Greenock of the 20th Instant, That early that Morning the May of Glasgow, John Orr, Master, and the Success, of ditto, William MacLintock, both from Virginia, arrived there; and declare, that in their Passage they touched at the North-West Highlands, where they received Advice of the Pretender's Son being actually there, and that his Party had seized three Vessels, one of which is the Princess Mary of Renfrew, laden with Meal for that Port. It was given out that he had raised 10,000 Men, and that he had sent Word to the Governor of Fort William, that he would give him his Breakfast that Day.

We are told that two Troops of Dragoons will be quartered within this City, and that the Excise-Office will be removed to the Castle.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Argyle set out for London. August 27. We hear from Russia pretty dark Accounts of a new Conspiracy, and of the apprehending many Persons in consequence thereof; some of whom have already suffered the Knout. The King of Sweden, of whom Great Britain has already hired 6000 Hessians, is said to be in Treaty for letting us such another Number.

In Bohemia, where the Austrians and Saxons are now superior, both Armies have been in Motion, but without attempting any thing of Consequence; But all Appearances seem to confirm what we have been so long told, concerning the great Blow to be struck by the King of Prussia; and it is no longer doubted but that Blow will be against the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; against whom a Kind of Manifesto is already published. It is threatened both on the Sides of Saxony and Lusatia.

In the mean time his Prussian Majesty seems not without Apprehensions of being himself attacked, and is preparing for a Defence. Even the Burghers of his Capital are order'd to take Arms, and other Precautions are taking for the Security of that and other principal Cities.

Affairs upon the Rhine do not at all seem to put on a better Appearance. Tho' most of the Electoral Ministers are by this Time assembled, and perhaps the Archbishop of Mentz is at the Head of them; it is feared the Brandenburg and Palatine Manifestos will prove great Obstructions to the Imperial Election, which all the Friends of France seem still resolved shall not fall upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It is observed of his Prussian Majesty in general, that how unjust soever the Motives of his Measures may be in Fact, he has the Art of always throwing a good Light upon them in Writing.

As to the Armies of the Grand Duke and the Prince of Conti, if latest Representations may be depended on, the former is not over healthy, and the latter has had such Reinforcements,

as may enable it soon to repass the Rhine, in order to support such Candidates as his most Christian Majesty shall please to recommend.

The Loss of Ostend is such a Thunder-bolt, that we would not willingly expect more bad News from the Netherlands; And yet the last Motion of the French Army towards the Republic, which perhaps has put it in their Power to reach Antwerp when they please, seems to have but a very ill Aspect with regard to the common Cause.

Could we have such a bad Opinion of our Allies, as to think them capable of Collusion with the Enemy, it would be no improbable Conjecture, that the Removal of Artillery from Antwerp to Dodrecht, was in order to provide for it's Security, upon Notice given of what was next intended.

Some Letters intimate, that this withdrawing Artillery will be soon followed by a withdrawing of Troops.

Great Pains are said to be again taken in Italy, in order to detach the King of Sardinia from his Alliances: But that Prince seems hitherto inflexible, notwithstanding his Inability to make head against the united Armies. Serravalle, after a very gallant Defence, has been obliged to surrender, and the Garrison is made Prisoners of War. Tortona was invested when the last Letters came away, and we expect by the next to hear of the same Thing concerning Alessandria.

The Austrians have retired behind the Po, and broke down their Bridges, as if despairing to save any Thing on the South of that River. Even the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and Placentia, are threaten'd with Reduction from an inferior Army, while the main Strength of three Crowns is employed against the Milanese.

Admiral Vernon is supposed to have failed in Quest of the Ferrol and Brest Squadrons, and as his Fleet consists of 18 Ships of the Line, besides several 20 Gun Ships and Tenders, it is not doubted but he will give a good Account of them.

By a Letter, dated from the Camp of the Allies, August 12th, O.S. we learn, that the French had been so near them for some Days past, that they could distinctly hear their Drums, and that Morning attack'd an Out-guard that was posted in an old Castle on the other Side of the Canal; the firing began about seven in the Morning; the Duke took Care to march directly himself, at the Head of the Guards and Highlanders; the firing lasted till One: The Issue of the Engagement is not well known; but just now 'tis said, that a considerable Body of Officers and private Men, are carried Prisoners to Brussels. The Letter was wrote at 3 o'Clock the same Day of the Action, and the Duke was not returned from the Engagement.

Affairs on the Continent seem to be much in the same Situation as by our last Advices. Antwerp is threaten'd with a Siege; but it is said such Precautions are taken to cover the Place, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, that it will prove a Work of Time to reduce it. The Allied Army is reinforced with upwards of 3000 British, who were Prisoners, and now ransomed, agreeable to the Cartel. Marshal Bellisle set out for Flanders directly on his Arrival in France; he presented the Colonel who convoyed him over, with a Gold hilted Sword, the Captain of the Yacht, with a Gold Snuff-Box, and the Crew with Fifty Guineas.

A Danish Ship just arriv'd at Leith from Copenhagen, and drove here by Stress of Weather, spoke with a Vessel from the same Port, which came off a few Days later, and assures, that 12000 Danes, Horse and Foot, are actually ready to embark, on the first Notice, for the North of Scotland, and the Transports already prepared.

We are impatient for some News which may be depended on from the Highlands; yet little of Certainty, as to the Number of the Clans in Arms, has arrived. A Gentleman reports, that



they are about 1500 or 2000; that they have Money hitherto in great Plenty, and talk'd big of their Designs: however it is thought General Cope will reach them by Thursday next. It is said positively they have no Cannon.

Last Night General Blakeney arrived here from London, and immediately set out for the Highlands.

*Dublin, Jan 15.* The Dublin Privateer has sent into Falmouth a large Vessel, bound from Maryland to England, with 306 Hogheads of Tobacco, 16000 Barrel Staves, 40 Tons of Pig Iron, and some other Goods, valued at about 6000 *l.* Sterling: which she retook, after having been several Days in the Hands of the French.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

The Ship *William and Anne*, of this Place, Capt. *Strachan*, was taken on her Passage to London, near the Banks of New-foundland, and Ransom'd for 1500 Guineas.

Last Tuesday, being a very Windy Day, a small Vessel was observ'd from hence, overset in the Bay, but who, or what she was, we cannot yet learn.

A HYMN to *Victory*, on the taking of *Cape-Breton*.  
From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for July, 1745.

**A**T length she comes, the Goddess fair,  
VICTORIA! whom we late implor'd;  
Advancing with majestic Air,  
At once both dreaded and ador'd.  
But not on FLANDRIA'S hostile Plain,  
As we, mistaken, then besought;  
The BRITISH Blood is spilt in vain,  
For not the BRITISH Cause is fought.  
Beyond the wide ATLANTIC Sea  
She rises first to crown our Toils;  
Thither to Wealth she points the Way,  
And bids us thrive on GALLIC Spoils.  
When solid Measures we pursue,  
Our Arms she ever will uphold;  
And while of *this* we lost the View,  
NEW-ENGLAND'S Sons have taught the Old.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A** Choice Parcel of *European* Goods, lately imported, to be sold by the Subscriber at *London-Town*, either for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, at reasonable Rates.  
WILLIAM CHAPMAN, junior.

