

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, November 11, 1746.

THE LORDS PROTEST, on a Motion to address his Majesty for the keeping our Forces at home, 'til the Dutch have declared War against France.

Die Veneris, 2do Maii, 1746.

HE order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the several papers presented to this house the 28th of April last, pursuant to their lordships address to his majesty of the 2d of the same month.

The said papers were also read.

Then,

It was moved to resolve, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to represent to his majesty, as the opinion and advice of this house, That carrying on the war in Flanders, at so vast a disproportion of expence to this nation, while the states of the United Provinces, notwithstanding the unaccountable loss of the greatest part of their barrier, and notwithstanding the very great efforts which this nation has made, are not only avoided declaring war against France, pursuant to treaties, but are actually negotiating for themselves at the court of France, in a measure tending more to exhaust a nation, long and grievously burthened with debts and taxes, and to destroy the public credit, than to weaken the power of the common enemy, which can best be effected by this nation where itself is weaken'd least, by a vigorous exertion of our naval strength, and by enabling (as far as the circumstances of the nation will permit) those powers upon the continent, who are more nearly interested in it's defence, to imitate the magnanimous conduct of his majesty's good ally the king of Sardinia, in carrying on the war as principals in defence of their own concerns, and to maintain the liberty and independence of Europe against the ambitious views and attempts of France. Which being objected to, and long debate thereupon,

The question was put upon the second motion? And it was solved in the negative.

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Discontent.

Because it appears to us to be a measure repugnant to the real and fundamental interests of this island, to engage Great Britain as a principal; and, in effect, as the only principal, in a war in the Netherlands; the consequences of which are not only the increase of taxes, and of debts, at home, but such immense exportations of specie abroad, as this country cannot long, without ruin, sustain.

Because we have experienced and feel the mischiefs arising to this nation from the undue influence of foreign interests upon the continent, whereby we have been unnecessarily employed in endless jealousies and contests, and engaged in irreconcilable treaties and fruitless subsidies; until after intervals hardly to be distinguished of peace without economy, and yet without effect, scarce any trace remains of all the efforts which this nation has made upon the continent, except that of a debt of sixty millions, exhausting the landed, distressing the trading interest, creating new powers and interests dangerous to

the constitution, sapping the credit, and preying upon the very vitals of our country.

Because the means for carrying on the war have appeared, and still appear to us, not only burthensome and grievous to the nation, but insufficient to the national end (which in our opinion ought to be the re-establishment of peace); and the conduct of the war, throughout the several changes of administration at home, seems to us to have been unaccountable, from the unavailing victory at Dettingen, to the slaughter of our gallant countrymen at Fontenoy.

Because we have still left reason for concurring in this measure, when we reflect upon the conduct of our allies, Italy having been well nigh lost by the inattention of the court of Vienna, and the barrier in the Netherlands having been unaccountably given up by a conduct of the Dutch, for which we want a name, as we want reasons for the ineffectual and contemptuous success which they sent in our domestic distress; and part of which (even such as it was) they withdrew, when the danger appeared greatest.

Because, after those ministers who first engaged us in this measure, and declared the concurrence of the Dutch essential to it's success; and after a new-form'd administration had so explicitly declared that concurrence to be the necessary condition of continuing that measure; after not only the conduct by the very words of the Dutch (as contained in the memorial which has been laid before us) manifest their disabity, or their disinclination to any cordial or effectual concurrence; and after it is become notorious, that at this very time they are treating for themselves at the court of France (if we may not rather infer, from their conduct, that they have already secured to themselves that protection which their ancestors disdain'd): After all these considerations, we hold it inexpedient to concur in charging our poor and exhausted country with new and immense expences, which not only common sense, but experience has pointed out to be in this conjuncture ineffectual. A conjuncture, in which even they, who advise his majesty, did not flatter us with much hopes of success.

Because the prodigious expence which this nation sustains in support of this measure for the hire of foreign mercenaries, bears no proportion between us and our allies, either with regard to their and our interests, to speculations observed in former wars, or to our present abilities, and must inevitably be (as we apprehend) a growing expence, if the present measures are pursued.

Because we have seen part of the British forces left useless abroad, at a time when an additional military strength was thought wanting for our domestic defence; and that want supplied by foreign mercenaries, which alarms us greatly, from the reflections we cannot avoid making on the fatal consequences which may be produced to this country, if a prerogative shall ever be established for bringing over into this country foreign mercenaries in British pay, even during the sitting of parliament and without previously consulting that parliament in a matter so new, and so essential to the honour, and to the safety

of the nation. This alarms us the more, when we see the troops of Hanover, which had been affectedly secreted from the last year's estimates (tho' paid by this nation then), now taken avowedly again into British pay; for which second variation we are not able to assign any rational motive. Our alarm therefore must increase, since that patriot zeal seems alarm'd no longer, which adopted, at least, the constitutional jealousy, and which had given, at least, the sanction of ministerial and parliamentary acquiescence to the popular discontent, occasioned before by the troops of Hanover; we therefore consider it as our bounden duty to our country, and to his majesty's royal Family, to warn posterity to watch the exertion of so dangerous a Prerogative, by which, upon the same reasoning and pretence, that a small number of Hanoverians may be introduced into this country, any greater number may; and if that shall ever be the case, the rights and liberties of this country may be left at mercy, or the Protestant succession in his majesty's royal house be, at least endangered by the discontents, which such a measure might produce in the hearts of the people.

2dly. Because we are discouraged still more from engaging in the further burthens and hazards of this consuming measure, by the situation of affairs at home. The peace of the kingdom is not yet intirely restored; the whole expence already incurred by the rebellion is not yet ascertained, the further expence which may be incurred cannot be yet foreseen; the pressing demands of the navy debt weaken us most where we should endeavour to be strongest; and since to these we may add the stagnation of commerce, the decay of our inland trade, the vast increase of our military establishment at home, made up of hands wanted by the manufacturer and the farmer, the decrease of national wealth, the difficulty and enhanced expences of raising supplies; When adding debts to debts, we have parted in effect with the very power of redemption, by mortgaging the sinking fund, the fluctuation and delicacy of the public credit; the combination of all these circumstances presents to our minds dark and dangerous situation (such a one as we would not have thus pointed out, if it remained a secret to any one within or without this island); a situation which, we apprehend, ought to fix our attention, in the first place, at home, and to warn us not to precipitate the too nearly impending ruin of our country. We should rather hope, by a proper exertion of our own British naval strength, and by assisting the powers more nearly concerned upon the continent, with uniparring, but not with lavish hands, to withstand the ambitious designs of France; that we might regain to this nation, from foreign powers, that respect grounded upon our prudence, and upon our strength rightly applied; which alone ought to be made the foundation, and can alone be the support of peace. At least, that we may find some leisure from our cares for others, to effect, if possible, our own domestic welfare, instead of promoting (as we apprehend the present measure tends to promote) national calamity, bankruptcy, and military government.

3dly. Because our duty to God, and to our country, excites us, in such a situation, more particularly to exert ourselves in discharge of that office, for which we stand accountable to both, being established by the constitution, guardians of the people, and counsellors to the crown; constituted to watch, to check, to avert, to relieve, to support, or to withstand, wherever our duty suggests; in which no desire of opposition, no personal dislike, no little motive of resentment or of ambition, no selfish or partial consideration, has animated, can relax, or shall disgrace our conduct. Affected deeply, but not depress'd, with the impending ruin of our country, we are determined not to be remiss in our endeavours to retrieve it's welfare, which can only be effected by the re-establishment of peace, and of order, by wise economy, and temperate reformation; by regaining confidence, and authority to government; and reviving in the na-

tion a truly British, and a moral spirit. With all who will concur in such a conduct we will unite with affection: All connexions and views we disclaim and abhor.

