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Office in
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 1, 1747.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, on Wednesday the seventeenth Day of June, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOTHING could have been more acceptable to me, than the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have gone through the public Business, during the Course of this Session. The Care and Attention you have shewn to extinguish any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to strengthen the Foundations of our future Tranquillity by new Provisions, as well for restoring the proper Authority of the Government in *North Britain*, as for better securing the Liberties of the People there, cannot fail to have the most beneficial Consequences.

THE great Efforts you have made for carrying on the War in a vigorous Manner, have shewn you not to be less attentive to our foreign than to our domestic Interests. They have given Spirit to my Allies; and enabled me, in Conjunction with them, to bring a numerous and powerful Army early into the Field; and to maintain strong Squadrons at Sea, for the Protection and Defence of our Trade and Possessions, the Annoyance of our Enemies, and for supporting and enforcing the Operations of my Allies in *Italy*. The Invasion made by *France* upon the Territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different Effect from what our Enemies promised themselves from it. The voluntary and speedy Succour which I sent on that Occasion, was received with the utmost Joy, and has been of great Use; and the State have thereupon not only resolved on a great Augmentation of their Forces, which is actually making, but have taken such Steps as must convince our Enemies, how determined they are vigorously to support their own Independency, and the Interest of the common Cause. I have the peculiar Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Union between *Great-Britain* and the Republic, so necessary for both Nations, was never more cordial, or better established, than it is at present.

THE signal Success which, by the Blessing of God, has already attended my Fleet, has happily disappointed some very pernicious Projects of our Enemies, and given a considerable Blow to their Naval Strength, as well as to their Commerce; which will be the most probable Means of reducing them to Reason. This is the great Object which I have at Heart; the sole View of all my Measures being to put an End to the Calamities of War, by a safe and honourable Peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I MUST acknowledge in a particular Manner the Zeal and Application, with which you have raised the necessary Supplies for the Service of the current Year; and your Readiness in making good the Deficiency of the Civil List Funds, arising from the unavoidable Consequences of War, is a fresh Instance of that Regard and Affection which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately, after the suppressing of an unnatural and expensive Rebellion, and under the Burdens of War, must set the Strength and Credit of the Nation in the highest Light, and secure to the Crown of *Great-Britain* that Weight and Respect, both with it's Friends and Enemies, which justly belong to it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the Examples of Justice, which have been found necessary, I have with Pleasure taken the very first Opportunity of doing what is more agreeable to my own Inclination, the passing an Act of Grace. The good Effect I promise myself from hence is, to heal in some measure those Wounds which have been made, and re-establish the Quiet of the Kingdom; since by this Act the Generality of those who have been deluded from their Duty, will find themselves restored to Security, and to the Protection of those Laws which they had endeavoured to subvert. A just Sense of this early Mercy will, I hope, induce

them to make such Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude, as so strong an Obligation requires.

As this Parliament would necessarily determine in a short Time, and as nothing will give so much Weight and Credit to our Affairs abroad in the present Conjunction, as to shew the Dependence I have upon the Affections of my People. I have judged it expedient speedily to call a new Parliament. But I should think myself inexcusable, if I parted with this, without publicly returning you my Thanks for the many eminent Instances you have given me, of your inviolable Fidelity, and Attachment to my Person and Government, and your unshaken Adherence to the true Interest of your Country, and the Protestant Succession in my Family. By the Divine Blessing, and your vigorous Assistance, I have been enabled to crush and defeat the most audacious Attempt that has ever been made to overturn the present Establishment; and at the same Time to furnish that Support to our ancient and natural Allies, which I as already disappointed some of the most dangerous Views of Ambition, with which our Enemies began the War. Such extraordinary Merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by me, must endear the Memory of this Parliament to posterity. From such Demonstrations of the Loyalty and Affection of my faithful Subjects, I do with the utmost Satisfaction repose myself upon them; and do not in the least doubt of receiving new Proofs of the same good Disposition, in the Choice of their Representatives.

I HAVE nothing so much at Heart, as the Preservation of the Civil and Religious Rights of my People, and the Maintenance of the true Greatness and Prosperity of this Nation. From these Principles I will never deviate, and in these Principles every true *Briton* will concur. Let this appear by your Conduct in the present Conjunction; and let no false Arts or Misrepresentations take place to interrupt, or weaken that Confidence and Harmony between me and my People, which have been, and ever will be, productive of such happy Effects.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the ninth Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the ninth Day of July next.

From the General Magazine, for February, 1747.

An Account of a Man's standing the Shot of a Cannon at a small Distance; with the Method of doing it with Safety.

S I R, Portsmouth, Jan. 18, 1746-7.