**R**UN away from the Subscriber, living at *Bladenburg* in *Prince George's* County, the 28th of *October* last, a Servant Man named *John Bateman*, by Trade a Stone-Mason or Bricklayer, born in *Christi*, speaks broad *English*, and is very much addicted to Drinking. He had on when he went away a snuff colour'd Broad cloth Coat, a blue Waist-coat, with white Metal Buttons, and Leather Breeches of an Olive Colour, his Head lately close shaved, and had neither Cap nor Wig with him. Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shilling more than the Law allows, paid by  
CHRISTOPHER LOWNERS.

**C**ounty School is now vacant, and any Person qualified, who inclines to be Master thereof, may upon Application meet with all due Encouragement from the Visitors of the same School.  
Signed by Order,  
November 7, 1745. JOHN GRAY, Register.

*Maryland, To wit,* } Lately brought into *Brittish* Bay  
*October 25, 1745.* } *Potomack* River, within this Province, by *John Bibby*, Mariner, Master of the Ship *William and Betty*, from *Liverpool*, a Brigantine Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to *British* Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Island of *Bahados*; which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in *New-England*: There were brought in her fifty-odd Hogheads of Sugar which were full, and several of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, *Davison*; there was one Cask containing 30 Dons and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, wrote in *English*, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, was quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture; and her Lading consisting of upwards of 60,000 *lb.* Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the *British* Islands to *England*; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers called *Fustick*, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at *Leonard's* Town, in *St. Mary's* County, in *Maryland*, on Tuesday the 10th Day of *December* next; and will be disposed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in *London*, or Gold or Silver, by  
PHILIP KEY

**W**Hereas *Negro Joe*, who formerly lived with *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; when Governor of *Maryland*, as his Cook about 13 Months ago ran away from the Subscriber (who was then at *Annapolis*), and has since been on a Voyage in one of the Privateers belonging to *Philadelphia*, and is since returned thither.

These are to desire any Person who can apprehend the said *Negro*, so as he may be had again, so to do; for which, on acquainting me therewith, they shall be rewarded with the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money. Or if the said *Negro* will return to me at my House in *St. Mary's* County, he shall be kindly received, and escape all Punishments for his Offence.  
PHILIP KEY

To be SOLD.

**F**OR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcels of Land (which were lately the Estate of *Christopher Giff*, of *Baltimore* County); viz.

Two Lots of Land in *Baltimore* Town, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling House, well finished, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize-House, and sundry other Out-houses, with a good Garden paved in, thereon.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to *Baltimore* Town, and lying on the River; whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called *Counterscarp*, lying in *British* Forest.

One Tract of Land lying in the said Forest, called *Milford*, containing eighty three Acres; whereon is a good Grist-Mill.

As also, one Tract of Land, called *Jessup's Lot*, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subscribers, and know the Terms of Sale.  
WILLIAM CROMWELL,  
THOMAS STANBURY.

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



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, November 12, 1745.

BERLIN, August 17, N. S.

THE reigning Prince of Dessau set out Yesterday for Kopenich, in order to review the Prince of Prussia's Regiment of Horse, and two others of Foot, besides one Battalion of Grenadiers, and the two Regiments of Hussars, which will altogether reinforce the Magdeburg Corps; 68 Carriages full of warlike Stores are going thither, and yesterday 15 Pieces of Cannon were embarked in Boats for that Place. The Commissary of the Hospitals has also taken the same Road. They are raising some new Companies of Huntsmen, and it is believed that a Corps of Troops will be posted upon the Frontiers of Lussell, whilst the others are acting on the Side of Magdeburg and Hall. The Gates of Brandenburg and Potsdam are garrisoned, and 400 Men employed thereupon. The Burghers are exercising, and are preparing for a vigorous Defence in case of an Attack.

Glasgow, August 12. 'Tis talked here, and 'tis said with Authority, that 300 Men, with a large Quantity of Ammunition and Arms, are landed in the Isle of Sky, and that some of the Clans have joined them.

By Orders from General Cope, two Companies marched from this Place on Saturday Morning, and Yesterday Morning were followed by two more for Sterling, where we hear a Camp is to be formed, and where several Regiments are already arrived.

August 19. Accounts of the Invasion vary so much, that we are at a Loss what to give our Readers as Truth.

On the one Hand, we have seen Letters dated the 12th Instant from the Highlands, wrote by Gentlemen of Distinction, and who might have Access to know; wherein they say, That they are credibly informed that the young Pretender, with 500 Men, was landed at Arosair, a Place near Loch Modair, on the Borders of Argyleshire. As a further Confirmation, there was one in Town last Week, who told, that he had been at Rosneath, where he made Oath, That he had seen some Hungarians there, mostly Gentlemen. He is since gone aboard the Furze Sloop of War, to pilot her to the Place. 'Tis likewise talked, and said to come from good Hands, That the Earl of Mar, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, are amongst them; but that none of the Clans have joined them.

On the other Hand it seems surprizing, that since the 20th of July, the Day on which they are said to land, such a Number of Men should be at so small a Distance, and we have no certain Intelligence of them, tho' the Place where they are said to be is not far from Fort William; and agreeable to this is the Report of one M'Leod, who passed thro' this Place on Satur-

day last, from Sir Alexander M'Donald, and the Laird of M'Leod, to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, to know when it would be agreeable to his Grace that these Gentlemen should wait on him. He left Skie on Monday last, where they had heard of no Invasion, nor had seen any Ships on the Coast. He says he was obliged, by Stress of Weather, to put ashore in the Sound of Mull, where he heard a flying Report that some Men were landed; but that they were in the same Uncertainty about them there that we are here.

A little Time must discover what is Truth in this Matter; and, in the mean while, we leave it to our Readers to determine as they think best.

P. S. We have just now received Advice from Irvine, that by Express arrived there from Kirkcubright, they are informed by Mr. Millar, Master of the Irvine of Irvine from Gottenburgh, that on the 8th Current, lying at Anchor at the Callochitstone Innerfound of Sky, with two East Country Vessels, and the Princess Mary of Renfrew, all three loaded with Meal, a Ship of 18 Guns, under English Colours, came in there, and order'd all the four Masters on board; then sent his Boat on board of them, and hoisting French Colours, made Prizes of them all. They are all ransomed; the Irvine at 650 l. the others about 250 l. or 300 l. each, with this remarkable Condition, That the three Meal Vessels are obliged to discharge their Cargoes in any Part between Rue, Ardmachy, and Glengie, for which they are to produce a Certificate from a Gentleman not named, otherwise to pay double Ransom.