<i>Beaufort,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Suffolk and Berkshire,</i>	<i>Crawin,</i>
<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Shaftsbury,</i>
<i>Westmorland,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Ferrers,</i>	<i>Stanhope,</i>
<i>Oxford and Mortimer,</i>	<i>St. John de Bl.</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Ward,</i>
<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Maynard,</i>
<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Talbot,</i>

HAGUE, August 29.

BY Letters from Italy of the 15th, we have Advice, that the French and Spanish Troops which escaped at the close of the 10th Instant, have already passed Tortona, and entered the State of Genoa. The king of Sardinia passed the night at Belgio, the Morning these Letters were dated, in full pursuit of the Enemy; so that we are hourly in expectation of good News. His Prussian Majesty has given the strongest assurances, that he is resolved not to violate, in the least article, the last Treaty of Peace.

L O N D O N.

August 18. Some Advices from Madrid, dated the 2d Instant, N. S. say, that the Governor of Carthage in Spain has received orders to disarm 5 Frigates that were in Port, and the Isabella and Hercules Men of War; and that the Sailors there, who had been pressed into the crown service, are ordered to be discharged.

August 19. The French Army in Flanders have decamped and retreated two Days March, on hearing of the ill Success of their Army in Italy.

An eminent West India Merchant of this City, who lately possessed of 100,000 *l.* has left a great Part thereof to Government for building a large Man of War, which, at particular Desire, is to be called the Barbadoes; and to be entirely kept to protect the Trade to and from that Island, which he got all his Riches.

Edinburgh, August 26. From Fort Augustus we hear, the several Detachments are successful in apprehending the Stragglers, but that the Pretender's Son has hitherto found Way to escape: Some Parties have been in Sight of him, by Means of Lakes or interjacent Morasses, with which the Country abounds, have not been able to come up with him. We hear the Master of Lovat will be transported by Sea to London, there to take his Trial with old Father Simon.

From Fort William we are advis'd, that the demolition of Fort Augustus is to be rebuilt, and considerable additions made to the former Works, viz. a Ditch and Works, &c. that Workmen are now employ'd upon it; Major Marfiel now remains there to direct the Works.

Glasgow, August 27. We hear from Argyleshire, that Major General Campbell is returned to Inverary, and brought with him 2000 Stand of Arms belonging to the Rebels. The Argyleshire Militia are disbanded, and sent Home; that eight Independent Companies are to be raised.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

By Capt. Jannet who arrived here on Thursday last from Jamaica, we have Letters, informing us of the melancholy News of the much lamented Death of Admiral Dawson, which, 'tis said, was chiefly occasion'd by the extreme Grief and Vexation he was afflicted with, on Account of the late conduct (not to say treachery) Behaviour of Commodore Mitchell, suffering the French Fleet to get safe into Cape Francois, it was in his Power to prevent them. 'Tis said the good

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Admiral had resolved to bring him to a Trial for that piece of Conduct; but as Death prevented him, so on the other Hand his said the Commodore has now the chief Command there, and that he either has or speedily will shew his Repentment to the Captain of the Lenox, for daring to engage the French Fleet contrary to his Will, and afterwards accusing him to the Admiral; and 'tis generally believed, unless he is very speedily superseded in his Command, that others will soon feel the Effect of his Repentment also. *Oh! my Country! how is thy Glory fallen?*

ANNA POLIS.

The General Assembly of this Province, which was to have met here last Tuesday, did not meet 'til Thursday, by reason of the Weather, which prevented many of the Members from coming to Town. His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

HAVING received a Letter from the Governor of New York, making application for Provisions for the Forces sent from this Province; I found my self indispensably obliged to call you together, tho' at this advanced Season, to lay that Letter before you, and to inform you of the unhappy Situation our Troops are in, from being destitute of such a supply of Provisions as is absolutely necessary for their Support: A want that cannot but be attended with the greatest Inconveniences, and which, if not immediately provided for, must be Productive of all the bad Events arising from Mutiny and Desertion.

As the Article of Provisions is what is mentioned in the Duke of Newcastle's Letter as particularly recommended by his Majesty to the Assembly of this Province; it is my Duty to lay this matter before you, not doubting but you will give it the most serious Consideration, and resolve upon such a speedy and sufficient supply, as you will judge Necessary for the support of our Levies, that they may be freed from the Apprehensions of having the Calamity of Hunger added to the distress of a cold and rigorous Climate.

This affair Gentlemen is the only Motive of our present Meeting. I hope therefore that you will enter upon the Consideration of it without loss of time, that you may the sooner return to your Families, and be the less exposed to the Inconveniences of the Season.

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

The Humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency;

WE return your Excellency Thanks for communicating the Governor of New York's Letter to us, and acquainting us with the unhappy Situation our Troops are in for Want of a proper Supply of Provisions, which if not speedily provided for, must certainly expose Men, who are ready to hazard their Lives in the Service of their King and Country, to the greatest Distress, and be attended with the Inconveniences you have mentioned.

And as his Majesty's Royal Pleasure hath been signified by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in Relation to the Article of Provisions, we assure your Excellency that nothing in our Power shall be wanting, to comply in the most effectual and speedy Manner, with what our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to recommend to the Assembly of this Province.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Thank you for your Address, and make no Doubt of your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and Attachment to the Interest of your Country.

To his Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor of Maryland; The humble Address of the House of Delegates.
May it please your Excellency,

WE shall never think any trouble to our selves too great, so that it may contribute towards his Majesty's service, and altho' the meeting of an Assembly at this Season of the Year is very inconvenient, yet we shall cheerfully consider the Matter recommended in your Excellency's Speech at the opening this Session.

At our last sitting, this House exerted it self rather beyond the Circumstances of the People by the ample Provision then made for three hundred Men, who, with their Officers we are highly pleased to hear are safely arrived at the place of Rendezvous in the Province of New York.

We did not doubt but that his Majesty's pay to the Soldiers and Officers (after being maintained here and at the Expence of this Province sent to Albany) might well Support them in Provisions there: However, that we may not be wanting in our Duty to the utmost of our Ability, we shall further Consider his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, and Comply with his Majesty's Expectations so far as we conceive them expressed therein.

Signed by Order of the House,

EDWARD SPIGGO, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

WHAT you say in your Address justly claims my Approbation, and you accordingly have it very sincerely.