I WAS a few Days since in Company with a Person who affirmed he had the Secret of doing a Thing I have often heard of, but hitherto always imagined impossible; that is, standing the shot of a Cannon charged with a proper Ball, and full Quantity of Powder, at the Distance of ten Yards. A Set of us who were together, on his positively asserting this, against all our Objections to the Possibility of it, offered, in short, to procure a Cannon, and Powder and Ball, if he dared put it in execution; to which he readily consented; and the next Day we got an Iron Gun, a Nine Pounder, a Bullet of that Weight, and the Quantity of Powder for a Charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the Gun himself; which when he had done, he placed himself at ten Yards Distance, straight before the Muzzle, and desired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal surprized at his Confidence; but, unwilling to be accessory to his losing his Life by his Rashness, desired him to stand from before the Cannon, and only place his Hand to receive the Bullet: This he did, and I fired it myself: The Loudness of the Report gave us no Room

Room to doubt but that he had put in the full Charge of Powder we gave him; but to our great Amazement and Surprise, we saw him stop the Ball with his Hand; the Ball fell directly down, in short, and he received no Hurt. Some of the Company judged he had done this by putting in a false Ball made of hollow Pasteboard, but on examining it we found it the very Ball we had given him; so that it was plain there was no Cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random Guesses about the Way in which this was done, the Man offered, for a certain Sum of money, to tell us the Secret; which we joined to purchase, and found it to be this:

When you have the proper Quantity of powder for a Charge, put a very little of it into the Cannon; then put in the Ball, and over it put in the rest of the Powder; then put in the Wadding, and ram it down hard, as usual. This is the whole Mytery; and a Cannon thus charged will not carry the Bullet Twenty Yards. The Report of the Cannon this Way is as loud as any other; for all the Powder is fired, the Ball not filling the Barrell so exactly as to hinder it's catching; and the effect of the Ball is almost nothing, because the Ball is only thrown forward by the small Quantity of Powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchased the Secret, we tried it several Times, firing against thin Deal boards, without hurting them; and for Fear of Accidents, that, I think, is much the best Way of making the Experiment: And as I thought it no little Curiosity, I judged it might not be unwelcome to your Readers.

I am, Sir, Your constant Reader, T. W.

LIEGE, May 30.

THE body of Austrian troops, consisting of about 1000 men, that lay at Halem, and had like to have been cut off by the count de St. Germain, major-general, has retired to Hasselt; since which, M. de St. Germain has continued his march towards Westerlo, and pick'd up about 150 Hussars on the route. The corps under his command consists of near 8000 men.

Head Quarters at Brunel, June 13. The Imperialists and French generals, appointed for settling the exchange of Prisoners, have had several meetings within these few days; and for the security of both parties, a cessation of hostilities was agreed on within such a district, which was between Duffel and the right of Lier; tomorrow the cessation is at an end. The Imperial troops which will be released on this occasion, are intended to join the army, and will amount to six or seven Battalions.

The recruits for the Austrian cavalry arrive daily; they are perfectly well mounted and armed, and make a fine appearance.

Paris, June 12. About ten this morning arrived an express from the marshal Belleill, with letters dated the 5th instant, which contain the important news, that in the night between the 2d and 3d he passed the river Var with the whole army under his command; upon which the enemy had abandoned Nice, and it was believed, would quit their retrenchments at Villa Franca also. The last letters from the king's army say, that they are preparing with the utmost diligence for a general engagement, the news of which is expected here with the utmost impatience, and at the same time with the utmost concern.

Our actions keep fluctuating, and bear no settled price, for want of buyers.

LONDON, May 21.

Tuesday his Grace the Duke of Bedford, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, Vice Admiral Anson, and Capt. Dennis, had the Honour to dine with his Majesty at Kensington Palace.

His Majesty was pleased to desire admiral Anson to thank, in his Name, all the officers and private Men, that acted under him in the late Expedition, for their Bravery and Conduct, with which he was well pleased and satisfied.

Some of Yesterday's Letters say, that a large Spanish Register ship, and three French Privateers, are taken by two English Privateers, and carried into Gibraltar, but don't mention any other Particulars.

The following is the Order of Battle of the Allied Army. The first Line consists of 59 Squadrons, and 50 Battalions; viz. 6 English Squadrons, 14 Hanoverians, 4 Hessians, and 35 Austrians; 6 English Battalions, 8 Hanoverians, 3 Hessians, 10 Dutch, and 23 Austrians. The second Line is composed of 48 Squadrons, and 50 Battalions, viz. 6 English Squadrons,

12 Hanoverians, 4 Hessians, and 26 Austrians; 6 English Battalions, 8 Hanoverians, 3 Hessians, 9 Dutch, and 24 Austrians. The Corps de Reserve contains 28 Squadrons, all Dutch. Thus the Allied Army is composed of 135 Squadrons, and 100 Battalions; of which 12 Squadrons are English, 26 Hanoverians, 8 Hessians, 28 Dutch, and 61 Imperialists; 12 Battalions English, 16 Hanoverians, 6 Hessians, 19 Dutch, and 47 Imperialists. The Dutch Regiments lately arrived from Boiledoe, Nimeguen and Grave, are not compriz'd in this Number.

We hear that an Express arrived last night from Flushing, with advice that the Hussars and Irregulars of the Allied Army, had gained some considerable Advantages in an Incurtion they had made, and took some officers of Distinction Prisoners.

The Spy Privateer, of Brillot, capt. Burford, is taken and carried into St. Maloes by a French Privateer of 26 Guns.

Commodore Boscawen, who behaved so gallantly in the last Action under Admiral Anson, off Cape Finisterre, is made an Admiral.