This came by Express from Irvine.

We hear that 600 Men are shipped from Ireland for Scotland. Newcastle, August 28. Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh to a Gentleman in this Town, Aug. 22.

"The Situation of Affairs seems to be in a very bad State; an Invasion in this Part of the Island seems to be begun; these three Weeks past we have had the Report of the Pretender's Son being landed in the Highlands; and frequently contradicted; but now we are more convinced of the Truth of it: The Accounts this Day are, that these Disturbers of our Peace are increased in the Highlands to the Number of 2 or 3000, and have taken a Capt. of Guise's Regiment at Fort Augustus; and that General Cope with a large Body of Men, has gone towards Creich, in order to attack them. It is reported that the Highlanders have taken two Companies of General St. Clair's Regiment, that were going to Fort William, in order to reinforce that Garrison. We also hear, that several of the Chiefs of the Highland Clans have promised to give Assistance to suppress those Disturbers of our Peace. It is also reported, that those Invaders who have set up their Standard, have had single



in Fort William. Since we have no Foot Regiment in this Place, there are two Troops of Horse ordered to be quartered in this City.

*Extract of a Letter from the same Place, and of the same Date, to a Merchant of this Town.*

"It is pretty certain, that there is a Rising in the North, but presume they are not very numerous as yet. Sir John Cope is gone to the Highlands with 1800 Men, to disperse them before they come to any Head. This Day there is a Letter from the Lord George Murray, intimating that M'Donnald of Cap-poch, at the Head of a Party of M'Donalds and Camerons, had attacked two new-levied Companies of General St. Clair's Regiment, that were going from Fort Augustus to Fort William, and had killed five Men, wounded Capt. Scott, and made the rest Prisoners."

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Edinburgh, to his Friend in this Town, dated August 24.*

"Two Companies of the Royal Scots are taken Prisoners on their March to Fort William. A Man that came from the Northward last Night made Affidavit, that he saw ten Ships land 3000 Men, with white Cloths faced with blue and red; and also landed some Cannon, and the Day after encamped, and a large Body of Highlands joined them. General Cope is gone to attack them with 3000 Men."

On Sunday Morning General Blakeney passed thro' this Town, in his Way for the Camp at Sterling."

*Hague, August 17.* Our Accounts from Munich seem to intimate, that either the Court of Vienna undertook too hastily for the Subsidies promised to his Electoral Highness of Bavaria, or the State of Affairs is so altered, that these Subsidies cannot be so easily supplied by the maritime Powers as they promised some Time ago; which will be attended with vast Inconveniences in that Electorate, where there was always a strong Party against the separate Peace, and the new System. The Munster Troops are said to be going into Quarters, which is not well polished here, but our Minister has Orders to tell their Elector, that the maritime Powers expect from him an immediate and punctual Performance of his Treaties; in which Case they are willing to comply with his Demands: But after so many Disappointments in regard to these Troops, they could be no longer put off with good Words.

But notwithstanding these Disappointments, the States General are far from slackening their Zeal for the common Cause, or neglecting any Measure that may be serviceable thereto. This appears manifestly from the Declaration made, on the Part of the States, by the Baron d'Aylva to the Bishop of Wurtzburg, amounting to this: That their High Mightinesses not only regarded him as a very wise and powerful Prince, but as one of the warmest and most zealous Patriots in Germany; and that therefore they depended chiefly upon him for putting in Motion that great Wheel upon which the approaching Election must turn, and with it the Fate of Germany. That, in short, a Resolution must be obtained of the States of the Circle of Franconia, to march 20,000 Men to become the Centre of any Army of Observation; which once in Motion, would enable the Allies to act effectually for themselves, and, in spite of their late Advantages, compell the Ministers of France to a Peace on good Terms. In this Measure (the most essential in this Conjunction) the maritime Powers are equally earnest; and if they succeed, a sudden and lasting Change in Affairs will ensue. How far my Advice may differ from those in our Gazettes, I cannot say, because I seldom read them, as drawing my Intelligence from other Sources; but you may be assured that Events will constantly justify the Informations that from time to time I send you.

*Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, to a foreign Minister at the Hague, August 21.* The Resolution which 'tis said the King

of Sweden has taken to go to Cassel does not proceed from the Necessity there is of that Monarch's Presence in Germany, but from quite a different Reason, supposing that this Journey actually takes Place. For more than six Months past the King of Sweden has had the Monification to see, that a great Part of the Grantees of the Court, and even those who were under the highest Obligations to his Majesty, seem to desert him, and to make their Court without Reserve to the Prince Successor. The Princess Ulrich his Consort, has in such manner captivated the Minds of most People, that she has actually gained an unbounded Credit; she has the principal Hand in the Transaction of all important Affairs. All Dispatches are very exactly communicated to her, and Copies of every Thing are given her. In short, one may truly say, that this Princess reigns before the Coronation of the Prince her Consort. On the other hand, the Influence, or rather the Credit, of the Court of Berlin is so greatly increased in Sweden, that every Thing there is directed by it, not according to the Views of the reigning King, but according those of his Prussian Majesty. The Prince Royal, 'tis said, so prejudiced in the Favour of the Princess his Spouse, that he in no Respect opposes the Ascendant she has gained at Court and in the Public; tho' few People say any Thing relating to this Subject. The Generality of Mankind are however of Opinion, that if his Swedish Majesty has Cause to be discontented at the Sights put upon him, the Prince Royal is well pleased that most People think the Princess his Consort is rather the Occasion of it than himself. Be this however as it will, it is far from being certain that his Swedish Majesty pushes things so far as to go into the Territories of Hesse, for fear lest a too long Absence from his Kingdom of Sweden should cause an absolute Change of the Affairs there.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Dantzick, August 4.* Dagenner the Swede, being forced to leave the Port of Pillau, put 25 of his Men on board of the Dispatch, whereof James Meedy was formerly Master, on board of which Ship he had mounted 50 Guns, and commanded her himself; he divided the rest of his Men in three other Ships. All four Ships being carried the 30th past out of Pillau Harbour, by Prussian Pilots, into Pillau Road. Dagenner stood with his Ship out to Sea, expecting that the other three would follow him. But one James Lamb, Master of the Hope, George Dougal, Master of the Jannet, and some Masters and Sailors of British Ships, lying in Pillau, having manned Boats, rowed off the Road to observe Dagenner's Motion; and seeing him at some Distance from the other Ships, Capt. Lamb row'd towards his Ship the Hope, which the Swedes on board of her seeing, abandon'd the Ship, took to the Boat and row'd aboard the other two Ships; so that on Capt. Lamb's boarding of her, he cut the Cable, hoisted the English Flag, and set sail directly. Capt. Dougal seeing Capt. Lamb's Success, made what haste he could towards his Ship, and the third Boat with English Masters and Sailors, row'd at the same time towards the third Ship the Prevention, which the Swedes so soon as they were aware of abandon'd both Ships, took to their Boat and row'd ashore. Capt. Dougal took possession of his and the Master and Sailors of the Prevention: both set sail directly and followed Capt. Lamb, all the 3 Ships arrived in our Road the 31st past. Yesterday we had a Report in Town, that Dagenner's Men having forced him to come to an Anchor on the Pomeran Coast, with the Dispatch the fourth Ship, which he commands, they all left him except 4 Men; so we hope the next News will be, that he has abandoned his Ship likewise.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, August 17.*

Upon the coming out of the Report which has been current here, that his Prussian Majesty was on the Point of entering into an Accommodation with her Majesty of Hungary, Mr. An-

son, the Prussian Minister of the King, High Mightinesses much inclined to be ready to give up obtain it, so much that he would some Time, the War, he would consent to make, cause he was desirous of it, which he therein, with their Neighbour.