T. BLADEN.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Marblehead to one in this Place, dated October 27, 1740.

"You will hear e'er this reaches you, that the *Brest* Fleet, which has been so long arm'd, have at last escap'd the sagacious Admiral *Martin*, and took their route to *Jaducta*, a Harbour lying 40 Leagues, E. N. E. from *Cape Sabla*, one of the finest in the World. The long Passage of more than 100 Days from *Brest*, dispers'd their Ships so, that out of Seventy no more than Forty eight arriv'd, and those in so wretched a Condition that all their Plans of Conquest were entirely defeated; having, to add to their misfortune, by Sickness and various Accidents, lost more than 2800 Men, before their Departure from thence, which was ten Days ago: The Course they steer'd is uncertain; but from the Vessels of observation dispatch'd from hence, which are now return'd, and from the Condition the Fleet was in, we conclude they return'd to Europe. Thus, without one single Operation of ours, was an Armament, destin'd (as we may suppose) to ruin all the Colonies, happily confounded. The Duke D'Anville, who commanded, two Days after his arrival grew melancholy at so unpropitious a Prospect, and gave himself a *Quintus*. His Successor threw himself on his Sword, and either receiv'd the same Fate, or was very near it. We have Letters from *Holland* and *Lisbon* of the 20th of September N. S. which advise, that the French in *Flanders* have not been less unfortunate; for notwithstanding the pompous account of their Strength and Numbers, it is certain they decline a general Action, and what Skirmishes have happen'd, which are not few, have been as often fatal. In *Italy* they have lost half their Army, and all their Hopes. The City of *Genoa* surrender'd to General *Browne*, who commands the *Austrian* Forces; so that Republic has made a short and blessed Campaign. What Events, favourable as these seem to be, will bring forth, Time alone can discover."

Wednesday last, being the Fifth of November, that never to be forgotten Day of Thanks giving, the Rev. Mr. *Whitfield* preach'd here a very good Sermon suitable to the Occasion, from those Words in *Prov. xiv. 28. Righteousness exalteth a Nation.*—Just as Divine Service ended, and the Congregation were coming out of the Church, the Ornament at the Back of the Speaker's Pew, gave way, and fell forward on several of

the Gentlemen of the Assembly, which hurt two of them very much; but they are happily well recover'd. It's giving way was occasion'd by the prodigious Wind, and it's being too slightly fix'd against the Wall.

Last Thursday Morning a House at the lower End of North-east-street, (in the occupation of Mr. Gibson, who was burnt out last Winter) took Fire, it is said from a flaw in the Chimney; but was timely discovered, and extinguish'd.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Hawk, Thomas Roundey, from Salem.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. Rachel Bailey of Baltimore County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow Bailey to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near Patapsco Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL

A Just Import'd from London, in the Ship Philip and Peter, N.D. to be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of European and East-India Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Linens; double and single Checks, Osnabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. Also good Bohea Tea, at 16s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

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

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

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

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

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by William Govane,
At his House near Annapolis,

CHOICE Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Mollasses, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, and Maple Desks, very Cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

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.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Sunday the 2d Inst. a luffy Negro Man called Cate, about 25 or 30 Years Age, speaks little English; had on two Osnabrig Shirts, and a dark colour'd Great Coat, and a pair of blue Cloth Breeches. Whoever will take up and bring the said Negro to me, Annapolis, shall have Ten Skillings for their Trouble, paid by

WILLIAM THORNTON

JUST PUBLISHED,

(To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 1/6.)

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

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

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

Annapolis, October 21, 1746.

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

To be Sold by the Subscribers,

FINE Bermuda Oranges, Rum, Sugar, barrell'd Pot Tar, &c. at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM THORNTON
ROBERT SWAN.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

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

WILLIAM LYON

To be SOLD,

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

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

HUMPHRY BAY

VERY good long LONDON PIPES, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

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

To be SOLD,

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

ROBERT SWAN

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, November 18, 1746.

Camp at VILER, August 6, N. S.

THE French having form'd a design to carry a post which we have at St. Andre, and for that purpose made a detachment the day before yesterday from their army, consisting of most of their Hussars and Grassins, supported by a body of foot and dragoons, with cannon, the whole amounting to 7000 men; the generals Baronai and Trips, who had notice thereof, came up with them upon a little plain near Perwez, and attacked them.

The French Hussars and Irregulars in front were immediately dispersed or cut to pieces, and their colonel Senze, the lieutenant, the major, and several inferior officers taken prisoners. The dragoons kept their ground for some time, but were at last obliged to give way. The infantry, which was drawn up behind the dragoons, in a square, with cannon, maintained their ground 'til our men received a reinforcement of some Pandours, and three free companies, which entirely broke and routed them. Upon this occasion we have taken 15 or 16 French officers, and made 400 private men prisoners. Most of the officers are wounded. Yesterday several detachments from our army took possession of the wood of Petit Lez, and routed a body of 100 French horse between that wood and Gemblours. The enemy have advanced three brigades upon our left flank near Bolliers, and are erecting batteries there. Our artillery, horses, and baggage, are arrived.

August 8. Yesterday the enemy removed 2000 paces backwards, passed the Sambre with a considerable corps, and appeared at St. Girard.

Hogut, Aug. 12. We hear from Brussels, that on Monday last 135 carriages full of wounded men were conducted thither from the French army.

Camp of the Allies at Viler, Aug. 13. Skirmishes still continue, particularly in the wood on our right; but the enemy have been so roughly treated, that they do not return upon us so often as they did. Our Hussars are continually bringing to the head quarters prisoners and booty. The left of our army winds the village of Spy, and Frangepani's Hussars, with the battalions from Namur, encamp on the flank of this wing, which is covered by two small redoubts, and a large battery erected on a eminence, which commands the right wing of the enemy. Our right is covered by general Trips, who is posted at Lieureux, general Baronjay at Asche, and the count de Daun at St. Germain. The corps de reserve encamp between the village of St. Dennis and the center of the army.

Paris, August 8. The brother of the young pretender is returning hither from the castle of Navarre. The court appears extremely satisfied with the News that it has received from Spain, particularly since the arrival of a courier from the bishop of Rennes, who brings advice, that king Ferdinand had assured him in the most positive manner, that he would agree to no terms of peace, but in concert with his majesty.

Madrid, July 25. The king, who is very assiduous, employs two hours every morning and evening with his ministers, and as his majesty is desirous of seeing every thing with his own eyes, he intends to appoint one day in each week to give public audience, and to fix a box in some part of the palace, which will have communication with the king's apartment, into which any one that pleases may have free liberty to put their complaints or representations against any of the ministers of state. The king only is to see those writings, to which his majesty will do suitable and speedy justice, so soon as he shall be informed of the truth of those complaints. We already begin to feel the happy effects which the public promises itself from the present reign; the king has taken off the tax upon spirituous liquors, and given liberty to all persons to sell them, and act therein as they shall think fit. It is likewise said, that an ordonnance will be published, to take off one half of the duties upon goods and merchandize imported into this city. His majesty has directed the treasurer-general to pay off and clear all arrears of salary due to his servants and those of the queen. A million of piasters will be forthwith sent into Italy, to pay the troops there; and 'tis thought that orders will be dispatched at the same time for them to prepare to return home. According to the last advices received from Carthagena, the armament carrying on there is suspended 'til further orders, but not discharged. There are now actually in that port 12 sail of men of war from 60 to 80 guns, and 5 frigates from 24 to 54 guns. Two of the men of war, of 80 guns each, are unfit for service. The king has established two councils, one of which is to have the management of foreign affairs, the other that of the domestic ones. His majesty has likewise resolved to abolish the superfluous expences of his family, and has begun with the tables of his court, which he has reduced in number from five to two.

L O N D O N.

August 5. On Saturday the Heads of Francis Townley and George Fletcher, the former Colonel (as he was called) of the Manchester Regiment, and the latter a Captain in the same, were affixed on two Poles on Temple-bar by the common Hangman, pursuant to an Order from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

The Heads of Chadwick, Barwick, Deacon, and Syddall, were yesterday carried down to Manchester and Carlisle, to be affixed on Places most proper for the Purpose.

Extract of a Letter from Chester, August 2.