Yesterday his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor of Nova Celarea, or the New Jerseys, set out from hence for Portsmouth, in order to embark for his Government, in the Warwick Man of War, lying at Spithead.

The Warwick will afterwards be stationed at Cape Breton. The Lark and Scarborough Men of War are to sail with the Warwick To-morrow, if the Wind will permit; the latter to be stationed at New York, and the Lark to bring over the Lady and Family of Admiral Warren.

May 28. Upwards of 20,000 men, besides 9 battalions of the Prince Stadtholder, are marching from all Quarters to join the Allied army. And we hear a declaration of war from the States General is not far off, since orders have been already sent for fitting out privateers in all the ports of Zealand, that they may be ready to cruise upon the French as soon as the declaration comes abroad, which it is expected will not be long delayed, after the return of M. Van Hoey from Paris.

If the freshest accounts we have from Madrid may be depended upon, the Spaniards have laid aside all thoughts of peace, and are resolved to carry on the war for another year at least, with greater vigour than ever.

Admiral Warren, before he sail'd gave a grand entertainment at Portsmouth, to Monsieur Jonquiere, the French admiral, and the other officers of the men of war, lately taken by him and admiral Anson.

Admiralty Office, June 8. His majesty's sloop the Fortune, commanded by Capt. Jekyll, of 110 men, 10 guns, and 14 swivels, being employed off of Yarmouth to protect the mack are fishery, was chased on the 2d instant, about 10 leagues East from Yarmouth, by the five following privateers; viz. the Charro of 85 men, 10 guns and 8 swivels; the Subtle of 95 men, 8 guns and 8 swivels; the King David of 50 men, 4 guns and 6 swivels; the Fly of 36 men, 4 guns and 8 swivels; and the St. Louisa of 40 men, 4 guns and 6 swivels. Capt. Jekyll stood from them 'til he had cleared the sloop for action, then tacked upon and weathered them; upon which they all run away, taking different Courses. He pursued the Charro, which appeared the largest, and took her after 9 hours chase. They came together from Dunkirk two Days before, but had taken nothing.

BOSTON, August 17.

Yesterday arrived here, under a Flag of Truce, a large Ship from Quebec, in Canada, with 175 English Prisoners, Men, Women and Children. They had been out three Weeks, and inform us, that another Vessel with about 90 Prisoners, mostly seamen and soldiers, taken at different Times, was to sail for Louisburgh a few Days after they came out: That there would then be left in Canada about 20 of our People, most of them sick in the Hospitals; and, that about 70 of the English have died since they have been in Captivity. They also inform us, that 8 or 9 of the Vessels under the Convoy of the Marquis de la Jonquiere, which escaped from Admiral Anson, were arrived at Quebec, the People of which called Admiral Warren a Devil, and said he had ruined their whole Fleet. It was upon Advice of that Disaster, that the Governor of Canada sent away our People, and said he did it by an Order from France.

Besides the Squadron under Admiral Warren, Commodore Coats is said to be out on the Cruise with another of 11 Sail of Men of War.

We have Advice from very good Hands, that the Charge of the Expedition against Cape Breton will certainly be paid; that the Bills drawn on Account of the Canada Expedition were readily accepted for Payment; and that the American Colonies were highly in his Majesty's Favour.

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'Tis said Admiral Warren writes, that he had the Pleasure to meet with most of the French officers taken at Louisburgh, who had now embark'd in a second Expedition against Annapolis Royal.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 19.

Extrait of a Letter from London, May 19. 1747.

"The Argyle, Seymour, from your Port hither, was taken by the Marshal de Saxe Privateer, and since retaken, and brought into Falmouth by the Duke of Cumberland Privateer: And the Marshal de Saxe Privateer is likewise since taken by his Majesty's Ship Eagle, and carried into Plymouth. The Lydia, Captain Tiffin, for your Place and Maryland, will sail about the 30th of this Month."

On Friday last several Persons were committed to the Goal this City, on suspicion of counterfeiting Pieces of Eight.

A N N A P O L I S.

Since our last arrived in Potowmack River Capt. Barnard, from London, which Place he left the 2d of July: He gives an Account, that there had not been any general Engagement in Flanders; but that a small Party from the Allied Army had attacked and taken an advantageous Post (a Village, whose Name we have not yet learn'd), in the Possession of the French; but that the same was presently after retaken by a larger Detachment from the French Army: It was again twice recovered, the same Day, by a strong Body of the Allies, and as often lost to the French; which last remained in possession of it: It is said the Allies lost 10,000 Men in this Action, and the French 16,000. Marshal Belleisle's passing the Var, seems too well confirmed to be disbelieved. As Capt. Barnard was coming out of the Channel, he saw a large Fleet of Merchant-men, in Company with a Man of War, who bore down upon him, and inform'd him, those Ships were Part of the French Fleet from St. Domingo, consisting of about 180 Sail, which Admiral Warren had met with at Sea; that the Admiral had taken 63 Sail of the said Fleet, above 40 whereof this Man of War had then under her Care.