We have Ad- it does not app- Hessian Troops, several of the for- contrary, that- from making a- having settled- done in respect- Difficulties wh- relate to the S- of the Hessian

*Extract*

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*Sept. 17.* the imperi- an univers- yond Exa- tirations o- ter they c- The Frenc- Citadel o- not to ser-

*Paris,* dron put- inform u- before no- join in a- earning t-



men, the Prussian Minister to the States General, made by Order of the King his Master the following Declaration to their High Mightinesses; viz. That his Prussian Majesty was as much inclined to Peace as it was possible; That he was even ready to give up some Part of his just Pretensions, in order to obtain it, so much he had the Repose of the Empire at Heart; but that he would have their High Mightinesses to know at the same Time, that whatever might be the Consequence of the War, he would continue it with all his Forces, rather than ever consent to make a separate Peace, exclusive of France; because he was desirous that all Europe should feel the good Effects of it, which could not be without comprehending his Allies therein, who would still keep in the Fire of the War, and their Neighbours in Fears and Agitation.

We have Advice, by private Letters from Hanover, that it does not appear there that the Negotiation concerning the Hessian Troops, is yet concluded, as has been inserted in several of the foreign News papers. These Letters say, on the contrary, that Prince William of Hesse has excused himself from making any absolute Agreement upon this subject, before having settled with his Swedish Majesty what is proper to be done in respect to this Negotiation. 'Tis said, that the greatest Difficulties which stand in the way of Accomplishing this Affair, relate to the Subsidy, and the Employment, that shall be made of the Hessian Troops.

*Extract of a private Letter from Frankfurt dated August 8.*

We are of late troubled here with a new Species of Politicians, who, since they find that there are no Presses which will expedite their Labours, are oblig'd to circulate their Works in Manuscript. Amongst these, there is a certain Person, who dates his Anecdotes from Cologne, though it is well enough known that he writes them here. He is a very ingenious Man, has made the Tour of Germany, and appears to be well furnished with Intelligence. He professes himself a true Patriot, but many suspect him notwithstanding, of being in the Interest, at least, if not in the Eye of Prussia. You will by this Time conceive clearly the Character, and perhaps guess somewhat as to the Person of the Man. As you have vested me to procure for you every thing that is curious in this Part of Germany, I shall, for the future, send his Letter, regularly. You may, if you please, make this part of my Letter public, that neither you nor I may be made answerable for the Contents of his Epistles; which I dare promise will always entertain, and sometimes instruct.

*Hague, Sept. 16, N. S.* An Estates arrive here this Morning from Frankfurt, with an Account of the Great Duke's Nomination, on Monday last, to the Imperial Dignity, by all the Electoral Suffrages present; the Ambassadors of Brandenburg and Palatine having voluntarily withdrawn the Evening before, not to assist at the Assembly of Election.

*Sept. 17, N. S.* The News of the Great Duke's Elevation to the Imperial Dignity, that arrived here Yesterday, has spread an universal Joy over all Ranks and Stations here, almost beyond Example; even the lowest Mob giving public Demonstrations of their Satisfaction, by making Bonfires of what matter they could draw together, not sparing their very Furniture. The French Post of this Day has brought the News, that the Citadel of Tortona surrendered the 30. Instant; the Garrison not to serve against France or Spain for one Year.

*Paris, August 16, O. S.* It is reckoned that the Brest Squadron put to Sea a few Days ago. Our Letters from Madrid inform us, that the Squadron equipped at Ferrol must be at Sea before now. These two Squadrons are to steer Westward, and join in a certain Latitude. We see here a long Relation concerning the Arrival of the Pretender's Son in Scotland, with a

list of above 500 of his Adherents, and a Declaration addressed to the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

Letters from Rochfort inform us, that the English have brought to that Place 1500 Men that were at Cape Breton, and that the rest of our People in that Colony are expected in a short Time. A Report is spread that the Enemy were lying before Quebec, which cannot hold out long; so that we are in a fair Way of losing all Canada. The Pretender's eldest Son is, we hear, landed in Scotland, where he only waits for the Succours that are to be sent him by Sea, in order to enter upon Action.

*LONDON, September 5.*

By private Letters from the Hague of the 10th Instant, N. S. we have Advice, that the States received the News that Morning, that Niouport surrendered to the French the 5th Instant, and that the Garrison were made Prisoners of War.

By the last Letters from Mannheim it appears, that the new Scheme for subverting the Power of Germany is thus laid: The Prince of Anhalt-Deffau is to advance with all Diligence to Francfort, with 30,000 Prussians; the Prince of Conti is to repass the Rhine with 60,000 French, and offer Battle to the Grand Duke; while the new Marshal de la Farre with 30,000 French and Palatine Troops, enters the Electorate of Mentz, and either besieges or bombards it's Capital. It is added, that these three Armies were all actually in motion.

All the last Letters from Paris are full of the Consternation with which all Ranks of People are struck, at the News of the Captures made by the English in the East Indies; which they confess amount to upwards of fifty Millions of their Money, or two Millions and upwards of ours; which has made such an Impression on their Actions, that they are already sunk to 1000, and are daily falling.

*Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated August 31.*

We are certain of the Pretender's Son being near Fort William with 2000 Men, well arm'd. We have this Day an Account, that the Marquis of Tullibardine has, with a strong Party of 500 Men, taken possession of his Brother's House (the Duke of Athol) at Blair. The Duke of Athol was obliged to go to Edinburgh with his Family. The Pretender's Son has sent a Message to the Provost of Perth, to desire that he may be proclaimed King of the Land. The People of Athol, who are very numerous, it is said, will join the Marquis of Tullibardine. The Chevalier's Son was to dine at Blair of Athol this Day with the said Marquis. We have a Report here, that General Blakeney is taken by the Rebels.

