

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, October 4, 1745.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to give his Assent to the following Acts.

1. An Act continuing an Act entitled, An Act for the speedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province, and for the Encouragement of Jonas Green, of the City of Annapolis, Printer.
2. An additional supplementary Act to the Act entitled, An Act for laying out and erecting a Town at a Place called Long Point, on the West Side of North-East River, in Cecil County.
3. A supplementary Act to the Act entitled, An Act to enable Commissioners therein named to lay out 40 Acres of Land into 80 Lots, for a Town, on Indian River in Worcester County; as also 40 Acres of Land into 80 Lots, at the Head of Assateague Creek, at a Place commonly called the Trap, for a Town.
4. A supplementary Act to the Act entitled, An Act appointing Commissioners for dividing St. Mary's County into four Parishes; and to erect that Part of All Faith and King and Queen Parishes, lying in Charles County, into a distinct Parish.
5. An Act for laying out the Town a new commonly called Princess Anne Town, in Somerset County.
6. An Act to prohibit raising of Swine and Geese in the Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester County.
7. A supplementary and additional Act to the Act entitled, An Act for erecting a Town on the North Side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in Lots 60 Acres of Land, in and about the Place where John Fleming now lives; and to an Act entitled, An Act for erecting a Town on a Creek divided on the East from the Town lately laid out in Baltimore County called Baltimore Town, on the Land whereon Edward Fell keeps Store.
8. An Act for ascertaining the Allowance of Petit Jurors attending the Provincial Court, and to limit Costs with Respect to Evidences.
9. An Act for laying out one Acre of Land convenient to Rock Creek Landing, on Potomack River, on the Land George Gordon now lives on, and for building a Rolling-House thereon.
10. An Act for the Gauge of Barrells for Park, Beef, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine; and Tare of Barrells for Flour or Bread.

And to five private Bills.

After which his Excellency was pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

MY Duty to his Majesty, and Zeal for his Service, induced me to call you together near a Month sooner than the time to which you were prorogued, in Expectation that you would have shewn yourselves, by your Actions, to be the dutiful and loyal Subjects which you have professed

yourselves upon every Occasion, by making a speedy Provision, proportioned to the Circumstances of this Province, towards the Defence and Security of his Majesty's Garrison at *Louisburg*: I had every Reason to be persuaded that you would have followed the Example of all the neighbouring Colonies, and cheerfully embraced so favourable an Opportunity, to demonstrate to all your Fellow Subjects, that your Loyalty did not consist in bare Professions only; and that nothing might interrupt you in the Discharge of your Duty on that Occasion, I acquainted you in my Speech when we met, that I would postpone recommending any Thing else to your Consideration till we should have discharged our Duty on the Point which brought us together. In your Address (which, by the Bye, is in a Style remarkable in itself, and peculiar to some Persons in your House) you gave me the strongest Assurances of your Loyalty to his Majesty, and Zeal to the common Cause, according to your usual Custom. In these Professions I am persuaded many in your House were sincere, and spoke the real Sentiments of their Hearts; and every Man who wishes well to his Country cannot but lament, that the Influence of a few designing Men, who have nothing less in their View than the public Welfare, should divert the Honest and Well-meaning from the Pursuit of what may be of real Advantage to the People they represent: If these Men had discovered themselves, by openly declaring against doing any Thing for his Majesty's Service, or discharging the Duty of loyal Subjects, I am sure they would have met with the Contempt, from a Majority of your House, which such a Behaviour would have justly deserved. In this Situation, therefore, these most dutiful and loyal liege Subjects thought it their best Policy to be very lavish of, and loud in, their usual Professions of Zeal for his Majesty's Service, that they might have an Opportunity the better to impose on those who meant well, and more effectually obstruct every Thing that should be proposed for the Good of that Service they were met upon: In View of effecting this Scheme, a Committee was appointed to consider of Ways and Means to raise Money to supply the Garrison of *Louisburg*; then a Bill framed, wherein (to furnish a Pretence for spending the Time) a very long Act was needlessly recited, and the Bill itself so contrived as to render the Execution of it very difficult, if not impracticable, and entirely useless to the Purposes designed by it. In doing this, the Time was taken up from the 5th to the 20th of August; and that it was thus mispent with Intent to render the Supplies, which ought to have been given immediately, of no real Use (if the more favourite Scheme of making no Provision at all should not succeed), is evident to me, and I think must appear so to every one who is acquainted with the Circumstances of

the Country, as every Man who is so cannot but know, that the only Way of raising Money immediately was by taking it out of the Paper Money Office, where it lay ready, and which might have been done in a Day or two as well as in Months or Years, and wherein no Time ought to have been lost, because the Nature of the Service required the utmost Dispatch, and the Means of replacing the Money might have been considered and provided for at Leisure: But lest these Contrivances could not have the intended Effect, another Expedient was thought of; and that was, to clog the Bill with a Tack quite foreign to the subject Matter of it; and as an Apology was necessary for the Absurdity of such a Procedure, all possible Art is used to possess as many as could be imposed on, that an Agent was absolutely necessary for the Country, that the critical Time for obtaining one was now come, and that the Upper House dared not to give their Negative to a Bill which had the Appearance of being for his Majesty's Service, notwithstanding the Impropriety of the Tack, this Notion was industriously inculcated even after the Upper House had refused to pass the Bill, and Assurances confidently given, that altho' the Upper House had once refused it, yet that they could not persist in such Refusal if it was sent to them again. These Artifices unhappily prevailed on a Majority of your House, to admit of no Amendments, and to resolve no other Bill should be brought in; thus the Time was lost 'til it was too late to do any Thing concerning the Supplies, and thus all the Professions of Loyalty to his Majesty and Zeal for the common Cause vanished.

After this, a most extraordinary and unheard of Step is taken by your House concerning Governor Shirley's Letter to me, which you ordered to be Printed without my Consent, or any Application to me for that Purpose, which in the Case of private Persons, would have been a plain Breach of all the Rules of Decency and Good Manners, and might in this Instance, if Care had not been taken to prevent your Order being carried into Execution, have given his Majesty's Enemies such Intelligence, as would, if the Wickedness could be as plainly proved as the Weakness of such a Step, have made the Authors guilty of High Treason; but according to your Opinion, it is a fundamental Privilege of your House to publish what you please, be the Consequence what it will.

It may not perhaps be amiss in this Place to take Notice of the Agent, who is represented to be so necessary and of such Importance, that his Majesty's Service must be sacrificed to an Attempt to obtain one; and who was not to be an Agent for the Province in general, nor was the Governor and Council to have any Share in the Nomination or the Direction of the Person, nor in the Application of any Part of the Money interded to be raised for his Support. But this Agent (to use your own Words) was "as well to keep up a congratulatory Correspondence of Praise and Thanks for the Blessings you (the King's remote Subjects) receive from his Majesty, as on every Occasion, by Oppressions and Hardships laid on you, in humble and decent Manner to lay your Complaints before his Majesty;" but the Governor and Council must be excluded from this Correspondence, and not allowed to join either in the Congratulations or Thanks; pray Gentlemen let me ask you, whether any Lower House of Assembly in America has such an Officer allowed them exclusive of the Governor and Upper House?

The Money for this Agent was to be raised on the People, and applied to such Uses as the House of Delegates only, in the Plenitude of that Power which you have declared in a Message and Resolution you are invested with, shall think fit; a Power which the House of Commons in England makes no Claim to: And to obviate any Pretence of representing it in a wrong Light, I will use your own Words in your Message,

"wherein you declare, "that you conceive it to be the undoubted Right of the House of Delegates alone, to raise up on the People of this Province any Sum of Money or other Tax, and for such Time, and in such Manner, and to be applied to such Uses, as that House shall think proper:" And you have likewise resolved, that it is the "undoubted Right of the House of Delegates to raise on the People of this Province any Sum of Money, or other Tax, and for such Time, and in such Manner, and to such Uses and Purposes, as to them shall seem meet:" This is a Stretch of Power unknown to a British Constitution, and by what Authority, or upon what Pretensions you have made it, yourselves only can tell.

If this Project of an Agent should ever succeed, it would answer a very necessary Purpose to the Promoters, viz. the furnishing a plausible Pretence of rendering no Account of considerable Sums, amounting (as I am informed) to above four hundred Pounds Sterling, raised several Years since by private Subscriptions, on Pretence of defraying the Expense of bringing some Complaints, which the Country has been long amused and inflamed with, to a Decision in England; and although much less than half the Money already subscribed would have been sufficient for the End for which it was pretended to be raised, not one single public Step is yet taken to bring the Complaints to any Issue or Determination: Nor is it to be imagined by any sensible Man, who will make Use of his Reason, that the Managers ever intended there should be any Determination of them.

During these Transactions and this Waste of Time in your House, the People without Doors were exasperated that no Supplies were given for the Defence of *Louisburg*, as well as at the Probability that no Business would be done, and that the Country would be run to a great and fruitless Expense; which alarmed the Managers, and made them think it necessary to endeavour to pacify them: To this End an Inclination is dissembled to carry on the public Business, and a Conference was proposed to the Upper House to settle Officers Fees, which was readily agreed to, and Conferees appointed: to these some Members of your House were joined, who had for several Years industriously endeavoured to inflame and keep up the unhappy Differences which have too long subsisted in the Country, wherein they have been but too successful. This Choice of your Conferees gave every Man, who was anxious for and sincerely wished the public Welfare, a very bad Prospect of the Event; and these Gentlemen acted as it was expected and foreseen, tho' they behaved plausibly for some Time, in View (as I have Reason to believe) to gain Time to send me two unmannerly Addresses; one about the Pound of Tobacco per Taxable levied in Virtue of the Militia Law, which, tho' it is as evidently in Force as any Law in the Country, yet a Majority of your House were deluded into a Belief that it did not exist, but was expired many Years since, merely to have a Pretence to abuse a lawful Act of the Government; and the other about Fines and Forfeitures, a hopes of provoking me to resent such Treatment as it really deserved, and thereby to obstruct all public Business. But when this Scheme failed of Success, the Gentlemen pulled off the Mask and acted in Character, manifesting by their Conduct that they dreaded nothing more than that the Minds of the People should be quieted, and all Pretence of Uneasiness removed; as being conscious to themselves that they would then soon appear in their proper Colours, and lose that Influence over the People which has actually cost the Country above ten thousand Pounds of this Currency, and to the Continuance of which pernicious Influence, every desirable Thing for the People's Happiness was to be sacrificed. This appeared so evidently, that your House applied for another Conference.