The Ship *Montague*, Capt. John Ellis late Commander, is arrived in James River, Virginia, from London, but lost from Gibraltar: Capt. Ellis died on the Passage; he often loaded in this Province, was a worthy honest Commander, and is lamented here by all that knew him. Out of 50 Men belonging to the said Ship, but 15 came in with her, and the Vessel was much shatter'd by bad Weather.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Sloop Dolphin, John Armstrong, from Bolton.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

THE Subscriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at Frederick-Town, near Monocacy, on the 21st Day of October, and the 10th Day of May next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the first of November next. All Persons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing else to the said Fairs, or Markets, to sell, shall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Piccage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next ensuing this last Day of August 1747.

D. DULANT.

August 30, 1747.

TO BE SOLD,

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

A TRACT of Land called Grantbam, in Kent County, containing 500 Acres, situate on Chester-River.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at Annapolis next Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subscriber intends for England, in the *Patuxent-Merchant*, Capt. Alexander Jolly, now in the *Patuxent-River*. All Persons who have any Accounts with him are desired to Settle forthwith: Attendance will be given every Saturday at Calvers County Court-house, for that purpose, by

DAVID ARNOLD.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber of the City of Annapolis, are desired to pay their respective Balances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWNING.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, Virginia, on the 18th of July last, two Horses. One of them is a Sorrel about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, has a star in his Forehead, little or no Mane, Branded on the near Shoulder S, is a Trotter, and has been us'd to Drawing.

The other is a squat well made black roan Gelding, 13 hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, a snip on his Nose; his Mane was platted to make it hang on the off side, but without much care it will hang on the near side; he is Branded on the near Buttock with CF, or GF, the C or G being joined behind the F on the top; he Paces well, and Runs fast for one of his size.

They were stole by one George Smith, who passed by the name of John Moreman, he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a thin Face and Body, black Eyes, his Head was close shav'd, he was pretty flush of Money, and may probably alter his Name, and disfigure the Horses. He had on a fine hat half wore and cock'd two ways, a striped Holland Shirt, a white Jacket, a pair of long Oznabrig Breeches, and half wore Shoes: But 'tis likely he will change his Apparel.

Whoever will apprehend the Rogue so that he may be bro't to Justice, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and One Pistole Reward for each Horse, brought to Dr. David Ross at Bladenburg, or Mr. John Muschett at Port-Tobacco, who will pay the above Rewards for

WILLIAM TAITE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 16th Instant, a Servant Man named John Flack, alias Evans. He is a short sprightly Man. He is a very artful, sly, smooth-tongued Fellow; has his story by heart, is pretty much given to drink, and when in liquor is very Impudent. 'Tis probable he will pass for a Sailor or a Sail-maker, which Businesses he knows very well; and 'tis likely he will appear in a Sailor's dress. He is very much mark'd with Gun-Powder: Under his right Breast, he has the representation of Adam and Eve sitting under a Tree; and on the back of one of his Hands JOHN, and on the other F L A C K; and has many other Marks on his Arms and Body. It is suppos'd he is gone Northward.

Whoever takes up said Flack, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, beside what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and Three Pistoles if in any other Province.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

N. B. There is run away from the said Thornton, a tall lusty Negro Fellow named Cays, he speaks bad English, and has lost part of each Foot by the Frost.

TO BE SOLD in Baltimore-Town, on Monday the 14th of September, by the Subscriber, by way of Bidding, about 20 Lots of Land, at the East end of said Town, situate near to Col. William Hammond's, betwixt the North-west Branch of Patapsco River, and Jones's Falls, near the Bridge. Any Person may see the Title at the House of

THOMAS HARRISON.

ON the 29th of September, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near Annapolis, a Match for Fifty Guineas.

And the Day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the best of Three Heats. A Non-subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

LEFT by Capt. German's Sailors, when he was last in the Country, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Allen, at Pig-Point, a BUNDLE, mark'd P D (in a Diamond) N^o. 1.

The Owner may have it, on application to the said Mr. Allen, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near London-Town in Anne-Arundel County, on the 25th of May last a short well set Mullatto Fellow named Toby, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea-Jacket, a light-colour'd Druggert Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have Stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mullatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BARBER

August 31, 1747.

WHEREAS some idle and malicious Persons have raised and spread several scandalous Reports, concerning the deceased Father of us the Subscribers, occasioned by an Accident which befell him when he was a Child, whereby he lost his Ear; and have industriously insinuated, that the Loss of his Ear was a legal Punishment for some Crime or Misdemeanour. We therefore think it a Duty incumbent on us, as well in Justice to our injured Father's Memory, as to prevent any undeserved Aspersions on our own Characters, to take this Method of convincing the Public, that the said Reports are intirely false, groundless, and malicious, as by the subsequent Depositions and Certificate may appear.

RICHARD CROXALL,
JAMES CROXALL,
CHARLES CROXALL.