The above was taken out of a Gentleman's Letter, who received it Yesterday from his Correspondent at Edinburgh; however we are informed that there are Letters from General Blakeney, of 31st of August, by the same Post, importing that he was on the Road to the Army: so that as that Part of the Letter proves false, we must suspend our Belief of the whole until we have better Authority, it being probable they have as many Reports in Edinburgh as we have here: and it is natural for a Gentleman to communicate the same to his Correspondents.

'Tis reported that his Majesty's Ship the Fox has taken a French Ship on the Coast of Scotland, with 75 Officers on board, with Arms and Accoutrements for 3000 Men, and had sent her into Lieth, which News we hope will be confirm'd by the next Post.

There is Advice, that 1500 of the Dutch Troops from Willemstadt, being the first Embarkation, are arriv'd at Leith. It is hoped that the Rebels will be put between two Fires.

We hear an Order is sent from his Majesty and the Privy Council, for the well affected Clans in the Scotch Highlands, to arm themselves and their Dependants for his Majesty's Service, which they could not do without this Order, it being declared Treason by a late Act of Parliament.



# ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week were Issued Writs for a new Election of Delegates to serve in the next General Assembly of this Province, to be holden here on the Second Tuesday of March next.

The third Day of December is appointed for the Election of Delegates for this County.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared.  
Schooner *Lark*, Michael Hallet, for Virginia;  
Sitow *St. Andrew*, James Dunlop, for Glasgow.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whereas Mr. James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great Britain, has left me the Subscriber a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence. This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and

ROBERT SWAN.

The Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that at the Old Prison, in the City of Annapolis, he designs to carry on the Business of a Saddler; where all Persons may be supplied with Men and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Pack-saddles, Mail-bags, &c. made in the best Manner, at the most reasonable Prices.

RICHARD LEWIS.

Strayed from Annapolis, on the 20 of this Instant November, a black Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, paces well, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock E.S. and is blind of one Eye. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have five Shillings Reward if found in this County, and ten Shillings, if in any other.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

The said Reynolds has a Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either by Wholesale or Retail.

At the Subscriber's House in Annapolis, every Evening, are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

JOHN SMITH.

A Choice Parcel of European Goods, lately imported, to be sold by the Subscriber at London-Town, either for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junr.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at Bladenbury in Prince Georges County, the 28th. of October last, a Servant Man named John Bateman, by Trade a Stone-Mason or Bricklayer, born in Cheshire, speaks broad English, and is very much addicted to Drinking. He had on when he went away a snuff colour'd Broad cloth Coat, a blue Waist-coat, with white Metal Buttons, and Leather Breeches of an Olive Colour, his Head lately close shaved, and had neither Cap nor Wig with him. Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shilling more than the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER BROWN.

County School is now vacant, and any Person qualified, who inclines to be Master thereof, may upon Application meet with all due Encouragement from the Visitors of the same School.

Signed by Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

ANNAPOLIS. Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING OFFICE in

Charles-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

Maryland, To wit, } Late brought into Britton's Bay is

the Ship *William and Betty*, from Liverpool, a Brigantine Burthen about 70 Tons, having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to British Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Island of Barbadoes; which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in New-England. There were brought in her fifty odd Hogheads of Sugar, which were full, and several of them had on their Heads, wrote with Chalk, *Davison*; there was one Cask containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, wrote in English, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground Tier, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, was quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and her Ladings, consisting of upwards of 60,000 lb. Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the British Islands to England; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers, called *Fustick*, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at Leonard's Town, in St. Mary's County, in Maryland, on Tuesday the 10th Day of December next; and will be disposed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in London, or Gold or Silver, by

PHILIP KEY.

Notice is hereby given, that a Team will go every Week from Mr. William Wright's in Charlotte Town, to Mr. William Rogers's at Patuxent, and return back; whereby all the Inhabitants of those Places may have safe Passage for Letters or small Parcels, which shall be carefully delivered, paying at the said Places 4d. for a Letter, and for any Parcel under ten Pounds Weight 6d. and under twenty Pounds 1s. and so in Proportion for any bigger Weight.

Next Spring a Caravan will be set up, to go from the said Places to York, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, for the Convenience of Passengers, Goods, Letters, &c.

To be SOLD.

FOR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcels of Land (which were lately the Estate of Christopher Giff, of Baltimore County); viz.

Two Lots of Land in Baltimore Town, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling House, well finished, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize House, and sundry other Out-houses, with a good Garden paved in, thereon.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to Baltimore Town, and lying on the River; whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called *Counterscarp*, lying in Britain Forest.

One Tract of Land lying in the said Forest, called *Milford*, containing eighty three Acres; whereon is a good Grist-Mill. As also, one Tract of Land, called *Tellus's Lot*, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subscribers, and know the Terms of Sale.

WILLIAM CROMWELL,

TORIAN STANBURY.



*Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic*

FRIDAY, November 29, 1745.

M A D R I D, July 22, O. S.

*Genoa, July 27, O. S.*—There is a Great Consternation here amongst our Grandees, from an Apprehension of a Bombardment; inasmuch that, within these few Days, the Duke hath thought fit, to remove the best Part of his Furniture from his Place to his Villa out of Town; which serves to heighten the Clamour of the Populace against a War with England. Some of the richest Senators, however, either to keep up the Spirits of the People, or because they think there is no Reason to be afraid, have refused to remove either their Families or rich Effects; and to say the Truth, the Precautions we have taken are such, as leave us little to fear from a Bombardment; since we have no less than 84 Pieces of battering Cannon mounted on our Fortifications, all of them 36 or 24 Pounders; 14 Mortars of an extraordinary Size; and 5 armed Gallies at the Mouth of the Port; besides 2 new Batteries, each of 8 Guns, raised near the Lazaretto. All is in Confusion again in Cordia.

Utrecht, August 29. Several Letters received this Day by the Post from Germany relate as a Thing certain, that the King of Prussia has declared War against the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; and that the Manifesto concludes in these Terms: "The King of Prussia's Intention is, to bring an ambitious and unconciliable Prince into moderate Sentiments; and whatever Advantages his Majesty's Armies may gain in the Operations they are going to commence in Saxony, he will always be ready to listen to such Proposals as may be made him, provided they be equitable, and that they contain nothing incompatible with an Glory and in displaying his Firmness and Vigour on the other hand, he is not less disposed to give Proofs of his Greatness of Soul, and Moderation on all Occasions."

the City of Tortona on the 3d with his usual Address; that is to say, in a public Ground; and made all the Dispositions on the Side, where he might be naturally supposed to do it; but the next Night he furnished another Attack against the weakest and most exposed Part of the Town, by which it evidently appeared he was better informed than he ought to have been, and that the Condition of the Place had been betrayed. The Governor, like a Man of Sense, instantly transferred whatever was requisite for the better Defence of the Place, into the Citadel, and then ordered his Army to march towards the City, and to encamp in the Campagna, or great Plain, which lies between the Citadel and the City, and to be ready to march at any Time.

dered the Commandant in the Town to join him with his Garrison; after which the Magistrates capitulated for the Place, the Loss of which is no sort of Consequence; with respect to the Castle, which is naturally strong, has a good Garrison, is well provided with all Things, and will infallibly entertain the Enemy six Weeks or two Months; in which Time his Majesty may, perhaps, be in a Condition to relieve it.