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rence, and chose new Conferees, who with those of the Upper House, soon settled every Thing to the mutual Satisfaction of every Body, wherein so many and great Concessions were made by the Upper House, as exceeded the Hopes of the most sanguine among you. The Uneasiness, which these Proceedings occasioned in the Gentlemen who opposed them, was too manifest to be concealed; they then made use of all the low Artifices and false Suggestions to defeat every Step that could be taken to establish a happy Union between the Government and People, and shewed the firmest Resolution and most unwearied Application to sacrifice the Repose, Happiness, and Interest of their Constituents, to the Pride and wicked Ambition of being Leaders of a Party. I cannot omit mentioning to you another Abuse of Power which you exercised in a most extraordinary Manner, which was in turning out Members of your House who were duly returned, upon Pretence of an undue Election, but against whom no Petition was offered: And in another Instance, you proceeded contrary to the Practice and Determination of your own House in the like Case, and in the Face of an express Act of Assembly. These Proceedings would have laid me under the Necessity of immediately putting an End to a Power so unwarrantably exercised; if the Supplies for *Louisburg*, *Garrison*, and other Bills for the Quiet and Happiness of the Province, had not then been under your Consideration.

I cannot avoid another Observation, that you have refused the Yeas and Nays to be taken on *Queen's*, contrary to a standing Rule of your House; and you have, against all Parliamentary Proceedings, hindered Motions and Questions to be entered on your Journal, which could proceed from no other Motive, but a Conviction that your Proceedings were such as you were unwilling to submit to the Censure of your Constituents.

Not content with these extraordinary Steps, you have been pleased to assume and usurp an arbitrary Power over his Majesty's Subjects, in sending for Magistrates, keeping them in Custody, and burthening them with Charges, on Complaints made to your House that they had misbehaved, not through Corruption, but (if at all) by a Mistake in Point of Judgment; and tho' the Matters were no way relative to your Privileges, and consequently you had no Colour or Pretence of legal Authority to interpose: Thus you usurp a judicial as well as legislative Power, by pretending to raise Money when and how you please, and apply it as you think proper; to call whom you please before you, and give arbitrary Judgments, in Denial of all Reason and *Magna Charta* itself; and however illegal, iniquitous, and unjust, your Judgments may be, the unhappy Sufferer has no Remedy, but must submit. This is an extensive Power with a Witness, and no doubt a very desirable one to Men whose Ambition it is to make their own Will the only Rule of their Conduct, and which you may be assured I should have immediately taken Notice of in Support of Magistracy and the due Execution of the Laws, if I had not been prevented by the same Reasons as before influenced me with Regard to your Determination on the Elections.

However, when by my stifling all Resentment at these unheard of Proceedings, and by the Moderation of the Upper House, three Laws, the most advantageous and desirable to the People, were prepared, and every Thing was in a fair Way of being finished which could contribute to their Happiness, you have rather chose that they should lose the Advantage of what was proposed to be done, than that some Provision should be made for the Defence of the Country, notwithstanding the Dangers with which it is surrounded in this Time of War; and after you have taken all the Care and Pains in your Power, to publish the weak and defenceless Condition it is in. And the very Representatives who have been so fre-

quous in their Endeavours to burthen the People with Two Pence per Hoghead on Tobacco, to support an Agent, as already mentioned, absolutely refuse to give or raise any Thing towards the Defence of the Lives and Fortunes of their Constituents; or even consent that one hundred Pounds should be taken out of a Sum already raised, as a Present for the *Indians*, agreeable to the Example of the Governments of *New-York*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Virginia*, at this Time, when it is so necessary to secure the Friendship of that People. What other Interpretation can be put upon this Behaviour, than that either you are desirous the Province should be exposed to the common Enemy; or unwilling your Constituents should have the Benefit of the several beneficial Laws prepared for my Assent? In the first Light you must stand condemned by every dutiful Fellow Subject; and for the last, your Constituents have no Reason to thank you. However you may have answered the Wishes of some amongst you, which was, to bring myself under a Difficulty and Conflict of Mind how to act; my Duty to his Majesty and Care for the Safety of the whole Province were on one Side of the Question, and my Earnestness for the Quietness and Ease of the People on the other; these last I believe would have determined me, if I had not reflected that I must have appeared inexcusable to his Majesty now, and even to yourselves hereafter, if I suffered any Motive to be weakened or rendered ineffectual, which might engage a Lower House of Assembly to a due Consideration of so just and necessary a Point as a Fund for Defence of the Province at this dangerous Time; and for these Reasons I have refused my Assent to those Favourite Bills so much desired by the People, and so conducive to their Happiness, which you their faithful Representatives and true Lovers of your Country have deprived them of; and by this fair Representation your Constituents will judge where the Blame of this unsuccessful long Session ought to be imputed.

Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, your Conduct through this Session takes from me the Liberty of meeting this Lower House again; and therefore, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, I do dissolve this present General Assembly, and you are to take Notice you are dissolved accordingly.

BERLIN, June 8.

Yesterday before Eight in the Morning, M. de Wartenberg, one of the King's Adjutants, arrived here, with 16 Partitions before him. He brought the two Queens the following accurate and distinct Account of the complete Victory gained by his Majesty in Person over the Combined Armies of Prince Charles of Lorraine and the Duke de Saxe Weissenfels, after a bloody Engagement, in which Abundance of Men have been lost on both Sides.

The Austrian Army, after having been joined by the Saxon Troops, became augmented to near 80,000 Men, and had formed a Design of penetrating into Silesia, by the Passes thro' the Mountains on the Side of Friesland and Landshut. They began to march thro' those Passes on the 2d or 3d of this Month; and the great Point they had in View of this Disposition, was to cut off the King's Communication with the rest of the Lower Silesia, and even with Glogaw, and consequently with Brandenburg. To prevent this Scheme from taking Effect, the King marched on the 3d to meet the Enemy. The next Day, by Three in the Morning, the two Armies were in Sight, the Austrians forming the Right, and the Saxons being on the Left of the Allied Army. It was about Four when the Engagement was begun by our Vanguard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dumaulin, and Major-General Winterfeld. Our Right Wing made so warm and brisk a Fire on the Saxons, that they were the first in giving Way; and their Cavalry falling.

falling into Disorder, were at last obliged to break. The Engagement was very long and very obstinate between our Left Wing and in the Centre, with the Austrians and Hungarians who engaged them; the latter was several Times broke, but they rallied and returned to their Charge. The Fire of the small Arms, accompanied by that of the Field Artillery, was extremely warm, and well served on one Side, as well as the other. After half an Hour after Ten, when the Battle had lasted somewhat more than five Hours, several Corps of the Enemy that had been most exposed to the dreadful Fire of our Infantry and Field Pieces, began to give Way. Our Grenadiers improved this Opportunity, and by a vigorous Push, threw them into Confusion. The Enemy being routed, were obliged to abandon the Plain, and to retire as well as they could thro' the Defiles by which they had entered it. We pursued them in their Retreat about an Hour and a half; did not quit our Pursuit 'til all the flat Country was cleared, and they were got entirely back into the Mountains; where it was not judged expedient to follow them. The Advantage our Troops have gained, is of the utmost Consequence. The King, who commanded his Army in Person, and who directed all its Motions, was himself exposed to the warmest Fire; as were likewise his Brethren, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and Prince Henry; yet his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses are in perfect Health. The Number of the Killed and Wounded left by the Austrians and Saxons on the Field of Battle cannot fall short of 4000. It does not appear that we have lost on our Side above 1200. As to the Prisoners we have made, they amount to above 5000; including six Generals, and thirty Officers of Distinction. We have taken at least sixty Pair of Colours, ten Standards, and eight Pair of Kettle Drums. We have likewise taken forty Pieces of Field Artillery. The Austrians and Saxons have been both obliged to leave a great Part of their Baggage, Equipage, and Ammunition Waggon behind them. The King is extremely concerned for the Loss of Lieutenant General Count de Truches-Waldbourg, who was killed by a Cannon Ball at the Beginning of the Engagement. The Colonel's Maffow and Schwerin are dangerously wounded; as are the Lieutenant-Colonels Bodenbroek and Kalhbutz. Lieutenant-Colonel Bertikow is among the Number of the Dead, with some other worthy Officers.

L O N D O N; June 4.

We have Advices from Mons; that almost all the Wounded of the Troops of the Republic, who were sent to that City, are dead; and upon a narrow Enquiry into the Cause, it has been found that they were wounded with Pieces of Glass, or Bits of old Iron; Part of these infamous Materials that have been taken out of the Wounds have, it is said, been sent to the Enemy, upon Sight of which 'tis assured the French Monarch turned pale, but whether from the Guilt of having been Privy to such diabolical Practices, or with Horror at their having been made Use of, is not explained.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Ship Essex, John Ellis, for London;
Brigantine Union, Jonathan Strange, for Biddeford;
Sloop Elizabeth, Joshua Lyon, for Rhode-Island.

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

CHOICE New-England Hops to be Sold by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at 1 s. 6 d. the Pound.

SAMUEL SOUMAIEN.

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.

Mr. Craddock. Baltimore County, September 26, 1745.
ON Saturday the 26th of October next, the Vestry of *Saint Thomas's* Parish purpose to meet at the Church of the said Parish, in order to agree with any Workman, or Undertaker, for building Pews in the said Church; a certain Sum of Money being raised by the Parishioners of the said Parish for that Purpose.
Signed per Order,

CHRISTOPHER RANDAL, Register.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Back River Neck*, in Baltimore County, an Irish Servant Man named *William Haviaghton*, a Shoemaker by Trade, and formerly lived with Mr. *James Paul Heath* of Cecil County, and was brought from thence last July. He is a lusty well-made Fellow, of a fresh Complexion, with short black Hair: He had on when he went away an old brown Kersey Coat, greasy on the Left Sleeve; an Oznabrigs Jacket, the Button-holes worked with blue Thread; a brown Holland Jacket lined with Dowlaps, a Pair of coarse Country-made Stockings, russet and black Trowsers, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Pumps, large yellow Buckles, an old white Handkerchief, a Cotton and a Linnen Cap. He went out of *Back River* on Monday Evening the 30th of September last, in a Perriagoe; and has with him an Indenture and a Discharge, which he stole.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so as his Mistress may have him again, shall have five Pounds Current Money Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by me *James Barnes.* MARY MAHAWE.

RUN away from on board a Sloop belonging to Captain *John Ellis*, lying at *Kent Island*, a Servant Man named *John Pritchard*, of low Stature, speaks thick, has a freckled Colour, and black Hair, and is a little pitted with the Small-Pox. He is supposed to have gone towards *Virginia*, or *Philadelphia*; and is the Property of the Subscriber.

Whoever secures the said Servant so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province; or Two Pistoles, if out of it; and reasonable Charges allowed, if brought to Annapolis. WILLIAM THORNTON.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Oxford in Talbot County, At reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of *Irish* and *German* Linnens; with most other Sorts of *European* and *India* Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, &c. a neat carved Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogheads Burthen.