Burg' } **M**EMORANDUM, That on the 4th Day of
Leic' } **August**, in the second Year of the Reign of
our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the
Faith, &c. Annoq' Dom' 1716, Richard Croxall, of Stoke-Golding,
in the County of Leicester, Farmer, came before us,
Francis Lewin, Esq; Mayor of the said Burrough, Arthur
Noone, and John Pares, Gent. Justices of the Peace of the said
Burrough, and upon his Oath saith, That in the Year of our
Lord 1690, Richard Croxall, Son of the said Richard Croxall,
being upon a Cart loaded with Rubbish, and one Robert Butler
was in the said Cart with him; and he the said Richard Croxall
the Father did drive the said Cart, and going over a little
Trench in the Fields of Whiteacre, near Colehill, in the County
of Warwick, where the said Richard Croxall and his said Son
then dwelt, the said Cart gave a great and sudden Jolt, or
Jogg, and threw the said Richard Croxall his Son, and the said
Robert Butler, off from the said Cart; and with the Fall, he
the said Richard Croxall thought his Son was killed, and looking
where he was wounded, found one of his Ears was struck
off. And he the said Richard Croxall further saith, that the
said Richard Croxall his Son lost his said Ear no otherwise than
by the Misfortune, and sad Accident aforesaid.

Jurat' apud Burg' Leic'
in Com' Leic' die 3'
anno supradict' coram
nobis, Francis Lewin, Mayor,
Arthur Noone,
John Pares.

Burg' } **M**EMORANDUM, That on the 4th Day of
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of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the
Faith, &c. Annoq' Dom' 1716, William Butler, of Nether-
Whiteacre, near Colehill, in the County of Warwick, Farmer,
came before us, Francis Lewin, Esq; Mayor of the said Bur-
rough, Arthur Noone, and John Pares, Gent. Justices of the
Peace of the said Burrough; and upon his Oath saith, That
about 26 Years ago, Richard Croxall, of Nether Whiteacre a-
foresaid, being in the Fields of Nether Whiteacre aforesaid, and
he the said William Butler being there also, he heard the said
Richard Croxall cry out, his Son was kill'd; and running to
see and enquire what the Matter was, he was told by the said
Richard Croxall that his Son Richard Croxall, and Robert But-
ler, Son of him the said William Butler, were thrown and cast
off from the Cart which they had been in, and that the said Ri-
chard Croxall his Son was killed; and looking where he was
hurt, he found one of his Ears was struck from his Head; and
the said William Butler saith, the said Richard Croxall lost his
Ear by the Accident aforesaid, and no otherwise.

Jurat' apud Burg' Leic'
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Arthur Noone,
John Pares.

Burg' } **M**EMORANDUM, That on the 4th Day of
Leic' } **August**, in the second Year of the Reign of
our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the
Faith, &c. Annoq' Dom' 1716, Robert Butler, Son of William
Butler, of Nether-Whiteacre, near Colehill, in the County of
Warwick, Farmer, came before us, Francis Lewin, Esq;

Mayor of the said Burrough, Arthur Noone, and John Pares,
Gent. Justices of the Peace of the said Burrough; and upon his
Oath saith, That about 26 Years ago, he was riding upon a
Cart in the Fields of Nether-Whiteacre aforesaid, with one Ri-
chard Croxall, Son of Richard Croxall, then of Nether-White-
acre aforesaid; and by a sudden Jolt of the said Cart, the said
Richard Croxall, and he the said Robert Butler, were cast off
and thrown from the same, and by the Fall, the said Richard
Croxall lost one of his Ears. And further the said Robert But-
ler saith, that the said Richard Croxall lost his Ear no other-
wise than as aforesaid.

ROBERT BUTLER.

Jurat' apud Burg' Leic'
in Com' Leic' die 3'
anno supradict' coram
nobis, Francis Lewin, Mayor,
Arthur Noone,
John Pares.

THese are to certify whom it may concern, that the above
written several Memorandums were taken upon the se-
veral Oaths of the several Persons therein named, the Day and
Year the same mention to be taken before us the above-named
Mayor and Justices; in Testimony of which, I the said Mayor,
and we the said other Justices, have set our Hands and Seal
the said 4th Day of August, 1716.

F. LEWIN, Mayor,
ARTHUR NOONE,
JOHN PARES.

THese are to certify also, that the Originals of the said
Memorandums are upon Record, in the Sessions-Roll
of the said Francis Lewin's Mayoralty.

THO. JORDAINE, Clericus Pacis Burgi praedicti.

TIS expedient for a Person designing to settle in a fo-
reign Country, to have a Testimonial from Neighbours
who knew his Conversation in his own, that he may not im-
pose upon Strangers by his single Affirmation, nor lose the En-
couragement which they are ready to give to Sobriety, Hones-
ty, and Diligence, when they are assured that these Virtues are
not assumed for a Pretence, but have been a constant Character.
For this Reason, we the Inhabitants of Stoke-Golding, and
thereabout, in Leicestershire, England, do freely attest what we
know or believe concerning Richard Croxall, the younger, now
in Maryland.

His Father Richard Croxall lives in good Credit and Reputa-
tion with us; and we know no other Reason of his Son Ri-
chard's going abroad, than the great Success of Mr. John
Bradford, who went from hence to Maryland; and the many
Inducements, of which we have heard him frequently discourse.

Richard Croxall's Age was between seven and eight, when
he came with his Father to live here; and his Carriage has
been all along suitable to his Years, dutiful, modest, civil, so-
ber, industrious, in minding the Duties of Religion, and of his
Station in the World.