"On Wednesday last were brought from Stafford Goal, to our Castle, seven robust sturdy Rebels in a Cart, guarded by 12 of Wade's Horse. Their Behaviour has been so rude and undaunted, that it has been thought proper to double iron them. One of them named Hamilton, a Scotch Horse Pedlar, is well known in almost every great Town and Family in the Northern Counties of England. On Friday they, with between 50 and 60 other Rebel Prisoners, were carried from hence in Waggon, guarded by a strong Party of Wade's Horse, on their Way to York, there to take their Tryals."

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, August 2.

"There are four Soldiers arrived here from Wales, who have been only six Days from Kinfales; and say, that just before they came from thence there were four Prizes brought in there, and a retaken Ship by Privateers."

Another Letter says, "That a French Privateer of 14 six Pounders, 14 Swivels, and 138 Men; and a Ship bound from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres, of 400 Tons, 20 six Pounders, 6 four Pounders, and 165 Men; are carried into Kinfales."

August 7. There being great Room to suspect that a certain General in the Confederate Army in the Netherlands may have Orders *not to fight*, it is said, that the principal Article of a certain Nobleman's Commission, who is going abroad, will effectually quicken the Resolutions of their H—h M—s; that Article tending to nothing less (in case they will not turn over a new Leaf), than absolutely preventing the D—h from enjoying any longer the Benefit of being *Carriers* to the Enemies of Britain during the War, by making *all* Products and Manufactures of such Enemies fall under the Denomination of *contraband Goods*, when taken in D—ch Bottoms.

August 12. We hear that the Committee of a certain Northern County, which has the Disposal of the Money raised on the late Association, is come to a Resolution to apply the Surplus to support one of their present worthy Members at the next general Election.

On Saturday Sir James Stewart was brought to the New Goal in Southwark by one of his Majesty's Messengers.

The same Day Mr. Vincent, one of his Majesty's Messengers, went down to Woolwich, to bring up Sir James Kinloch, and Sir John Wedderburn, Baronets, and some other Rebel Prisoners, from on board a Ship, in order to carry them to the New Goal in Southwark, they being to be tried very soon for High Treason.

August 23. It is said that Admiral Anson, in his Majesty's Ship the Yarmouth, with the Captain, Kent, Portland, Falkland, and Amazon Men of War, and Aetna Fireship, that sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday last, are gone to make some Diversion on the French Coast.

The Store Ships from England, which Commodore Barnet so impatiently expected in India, are safely arrived; and the Commodore thereupon fitting out with all Expedition, to intercept the three French China Men from Canton, in the Straights of Malacca.

The said Commodore has taken or destroyed most of the Country trading Ships, and ruined a French Settlement on the Coast of Malabar.

Thursday his Excellency Count Rosenburg arrived in Town from Holland, as Ambassador from the Emperor, and the young Prince Lobkowitz along with his Excellency.

It is reported, that his Royal Highness the Duke is to command a separate Army of Austrians, Bavarians, Dutch and English, now drawing together on the Side of Maestricht, both by Land and Sea; and 'tis presumed will be embodied to the Amount of 25000 Men, about the Middle of September.

We are informed, that against the next Session of Parliament all penal Laws in regard to Papists, which are now but a *Dead Letter*, will be reduced into one regular Body, with just and reasonable coercive Clauses, for the Security of Church and State as it is at present happily established; and that after repealing the old, and giving the new Body of Laws Parliamentary Sanction, they will be effectually carried into Execution in Town and Country, in order to prevent the many mischievous Consequences that have visibly attended the tacit Toleration of Popery for many Years past; and also to hinder its diffusing itself amongst the common Sort of People for Time to come.

Besides the two Battalions of Guards, there are seven more Regiments ordered to embark directly; which are said not to be

destin'd for Flanders, but on some other very extraordinary expedition, which was determined a few Days ago.

Newcastle, August 24. We hear from Whitby, by a Master of a Ship, that last Week, as a Vessel was loading there Fish for Holland, the Captain was applied to, and offered extraordinary Price, by one H—n, a Roman Catholic, to take Passenger a young Gentleman then in his House; the Merchant, who was then loading the Ship, observing Captain and H—n frequently together, enquired of the Captain what they were about, who told him the plain Truth; which the Merchant, suspecting he might be a Rebel concealing there as he did not appear to bargain for himself, informed Custom-House Officers of the Affair, and desired them to have an Eye on the young Gentleman as he was coming on board; but the Officers, not willing to wait for that, immediately got a Warrant for searching H—n's House, where they found a young Man dress'd like a Jockey with a Leather Cap on. Soon as they came into the Room, he audaciously drew a Pistol, and defended himself with it 'till they knock'd him down and secured him. He said, he wish'd he had a Brace of Pistols with which he swore he would have ended some of their Daughters. In the Heat of his Passion he boasted of having been at the Battles of Falkirk and Culloden with the Rebels in Scotland. There was found sewed in his Shirt Neck 10 Guineas, several more in the Waistband of his Breeches, and he had several large Portugal Pieces in his Pockets. He said his Name was Murray, and that he was Nephew to Secretary Murray. Next Day he was more fullen, and would not own any Part of the above. He pretended to be in the French Service. He was committed to York Castle by Justice Linskill.

The following Account of the Death of Col. Grozette, who was killed at the Battle of Culloden, is just come to Hand, but particularly communicated by a Gentleman nearly related to the Colonel, in the following Manner, viz.

The said Colonel Grozette, who commanded a Company at the Battle of Culloden, when in the Heat of the Battle took an Officer in the Pretender's Service Prisoner, who having begged his Life; and the said Gentleman having too much Humanity to take it, ordered him to retire behind him, attended by a few Men, where he might be most safe: It happened, before the Action was over, Colonel Grozette was dismounted by his Horse being shot under him, and having in the Confusion dropped one of his Pistols, the Officer to whom he gave his Life, stooped to take it up, but instead of giving it to the said Colonel, he shot him through the Heart with it; upon which the Party of Men, who were ordered to attend him, upon and cut him intirely to Pieces.

Dublin, Aug. 26. On Sunday last in a Fray between the Crews of some Portuguese Ships lying in the Harbour, some Men belonging to the Dublin Privateer, one Stammer Carpenter, was stabb'd in the Left Breast thro' his Heart, which he instantly died, and several others were wounded. Four of the Portuguese were immediately apprehended. Mr. Sheriff Murray and a Detachment of the Main Guard, committed to Newgate, where one of them is so ill of his Wounds, that his Life is despair'd of. This was no sudden Rencontre, but a Thing premeditated for near three Weeks past by the Portuguese, one of whom had paid his Address to a young Woman on Lazer's Hill, who receiv'd them kindly and gave him Hopes of Success; 'till a Dublin Lad, with Pockets full of Spanish Dollars, won her Affection from him and married her. The Portuguese vowed Revenge, and a Part was espoused by the Crews of several Ships of the same Nation, who, in a Body, went to her House to wreck their Revenge on her, but she was bravely defended by her new Spouse alone, 'till the Mob gathering, and every one that passed

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declaring in his Favour, the Foreigners were repuls'd; and it was in their Retreat they fell on the Deceas'd and kill'd him.

The same Day a strolling artful Fellow painted himself so as to seem entirely emaciated and worn away by the Black Jaundice, and being laid down in Francis Street, got a great deal of Money from such as were moved by the melancholy Appearance he made, till some one suspecting the Imposture, raised the Mob about him, who washing him at a Pump, and finding him a well looking hale Fellow, brought him to Newgate, where he now remains.