Also good *West-India* Rum, Sugar, and Melasses, just imported from *Antigua*. ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away from the City of Annapolis, a Negro Man named *Peter John*, belonging to the Subscriber of *2 Anne's* County; all his Fingers are Frost-bitten, he has red Eyes, and walks lame: He had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, and an old Velvet Cap. Whoever secures the said Negro, and brings him to the House of *Thomas Williamson*, in the said City, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid either by said *Williamson*, or THO. CLARK.

N. B. The above Negro has a Writing expressing his Freedom, given him by the *Spaniards*, by whom he was lately taken: And it is supposed he went towards *Virginia*, in order to go to *South-Carolina*.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, October 11, 1745.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1745.

Old England Journal, May 11.

Admirals and Sea-Officers not promoted according to Merit.

WE have been so unfortunate in almost all our Enterprizes at Sea, and such flagrant Misconduct has appeared in the late Engagement in the Mediterranean, that we should now seriously enquire into the Merits of Men appointed to command Fleets in chief. It is now become a national Concern, nor are the Distinctions of Whig or Tory, of the Country or Court Party, sufficient Reasons for the Promotion of Officers, but Abilities and Experience alone; and indeed would Ministers really consider their own Interest, they would place Men of great Abilities in the important Commands at least, whatever was done with regard to the lesser and more inconsiderable Employments. Nor are Ministers to wait for Recommendations of particular Men, but to know the Characters of all the Officers of Rank and Standing; to have Lists of such by them, and never to disuse an old Officer without the greatest Reason. Nothing is so popular a Consideration as long Services and Seniority; People are naturally, and with great Reason, prepossessed in favour of Experience. Besides, an Emulation and Spirit of excelling is raised in all subalter Officers; they take the Pains to know the Varieties of Service, and to behave well, when they are not to be injured in their Promotion either by Men of Interest in a Borough, by Brothers or Relations of Members of Parliament, by Members of Parliament themselves, by Noblemen's Sons or Relations or Acquaintance, or even by Noblemen themselves. The preferring Men out of their Turns for some of these Reasons, and the not punishing them afterwards for Misconduct, have been the Means of spreading this general Dispiritèdness and Cowardice in our Fleet; this Disregard to all Character and Reputation; which have been the Cause of such national Losses in every Respect. When Men are not rewarded for Courage, Experience, Knowledge, Disinterestedness; nor punished for Cowardice, Neglect, Ignorance, and Mercenariness; we must expect to see Poverty, Prostitution, and Timidity, the most abject and selfish Qualities, the general Characteristics of our Nation. There must be Incentives to noble Actions, and Discouragements to those that are base; triumphal Arches erected for the one, Pillories and Gibbets for the other: A Corruption in all the Branches of Government, a low Jobbing about Places, Votes and Interest at Elections, and a Necessity of providing for Tools, with an intire Disregard of every Thing but Money, must be the inevitable Ruin of any People; of both a King and his Country.

Who, that has not the most exalted Notions of Honour and Love of his Country, would fight in Lines of Battle with a certainty of Danger, from whence he could expect no Profit, and knew that whatever Bravery or Judgment he might shew in Action, it would not add to his Pretensions for rising in the Service? But every Man knows that by the taking of Merchantmen, and getting a Fortune, he has the infallible Means of rising in his own Hands. Are we not then to expect that Officers will leave their Stations and their Convoys, in order to cruise after Merchantmen, and to get Riches sufficient for buying a Borough; especially when there is no Probability of being punished, even if they are called before a Court Martial.

Have not, undeniably, the most knowing and able Commanders been frequently laid aside of late? This has been the Case even in this War, with Lieutenants, Captains, and Admirals; who have become at once, and against their Will, an useless Burthen to their Country, and subject to Dishonour in their own Persons. They have been put upon Half-pay, and new Officers made in their Room with adequate Salaries. Is not this properly multiplying Officers, and increasing Expences to our own Disadvantage; paying more to be worse serv'd?

How little has been done at Sea during this War, how very trifling in Comparison of the Fleets equip'd, and the Supplies given! This may, with Reason, be attributed chiefly to the nominating Officers unequal to, and unfit for the Commands to which they have been appointed. Men should never be made Admirals of Fleets, in chief at least, who had never been Commanders and Commanders of Squadrons, or not for 20 Years perhaps at Sea. Did we ever want experienced Officers so much as now, and yet have great Numbers of them been laid aside, and others created in their Room, unexperienced in Command?

After a few more Reflections the Writer gives the following List.

Sea Officers employed.
Sir Chaloner Ogle,
Admiral Davers,
Admiral Rowley,
Admiral Martin,
Admiral Medley,
Commodore Lee,
Commodore Ambrose.

Not employed.
Sir John Norris,
Admiral Vernon,
Earl of Granard,
Admiral Lestock,
Commodore Graves,
Admiral Anson,
Commodore Gascoigne.

(Thus far the Gentleman's Magazine.)

TURIN

TURIN, June 5, N. S.

ALL the Spanish Troops, as well as the French, that hitherto seem designed for acting jointly with them in the Riviera, are confined in the County of Nice and Genoeve State, where they must be often and greatly distressed for want of Subsistence. We have a strong Body of Infantry on the Frontiers, towards the Riviera di Ponente, under the Command of M. de Sinsan, who has Orders and full Authority to act, and by all Means possible to annoy the Enemy, as soon as the Troops under Don Philip advance to join, near Genoa, with M. de Gages. And as they already begin to move, and the Infant himself set out from Nice towards Onelle on the 2d Instant, we may very shortly expect to hear of some Engagement with the Enemy on that Side. The French and Spaniards have large Convoys of Artillery and military Stores coming to them by Sea. Commodore Ambrose is gone towards Villa Franca, and has stationed Part of his Ships to the Eastward, in hopes of being able to intercept them. We had a Report here Yesterday, that 60 Tartans belonging to the Enemy were got into Genoa, laden with Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition of all Kinds.

Genoa, June 5, N. S. The Duke of Modena and M. de Gages are still at Nervi. Yesterday Morning arrived the first Column of Cavalry, consisting of 1200, and encamped on the Glacis, on the Eastern Side of the City; whereupon the Out gates were immediately ordered to be shut, and are to continue so until the whole Corps has passed into the Valley of Polcevera, where they are to be quartered 'til the Remainder of the Artillery arrives, and the Cloathing for the whole Army, which is expected soon from Barcelona. Letters from San Remo of the 1st Instant advise, that 13 Squadrons of Horse had passed thro' that Town in their Way to Albenga, and that on the 6th Instant Don Philip was to set out from Villa Franca with the Remainder of the Infantry and Cavalry; and the whole Corps under his Command was to join M. de Gages's Army in the Valley of Polcevera. On the 12th a general Council of War is to be held at Savona, in the Presence of Don Philip.

Vienna, June 12, N. S. Yesterday an Adjutant arrived here with the following Particulars of the late Action between the allied Army and the Prussians, upon the 4th of this Instant near Strigau. The combined Army encamped the 2d at Baumgarten, from whence they marched on the 3d, and arrived late, the Right at Hohenburg, and the Left at Strigau, which Places are no less than a great German Mile's Distance from each other. Advice was soon after brought, that the Prussians were marching to Strigau. The Saxons, who arrived there so late as 8 o' Clock in the Evening, were attacked before Day-Light upon their Left in a Post on a rising Ground, where they had placed 18 Companies of Grenadiers, and a Body of Uhlans, but these giving Way after a good Resistance, left the Advantage of the rising Ground to the Prussians, from whence the latter flanked the whole Saxon Army, which giving Way at last, before it was possible for Prince Charles to charge the Prussians in Form, as well on Account of the Distance, as of a good deal of Confusion that had been occasioned on his Right, by his own Cavalry's firing whilst his Center was pressing to the Left, the Prussians seized upon a Village so posted, as to flank equally both his Center and the Cavalry, and even to separate them in such a Manner, by advancing in Columns, that the Cavalry, tho' rallied a second Time, could never be brought to the Fire from the Village; so that the five Regiments in the Austrian Center were left to suffer the most, viz. two Battalions of Marshall, and the four intire Regiments of Colowrath, Gran, Leopold Daun, and Maximilian of Hesse. The Loss in the Infantry is computed at between 6 and 7000, among whom are reckoned about 2000 missing, and between 16 and 1700 wounded, of which last not above 200 are in a dangerous Way. The

Loss in the Cavalry, by Dead, Wounded, and Missing, is computed at 1000. The Generals Thungen, Kinitz, and Aulstein, are killed; Birlchingen has 7 Wounds, and is a Prisoner, as is the younger St. Ignon; and as to other Officers, there are only 2 Colonels, 2 Captains, and 11 Lieutenants killed. The Austrians have also lost 18 Pieces of Cannon, and about 53 Colours. There are 15 Ensigns to each Austrian Regiment. Two hundred Prussian Deserters came in the Day after the Affair, and report, that five Generals were killed on their Side, and between 4 and 5000 Men killed and wounded.

Paris, June 25, N. S. An Express is arrived at Versailles, from the Infant Don Philip, with Advice, that the Army under that Prince had intirely joined that of Count Gages and the Duke of Modena, on the Side of Montserrat, wherein they are preparing to make an Irruption.

By particular Letters from Flanders we hear, that the Duke de Boufflers has Orders to invest Charleroy, with a Body of Troops to be drawn from the grand Army, which at present consists of 60,000 Foot and 30,000 Horse.

We hear the King of England demands 2000 of his Prisoners in Exchange for *Mesieurs de Pellisse*, which is said to be under Consideration, and will be finally determined on the 27th.

Five Men of War are sailed from Brest to the Assistance of Louisburg in America, which the English have laid Siege to.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, August 19.

Capt. Schermerhorne arrived here last Tuesday, who was chased the Day before right off the Bar, by a Brigantine Spanish Privateer, and saw a Brig. taken coming in the same Day, supposed to be the *Defiance*, Capt. Williams, from New-York to this Port.

Last Sunday the Sloop *Black-Joke*, Capt. Marth, of and from Cape Fear for this Port, was (by a Spanish Privateer Sloop) chased ashore into People's Inlet near Winyaw, and plundered of some Things; but Marth and his People making their Escape ashore, the Militia in those Parts were immediately assembled; which being perceived by the Privateer, she made a Signal for her People on board the Prize to come off, and stood to Sea. The Privateer had in Company a small Schooner belonging to Mr. Shute of this Town, taken in her Passage from Winyaw to Virginia; Mr. Percival Pawley and Col. Pawley's Son were Passengers in the Schooner.

Another of the Enemy's Privateers has been cruising off and on to the Southward for some Days, and on Monday or Tuesday Night took a Sloop from Jamaica for this Port, Henry Dickinson Master; the Crew made their Escape in the Boat. It is said that a Sloop from Philadelphia is likewise taken by one of these Privateers.

By all these Accounts it appears, that we have three (or perhaps more) Privateers from the Enemy now cruising on our Coasts.