We will only add an Account of a Misfortune, which was
taken Notice of soon after he came hither; it happened, as we
are assured, thus: When five Years old, as he was riding on
the fore Part of a Cart, he was flung off by a sudden Jolt, and
fell before the Wheel, which run so close to his Head, that it
cut off his Ear; and, thro' the divine Mercy, did him no more
Hurt.

July 3, 1715. Stoke-Golding.

Richard Croxall,
Tho. Holier,
Hum. Remington,
William Pacey,
Moses Watson,
Henry Chamberlin,
James Wale,
Richard Goud,
John Pegg,
John Duffern.

Sam. Par, Rector,
John Farmer, Curate,
Lucy Trymnel,
Anne Johnson,
Thomas Davill,
Richard Watts,
John Bradford,
John Ewerard,
William Ewerard,
William Ewer,
Tho. Partrig.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's
County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon
applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as
the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 8, 1747.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

HIS day died, after a short illness, to the inexpressible grief of their majesties, the young prince Christian, prince royal of Denmark.

Hague, June 5. By letters from Paris of the 2d inst. they had advice, that marshal de Belleisle was to have the command of a separate corps. It was reported at Paris, upon the arrival of a messenger from Provence, that the French had taken St. Honorat, and were besieging St. Marguerite. They had no news from Genoa, but the letters from Turin of the 18th, and those from Genoa of the 21d, represent that city as in the greatest distress imaginable.

Head Quarters at Berwick, June 6. Major general Feurstein joined the Allied army last night, with a large train of Austrian artillery, and 2000 recruits for the Imperial troops.

The whole army was under arms the 4th at night, on occasion of the victory gained over the French fleet by admiral Anson. The artillery gave three salutes, which was followed by a running fire of the whole infantry and cavalry.

Hague, June 8. Our letters from Brussels say, that the French king's departure from thence was not yet fixed. M. de Clermont had joined marshal Saxe's army, and had also a corps from Flanders. By letters from Paris of the 5th inst. we have an account of a sally made from Genoa by the duke of Boufflers at the head of 8000 men, the success of which is differently talked of; but upon the whole, it seems, that after having been themselves at first repulsed, the Austrians had drove back the garrison into the town. This is confirmed by the most and indistinct account that the Paris Gazette, and private letters from Genoa itself, give of this affair. Marshal de Belleisle was assembling his army, and would, it was said, attempt passing the Var about the 6th instant. The islands of St. Honorat and St. Marguerite have surrendered, and the garrisons are prisoners of war. In the former were 60, and in the other 400 men. Several people are taken up here upon suspicion, and a strict search is making after those that had secret correspondences to the disadvantage of the state. Lord Sandwich set out this evening for Flushing, where his lordship intends to embark for England on board one of his Britannic majesty's ships. M. Van Hoey arrived here this morning from Paris.

Marsilia, May 27. A felucca is arrived here from Genoa, with dispatches for the count importing, that the duke de Boufflers had made a sally upon the Austrians that had seized on the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, carried the place, and drove the enemy over the river of Polcevera, in which many have been drowned, and a greater number killed and taken prisoners. The Austrians left two pieces of cannon behind them, which was all the artillery they had brought into that post.

Ulm, June 2, N. S. This morning we received advice from Italy, that in the night between the 20th and 21st of last month general Schulemberg, who commands the Austrian army before Genoa, attacked the high ground contiguous to Polcevera in 5 columns; and that notwithstanding the advantageous situation of this post under the cannon of Genoa, and covered by the mountain upon which the troops of the republic are encamped, the Austrians made themselves masters of it before break of day; and being afterwards attacked with all the force which the duke de Boufflers could possibly bring against them, they had kept their ground with the loss of about 60 men killed and wounded, having killed 100 of the enemy, and made 50 prisoners, amongst whom is the marquis de Grimaldi. The possession of this important post opens a passage for the Austrian artillery to Seint, and 12 pieces of cannon were already arrived there.

June 6. Letters from Italy confirm the news lately received from Genoa, and say the Austrians are now masters of all the hills about that city.

Head Quarters at Berwick, June 13. Since the French king's arrival at the army, the works along the Dyle have been considerably augmented, and they act with so much caution, that

they have thrown up a sort of parapet all along the front of the camp, between the redoubts which had been made before.

The 11th and yesterday a large body of troops moved to the right, and the corps under count de Clermont moved back again towards the Meuse; it is said the troops marched towards the right are 10,000 men, and in conjunction with Clermont's corps, are intended to attempt the siege of Maestricht.

Hague, June 12. The army of the Allies made a new motion on the 9th on the right, occasioned by advice that the French were despatching off detachments on their left, without noise, in order to get round the posts on the right of the Allies, on the side of Lier and the Lesser Nethe: Upon which the corps under the prince of Saxe Hildburghausen made a motion likewise, to disconcert this project.

Advices from Bergen op Zoom say, that the French have erected a new battery of mortars at Fort Liefkenshoek, from whence they threw bombs plentifully into Lillo.

We expect tomorrow some further accounts from the army, concerning what may have happened since the 6th inst. at night, when all the generals that were at the head quarters were sent for to his royal highness the Duke's tent, to assist at a council of war, &c.