*Dresden, August 16, O. S.* His Majesty having received Advice of the King of Prussia's declaring War against him, and that a large Body of Prussian Troops had begun their March, in order to invade this Electorate, his Majesty held a grand Council with his Ministers and Generals, about the Measures fit to be pursued in this Conjunction. At the Issue of this Council, the King sent to the Body of Troops assembled near Leipzig, to put themselves in Motion, and oppose the Attempts of the Prussians. Orders have likewise been sent to some Detachments of irregular Troops, and Huntsmen in Lusatia, to penetrate into Lower Silesia, the Moment they get Advice that the Prussians have entered Saxony. A Courier has been dispatched to Vienna, in order to settle with the Austrian Ministry the mutual Assistance which the two Courts are to give one another in such a Conjunction as this. Another Courier is gone to Petersburgh, to claim the Succours which the Empress of Russia has promised to send to the King in case of an Invasion. His Majesty has likewise resolved to demand of his other Allies the Execution of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Warsaw, where it is expressly stipulated, "That if, on Account of the Engagements he has contracted by that Treaty, his German Dominions should be attacked, besides the effectual Assistance which his Allies shall give him for his immediate Defence, they shall likewise use their utmost Endeavours to process him, from the Aggressor, full Satisfaction for any Damage he may receive; and that if either Poland or Saxony should be besieged, they shall not lay down their Arms 'til they are restored again." Count Esterhazy, Mr. Villiers, and M. Kalkoen, Ambassadors from the Queen of Hungary, the King of Great Britain, and the States General, were invited to a Conference this Morning, by the Count de Brühl, prime Minister, on the subject of this Article. Orders are issued for drawing up an Answer to the Prussian Manifesto, which will come out next Week in German and French. Besides the Couriers dispatched to the Courts in Alliance with the King, one has been sent to Warsaw, and another to the Army in Bohemia: The first is charged with Dispatches, wherein the King acquaints the Republic of Poland with the present Posture of his Affairs; The other carries the Duke of Saxe Weissenfelds a Plan of the Dispositions which his Majesty charges him to make in the Saxon Army, in the

And that if there be Occasion for calling any Troops from Bohemia, it may be done in such a Manner as not to prejudice the Operations of the combined Army."

*Berlin, August 17, O. S.* At the same Time that we received the ultimate Orders for the March of the Troops towards the Electorate of Saxony, the King dispatched a Courier to Baron Mardefeldt, his Minister at Petersburg, with Orders to lay before the Empress the Wrongs his Majesty complains of, and the Hopes he is in, that her Imperial Majesty will take no Part in this Quarrel. His Majesty likewise thought fit to communicate his Manifesto to the British Ministry at Hanover before he made it public.

We have received Advice, that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau has passed by Halle in Saxony, with an Army of 26000 Men; but we don't yet know what Place his Serene Highness is marching to. Our Garrison is to be reinforced next Week by two Battalions, so that we shall then have 28000 Men in Arms in this City; viz. 14000 regular Troops, and 14000 Burghers.

In consequence of the Manifesto published here, the Prussians have entered Saxony, and the Prince of Dessau has forbid all the Inhabitants of the Country to oppose him, upon pain of the severest military Execution. According to the last Advices received here their Camp is at Skinditz, a League and a half from Leipzig. Thence they intend to begin their Operations by laying Siege to Wirtemberg, and that the Army of his Prussian Majesty will enter Saxony on that Side; and it is even reported that they are actually filing off towards the Frontiers, and that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, with the Body under his Command, will be obliged to retire from Bohemia, to cover and defend Saxony.

*Berlin, August 18, O. S.* As the Uhlans, and other irregular Polish Troops, to the Number of 6000 Men, are in the Neighbourhood of Landsberg, about 14 Leagues distant from hence, we are making the necessary Preparations to resist any sudden Surprise; the Burghers, to the Number of 9000 Men, capable of carrying Arms, are assembled and accoutered, and near 2000 of them mount Guard continually.

*Frankfort, August 18, O. S.* The Elector of Mentz, in the Name of the Electoral College, has sent circular Letters to the Electoral Circle of the Rhine, and to the Circles of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, and the Upper Rhine, exhorting them to double and trouble, if possible, the Contingent of Troops they are to raise, in order to maintain the future Election. As it is no longer doubted that the Election will fall upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it is already ordered that the Coronation be on the 23d of September, being the Festival of St. Francis, whose Name his Royal Highness bears. We hear from the Austrian Camp, that a Body of Troops, which was detached from it a few Days ago, has passed the Rhine, and cut off Part of the Royal German Regiment in the Service of France. Letters from the Prince of Conti's Army announce great Preparations to come and disturb the Imperial Election.

*Genoa, August 19, O. S.* Upon the Representations made by this Republic to his Britannic Majesty, touching the Behaviour of his Sea Captains, the King of Great Britain caused the following Answer to be made: "That those Officers had done nothing but pursued their Instructions; that whatever they may do hereafter was to be considered in the same Light; and it would therefore be needless to make any new Complaints on this Head."

*Drifden, August 19, O. S.* The Prussians have already begun Hostilities in this Electorate. They have carried off a Detachment of Uhlans that were quartered at a Place called Coblenz, and sunk several Boats on the Elbe.

The Duke of Saxe Weissenfels arrived here the 16th Instant from Bohemia, and we are assured that he will be speedily fol-

lowed by a Body of 18000 Men, both Saxons and Austrians. The King of Prussia has made several Detachments from his Army in Bohemia, in order to act against Saxony.

The King has declared to the Ministers of his Allies, notwithstanding the Invasion of the Prussians, his Majesty would persist steadily in performing his Engagements, not doubting but the Powers in League with him would forthwith furnish the Succours stipulated by the Treaty of Warlaw. The Queen of Hungary's Minister has declared to the King, that she will not only send him a Body of Troops, but even her whole Army, if his Majesty wants it.

*Paris, August 20, O. S.* The King is expected here next Week from Flanders. We learn from Brest, that two Ships lately sailed from thence with Arms and Ammunition, which is said are for the Service of the Pretender's Son.

*Frankfort, August 22, O. S.* The Elector of Mentz made his public Entry here the 29th of August; and in order to accelerate the Election, his Electoral Highness has resolved to assist in person at the next Conference.

We have Advice that the Prussians had seized on Naumberg, Capital of the Duchy of that Name; and that they are marching directly to Leipzig, in order to make themselves Masters of that City.