August 26. About 12 Days since, a Brig. came to an Anchor off St. Simon's Bar, and fired a Gun; which being answered, they sent in their Boat, upon a Presumption that they were off Augustine Harbour. Capt. Davis, in the Guard Schooner (which has had a thorough Repair), immediately went out and brought her into the Harbour. She had a French Commander on board, but was manned with Spaniards, and one Englishman only, who said, she was from Antigua bound to Philadelphia, and had 150 Hogheads of Rum, besides Sugar, Lime Juice, &c. on board.

On Thursday last arrived here Capt. R. Stiles from Jamaica. He touch'd at Frederica on Monday, and the Day before saw three Sloops and a Schooner (which he supposed to be some of the Enemy's Captures made on this Coast), steering for St. Augustine.

NEWPORT,

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, September 6.

Capt. Thompson, Commander of the Ship Fame, belonging to this Port, sailed last Monday on a Cruise against his Majesty's Enemies; She is mounted with 18 Carriage Guns, 9 Pounders, on her main Deck, and 6 six Pounders on her Quarter Deck; and has 80 stout able-bodied Men.

BOSTON, September 9.

Extrall of a Letter from a Gentleman in Mansfield, in the Colony of Connecticut, dated August 12, 1745.

"Yesterday was se'ennight, viz. the 4th Instant, we had a most terrible Hurricane here, the like never known to have been in New-England by the oldest Persons among us; many of whom have lived in different Parts of the Land, and seen most of the Hurricanes that have happened in this Country for 50 Years past. It began about 50 Minutes after 12 at Noon; it had been a cloudy Morning, and a Thunder Storm came up, which was as violent as any one I have known here this Summer; but it ceased thundering as soon as the Hurricane began, and thundered no more, tho' the Clouds were as thick to Appearance as before, for several Hours. The Course of the Hurricane was from the S. W. to the N. E. the Extent of it in width about 30 Rods, tho' there was a very strong Wind double that width and more; the Continuance of it from Beginning to End was about a quarter of an Hour, but in its Height and Extremity not above 4 Minutes; and had it continued in its Extremity but one Minute longer, I question whether a Tree or Fence or Bush, not to say a Building, would have stood it, for it mov'd in its Course forward, as I apprehend, at least 32 Feet a Second. It was not a steady Wind, but came in the form of a Whirlwind, and in two Veins I think by the best Observation I have been able to make; and where ever it took, it carried all before it, whether Trees or Buildings or Fences or Corn: Part of one Side of our Meeting-House from the S. W. Corner of the Pulpit was taken off clear and broke in Pieces, and the opposite Side burst off 8 or 9 Inches from the Place. A Barn standing just below it, which was reckoned one of the strongest built in the Town, was dash'd all to pieces. Part of the Roof of our Barn, and a considerable Part of the Roof of the House was taken off, and the Rafter's disjointed; the N. and E. Ends both burst off from the Plater, and a small Building belonging to the House taken up from its Place, and carried about a Rod and dash'd to pieces, besides a vast deal of Fence blown down. Another Barn about a Mile and a half off, N. W. from us, was taken up and carried away to some Distance, and broke after the same Manner. It also damaged several other Buildings, and tore up 60 Trees in one Orchard; and in our little Orchard by the House, about half our Trees were torn up by the Roots, beside the Damage others received by having Limbs broke off, &c. — It is surprizing to go into the Woods, and see what Havock it made there among the Timber; I suppose some Thousands of Trees are blown up by the Roots, or otherwise destroyed by the Force thereof. Its Course seemed to be towards Boston from us; but whether it reach'd so far, or turned its Course, I have not learnt; But what is exceeding remarkable is, that there was no Life lost, nor any Person hurt; and this, though there were several Scores of People in our Meeting-House when the Side blew off, and many others about in the neighbouring Houses, it being the Time of Intermission of divine Service; And but just before the Barn first mentioned, by the Meeting-House, was blown down, there was a considerable Number of young Persons in it, so that at first it was supposed that several were killed thereby; but being afraid to continue there when they heard the Wind roar at a Distance, and began to blow hard there, they moved out and went to a neighbouring House, which had like to have been blown down too. During this Time it rained exceeding hard, &c."

NEWPORT,

Saturday last, the Massachusetts Frigate, Capt. Tyng Commander, arrived here in 6 Days from Louisburg, with whom came several of the Members of his Majesty's Council, some of the Officers of the Garrison, and other Gentlemen. By this Ship we have Advice, that our Troops have Plenty of all Sorts of fresh Provisions, Roots, Greens, &c. at a moderate Price, there being a vast Number of Vessels in the Harbour from the Continent. That the Hector Man of War was gone to Newfoundland, to take under her Convoy such Vessels as are ready to sail for Lisbon; and that the Mermaid was gone to Virginia, to take care of the Ships that may be ready to sail for Great Britain, and is to touch at Louisburg in her Way home. 'Tis also said, that Commodore Warren was preparing to sail for England, with several of the Ships under his Command, and that he will take with him the two East-Indiamen and South Sea Ship lately fallen into his Hands, having taken on board the Men of War the Treasure found on board the South Sea Man, which proves vastly more than was at first reported.

Yesterday Lieutenant Proctor arrived here, in a small Schooner from the Eastward, and brought with him an Indian Prisoner known by the Name of Col. Job, which he took in the following Manner; viz. On the first Instant being at Georges, and understanding that a Number of Indians had been seen near the Fort, he mustered up 16 Men and Boys from the Block-House, and went in Quest of the Enemy? About 12 o' Clock at Night, and 3 Miles from the Fort, they discovered four Indians about a Fire, upon whom they discharged their Guns; and had the good Fortune to kill Col. Sam, and Lieutenant Governor Moxus (as he was called), and took Col. Job Prisoner; but the other Fellow made his Escape. These three Indians were principal Men of the Penobscut Tribe, and all well known in Boston. Our People were informed by the Prisoner, that a great Body of Indians were at a small Distance from Georges, and had agreed to attack the Place the next Day.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

By Vessels arrived here last Week from Jamaica, we have an Account, that Capt. Long, in the Brig, Warren, of this Place, sailed from Port Morant on the 7th of August last, bound hither; but a few Days after he sailed, he was taken by a Spanish Privateer, who took him and all the Cash he had (which it is said was considerable) on board them, and sent his Brig, to St. Jago de Cuba. A few Days after they fell in with the Sea-horse Man of War, who took the Privateer and carried her into Jamaica; and 'twas believed Capt. Long would recover the greatest Part, if not all his Money, again.

Three of our trading Vessels arrived here last Week from Cape Breton, who all confirm the Account of the Markets being exceeding low there for Provisions, and neither Goods nor Cash to be got for them; and that they were obliged to leave most of their Effects stored there, unsold. They inform us that the Superbe was safely arrived there from her Cruise.

Tuesday last arrived at Sandy Hook his Majesty's Ship-War-gear, Capt. Forrest Commander, from Virginia, with two Vessels under Convoy for Cape Breton; and on Saturday last sail'd again, to proceed on his Voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

On Saturday last arrived here the Privateer Sloop Hillary, of Barbadoes, Capt. Rowland from Jamaica. In her came Capt. Wallace, mentioned in one of our former Papers to be taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Leoganne, where he was used exceeding well: There were then three Privateers at Sea from Leoganne, two of which have been since carried into Jamaica by some of our Men of War. Capt. Wallace informs us, that the Ship Little Gipsley, Capt. Coatham, and the Brig Conclusion, Capt. Edes, both belonging to this Port, left Jamaica the 22d of July last in order to come through the Gulph,

but were met by a Spanish Row-Galley off of Black River, which had then three Prizes in possession, who gave them chase, and took Contam, with whom Capt. Wallace was coming Passenger; Edes got clear, and returned to Kingston, where he waited 'til the Convoy was ready to sail. 'Tis said the Merlin Snow of War retook the three Prizes from the Row-Galley. That on the 9th of August the Convoy, with a large Fleet of Merchantmen, sailed, two of which were to go to England with the Vessels bound thither: In this Fleet was Capt. Green, in the Ship Hawk, of Jamaica, for this Place, but unfortunately ran ashore on Morant Keys, and was cast away; the Crew was taken up by one of the Men of War. There were a Brig. and a Snow ashore at the same Time, but 'tis not certainly known who they were.

We further hear, that two English Privateer Sloops had taken two strong Register Ships, one of which carried 18 Carriage Guns, and 150 Men, and were bound with her to Jamaica; this Vessel came through the Windward Passage: That they had put 30 Men on board the other, which soon after made Sail, and left them; so that it was feared the Spaniards had risen upon the English and retaken the Prize.

'Tis thought that the Vessel said to be carried into Georgia, belonging to this Port, is the Brig. Trial, taken some time ago on our Coast, as she was coming from Antigua.

Tuesday last arrived here the Privateer Ship Marlborough, of this Place, Christopher Clymer Commander, from a Cruise, in which he brought to near 70 Sail, but they all proved Friends; so that tho' he made an industrious Cruise, it has not proved a successful one.

Last Week the Assembly of this Province sat, and voted 250 l. to be laid out in Goods, and presented to the Five Nations at the Treaty to be held at Albany the 4th of next Month. The French in Canada were in the utmost Consternation when they heard of the Loss of Cape Breton; and upon a false Alarm by an Express, who was but one Night between Quebec and Montreal, the Governor left the latter Place immediately, to go to the Defence of the former, with 1000 Men, and ordered half the Militia to follow him with all Expedition.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Election of a Mayor for this City being annually at Michaelmas, the Worshipful Robert Gordon, Esq; was last Week Chosen and Sworn into that Office, for the Year ensuing.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Sloop Betsey, William Rose, for Barbadoes;
— Chester, James Earle, for Boston;
— Anne, John Garrett, for Rhode-Island;
— Dolphin, Anthony Allan, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 1. Imported in the Ship *Essex*, Capt. John Ellis, from London, a Case marked and numbered as in the Margin, and for which no Owner as yet can be found. It is wrote upon Apothecaries Wares. Glass. Lid upwards. Whoever proves their Property thereto, may have it of Elizabeth Marriott, at the Sign of the Ship in Annapolis; paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

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.

Patuxent, October 4, 1745.

RUN away from the Ship *Mary Galley*, George Darracott Commander, John Kemble, Thomas Fere, Alexander Pat-ica, Charles Jenkins, Daniel Cowley, and John Pape, with the Ship's Yawl: she is a new Boat, about 15 Foot long, with Turpentine Sides, painted Black and Yellow, and the Inside primed red.

Whoever takes up the said Runaways, so that they be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each besides what the Law allows.

And whoever secures the above mentioned Boat, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall have Three Pounds Currency Reward.

N. B. All Persons are Caution'd against buying the said Boat from the said Runaways, or Concealing her, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law.

GEORGE DARRACOTT.