Hague, June 15. The news of Mr. Anson's success has so affected the French stocks, that they fell from the 6th to the 12th instant, near 10 per cent. It is said from Geneva, that M. de Boufflers hath met with another repulse since the 21st. The desertion continues to be great among the French troops, and it is said that the glanders has destroyed a great number of horses. Mr. Mann signed yesterday the treaty with the States General for the Hessian troops, and immediately dispatched a courier with an account of it to his court.

Brussels, June 14. Marshal count Saxe set out yesterday for Mechlin, after having had a conference with his majesty, which lasted more than two hours. The fruits of this very speedily appeared, by our troops being put immediately in motion in all quarters: count de Etrees, with 12000 men, is advanced towards Tirlemont; count Lowendahl, and the marquis de Contades, are marching by two different roads towards Lier. The great army, it is thought, will pass the Dyle and the Nethe, in order to force the Allies to a battle. The king purposes to set out from hence on Saturday, to put himself at the head of his forces, that he may be present in case of action.

Hague, June 15. General Ligonier is gone back to the army of the Allies, with the answer of the prince Stadtholder to the commission he was charged with by the duke of Cumberland. According to the advices yesterday from the army, the French are trying various stratagems to draw it out of its advantageous position between the Nethe and the Dyle. Skirmishing still goes on between the Hussars and the French Dragoons, Tragipani's Hussars and count de Hord's Independent companies; and we learn from some prisoners taken in these skirmishes, that the French continued sending off detachments by the left of the Scheldt, in order to reinforce the corps under count Lowendahl, who holds himself in readiness to march out of Antwerp, with a design to flank the right of the Allies, and so cut off their communication with Bergen op Zoom. We also hear that this general has wrote to count Saxe, that he must have 35 battalions, besides cavalry, to do this job with. The Irish and Swiss brigades posted upon the Rupel, are to make part of that corps. Upon this information, it has been resolved to send several more detachments beyond the Lesser Nethe, that they may join the prince of Saxe Hildburghausen, upon the first notice of the march of the corps under count Lowendahl.

Paris, June 7. M. Van Hoey left this country, without taking his leave either of the queen or the dauphin.

L O N D O N

May 15. The master of a ship arrived yesterday from Flushing reports, that the English galleons, under commodore Mitchell,

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24, 1747.
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Office in
Paper.

ell, had taken four French privateers, and carried them into that port.

The illuminations on Saturday night, in the city and liberty of Westminster, for the admirals Anson and Warren taking the French men of war and Indiamen, were such as have not been seen for some time past; the fronts of the houses in Grosvenor square having lamps and flambeaux fixed on them from the top to the bottom.

May 21. By the accounts yesterday, we have now out cruising, most of them in the bay of Biscay, the following men of war; viz. the Kent, Hampton-Court, and Edinburgh, of 64 guns each; the Eagle, and Lion, of 60; the Chester, Gloucester, Salisbury, and Portland's Prize, of 50; the Hector, of 40; the Inverness, and Amazon, of 20; the Viper, of 16; also the Vulcan and Pluto fireships.

The Hazard sloop of war has taken to the Northward a French privateer of 12 guns, and carried her into Yarmouth.

The Jolly, late the *Uelia* of Bristol, and the Six Sisters for Martinico, both from Bayonne; with a Dutch ship laden with grain, on account of the French; are taken and carried into Topsham, by a privateer of that place.

May 28. We hear that lord Dumblandring, son of his grace the duke of Queensbury, who has been in the king of Sardinia's service several years, has a commission given him by the States, to raise a regiment in Scotland for their service, with the privilege of appointing the officers himself.

June 2. Yesterday the Lords took into consideration the report of the amendments made to the bill for taking away the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, and agreed thereto; and ordered the bill to be read a third time this day, and the Lords to be summoned.

The Commons passed the bill for vesting in his majesty the forfeited estates of certain rebels.

Sunday morning came into Portsmouth the Ruby man of war, and the 6 East Indiamen lately taken.

The earl of Sandwich arrived last night from Holland, and this day waited on his majesty at Kensington.

June 4. According to some London letters from the Hague, 20 flat-bottom'd boats, full of men and arms, designed by the French for a descent upon Zealand, are taken by the English and Dutch squadrons.

We hear that the present sessions of Parliament will not rise this fortnight, and that it will be dissolved soon after.

Last night an extraordinary council was held at Kensington, when the date of the writs for a general election was settled.

This day came advice from Plymouth, that a Spanish ship from Buenos Ayres, and which had been out several years, is taken by 4 of our men of war, and said to be worth near one million.

According to letters from Madrid, dated May 15, there were at that time about 30 battalions in Catalonia, destined to reinforce the army of Don Philip, independent of the succours that are to be sent to the Genoese; and a part of these troops were already in march for Languedoc.

Letters from Cremona, dated May 20, still contradict those from other places, with regard to the expedition against Genoa, and represent the Austrians as making no progress, not even gaining an inch of land. They add, that they had suffered much from the Genoese in a fall; and that another large reinforcement of French and Spaniards have got in to the assistance of the said Genoese. A convoy of 60 sail is also mentioned in letters from Ferrara of May 21, as having got into Spezia gulph, with troops and ammunition.

Last Saturday rear-admiral Warren hoisted his flag on board the St. George man of war, at Spithead, and will sail on a cruise in a few days.