Upon the Protections which the King of Prussia has made to the Electoral College concerning the Election of an Emperor, that College has decreed, "That every good Patriot must look upon this Election as the properest Method to free the Empire from the critical Situation it is at present in; that therefore nothing ought to be neglected to bring it forward, or at least to prevent the Time that is fixed for it from being delayed; and that the Importance of this Motive has determined the Electoral College to pursue it's Deliberations, without regard to any Protections or Opposition whatsoever."

*Offend, August 24, O. S.* The French baster Nicupert with great Fury, and we have just received Advice of their having carried Viervoet Sword in Hand, whereby they are become Masters of the Shutes of the Town, which, as we apprehend must surrender in two or three Days. Marshal de Noailles arrived here this Day, to settle some important Affairs.

*Hague, August 30, O. S.* Yesterday the Abbe de la Ville the French Minister, delivered the following Memorial to the States General.

*High and mighty Lords,*  
All Europe knows, that ever since the Beginning of the present unhappy Troubles, the King constantly desired to make Peace succeed the Calamities of War. The Prosperity of his Majesty's Arms has not alter'd in his Heart those unanimous Sentiments of Moderation and Zeal for the public Good; and at the same Time that the King is firmly resolved to perform, with the most invariable Vigour and Perseverance, what he owes to the Dignity of his Crown and the Interest of his Allies, his Majesty is still equally disposed to listen, in Concert with them, to a just and reasonable Reconciliation. It is to this preferable Object that the King bends his Resolutions, and all his Actions. Being left affected with the Glory which the Success of his military Exploits procures him, the touch'd with the Honour of contributing to the Restoration of Peace, he will cheerfully sacrifice, through his Gracious Soul, for the sake of his People, and the Repose of Europe, the Advantages which he might expect from the Continuance of the War.

You have, high and mighty Lords, all along made profession of the same pacific Dispositions; and your High Highnesses, in destituting all your Forces for the Assistance of the King's Enemies, always caused them to be preceded by the most explicit Declarations of your sincere Desire to see the public Tranquility speedily and solidly restored.

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Trusting that your High Mightinesses are still in the same Sentiments, the King has ordered me to propose to you, in his Name, the assembling a general Congress, as the most simple and natural Means to put an End to the Mowens of War. And indeed it is in this solemn Assembly that one may openly and fairly discuss the respective Rights and Pretensions of the Powers at War, take the proper Temperaments for coming to a right Understanding about reciprocal Grievances, sit the Terms of Reconciliation upon equitable Principles, and terminate Hostilities which no Human Prudence can foresee the Consequences of if the Enemies of Peace can yet find out the fatal Secret of multiplying and perpetuating the Causes of the War.

So suitable and decent a Proposal as that of a Congress, is a very sensible Proof of the Candour and Purity of his Majesty's Views. And must necessarily excite the Admiration, as well as unite the Suffrages of all the Powers who have no mind to incur a real Detour in the Eyes of the whole World, by their Opposition to so salutary a Method of settling the Rights and Liberties of the People in particular, and the Good of all Nations in general.

A Man must be conversant with the great Wisdom of your Councils, and the unalterable Uprightness of your Intentions, to doubt of the Engagements with which your High Mightinesses will adopt an Idea that tallies so well with your Wisdom, and the Interest of the Public in particular, and the Good of all Nations in general.

Given at the Hague, Signed, Dr. L. VILDES.

Camp of Fribourg, September 16; N. S. This Army continues in the same Situation, as well as that of the Enemy, from which however Detachments have been made to reinforce the Body under Count Clermont, which, according to the French Accounts, now consists of 20,000. This marched towards Namur, and it is thought will pass the Scheldt between that Place and Charleroy, to continue its March towards Dourish of the Rhine. An Officer arrived here this Day from the King of the Romans, to notify his Election to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The Great Duke was to stay with the Army on the Rhine, till the Arrival of the Queen of Hungary at Altdorf, where he was to meet her Majesty as to-morrow, and they were to make their Entry into Passaure together.

The last Letters from the Hague inform us, that they had received Advice from France, that a general Embargo was laid on all Ships to the River Charente, without Distinction of Nation.

They write from Le Havre, that on the 20th of August, O. S. five English Men of War came in there for fresh Provisions, and sailed in two Days, four steering E. and three W. The last Letters say, that within the Compass of a Week, the English have brought in nine Sail of (Neapolitan and Genoese Vessels, and there are Advices from Salonica, that an English Man of War has carried in thither six French Ships, which are supposed to be Prizes of great Value.

INNAPOLIS.

I think it incumbent upon me to be as good as my Word, in acquainting you with what material Things fall out at home. What I am now going to speak of, is what has fill'd the whole Kingdom of Scotland, and the North of England, with Alarm and Confusion, not easily to be expressed, and has put an entire Stagnation to Trade in that Kingdom; all Shops are stripped of their Goods, and sent out of the way in order to secure them; all the publick Mints belonging to the Crown, arising from the Revenues of Scotland,

to hinder them from falling into the Hands of the Rebels. The Condition are the Affairs of Scotland, which arises from the Landing of the Pretender's Son in the Highlands, who has raised a considerable Body of those People in his Favour, and who have proclaimed him Regent, and his Father King. He publishes his Manifestoes in the Name of Charles, the Fifth, he has fixed his Standard, with this Motto, *Tantum Pro Regibus*. General Cope, with 1800 Men, went in to the Highlands in order to attack them; but they knowing the Country better than he, always prevented him; till at last they grew so strong he durst not face them, and he entered so far into the Country, that they cut off his Retreat, and with much Difficulty he got back. They are now got into the low Country, and marched towards Perth, which Town they laid under Contribution of 2000 L. Their chief Leaders, as far as we know, are the Pretender's Son, General Macdonald, the Earl of Nairn, the Earl of Tullibardine, (elder Brother to the present Duke of Argyll, who forfeited his Right that his Brother now enjoys in the last Rebellion), the Earl of Perth, &c. They marched from Perth to Alton House, which the Earl of Tullibardine took possession of as his Right, and there entertained the Cavaliers, and obliged his Brother the Duke, and Family, to fly to Edinburgh. When they marched from thence, they gave out they would go to Glasgow, and lay a Contribution on that Place for 5000 L. Some actually say, the Town has agreed for 2000 L. We have now regular Spies sent from this Place, to hold a Correspondence with Provost Bell, of Dundee, so that we have Expresses arriving every Day, giving an Account of their Progress, &c. so that we were daily expecting to hear of their being at Glasgow; when an Express arrived here Yesterday Morning, and to our great Surprise told us, they turned their March for Edinburgh, and upon their appearing before that Place, the Gates of the City were opened, and 300 of the Rebels entered the City under Arms, and took possession of it without the least Opposition. The Magistrates, and two Companies of Horse, left the City, and retired to a Place called *Musselburgh*; but as they did not mention the Castle, which was looked on as impregnable, we were not very uneasy. The Express says, there were 800 in the City, and 1000 lodged in the Parts nigh the City, and the rest daily expected; so that when they are joined, they will be 2000 strong, a great many of which are unarm'd; but they found in the City 1500 Stand of Arms, which is an extraordinary Supply for them. We are under great Uncertainty here, for as it is not known by which Road they will come into England, but it is thought by the Way of Newcastle; and some say by the Way of Carlisle, which City have raised their Militia, in order to defend that Place, so it may happen they will come over at Berwick. For fear it should be the latter, and they should send a Party to lay the Place under Contribution; if it is proposed to send the Men of War, and all the Shipping fit for Sea shall go out of the Firth, with all the Arms out of the Place, and the most valuable of their Effects. I assure you, People, especially the Heads of the Place, are under great Uncertainty; but for my Part, I cannot think they will come this Way. It is very odd that such a Number of Men should be raised, and all this Alteration should happen in 6 Weeks Time. We do not think that any Stop will be put to their Progress, until they get to the South of England; the standing Army and the Militia of the South are not farthence, for fear the French should assist them by an Invasion in the West of England. For there have not been any French Privateers out for this 6 or 7 Time past; so that we are sure they are intending either to invade England, or to retake Cape Breton, and what it may be the latter. There is another Express arrived this Morning; the Accounts he brings