A Very good English made Saddle and Housing was found some Months ago, in the Possession of a Servant-Man belonging to Daniel Dulany, Esq; which is supposed to be stolen. The Owner proving his Property, and applying to the Printer hereof, may have it again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

CHOICE New-England Hops to be Sold by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at 1 s. 6 d. the Pound.

SAMUEL SQUAMIER.

Baltimore County, September 26, 1745.

ON Saturday the 26th of October next, the Vestry of Saint Thomas's Parish purpose to meet at the Church of the said Parish, in order to agree with any Workman, or Undertaker, for building Pews in the said Church; a certain Sum of Money being raised by the Parishioners of the said Parish for that Purpose.

Signed per Order,

CHRISTOPHER RANDAL, Register.

Mr. Craddock

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Back River Neck, in Baltimore County, an Irish Servant Man named William Harrington, a Shoemaker by Trade, and formerly lived with Mr. James Paul Heath of Cecil County, and was brought from thence last July. He is a lusty well-made Fellow, of a fresh Complexion, with short black Hair: He had on when he went away an old brown Kersey Coat, greasy on the Left Sleeve; an Oznabrigs Jacket, the Button holes worked with blue Thread; a brown Holland Jacket lined with Dowlass, a Pair of coarse Country-made Stockings, russet and black Trowsers, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Pumps, large yellow Buckles, an old white Handkerchief, a Cotton; and a Linnen Cap. He went out of Back River on Monday Evening the 30th of September last, in a Perriagoe; and has with him an Indenture and a Discharge, which he stole.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so as his Mistress may have him again, shall have five Pounds Current Money Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by me.

MARY MANAWEL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, October 18, 1745.

PARIS, June 14, O. S.

Y particular Advice we learn, that the Duke de Boufflers is gone to receive a Body of Troops coming from the Rhine, which are to be used to invest Charleroy. The Running Footmen of Marshal Saxe and the Dukes of Richlieu and Luxemburg, having taken Shelter in the allied Army, after having robbed their Masters; the Duke of Cumberland sent them back to M. Saxe, who ordered them to be hang'd.

Hence, June 18, O. S. The Baron de Reischach, Envoy Extraordinary from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, has acquainted their High Mightinesses by Order of his Court, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany having resolved to put himself at the Head of the Army of the Queen in the Empire, to employ himself efficaciously, and even expose his own Person by the Example of his glorious Ancestors, for the Good of Europe; he is ordered to require their High Mightinesses to give the necessary Orders to their Generals, to obey his Royal Highness in all that regards the Operations of the War, after the Junction of the Army of Count de Traun with that of the Allies commanded by General Bathiani, and when his Royal Highness has taken the Command upon him. The said Minister received Yesterday a Cabinet Courier from Vienna, whose Dispatches he communicated this Day to the Lords of the Regency. 'Tis said the Count de Podewils, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, has taken Leave of their High Mightinesses with a fine Memorial, and that he is preparing to go away.

Cologne (a City of the Lower Rhine in Germany), July 20. We have this Moment received the important News, that General Berenclau passed the Rhine on the 18th about 6 in the Evening, and surprized Oppenheim. In this Town the French had 700 Men, who before it was fully invested endeavoured to make their Escape; but with so little Success, that 200 of them were made Prisoners, and the rest put to the Sword. As soon as the Place was taken, the General detached 600 Hussars to take Possession of the French Bridges over the River, which they effected without any Loss; and thereby have separated the French Army in such a Manner, that even Part of it has no Communication with the other; inasmuch that there is good Grounds to believe it will be in a few Days totally ruined, either with or without a Battle. While this happened on one Side of the Rhine, a Loss no less considerable befell them on the other; for a Body of 6000 Hussars falling in upon their Rear-Guard, where the Prince of Conti was in Person, put the Troops to such Confusion, that they carried off 180 Carriages, 585 Semplar Horses, with a Booty worth 400,000 Florins.

P. S. The Hussars have brought 300 French and 150 Horses, all taken near Worms.

Extract of a private Letter from the Camp at Deigham, dated July 21.

"An Express is arrived this Moment from the Rhine, with the glorious News of the Prince of Conti being cut all to Pieces, suffering more from a precipitate Retreat than he could have done by the Loss of a Battle."

LONDON, June 23.

Several Letters from Genoa agree, that the People of that City are excessively displeased with the Conduct of the Government; and that if the English attempted a Bombardment, it was much apprehended that a general Insurrection would ensue, in spite of all the Precautions taken to prevent it.

The Army of Field Marshal Bathiani have levied Contributions in the Bailiwick of Mosbach, belonging to the Elector Palatine, to the Amount of 80,000 Florins; and the Army of Field Marshal Traun has likewise begun to raise prodigious Contributions in the Country of Hesse; which seems to contradict the Accounts we have had that the Hessian Troops were on the Point of entering into the Service of the Allies.

A few Days ago, as a Serjeant, Corporal, and Drummer, were beating up for Volunteers in the middle of a full Market, at Cranebrook in Kent, a Party of Smuglers came and took 'em all Prisoners, lock'd them in the Cage, and beat up for Smuglers with their Drum; offering five Guineas at the Drum-head, to any stout Man that would enter into their Service.

Extract of a Letter from a Surgeon in the British Army abroad, who was made a Prisoner by the French, after the Battle of Fontenoy.

WE Surgeons sent to take Care of the Wounded when carried from the Field of Battle, were made Prisoners of War, and treated in a very mercilefs Way; for not only we, but about 1000 more, were stripp'd of every Thing valuable we had, viz. Watches, Swords, Money, and Cloaths; and not only so, but our very Instruments were taken from us, altho' the Barbarians saw Hundreds continually imploring our Assistance. In this unprecedented Way we remained 3 Days, Numbers dying every Hour, because we had nothing to dress them with; when they were flung in Waggon, and drove along the Causey to Lille, Valenciennes, &c. In this jolting Journey, you may easily conceive the Misery of these poor Wretches, most with their Legs, Arms, &c. shatter'd to Pieces.

I assure you the Impression is so strong on my Mind, that no Time will efface the Remembrance; I saw their Wounds, and heard their Groans. At last we Surgeons were allowed to pass to our Regiments; and when we arrived at the Camp, we waited on his Royal Highness, laid before him the Manner of our Treatment, and presented him with a Bag of chew-

ed Balls, Points of Swords, Pieces of Flint, Glass, Iron, &c. We had extracted from their Wounds. This we did with a View, that his Highness might know what Enemies he had to deal with. The Duke was much irritated, and wrote immediately to Saxe, *That if he intended to make War like a Turk and not like a Christian, he would learn for the future how to receive them.* This may be the Cause of much Bloodshed on the Part of the French, our Men all swearing that if he future they would never give them Quarter. &c.

June 28. The following is an Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, dated June 25.

"It is evident, that instead of clearing up, our political Prospect becomes more and more cloudy every Day. The Number of Swedish Volunteers sent to the Prussian and French Armies, and the Inactivity of Denmark, shews too plainly the Disposition of those Courts, notwithstanding their great Obligations to the maritime Powers. — By the Behaviour of the French Minister here, we plainly discover how full his Court is of the intire Execution of the Designs formed at the Beginning of the Campaign, and this at our Expence; notwithstanding the founding Professions of Friendship and good Neighbourhood so often repeated, and which it seems mean nothing. — The Prussian Minister, Count de Podewils, is recalled, and actually preparing for his Departure. We look upon this as no good Omen, as to the Intentions of his Master; who seems rather disposed to augment, than to extinguish the Troubles that distract all Europe; and in so doing, afflict all here who wish well to the State."

Upon an Application of the Prince of Waldeck to the States-General, for Orders, in respect to a Proposition made in the last Council of War; he was answered, that Hungary and Great-Britain were Principals, Holland only an Auxiliary; and that therefore he was to execute whatever his Royal Highness and Count Konigsberg thought reasonable.

It is said, that the Prussian and Palatine Ministers at Francfort have frequently private Meetings; in which it is believed, the Project of a Manifesto, or Protest against the ensuing Election, is under Consideration; and that the Apprehension of this occasions great Uneasiness to the other Members of the Dyet.

July 11. The French King made his Entrance into Ghent the 18th Instant, N. S.

The French have made themselves Masters of Gramont in Flanders.

July 13. The Princess Louisa is delivered of a Prince, Heir apparent to the Crown of Denmark; and was baptized the same Day by the Name of Christian, and received the Order of the Eagle.

Letters from Leghorn say, that the English Ships of War on that Coast have sent in upwards of 80 Prizes, Part of the Spanish and Neapolitan Fleet of Transports designed for Genoa, besides others they have forced ashore.

Mr. Philips, Lieutenant of the Anglesea Man of War, who was sentenced by a Court Martial to be shot, is reprieved.

The Charge against Vice-Admiral Lestock has been delivered to him, and 'tis expected the Time will be very soon fixed for the holding a Court Martial on him, and the rest of the Officers mentioned in the Address of the House of Commons; the Parties concerned, and most of the Witnesses, being arrived from the Mediterranean.

July 16. The Czarina has ordered 7 Regiments to advance towards Persia, to draw a Line to prevent the Communication of the Plague.

The Genoese are engaged to furnish 15000 Men to the Spaniards and French in Italy, and 36 Pieces of heavy Cannon.

The English Squadron has begun to treat the Genoese as Enemies; and we have good Reason to believe the Venetians will join the Austrians and Sardinians.

There are Letters in Town from Ostend which say, that the French who lately entered Bruges, have already abandoned that Place.

There are private Letters in Town from Ostend, which say, that 4000 of the allied Army, in their Way to Ghent, fell in with an Ambuscade of 17000 French, and were defeated; Part retiring to Ostend, and Part into the Citadel of Ghent: But no Express is arrived with an Account of a general Engagement.

The Officer who was sent by his Prussian Majesty with the News of the Battle of Freidburg, had also Orders to acquaint his most Christian Majesty, that in case the Prince of Conti abandoned the Maine without fighting, he should look upon all the Engagements with the Crown of France to be void; and should take such Measures as seemed to him agreeable to his own Interest, and the Security of his Dominions.

The Hamburg Fleet of Merchantmen from London, which will sail in a Day or two, has on board manufactured Goods to the Value of 600,000 l. So greatly is our Trade increased to Germany of late, at the Expence of the French; there having sailed another Fleet for the same Place of a larger Value.

The last Letters from Genoa say, that they were extremely surprized there at the Resolution taken by the Venetians to assemble a Body of 18000 Men, under the Name of an Army of Observation; and that it was believed it would hinder the Genoese from performing their Treaty with the Spaniards.

Her Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, has caused it to be signified to the King of Prussia, that as soon as his Troops act offensively against Saxony, she will attack the Duchy of Cleve, and every other Part of his Dominions which have been hitherto spared; which Declaration, it is thought, will not fail of producing the desired Effect, it being very difficult, if not impossible, for his Prussian Majesty to march any Troops for the Relief of those Provinces at present.