York, August 26. On Wednesday last the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Parker, Lord chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Clarke, arrived here, and went that Evening to the Castle, to open the special Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, in which the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Viscount Irwin, and twenty-five others, were appointed Commissioners.

On Thursday the Judges went to the Cathedral, where they heard a most excellent Discourse from the High Sheriff's Chaplain, who took his Text from the 25th Chapter of Numbers, Verse the 5th, *And Moses said unto the Children of Israel, Slay every one his Men, that were joined unto Baal-peor.* We are assured the Grand Jury have requested the same to be printed.

The Charge was given by the Lord chief Baron, and a great Number of Gentlemen appeared upon the Pannel.

Coppy of a Letter from Capt. David Littlejohn, of the Ship Robbinhood, dated at Gibraltar, June 25.

"This serves to acquaint you, that on the 10th Instant I fell in with Cape Spartel, off of which I met with one of his Majesty's Ships bound to Faro, but had no Time to write. In my Passage from Barbadoes to the said Place, I had several Skirmishes with the Enemy of little Consequence. About three Weeks before we sailed from Barbadoes, a Sloop bound to Gibraltar had the Misfortune to be taken by the Row Gallies of Algazires; on board of her there happened to be some Irishmen, who wanted to make up their Misfortune on the Ruin of some of his Majesty's Subjects, and for that Purpose enter'd on board the said Gallies, and gave Information that I was daily expected, and that I was richly laden, which gave them Encouragement to equip their two Gallies and a Barcolongo in the best Manner they could, and with the bravest Fellows they could find. These three are all the Privateers they have at Algazires, which have done all the Damage in the Gut this War. Long look'd for came at last to their Coast, about 5 Hours after I left the Man of War, she standing to the Westward, and I to the Eastward. I got up a-breast of Tariffe, the Place of their Abode, where it fell calm; and not being able to work my Ship, I hawled my Sails up; by this time they got Sight of me, and made all the Way they possibly could with their Oars after me: Half an Hour after Three were within Gun-shot of me, and keeping right in my Wake, I could not bring a Gun to bear upon them, except those in my Cabbin, which, tho' they did some Damage, they did not mind, but rowed up like resolute People, determined to conquer or die, for which the Captain and several of his Officers had taken the Sacrament at Algazires, either to bring me in, or die in the Attempt, which we had from the People of the Market Sloop next Day. Their Form of attacking me was, the Barcolongo to lie right a stern, plying me hot with her Cushee Pieces, and 30 Men abast with small Arms, and the two Gallies, one on each Quarter, with all Hands at small Arms, and with what Cannon they had, plied us close for one Hour. We returned the Fire as well as we could in such an Inequality of Numbers, with our small Arms; our great Guns being render'd useless, the Barcolongo having silenced those in the Stern, for a little while, by cutting our Breechings and Tackle, which made them run back into the

Steerage; this Opportunity they intended to embrace to board us with a general Huzza; but luckily, in that critical Minutes I called half a Dozen of my Men, and ran a Gun out without a Tackle or Breeching, loaded with Double Round and Partridge, and an Iron Crow, and in spite of their Fire I discharged it at the Barcolongo, struck abast her Mizzen-mast, and carried away her whole Quarter and Poop, with all the Marines that were there, on which the rest of the Crew ran into the Bow to keep her from sinking; whereupon I got a Gun to bear on her from my Steerage, which did her a great deal of Mischief, and the few left alive got out Oars and row'd off. Having thus demolished the Barcolongo, my People kept continual Fire on the two Gallies, who engaged us still under each Quarter, and boarded us three times, but we destroyed them as fast as they enter'd. They were so furious, and had such Machines for Destruction, that they set us on Fire twice, blew up me and several of my Men with the Powder Flasks which fell on Deck, all which we got the better of, and after a long Dispute of two Hours, few of them being left alive, the rest took to their Oars, and left us. My brave Men propos'd to follow them with the Boats, and bring the Galley into Gibraltar, but I was unwilling to second so rash a Design, after so brave a Defence of me and our Properties, their Courage, under God being the Cause of our Victory, Too much cannot be said in their Praise; all to a Man behaved wonderfully, and, by a sort of Miracle, not one of us are killed, but hardly one without Wounds, and Mr. Trail, my Mate, has in particular his Leg broke, tho' on Shore, and like to do well, as I hope all the rest will. The Market Boat from Algazires Yesterday brings Word, that only one of the Gallies was come in with 5 men, and the other suppos'd to have sunk. There were 120 men in the setwo, and the Barcolongo had 36 men killed outright, and 21 more received extreme Unction, not expecting to live a Day; they have done a deal of Damage to my Rigging, and drove in my Stern. The Gentlemen Insurers are oblig'd to us for destroying a Nest of Rascals, who have done a deal of mischief this Way."

ANNAPOLIS.

The SPEECH of his Excellency THOMAS BLADEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland, at the Prorogation of the General Assembly of the said Province, on Wednesday November 12, 1746.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I Cannot part with you, without assuring you of my Satisfaction for the Readiness you have shewed, in making such a Provision for the Subsistence of our Troops, as I hope will be sufficient for them at this Juncture.

No other Business being urgent at present, I have thought fit with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, to prorogue this Assembly to the last Tuesday in March next; and you are to take Notice you are prorogued to that Day accordingly.

The following ACT was passed this Session:

An Act for issuing and paying out of the Office of the Commissioners or Trustees for emitting Bills of Credit, established by Act of Assembly, the Sum of Nine Hundred Pounds Current Money, in Bills of Credit: As also for the Payment of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling Money, for purchasing Provisions for his Majesty's Forces raised in this Province, and other Purposes; and for continuing Part of an Act therein mentioned.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Schooner John and Mildred, Willock Macky, from Virginia;

Cleared,

Sloop Hopewell, Thomas Thomas, for Virginia;

Schooner Sea-horse, Solomon Lombard, for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

The Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall in England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan-Yard, with all other Conveniences, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Currier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige *Their humble Servant*.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near *South River Church*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, in *September*, 1746, a Black Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, near five Years old, branded on the Side of the near Buttock with R T, which join at the bottom, the T leaning much forward; he has a small Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, supposed to be the near Foot, the White not so high as the Fet-lock Joint, except on the Inside; he has a Notch on the under Side of the right Ear, and paces middlingly.

Whoever brings the said Gelding to the Subscriber, or informs where he is so as he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

JOSEPH BICKERTON.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, living near Mr. *Ignatius Diggs's*, in *Prince George's County*, on the 18th Day of *December* ensuing, a parcel of very valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

STEPHEN LEE.

To be SOLD,

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

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore County*, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near *Pataasco Ferry*.

CHARLES CROXALL.

Just Imported from London, in the Ship *Philip and Peter*,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of *European* and *East-India* Goods, consisting of *Woollen* of all Sorts; *Scotch*, *Irish*, and other *Linen*s; double and single *Checks*, *Osnabrigs*, *Rolls*, *Crocs*, &c. Also good *Bohea Tea*, at 16 s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by William Govan
At his House near Annapolis,

CHOICE *Barbadoes* and *New-England* Rum, *Muscovado* Sugar, *Mollasses*, *Liver Oyl*, *Rice*, *Iron Pots*, and *Maple Desks*, very Cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

November 4. 1746.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Sunday the 2d Instant a lusty Negro Man called *Cato*, about 25 or 30 Years Age, speaks little *English*; had on two *Osnabrig* Shirts, an dark colour'd Great Coat, and a pair of blue Cloth Breeches.