are not confirmed for Fact, but we are too much afraid of the Truth: He says the Rebels have dug 8 Fathom under Ground at Edinburgh, and have cut away the Water-Pipes that carried Water to the Castle. If so, the Castle must either resolve to lay the Town in Ashes to drive the Rebels out, or it must be obliged to surrender: either of which Cases must be very dismal. Here is Ground-work laid for much Blood-shed; pray God it end well, as I make no doubt but it will. As for foreign Affairs, the Armies are quite inactive, the French excepted; who have made a glorious Campaign, having taken all the Frontier Towns in the Austrian Netherlands. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is at last made Emperor, which I hope will give a Turn to Affairs in the Empire.

Casson-House, *Annapolis*, *Butcher*, *and* *Ship* Italian Merchant, Alexander Reid, from London.

*Cleared for Departure*,  
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boston;  
Brigantine Maryland Merchant, John Bisseck, for Biddeford;  
Snow Elizabeth, Isaac Sayers, for London;  
Sloop Prosperity, William Everden for Boston.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, on Chester River, a Quantity of white Salt. JOHN HANMER.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip-Maker.

From his Majesty's Whip-Maker in London.

Removed from Mr. Roberts's in Annapolis, to the House opposite Mrs. Kelly's, near the Gate of the said City; where Gentlemen and others may be accommodated with the best Whips, for Sight or Service, made in his Majesty's Dominions. For as he compleats each Branch of the Business with his own Hands, those Blunders which are the natural Consequence of the Ignorance of Children and Apprentices, and the Knavery and Carelessness of journeymen, are thereby prevented.

He also repairs Whips in the neatest and most serviceable Manner; and has by him a Choice Parcel of English Leather Lutes for Chaise, Hunting, or broken Whips.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber, who serv'd his Time with the late Mr. Tobell of Annapolis, now carries on the Business of a Saddlery at his Shop near the Gate of the said City, where all Persons may be supplied with Men and Women's Saddles and Bridles, Housings, Food-Cloths, Pillions, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, and all other Men and Women's Furniture, made in the best Manner. He also mends any of the said Articles, with the greatest Expedition, and at the most reasonable Prices. RICHARD LEWIS.

Strayed from Annapolis, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of this Instant Month, a black Mare, about 24 Hands and a half high; paces well, is branded on the neat Shoulder and Buttock. She is blind of one Eye. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have five Shillings Reward if found in this County, and ten Shillings, if in any other.

N. B. The said Reynolds has a Parcel of good fresh Limes to dispose of, either by Wholesale or Retail.

At the Subscriber's House in Annapolis, every Evening are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE.

Charles-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

Whereas Mr. James Johnson, late of the City of Annapolis, Merchant, now gone for Great-Britain, has left me the Subscribers Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Absence: This is therefore desiring all Persons indebted to the said Johnson, to come and discharge their Debts immediately, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and on that behalf I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant, ROBERT SWAN.

A Choice Parcel of European Goods, lately imported, to be sold by the Subscriber at London-Town, either for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, junior.

To be SOLD.

FOR good Bills of Exchange, the following Parcels of Land (which were lately the Estate of Christopher Giff of Baltimore County): viz.

Two Lots of Land in Baltimore Town, lying on the Water, with a good Brick Dwelling-House, well furnished, a Kitchen, Stable, Prize-House, and sundry other Out-houses, with a good Garden paved in, the town of Baltimore.

Fifty Acres of Wood-Land, adjoining to Baltimore Town, and lying on the River, whereon is a valuable Iron-Mine.

One hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land called Counterescarp, lying in Britain Forest.

One Tract of Land lying in the said Forest, called Milford, containing eighty-three Acres; whereon is a good Grist-Mill.

As also, one Tract of Land, called Johnson's Lot, containing five hundred Acres.

Enquire of either of the Subscribers, and know the Terms of Sale. WILLIAM CROMWELL, THOMAS STANSBURY.

Maryland, To wit, Lately brought into Britten's Bay in October 25, 1745, the Potomack River, within this Province, by John Bibby, Mariner, Master of the Ship William and Betty, from Liverpool, a Brigantine, Burthen about 70 Tons (having on board a large Quantity of Sugar, Rum, and Ginger, which are supposed to belong to British Owners, and to be of the Growth of the Island of Barbadoes, which Vessel, and the Goods within her, are condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty here, and sentenced to be sold by the Subscriber to the best Bidder.

The said Vessel is supposed to have been built in New-England. There were brought in her fifty odd Hogheads of Sugar, which were full and several of them had on their Heads, with Chalk, *Down*; there was one Cask containing 30 Dozen and an half of Cloaths-Brushes, in which was also found an Invoice, written in English, mentioning the Contents. All the Sugar in the Ground-Tar, being upwards of 50 Hogheads, quite lost.

These are to give Notice, that the said Brigantine, with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and her Lading, consisting of upwards of 60,000 lb. Weight of exceeding good clean Sugar of several Sorts, such as is sent from the British Islands to England; with twelve Hogheads and one Tierce of Rum, a large Quantity of Ginger, some Wood used by Dyers, called Fulich, the Cloaths-Brushes aforesaid, some Hoghead Staves and Pitch; will be exposed to public Sale, at Leonard Town, in St. Mary's County, in Maryland, on Tuesday, the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of December next; and will be disposed of for Current Money of this Province, good Bills of Exchange payable in London, or Gold or Silver, by Robert Swan, at his Office in the City of Annapolis.

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