We hear that in the present Circumstances of the Affairs of Europe, the Chiefs of several of the Highland Clans, as well Lords as Gentlemen (animated by their Zeal for the Public), have offered their Service, at the Head of their Vassals, to his Majesty, to oppose the growing Power of France, and to raise Regiments in such Manner as his Majesty shall be pleased to order: Several of the Nobility and Gentry of England have also offered to raise Regiments for his Majesty's Service.

In order to prevent a Land-Tax next Year of six Shillings in the Pound, which will certainly be wanted if the War continues on the present Footing, we hear that an Attempt will be made to procure a new Estimate of all the Lands and Houses in the Kingdom, that every Part may pay in proportion to the City of London.

Letters from the Hague say, that General Ligonier has contrived, and laid before his Majesty, a Scheme for making Ostend impregnable, which it is thought will meet with his Majesty's Approbation, as it has already done of all the principal Engineers in the allied Army. The same Letters add, It is very much to be feared, that within two or three Mails we shall hear that Brussels is in the Hands of the Enemy.

Tuesday last was shipped at the Galleons, 30 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 4 Mortars, for the Garrison of Ostend.

July 26. The Prussian Minister at the Dyet of Francfort has protested against the Vote of Bohemia; to which Protestation none of the other Elections have adhered.

The Nottingham, a new 60 Gun Ship, will be launched the first Week in August at Sheerness, and is to be commanded by Lord George Graham, who lately distinguished himself by destroying the Dunkirk Privateers.

The Death Warrant for Lieutenant Philips, late of the Anglesea Man of War, was dispatched to Portsmouth Yesterday Noon, and he is to be shot to Morrow on the Forecastle of one of the Ships now riding at Spithead.

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We learn from Bohemia, that the two Armies continue much in the same Situation, neither caring to leave the fortified Camp at present possesies, in order to attack the other. Perhaps we may expect this first from the Austrians, who tell us they daily receive Reinforcements, while the King of Prussia is obliged to weaken his Army by Detachments; unless that Monarch can avoid an Engagement by a silent Retreat, which has often been practised by consummate Generals.

All Accounts from the Rhine now run favourable on the Side of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Prince of Conti, who pretended he would keep his Ground in the Neighbourhood of Frankfurt, and for that Purpose has taken great Pains to fortify his Camp, has abandoned all his Posts upon the Approach of his Royal Highness, and seems to be making the best of his Way into Alsace. His main Army, after crossing the Country of Darmstadt with considerable Loss, passed the Rhine at Nordheim. Large Parties of Austrians are already over that River, and it is expected we shall soon hear the same News of the whole Army.

The Election of an Emperor, which at present stands fixed to the 1st of August, N.S. is very likely to take place, without further Prorogation; and that the Grand Duke will be the Prince chosen, in spite of Threats from the French, seems indisputable.

The Flemings, who have lost their Trade under the House of Austria, and are reduced to great Poverty, seem in general inclined to a French Government. This has occasioned the posting of Detachments in Brussels, Louvaine, Malines, and Antwerp, in order rather to prevent the Revolt of those great Cities, than to defend them in case of a Siege from the Enemy.

The allied Army continues still in the strong Camp on the Right of the Senne, between Brussels and Vilvorden; the Duke of Cumberland's Head Quarters being at Deighem. Some Letters tell us, that the State of this Army grows every Day better, and that there is little Danger of its being attacked.

The Aspect of Affairs in Italy seems to grow worse by every Day. Both the Spaniards and French grow stronger by the Arrival of Reinforcements, and the former in particular, by the Addition of 10,000 Genoese. It is feared his Sardinian Majesty, whom some Letters represent as retired under the Cannon of Alexandria, will be driven to the Necessity of a Neutrality.

By Letters from the Hague we learn, that the Abbe de la Fille and the Marquis de St. Giles had made very advantageous Proposals to the States, in regard to a Neutrality; but their High Mightinesses excused themselves on Account of their Engagements.

The Dispositions made by Prince Lobkowitz for the Defence of Konigsgratz have answered their End to effectually, that the Austrians have lost all Hopes of making themselves Masters of it, and are retired from before it.

Marshal Bellisle and his Brother, having obtained Leave to return home, we hear, after spending a few Days at Putney, they will set out for Dover, in order to proceed to Calais.

On Thursday last the Merchants of this City trading to Italy were sent for to Court, and acquainted, that Admiral Rowley had Instructions to go to Genoa at this critical Conjunction, and that it was their Business to withdraw their Effects from that public.

Yesterday Morning arrived some Letters from Offend, with plain Advice that Oudenarde surrendered on the 11th Instant, &c. that they had invested Dendermond, and that the French King was to make his public Entry into Bruges as Yesterday.

BOSTON, September 23.

Extract of a Letter from Louisbourg, Sept. 4, 1745.

Last Saturday about Noon, a Ship came in Sight from the Westward, as tho' she was coming into the Harbour; but after

drawing near, she sometimes put upon the Wind, sometimes went before it, as uncertain what to do; but at last passed by before the Wind to the Westward: This occasioned great Speculation, some taking her for a French Indiaman, others for a Frenchman in general, others for an Englishman. The Wind being Eastwardly, which blows directly into the Harbour, none of the Men of War got out: The next Day Capt. Spry, in the Commodore's Sloop, and Richardson in the Sloop formerly Donahew's, went out in Quest of her, thinking she designed for the Gut of Canso. In the Night it rained, blew hard, and was very dark; so that the two Sloops parted: Towards Morning, being yet very dark, Richardson standing to the Westward had like to have run aboard of a Vessel standing to the Eastward; but having cleared himself of her, he tack'd about and followed her 'til it was light, when he came up with her, took her, and brought her in. She was the same Vessel that went by on Saturday, and proves to be a Ship from Carolina, bound to London; which about three Weeks ago fell in with a Squadron of Men of War, about 150 Leagues to the Eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, bound from France to this Place, who took her and sent her in here. — The following is a List of the Ships which composed that Squadron; viz.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Men.	
Le Mars,	66	650	Monf. Perrier Commandant.
St. Michael,	64	650	
Le Parfaite,	46	450	Monf. Du Vivier.
Le Argonaut,	46	450	
Le Gellere,	32	280	
Le Renoncee,	32	280	
Le Tomar,	32	280	

Last Saturday arrived here several Vessels in six Days from Louisbourg, by which we learn that they had no further News of the above-said French Squadron when they sailed; so that 'tis thought they have, by some Means or other, gained Intelligence of the Surrender of Cape-Breton to our Forces, and of Louisbourg's being in the Possession of the English, and that thereupon they are gone off in order to return home.

September 30. By a Vessel which left Barbadoes the first of this Month we are informed, that two Days before she sailed, 8 Men of War arrived at that Island, all large Ships, with Transports, having 4000 Land Forces: It was said by some that they were designed either against Martinico or Porto Rico, but had no Certainty thereof; others think rather they have something else in View.

A List of Ships arrived at Barbadoes, under the Command of Admiral Townshend.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Dorsetshire,	Tole,	80	720
incessa,	Lingen,	70	650
Ipswich,	Maynard,	70	580
Lenox,	Lawrence,	64	480
Worcester,	Andrews,	60	400
Pembroke,	Balchen,	60	400
Hampshire,	Daniel,	50	300

From Jamaica we learn, that his Majesty's Ship Plymouth of 60 Guns, out of Jamaica, has taken a large Spanish Privateer Ship, commanded by Capt. Gracoeche, of 45 Guns and 350 Men, fitted out of the Havana last Spring, and is the same who, with others, we so often heard of last Summer, was on the Coast of Carolina and Virginia; he had taken between 50 and 60 Sail of English this Summer.

Rhode-Island, Sept. 20. An English Privateer, commanded by Capt. Purfley, and one in Consort with her, have taken a rich French Ship, esteemed to be worth 170,000 l. Sterling, and carried her into Jamaica.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Handling* late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are hereby required to pay their respective Debts to *Patrick Doran* of the said City, Administrator on the said Estate.

And whereas one *Solomon Trayner*, who heretofore had been employed and entrusted by the said *Handling*, may make Demands on those who are indebted to the said Estate; this is further to request all such Persons not to pay any of the said Demands to the said *Trayner*, he being in no wise empowered to receive the same. PATRICK DORAN.

RUN away from the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, on the 4th Instant, an *Irish* Servant Man named *James Dewling*, 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.

ON Wednesday the 30th day of this Instant *October*, and Thursday the 31st of the same Month, a Fair will be kept in the old Fields near *John Conner's* in *Anne-Arundel County*.

On the First day of the Fair will be Run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Twelve Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats two Miles each Heat, and to carry one hundred and twelve Pounds.

On the day following will be run for on the same Course Eight Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats, and to carry the same Weight; the winning Horse, &c. on the first day, to be excepted on the second.

The Horses, &c. are to be entered with *John Conner* on each Day of Racing; paying Twenty Shillings Entrance each Horse, &c. for the first Prize, and Fifteen for the second.

All Differences and Disputes are to be determined by *Mr. David Weems* and *Mr. Richard Harwood*.

N. B. Those Gentlemen that subscribe for the Benefit of the Fair, to pay but half Price for Entrance.

RUN away from the Subscriber in the Fork of *Gunpowder* in *Baltimore County*, on the 24th of *September* last, an *Irish* Servant Woman, named *Joan Barrett*, 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 *Osnabriggs* 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.

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 *Tork*, *Lancaster*, and *Philadelphia*, for the Convenience of Passengers, Goods, Letters, &c.

The *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.

October 10, 1745.

Signed by Order,

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Register.

Patent, *October 4, 1745.*

RUN away from the Ship *Mary Galley*, *George Darracott* Commander, *John Kenne*, *Thomas Farn*, *Alexander Paton*, *Charles Jenkins*, *Daniel Conoley*, and *John Pape*, with the Ship's Yawl; she is a new Boat, about 15 Foot long, with Turpentine Sides, painted Black and Yellow, and the Inside primed red.

Whoever takes up the said Runaways, so that they be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each besides what the Law allows.

And whoever secures the above mentioned Boat, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall have Three Pounds Currency Reward.

N. B. All Persons are Caution'd against buying the said Boat from the said Runaways, or Concealing her, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law. GEORGE DARRACOTT.

CHOICE *New-England Hops* to be Sold by the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, at 1s. 6d. the Pound.

SAMUEL SOUMAIEN.

Baltimore County, September 26, 1745.

ON Saturday the 26th of *October* next, the Vestry of *Saint Thomas's* Parish purpose to meet at the Church of the said Parish, in order to agree with any Workman, or Undertaker, for building Pews in the said Church; a certain Sum of Money being raised by the Parishioners of the said Parish for that Purpose.