Whoever will take up and bring the said Negro to me, *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Shillings for their Trouble, paid by

WILLIAM THORNTON.

To be SOLD,

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

ROBERT SWAN.

VERY good long LONDON PIPES, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

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

WILLIAM LYON.

To be Sold by the Subscribers,

FINE *Bermuda* Oranges, Rum, Sugar, barrell'd Port Tar, &c. at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM THORNTON.
ROBERT SWAN.

Annapolis, October 21. 1746.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

(To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 1 s 6.)

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

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

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

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof (Price 3 s.),

A PROTEST AGAINST POPERY, shewing The Purity of the Church of *England*. 2. The Error of the Church of *Rome*. And 3. The Invalidity of the plausible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the *Roman Catholics*: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of *MARYLAND*. By HUGH JONES, A. M. of the University of *Oxford*.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, November 25, 1746.

Mr. GREEN,

As the following Epistle, among other Things, contains an Apology for the Behaviour of the Province of Maryland, with Respect to the intended Expedition against Canada, in Answer to some Reflections cast upon it by a late Piece, I suppose you will not refuse it a Place in your Paper. I am your's, &c. T. A.

To Mr. THOMAS TYPE.

S I R,

WE are favour'd with a Speculation of yours in the *New York Weekly Post-Boy* of September the 8th ult. which was transcribed into the *Maryland Gazette* of October the 21st: In that Performance you have taken to pieces, and given Judgment upon, the Conduct of the different Provinces of America; as to that of raising Forces for the intended Expedition. I shall, with the same Unreserve, cursorily run over what you have said upon that Subject, and candidly give my Opinion. It is one of the distinguishing Privileges of Englishmen, to discourse and write freely on public Transactions; those that blame, or clandestinely thank God they dare not do it publicly) endeavour to prevent it, are either conscious of some Guilt for which they are afraid of being exposed, or are Men of overbearing and imperious Dispositions, who consider the Bulk of Mankind only as so many Beasts of Burthen, whose Duty it is to submit, without asking any Questions, to whatever Load their tyrannical usurping Masters think fit to lay upon their Backs. In general then, Sir, I am pleas'd with the Design and Freedom of your Piece: You have given due Encomiums to those Northern Provinces, who have acted upon this Occasion with a Spirit and Resolution becoming British Subjects; becoming that generous and exalted Grandeur of Soul, which teaches its Possessors, not only to set just Value upon Liberty for themselves, but likewise to spare no Pains in transmitting it safe to their Posterity. Whoever considers the dangerous Situation the British Colonies in America are under, by being surrounded with an immense Country in the Possession of those restless and professed Enemies to all Liberty the French, ought to be fir'd with a noble Ardour and Indignation, on every Opportunity that offers, of being secured from the mischievous Attempts of such unnatural Neighbours.

A Set of scheming ambitious Slaves, who, having tamely resigned their civil Rights to an arbitrary Prince, and their religious, to an insolent assuming Priesthood, pride themselves in extending the Power and Conquests of these Enslavers of both Soul and Body, these Pests of human Society, and Invaders of the most sacred Privileges of Mankind. On the other hand, Sir, your Censures are for the most part extremely just. The Virginians, to be sure (considering the populous and flourishing State of that Province), have acted a strange Part: What a Pity it is, after so many flaming Professions of Loyalty and Public Spirit, not only in their Addresses, but by signed Assurances; after the signal Honour conferr'd upon their Governor, by being prefer'd to a General's Command in this very

Undertaking; what a Shame it is, I say, that the Sum total of all this should amount to no more than One Hundred and Fifty Men! does this look as if they thought it a glorious Design, to reduce Canada to the Obedience of the Crown of Great Britain? Is this evidencing the Sincerity of their late Assurances, of being among the most zealous in their Sovereign's Cause? If ever the Poet's Words were applicable in any Case, they are in this;

*Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor biatu
Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*

HOR.

You have also, Sir, done well, in exposing the mean Behaviour of the Jersey Commissioners: It is too often seen, that the self-interested Place-hunter often sculks under the Appearance of the noisy Patriot, until some lucrative Employment stops his Mouth, and discovers that all his Bawling was for himself, and not for the Public: But Men of this Stamp are not confin'd to the Jerseys, nor even to American Houses of Assembly; the History of former Ages informs us, that the British Parliament itself has had its Share of them; tho' without Doubt the stanch Virtue of its Members, of late Years, affords but few (very few indeed!) Instances of it.

As to the Quakers, they are undoubtedly good Members of Society in a private Capacity; but a Government under a Quaker Magistracy is certainly a mere Piece of Patch-work and Inconsistency. The very same Principles rationally pursued, that persuade Men to lock Doors and bar Windows against Thieves and Robbers, or to condemn them to be hang'd for stealing and robbing, ought likewise to prevail upon them to build Forts, which are like Bars and Bolts to Cities, and to attack their declar'd Enemies by whom the Community has been injured; which is exactly the same with punishing a Malefactor. And yet the Quakers avow the one, and disclaim the other, whilst they plead their Religion for both: That is, their Consciences permit them to guard against and punish little Rogues, who commit only Acts of Injustice and Violence upon a few Particulars; but this wise Conscience will not suffer them to act after the same Manner, with respect to the great Plunderers of Cities and Nations: What a ridiculous Hotch Potch is here! Is that great Law of Nature, *Self-Preservation*, binding in one Case, and not in another? What is this else, than setting up a Religion in direct Opposition to the plainest Principles of Reason and common Sense? I heartily wish they may not be convinced of the Absurdity in their Conduct, some time or other, to their Cost. One would imagine, the Prudence they are famed for might have directed them to resign their Interest in the Government, and avoid being concerned with it, in Time of War, when the most vigorous Measures are often necessary to be pursued, and leave it to others of less scrupulous Minds, who would very willingly take the Trouble off their Hands, for the general Safety of the Province. At this Time, when we are every Day hearing of Murders and Massacres, committed by the French and their Emisaries, almost at our very Doors, can the wisest of the Light within Men tell whose Turn it will be next? Let me recommend to their Consideration the strong

Sense

Sense contained in a short but nervous Speech of a brave Scotch General, in *Gustavus Adolphus's* Time, to his Men, when the Enemy appear'd; *See ye those Lads? either fell them, or they'll fell you.* This Speech is taken Notice of by no less a Man than Mr. Pope, in his Notes upon the *Iliad*, and compar'd with one of *Agamemnon's* upon a like Occasion. *Either fell he me, or they'll fell you,* would make an excellent Text for a Quaker's Sermon, if some of the Green Apron Women, of the greatest Influence in *Pennsylvania*, was moved by the Spirit to exert her Eloquence upon that Subject. After all, as Charity covers a Multitude of Faults, if they could be persuaded to furnish the poor Soldiers with warm Winter Waistcoats, it would no doubt be look'd upon as a prudent and commendable Action, and mitigate, at least, if not altogether take off, the Odium which must otherwise be thrown upon them, as being the principal Cause why that rich and populous Province contributed so little, so much less than might reasonably have been expected from them, to assist in this noble Enterprize.