Signed per Order,

CHRISTOPHER RANDAL, Register.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Back River Neck*, in *Baltimore County*, an *Irish* Servant Man named *William Huntington*, a Shoemaker by Trade, and formerly lived with *Mr. James Paul Heath* of *Cecil County*, and was brought from thence last *July*. He is a lassy well made Fellow, of a fresh Complexion, with short black Hair: He had on when he went away an old brown Kersey Coat, greasy on the Left Sleeve; an *Osnabriggs* Jacket, the Button-holes worked with blue Thread; a brown Holland Jacket lined with Dowlas, a Pair of coarse Country-made Stockings, russet and black Trowsers, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Pumps, large yellow Buckles, an old white Handkerchief, a Cotton and a Linnen Cap. He went out of *Back River* on Monday Evening the 30th of *September* last, in a *Perrigoe*; and has with him an Indenture and a Discharge, which he stole.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so as his Mistress may have him again, shall have five Pounds Current Money Reward; besides what the Law allows, paid by me *James Paul Heath*.

MARY MAHAWEL.

Imported in the Ship *Essex*, Capt. *John Ellis*, from *London*, a Case marked and numbered as in the Margin; and for which no Owner as yet can be found. It is wrote upon *Apothecaries Wares*. *Glass*. Lid upwards. Whoever proves their Property thereto, may have it of *Elizabeth Mott*, at the Sign of the Ship in *Annapolis*; paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

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

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, October 25, 1745.

NURENBURG, July 5.

HE second Instant a Treaty was signed at Munich, by Virtue of which 12000 Bavarians are going to march to reinforce Prince Charles's Army in Bohemia.

July 11. A Body of between 6 and 7000 Men being Part of the Austrian Troops that were left in Bavaria, are actually marching through Franconia, going to join the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the Main.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Charles of Lorraine, at Lez-le, July 7. The Enemy have made several Motions and Attempts to pass the Elbe, but have always been repulsed with Loss. Our Train actually consists of 106 Pieces of Cannon; and Prince Charles's Design is to starve the Enemy in their Camp, which Project will infallibly succeed, the Insurgents cutting off their Provisions on every Side.

Mentz, July 16. We have Advices from the best Hands, which assure, that the Prince and Bishop of Wurzburg has proposed to the Dyet of the Empire the uniting their Forces with those of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in order to drive the French out of Germany; that this Proposal has been very well relished, and that there is all the Reason imaginable to flatter ourselves with the Hopes of soon seeing the Germanic Body making the Cause of the House of Austria their own.

Hague, July 23. Baron Reischach, the Hungarian Minister, has received two Couriers successively from the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Army, with the News of the Advantage it has gained over the Prince of Conti's Army, which his Excellency immediately communicated to their High Mightinesses. The Purpose of these Advices is, according to what is just given out here, that General Trips having pass'd the Rhine with 3000 Men, defeated a considerable Body of French, 2000 of whom were killed on the Spot.

Frankfort, July 25. General Braun has pass'd the Neckar with 7000 Hussars, Croats, and other light Troops, and has taken Post at Ladenburg. The Croats have surprized on the Neckar, under the Cannon of Mannheim, a Body of French, who were endeavouring to gain the Rhine, of which 'tis said not a Man escaped.

Brussels, July 27. Things rest pretty quiet in these Quarters since the Reduction of Oudenarde, where (we are now informed) the English and Austrians in Garrison there were made Prisoners of War. The Siege of Aeth seems to be near at hand; for it is assured a small Body of French are actually set down before it, and employed in making Fascines and Gabions, 'till the Arrival of a Corps they hourly expect.

Brussels, July 26. The 23d Instant towards Night, the Duke of Cumberland removed his Quarters from Deinghem to

Saventhem. The Army continues to throw up Intrenchments along the Canal.

Hague, July 27. An Express which arrived about an Hour ago, brings Advice, that two French Corps of 10,000 and 8000 Men, are in full March for Ostend, with a good Train of Artillery; but as there is a Garrison of 2500 Men in the Place, which is naturally very strong, well provided with all Things necessary, and the Country under Water, we are not under any great Pain about it's Safety. A French Captain was sent lately to the Governor of Sluys, to assure him that the Subjects of the States General had no Reason to take Umbrage at the Approach of his most Christian Majesty's Troops, since they had strict Orders to observe a punctual Neutrality; but it seems this has not at all dissipated the Fears of the People, who are carrying the best of their Effects into Zealand.

Ostend, July 27. There arrived Yesterday in our Harbour a Squadron of Transports from England, having on board 800 Men, a fine Train of Artillery, a Detachment of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, with a large Supply of Ammunition and Provisions. We are making with the utmost Diligence the necessary Preparations for a most vigorous and obstinate Defence, in case the French should execute their Threats, and actually besiege us; and it was with this View that last Sunday we caused the largest Dike in our Neighbourhood to be pierced, by which the great Inundation was made with all the Success imaginable. The Body of 30,000 Men, which the Enemy have in our Neighbourhood, is daily augmenting; and we are well assured that they are making (tho' with all the Secrecy that is possible) great Preparations for a Siege at Bruges; of which it is feared we shall soon feel the Effects.

Paris, August 6. According to the last Letters from the King's Army, they look upon the Landing of the Pretender's Son in Scotland as a Thing certain; the King having publicly declared it. Letters from Brest advise, that 26 Merchantmen, under Convoy of 3 Men of War, are arrived there from America, whose Cargo is valued at ten Millions of Livres. 'Tis pretended that 10 Men of War are ordered to be fitted out as soon as possible, in order to besiege Ostend by Sea; but some People imagine that they are designed for a very different Purpose, as well as the Embarkation which the Court of Madrid is making at Ferrol.

Hague, August 10. Several foreign Ministers have received the following Account of the intended Expedition of the young Pretender. People have been raising for several Months past by one of the principal Officers of the French Navy, under Pretence of sending them to the Indies. The Persons so raised, about 100 Men, were called Grasseins de Mer, and clothed with blue faced with red. They embarked at Port Lazare in Brittany.

any, on board a Frigate of 18 Guns. The Pretender, who passed incognito from Normandy to Britany, embarked there the 14th of July, at 11 o'Clock at Night, accompanied by 50 or 60 Persons, chiefly Scotch and Irish. The Frigate was joined off Bellisle by the Elizabeth Man of War of 60 Guns; they intended to have sailed round Ireland, and landed in Scotland, but were met on the 20th by some English Merchant Ships convoyed by 3 Men of War, one whereof was the Lion, who immediately made up to the Elizabeth and attack'd her. Upon Sight of the English Men of War, the Pretender sailed away in his Frigate and has not since been heard of. The Fight lasted 9 Hours, when Night coming on, the Elizabeth quite disabled had the good Fortune to get to Brest. The Captain and 64 of his Men were killed, 130 dangerously wounded, and a great Number slightly. The Elizabeth had on board 400,000 l. Sterling, and Arms for several thousand Men. Notwithstanding all this, they pretend at Paris that the Court knew nothing of this Adventure, and even produce a Letter, which it is said was brought by the Courier from St. Lazare, wherein the Pretender says, that being left in a State of Inactivity, not being permitted to follow the King into Flanders, and having in vain solicited the Ministry to do something in his Favour, he was reduced to the Necessity of finding some Method to shew himself to the faithful Subjects of the King his Father, in hopes that they would receive him, being determined rather to expose his Life to the greatest Dangers, than return to Rome upon the same Footing as he left it. His Retinue is chiefly composed of People banished from England, or escaped out of Prisons.

Dusseldorf, August 19. According to the last Advice from the Army of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a Body of 18 or 20,000 Men will be immediately detached from thence into Flanders. The independent Companies, which make Part of this Corps, are already marched.

Brussels, August 10. The Army of the Allies made last Saturday a small Motion, in order to approach nearer our Canal. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Field Marshal Count Konigsegg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck, are continually employed in fortifying the Camp of the Allies, so as that they may be the better able to cover this City, and that of Antwerp. It is for this Reason that his Royal Highness has demanded 10,000 Pioneers, tho' it was given out that they were to be employed in making a Road from Dieghem to Nivell. The French King and the Dauphin continue in the same Quarters where they were, and their Army is said to consist of 80,000 Men, exclusive of the Troops employed in the Siege of Ostend.

Extrait of a private Letter from the Hague, dated August 11, N. S.

They write from Munich, that seditious Bills have been found stuck up at the Doors of the Churches, and several great Houses, containing in Substance, *That those who have given bad Advice to the Elector must be torn in Pieces, &c.* since which the Guards have been doubled, Soldiers patrol about the Streets Day and Night, and Centinels are posted at proper Places, to prevent riotous Assemblies. Orders were issued at the same Time for the Regiment of Thoring to march up immediately to Munich. The Field-Marshal Count Seckendorff, against whom the People seem to be highly exasperated, has been obliged to take the necessary Precautions for the Safety of his Person, and double his Guard at Nymphenburg. Baron de B— is in the same Case, and dares not venture out of Doors without an Escort. In short the People are in a great Ferment, and a total Change of Measures seems to be at hand.

Things continue in the same Situation on the Rhine, and by all Appearance will continue so some Weeks longer. 'Tis from Flanders and Italy that we must look for important News.

Ostend, August 11. The Enemy have unmasked two Batteries, consisting of six Pieces of Cannon, three of which flanked the Harbour, the other three the Quay and Passage out of the Town; they kept a smart Fire for three Hours, but as they have not fired since 10 o'Clock this Morning, it is supposed a Battery of the Town has silenced them. We expect a strong Fire from the Enemy by Tomorrow Night or Friday Morning, as they are erecting a Bomb-Battery about 500 Yards from the Glacis.

Hague, August 17. Mr. Trevor has presented a Memorial to the States General, wherein he declares, 'That notwithstanding all the Machinations which the Enemies of his Britannic Majesty form against his Kingdoms, he will upon every Occasion shew the Zeal with which he is actuated for the Interest of his Allies: That to this End he will not scruple to leave his own Dominions bare of Troops and Ships, to employ them in the Preservation of so important a Place as is the Town and Port of Ostend; and that he has a firm Confidence, that if the new Enterprize of the young Chevalier de St. George should have any Consequences, his faithful Allies would not fail of speedily furnishing him the Succours stipulated by Treaties.' The British Ministers at Vienna, Dresden, and Petersburg, are to make the same Declaration.

LONDON, July 11.

The Prince of Conti has, it's said, in some Letters by the Dutch Mail, repassed the Rhine, and blew up the fine Stone Bridge of Aschaffenburg; and that the allied Army was preparing to follow them.

By Letters from the Hague, by the last Mail, we are assured that it is the universal Opinion of all the foreign Ministers there that nothing can possibly favour the Cause of the Allies so much as the Choice of the Grand Duke of Tuscany for Emperor; this the French are so sensible of, that they are now using their utmost Efforts to prevent it: And indeed the French Minister makes no Scruple of declaring, that in case it should be so, the best Thing he thinks all Parties can do, will be to enter immediately on Negotiations for a general Peace, which no Minister he says will be readier to do, or better pleased with, than himself; and it is generally thought he has already Instructions on that Head.