I come now, Sir, to the only Paragraph in your Performance, to which I have any Objections; and that is the one which relates to the Province of *Maryland*. In the first place I must beg Leave to observe, that you have made use of a very unwarrantable Expression, in saying the Design of this Expedition is, *to extirpate and destroy the People of Canada*; this, in my Opinion, is giving a very shocking and unchristian Account of it. I apprehend the Design of it is, to reduce that Country to his Majesty's Obedience, using the same Generosity and Moderation to the Vanquished, which *British* Conquerors, like the old *Roman*, have always been famous for; in *Horace's* Words, *Jacentem lenis in hostem.* *Cape-Breton* was taken, but it's Inhabitants were not extirpated and destroyed; they were treated with the utmost Humanity, and carefully conducted home to their own Country. Tho' the much greater Number in *Canada* might render that Method not so practicable, yet no doubt some other Expedient would be fallen upon, equally honorable, and consistent with that Compassion and Charity we owe to our fellow Creatures. But that Expression, I hope, was only an inadvertent Slip of your Pen. In the next place, you have allowed that, there being only three hundred Men sent from this Province, was owing to the great Number of *Roman Catholics* among us: They are numerous 'tis true, tho' your Calculation is too large by more than one half, according to the best Information I can get, and I have taken some pains about it; but be this as it will, Justice is due to all Men; that they were not, in any Degree, the Cause of it, is evident from the following undeniable Facts. The Sum of Money and Number of Men to be raised, were limited by the Assembly; *Roman Catholics* are not admitted there, and there were actually more Men enlisted than the Number required, Part of which were sent into *Virginia*, and the Remainder disbanded; besides, it is the current Opinion here, that a thousand Men might have been raised in this Province, if we could have found the Money; I say, Sir, if we could have found the Money, for we really could not; and the Assembly went as far as the Purse and Circumstances of the Country could well afford; yet seeing all the Forces have been longer dependent upon the Governments than any Body expected, our Assembly have stretch'd a point upon this Occasion, and generously granted them a further Supply. I believe I may be safe in affirming the *Virginians* to have had so many Advantages over us in the Tobacco Trade, for several Years past, that they were much abler to defray the Expence of a thousand Men, than we that of three hundred: From whence this Proceeds, would be foreign from the present Purpose particularly to shew; I shall only mention in general, that it is not from their better Soil, or greater Skill in manufacturing the common Staple; we have confessedly the Advantage of them in the former, and are at least upon an Equality in the latter; but it is

owing solely and entirely to the better Regulations they have put their Trade under. Notwithstanding this is evidently the Reason why their Tobacco sells high, and ours for little or nothing; why they are rich and flourishing, and we are poor and miserable: Yet such is the conceited Fondness of some, for new untried, and at best precarious Schemes, that they keep up a Wrangle for these, in Opposition to one which Experience has proved to be well calculated for raising the Value of the Staple; I mean a Warehouse Law, such as they have in *Virginia*. By this unhappy Means, tho' all are convinced a Regulation is necessary, we can come to no Agreement about the Method; and in the mean time the Trade is suffered to go to Ruin. It may be a good one perhaps, when once it is brought to bear; but, to use an old trite Proverb, *While the Grass grows the Steed starves*: There is another one too, no less significant and applicable to this Dispute (which has been chiefly about the cheapest Way of effecting a Regulation); it is this *Many People are Penny wise, and Pound foolish*. The Question is not, What Scheme will be attended with the least Expence; but, What, upon the whole, will be most advantageous to the Country; what is the surest, the most experienc'd, and best Way, to procure Dispatch for the Ships, and prevent Traffick Tobacco being sent to Market? The latter would certainly raise the Price of it at home, and the former would enable the Merchants to take a lower Freight, and perhaps make them a little more moderate in their Commissions; that is the gentlest Phrase I can find to express my Meaning. If a Vessel is long detained in the Country, and consequently at a considerable Expence in getting loaded, the Planters may flatter themselves as much as they please, that it does not come out of their pockets; but as the whole of the Money received for the Cargo when sold, comes through the Merchants Hands (who are generally part or sole Owners), many Men (being convinced by that powerful Argument, Interest,) would not think it unreasonable; it is at least laying them under a strong Temptation to reimburse themselves out of the first of the Proceeds: This ought not to be thought an uncharitable Surmise, if it be considered that some Men will act very different parts, when laid under Difficulties, from what they otherwise would have done; besides, that in Fact it appears, the Cargoes of long-detained Ships seldom turn to any good Account, for which Reason prudent and experienced Planters are very cautious in this Matter. To remedy these Inconveniencies, the best Way would certainly be, to have all the Tobacco at stated Landings, within an appointed Time; this would infallibly expedite the Loading of Ships: And to prevent the Roguery of false Package, by which the *Maryland* Tobacco has lost it's Credit at home, nothing could answer that End more effectually, than to have all taken out of the Hogheads at the Warehouses, after it comes out of the Planter's Hands, and inspected from Top to Bottom, before it is put on board of the Ship, by Officers appointed for that purpose, who shall be liable to be call'd to Account for whatever shall afterwards appear amiss in it: This admits of no Evasion, unless the Inspectors are Knaves; and if they are, they may be detected and punished. What signifies a Scheme whereby a Penny or two may be saved on every Taxable, if a Back door is left for evading the main Design of it, by which the Labour of that Taxable may be rendered some Pounds less in Value, than otherwise it would be? This is not only fulfilling the Proverb last mentioned, but likewise acting directly contrary to another received Maxim, *viz. He who does not know when to lose a little in Trade, is not fit to be a Merchant*. I hope, Sir, you have good Nature enough to excuse this long Digression, when you reflect where this Letter was to make it's first Appearance. But to return, the true Reason then, why the Province of *Maryland* did not send a greater Number to assist in the *Canada* Expedition, was not because the *Roman Catholics*

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ions they have evidently the for little of no we are poor some, for new they keep up which Experience Value of the have in Virg convinced a Regu ment about the offered to go it is brought While the Gre too, no less fig has been chiefly ion); it is this The Q. e. tion e least Expen- advantageous to the enc'd, and bel prevent Traff would certainly would enable the aps make them is the gentlest of a Vessel is long it a considerable flatter themselves out of their pocket for the Cargo ands (who are going convinced to think it unrea- strong Temptation Proceeds: This life, if it be con- parts, when lar would have done of long-detaine which Reason at- tutions in this Ma- best Way would Landings, with- pedite the Loading false Package, b- credit at home, no than to have arehouses, after- ected from Top ip, by Officers ap- to be call'd to amits in it: This are Knaves; and shed. What signi- be saved on every he main Design of be rendered some d be? This is not but likewise acting vice. H. who de- fit to be a Merchant ough to excuse this Letter was to make Reason then, why ater Number to st- ule the Roman Ca- tholic

ics were numerous, and would not enlist, for there was a cient Number exclusive of them, who wish'd well to the e, and would have heartily engaged in it; but the true on is contained in this melancholy Truth, *We are poor.* the Northern Provinces have had Money circulating plenti- ly among them, by the Prizes taken during the Course of War; the *Virginians* have far'd well at our Expence, so what by the disadvantageous Situation our Trade is under, els taken from us by the Enemy without making Reprisals them, Losses sustain'd by Merchants breaking at home, appointments, Scarcety and Dearness of Goods; all these consider'd, we are in the most distressed Condition per- ce of any Province upon the Continent: Yet, tho' we are or, you see we have good Hearts, and have outdone our rich neighbours in forwarding the common Cause.

By this State of the Case (which is fair and impartial) it must allowed we have shewn as loyal Inclinations, by assisting to the Extent of our Ability, tho' it was but a Mite, as those, e happier Circumstances enabled them to do a great deal ore; consequently, in this Matter, are deserving of Praise, rther than Censure; for which Reason, tho' I agree with you all other Things, yet having differ'd from you in this, I will take the Freedom to subscribe, like a distant Relation,

Your's, &c. TIMOTHY ANTYPE.

MADRID, August 16.

THE King has given the Marquis de las Minas Full Powers to conclude a Suspension of Arms with the King of Sardinia, and to include in it the French, Neapolitan, and Venetian Troops, if their Generals desire it.

Leghorn (Tuscany), August 20. It's reported that a Body of Austrian Troops is actually marching towards this Duchy by the way of Pontremoli, in order afterwards to enter into the State of Genoa. It's not yet known whether these Troops will be those of Tuscany, or act separately. However, the latter seem to be in Motion, and Tents are sent them to encamp.

Perma, August 23. The Combined Army of the Three Powers, which remain'd some Days under Tortona, decamp'd from thence the 18th, after throwing a considerable Reinforce- ment into the Town. It is since retir'd into the Mountains of Savoy to seek an advantageous Camp, being vigorously pursued by the Generals Brown and Nadault. The latter has continually harass'd the Enemy in their Retreat, kill'd a great Number of them, and taken several Prisoners.

Mantua, August 26. We hear that on the 23d the Garrison of Tortona surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War, and that the Spaniards are actually employed in imbarcking their Effects at Genoa, making use for that Purpose of all the Ships which they can engage in their Service. The Generals Brown and Nadault are already advanc'd towards Gavi, with Part of the Army.

Brussels, Sept. 8. The French Army made a March towards Maastricht, and Prince Charles on the 5th caus'd a Bridge to be thrown over the Maese, by which 10,000 Foot and 4000 Horse and Dragoons pass'd on the 6th, and encamp'd at Mont Pierre, his main Body being between Vlier and Maastricht, Namur was to be invest'd on the 5th, and the Hopes of a Peace began now to be very slender.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 4. Private Letters by Yesterday's Dutch Mails assure us that the Allied Army, which was encamp'd behind Namur, seeing the French Army press'd hard to attack them, had resolv'd to retreat; accordingly, having left a large Garrison in Namur, they march'd away and passing wide of Huy and Tonge, were on the Road to Maastricht when these Letters (dated Sept. 5. N. S. at Night) left them; which being immediately observ'd by the French, they directly invest'd Namur with a large Body of Forces, and instantly march'd with the remain-

der of their Army after the Allies; and as the French seem'd to push on at a great Rate, 'twas judg'd they must reach Tongres before the Allied Army could possibly get to Maastricht, by which means the Communication between them and Holland would still remain cut off.

The same Letters likewise assure us, that the Meeting of the Ministers at Breda was again put off for some Days longer.

Sept. 2. The Navy have contracted for a considerable Number of Ships, from two to 300 Tons, which are to be employ'd as Fireships.

By our latest Advices from the Hague, the Politicians there were never so divided as at present. Some are very sanguine in their Opinions as to the Army of the Allies making a bold and useful Diversion, by falling immediately into Lorrain, where they affirm, the People will be every where ready to join them, which cannot but produce great Effects. On the contrary, others though they dare not openly contradict this, insinuate that it may very much be doubted, whether, considering the Respect paid by the French to the Territories of the Republick, the Dutch Forces will think themselves at the Liberty of assisting in the Invasion of his most Christian Majesty's Dominions; or whether, when we reflect that Charleroy was surrendered after three Days open Trenches, it is not natural to dread the Operations of that silent Train of Artillery which Marshal Saxe carries with him, and is thought to do more Mischief than all that are mounted on his Batteries, in Case the Allied Army, by quitting the Neighbourhood of Namur entirely, should leave it in his Power to undertake the Siege of that important Fortress, the last now left of the Dutch Frontier.

We are informed, that next Session of Parliament a Bill will be brought into the House of Commons, in order to extinguish the bloody and dangerous Practice of Duelling, which prevails more here than in any other Country of Europe, to the great Scandal of our Laws Religious and Civil, to both of which it is equally repugnant. In Time of War also, when the Service of the Publick affords every Man an Opportunity of signalling his Courage and Love for the Society at once, such Remounters are especially unpardonable, the Loss of every brave Man's Life in such a Season being a peculiar Misfortune, and calling for the more than ordinary Notice of the Legislature, which can never want many Arguments to excite them to repressing a Humour diametrically opposite to all Government whatever.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Kent, John Garrett, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,

Snow Amity, James Hopkins, for Biddesford;

Ship Britannia, George Samm, for Biddesford;

Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boston.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

November, 1746.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert Sutcliffe of London, Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his Affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands on him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Ballances to him, at the House of Philip Thomas, Esq;

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

AT the late Dwelling House of Mr. Edward Rumney, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 3d of December next a large Parcel of Household Goods, several white Servant Smiths, and Variety of Smiths Tools. Also two Potters, and several Hories, lately belonging to the said Edward Rumney. The Sale will begin at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till all be Sold.

SAMUEL HOWARD,
JOHN HOWARD.

The Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from Kendall in England, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in England; and having the Tan-Yard, with all other Conveniences, which formerly belonged to Mr. Richard Tootell in Annapolis, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time by

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige Their humble Servant.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said Reynolds, at his House in Annapolis.

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near South River Church, in Anne-Arundel County, in September, 1746, a Black Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, near five Years old, branded on the Side of the near Buttock with R T, which join at the bottom, the T leaning much forward; he has a small Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, supposed to be the near Foot, the White not so high as the Fet-lock Joint, except on the Inside; he has a Notch on the under Side of the right Ear, and paces muddlingly.

Whoever brings the said Gelding to the Subscriber, or informs where he is so as he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

JOSEPH BICKERTON.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, living near Mr. Ignatius Diggs's, in Prince George's County, on the 18th Day of December ensuing, a parcel of very valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children; also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

STEPHEN LEE.

To be SOLD,

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

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. Rachel Bailey of Baltimore County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow Bailey to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near Patuxent Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL.

Just Imported from London, in the Ship Philip and Peter,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retail, a choice Collection of European and East-India Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; Scotch, Irish, and other Linens; double and single Checks, Osnabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. Also good Bohea Tea, at 16 s. per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by William Gova
At his House near Annapolis,

CHOICE Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Muscavado Sugar, Mollasses, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, Maple Dicks, very Cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

November 4. 1746.

RUN away from the Subscriber on Sunday the 2d Inst. a lusty Negro Man called Cato, about 25 or 30 Years Age, speaks little English; had on two Oznabrig Shirts, and dark colour'd Great Coat, and a pair of blue Cloth Breeches.

Whoever will take up and bring the said Negro to me in Annapolis, shall have Ten Shillings for their Trouble, paid by

WILLIAM THORNTON.

To be SOLD,

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

ROBERT SWAN.

VERY good long LONDON PIPES, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746.

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

WILLIAM LYNN.

To be Sold by the Subscribers,

FINE Bermuda Oranges, Rum, Sugar, barrel'd Potatoes, &c. at reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

ROBERT SWAN.

Annapolis, October 21, 1746.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

(To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 1 s. 6.)

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

By the Rev. Mr. GORDON.

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

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof (Price 3 s.),

A PROTEST AGAINST POPERY, shewing The Purity of the Church of England. 2. The Errors of the Church of Rome. And 3. The Invalidity of the most plausible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of MARYLAND. By HUGH JONES, A. M. of the University of Oxford.