The King of Prussia, the Beginner of this present Scene of Blood, and the Support of France, by drawing 80,000 fine Troops from her Frontiers, is said to have left his Pursuit, and retired behind the Mountains.

The King of Sardinia is still successful, by his wise Dispositions, the Vigilance of his Officers, and the brave Fidelity of his Troops.

The allied Army is represented by some Accounts, as not 22000 Men; and that probably they will retreat to Holland, 'til reinforced.

It appears by a private Letter, that the Governor of Ostend, tho' pressed to fire the Guns from the Ramparts, when he must infallibly have done Execution, calmly looked on the Engagement between Lord George Graham and the French Privateers; but when the Action was over, called immediately for Ammunition to load his Guns. — A British Regiment marched down and secured the French Prisoners, who otherwise would have escaped.

It is computed by some, that after the Draughts are made for reinforcing the Army in Flanders, there will not remain in England (excluding Invalids) above 6000 of our Forces.

According to an exact Account of the French Forces, lately published at Paris, the Army in Flanders consists, including the Reinforcement from the Rhine, of 121 half Battalions and 211 Squadrons, making in the whole 104,550; and the Army on the Rhine, exclusive of that Reinforcement, is said to consist of

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8 Battalions and 107 Squadrons, making in the whole 72,850 Men. We shall only observe, that if these Accounts may be depended on, the latter is much inferior to the combined Army under the Grand Duke.

They write from Hanover, that the Levies making through the whole Extent of that Electorate, go on with all desirable Success, and Transports of them are frequently made for the Netherlands.

July 27. We hear that 2000 Land Forces will be soon sent from hence to garrison Cape Breton; and that they will be formed into two Regiments, the Commands of which will be given to General Pepperrell and — Shirley, Esquires: It is also talked that General Pepperrell, for his Conduct in the Reduction of Cape Breton, will be created a Baronet of Great Britain; and that Commodore Warren will be rewarded with a Flag.

Yesterday three Waggon laden with Money were brought to the Bank, from on board the Rose Man of War, arrived from Carolina, being Part of the Prize Money taken by that Ship; among which is the fine Silver Chaise.

Whitball, July 23. On Saturday last the Hon. Capt. Montague, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Mermaid, arrived with Letters to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, who has the Command of the Forces employed in the Expedition against Cape Breton, giving an Account of the Surrender of the Town and Fortress of Louisburg, and the Territories thereunto belonging, after a Siege of forty-nine Days, on the following Terms of Capitulation, proposed by Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, and agreed to by M. Chambrun, the Governor of Louisburg.

I. That if your own Vessels shall be found insufficient for the Transportation of your Persons and Effects to France, we will provide such a further Number of Vessels as may be sufficient for that Purpose: Also any Provisions necessary for the Voyage, that you cannot furnish yourselves with.

II. That all the Commission Officers belonging to the Garrison, and the Inhabitants of the Town, may remain in their Houses with their Families, and enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion; and no Person shall be suffered to misuse or molest any of them, 'til such Time as they can conveniently be transported to France.

III. That the Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers shall immediately, upon the Surrender of the Town and Fortress, be put on board some of his Britannic Majesty's Ships, 'til they can also be transported to France.

IV. That all your Sick and Wounded shall be taken tender Care of, in the same Manner with our own.

V. That the Commander in chief now in the Garrison, shall have Liberty to send off two covered Waggon, to be inspected only by one Officer of ours, that no warlike Stores be contained therein.

VI. That if there are any Persons in the Town or Garrison, which you shall desire may not be seen by us, they shall be permitted to go off masked.

The above we do consent to, and promise, on your Compliance with the following Conditions; viz.

I. That the Surrender and due Performance of every Part of the aforesaid Premises, be made and completed as soon as possible.

H. That as the Security for the punctual Performance of the same, the Island Battery, or one Battery of the Town, shall be delivered, with all the Artillery and warlike Stores thereunto belonging, into the Possession of his Britannic Majesty's Troops, before 6 o'Clock this Afternoon.

III. That his Britannic Majesty's Ships of War, now lying where Port, shall be at Liberty to enter the Harbour of Louis-

burg without any Molestation, as soon after 6 of the Clock in the Afternoon as the Commander in chief of the said Ships shall think fit.

IV. That none of the Officers, Soldiers, or Inhabitants, in Louisburg, who are Subjects of the French King, shall take up Arms against his Britannic Majesty, or any of his Allies, until after the Expiration of the full Term of twelve Months from this Time.

V. That all Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who are now Prisoners with you shall be delivered to us, *P. Warren, W. Pepperrell.*

It having been desired by the Governor of Louisburg, that his Troops might march out of the Garrison with their Arms and Colours, and to be then delivered into the Custody of Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, 'til the said Troops Arrival in France, and to be then returned to them, the same was consented to.

London, July 23. On Tuesday, about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Guns were fired at the Tower and in the Park, by Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, for our late Successes at Cape Breton in North America: At Night there were great Rejoicings in the City and Places adjacent, with Illuminations, &c.

July 30. This Morning came Advice, that the Anna Catharina, from Buitatia, was arrived in the Downs, in which Ship is come Passenger Capt. Charles Knowles, late Commander in chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Leeward Islands.

It is certain, that on the 16th Instant, N. S. a Convention was signed at Hanover, and ratified the 22d; by which 6000 Hessians enter into his Britannic Majesty's Pay, and are to serve where he thinks proper.

There are some private Letters from Brussels which assert, that Count Caunitz, in Consequence of positive Orders received from the Court of Vienna, had packed up 36 Waggon Loads of Papers, Records, Jewels, and Plate, in order to transport them to some Place of Safety, there being Reason to apprehend from the Dispositions made by the Enemy, that they intend to make some sudden Attempt upon that Place, in which however, it is not probable they will succeed, since the Army of the Allies is encamped on a Line along the Canal, so as to cover equally Brussels, Muhlín, and Antwerp.

The same Letters, which are dated August 2, say, that the Lieutenant Field Marshal Count Chanclos, who is likewise Quarter Master General to the whole Army, set out this Friday before, thro' the Dutch Territories for Ostend, in order to take upon him the Government of that City, and that he had given his Royal Highness the strongest Assurances, that it should be defended with the utmost Vigour, and to the utmost Extremity.

August 3. We hear that Transports are ordered to Zealand to be there in readiness to bring over 10,000 of our Troops, if there should be Occasion for them.

The Beginning of next Week Col. Lascelles, and several other Officers, will set out for Scotland.

They write from Genoa, of the 26th of July, N. S. that Commodore Cooper was the Night before, with five Men of War, bombarding Savona, which lies about fifteen English Miles from that Capital, and that they soon expect a Visit from the said Commodore.

Count Lowendahl, with 32,000 French Troops, have actually invested Ostend, and begun to fire upon it on the 5th Instant, N. S. Count Chanclos, who is Governor of that important Place, has made all the necessary Preparations for a good Defence, and will certainly defend it to the last Extremity.

By the Packet which arrived Yesterday from Ostend, there is an Account, that the French had raised a strong Battery before that Place, but that the Fire from the Town was so brisk, that the same was soon silenced.

We hear that the Ships employed to transport the Troops to Ostend, are ordered to repair immediately to Gravesend, and wait there for further Orders.

On Sunday last an Express arriv'd in Town, with an Account that a Ship from Carolina had fallen in, on the 29th of June, near Cape Clear, with the Prince Frederick, Capt. Talbot, and Duke, Capt. Morecock, who had with them two of the richest Prizes perhaps ever taken by Privateers; one called El Lewis Perafine, of 500 Tons, and 28 Guns; and the other Marquis d'Antin, of 450 Tons, and 24 Guns, with whom they engaged for near six Hours, and dismasted them before they struck: They have onboard 2,777,726 Dollars, 421,120 Doubloon Dollars, 250,000 Gold and Silver Bars; besides their Cargoes, consisting of Cocoa, &c. and other rich Commodities, to an immense Value. There was a third Ship in Company, called the Notre Dame Deliverance, who escaped. The above two Prizes are since arrived safe at Kinsale.

Yesterday the Owners of the above Privateers waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, and petitioned for a Convoy of Men of War to bring home the Prizes, which their Lordships immediately granted.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Schooner Bladen, Capt. Scougall, bound for Barbadoes, and the Brig. Onslow, Capt. Chapman, for London, both belonging to this Province, are taken by the French, and carried one into Martinico, and the other to Quebec.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Prosperity, William Everden, from Boston.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinson, for Barbadoes;
Sloop Endeavour, Henry Jaquels, for New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, 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 MILLS.

RUN away from the Subscriber in the Fork of Gunpowder in Baltimore County, on the 24th of September last, an Irish Servant Woman, named Joan 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 Osnabriggs 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.

T Albot 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. GOLDSTONOVON, Register.

ON Wednesday the 30th day of this Instant October, and Thursday the 31st of the same Month, a Fair will be kept in the old Fields near John Conner's in Anne-Arundel County.

On the First day of the Fair will be Run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Twelve Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats two Miles each Heat, and to carry one hundred and twelve Pounds.

On the day following will be run for on the same Course Eight Pounds Current-Money, to run three Heats, and to carry the same Weight; the winning Horse, &c. on the first day, to be excepted on the second.

The Horses, &c. are to be entered with John Conner on each Day of Racing; paying Twenty Shillings Entrance each Horse, &c. for the first Prize, and Fifteen for the second.

All Differences and Disputes are to be determined by Mr. David Weems and Mr. Richard Harwood.

N. B. Those Gentlemen that subscribe for the Benefit of the Fair, to pay but half Price for Entrance.

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.

AL L Persons indebted to the Estate of John Handling late of the City of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby required to pay their respective Debts to Patrick Doran of the said City, Administrator on the said Estate.

And whereas one Solomon Trayner, who heretofore had been employed and entrusted by the said Handling, may make Demands on those who are indebted to the said Estate; this is further to request all such Persons not to pay any of the said Demands to the said Trayner, he being in no wise empowered to receive the same.

PATRICK DORAN.

Patuxent, October 4, 1745.

RUN away from the Ship Mary Galley, George Darracott Commander, John Kenne, Thomas Fero, Alexander Patton, Charles Jenkins, Daniel Cowley, and John Pape, with the Ship's Yawl; she is a new Boat, about 15 Foot long, with Turpentine Sides, painted Black and Yellow, and the Inside primed red.

Whoever takes up the said Runaways, so that they be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each besides what the Law allows.

And whoever secures the above mentioned Boat, so that the Subscriber may have her again, shall have Three Pounds Currency Reward.

N. B. All Persons are Caution'd against buying the said Boat from the said Runaways, or Concealing her, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law.

GEORGE DARRACOTT.

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.