Besides the account which came by the mail on Sunday, our court received information from Mr. Venters, the British consul at Rotterdam, that admiral Medley had fallen in with 21 French ships, homeward bound, which are called the Levant Trade, and captur'd most of them.

The money lodged in the Bank, taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, will be sent to the Tower in a few days to be coined, with the word *FINISTERRE* to be stamped upon it.

On Tuesday the directors of the India company received a packet of letters over-land from Bombay, dated in November last, when all was well there. The same time they received another packet of letters from Bussara in Persia, dated the 5th of February, importing, that they heard that the English flag was seen displayed at Madras; but whether it was a feint to draw in some of the company's ships, or that the place had been ransomed, is not certain. The governor of Bombay was

in no pain for any attempt the French could make against that place, having put it in the best posture of defence possible, and taken a great body of natives into his pay.

We learn from the Hague, that several enquiries will soon be set on foot, of equal importance to the republic and her allies. M. Van Hoey will be obliged to give a clear account of his embassy, and the various transactions in which he had a share in France. Other ministers will also be required to give the necessary explanations of their conduct; and the governor of Axel will be brought before a court-martial, for delivering up that important place, after he had given the strongest assurances to the contrary, and had obtained from the captain of a man of war, twenty brass cannon for that purpose, which fell into the hands of the French. 'Tis added, that a subscription will speedily be opened at the request of several rich merchants, for the supply of the public treasure, in the nature of a free gift; that the Jews have offered a large contribution for that purpose; and that a person has been seized for writing a letter to the Stadtholder, in which he suggests various things, which he will now be obliged to prove.

June 6. Every moment news of consequence is expected from the Allied army, who only wait the return of Sir John Ligonier from the Hague, before they shall enter upon attacking the French, who by their motions seem inclin'd thereto.

June 8. According to some private letters from Brussels, marshal Saxe has obtained leave from the king to bring into the army two generals out of foreign service. Of these, one is known to be lieutenant general count de Gonzem, who was in the pay of the Elector Palatine; but the name and quality of the other is a profound secret.

Gloucester, at Plymouth Sound, June 5.

"We are just now arrived from eleven weeks cruise, and have brought in with us five ships retaken from the French, belonging to Bristol."

A privateer of Zwickzee has taken and carried into Middleburg, two vessels going into Dunkirk laden with lead.

'Tis reported that six ships of war are sailed from Brest, to meet and strengthen the convoy coming with the St. Domingo fleet.

His majesty's ships Winchelsea and Furnace are arrived at the Orkneys, in order to protect the trade coming North about from America, which has suffered very greatly of late.

June 9. We hear that next Tuesday the Parliament will certainly be prorogued, and the Tuesday following it will be dissolved, and new writs issued for the choosing a new one.

Letters from France say, that they daily expect their fleet from St. Domingo, under convoy of the following men of war, viz. Magnanimous of 76 guns, Neptune 74 guns, Alcide 64 guns, Northumberland 64 guns, Tolson 60 guns, Severn 50 guns.

Letter from Portsmouth, June 7.

"Yesterday came to Spithead the Inverness man of war from a cruise, and brought to that place a French privateer belonging to Greenville, called the *Revenge*, of 22 nine pounders, 20 swivels, and 280 men, taken on the 4th inst. by the Maidstone, Capt. Keppel. The above ship chased her 24 hours, 'til she fell in with the Maidstone.

P. S. The above privateer has taken within this week 14 sail of English ships, and has now on board 60 Englishmen as ransomers, &c."

'Tis generally believed, that the elections through Great-Britain will be very soon over, and that the new Parliament will meet very early in the Winter,—which is rather to be credited, from the expedition used by all who are interested in that momentous affair, to get down into their respective countries.

There is advice by yesterday's Dutch mail, that general Smitslaert, at the head of 15000 men, was arrived from the island of Cadzand in Zealand, in order to drive the French out of it, and, if possible to cover that part of Dutch Flanders which they have got possession of.

The Grand Scipion, one of the prizes taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, is retaken by a French privateer, and carried into Morlaix.

We soon expect good news from admiral Warren, who is gone in quest of the St. Domingo fleet.

June 11. On Sunday last admiral Warren with 22 ships, 15 of them of the line, passed by Falmouth; into which port the Sandwich privateer has sent a ship with French goods, and 200 hogheads of Tobacco.

We hear that the right honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq; who has been speaker of the honourable House of Commons for

for 30 years (which is more than ever any person was before), and discharged that important trust with the greatest honour, will be made a peer of Great Britain.

It seems very probable, that the attempt of the French to besiege Maestricht, and of the Allies to relieve it, will bring on a general battle.

We hear that twelve independent companies will be raised in two months time, in order to be sent to the East-Indies. They will consist of 100 men in each company.

June 6. Last Thursday Sir Peter Warren, with the following ships under his command, sailed from St. Helen's to the Westward; viz. St. George of 90 guns, Devonshire of 66, Yarmouth of 64, Nottingham of 60, Defiance of 60, Ambuscade of 40, Scarborough of 20, Falcon sloop of 14, and Vulcan fireship. Which Squadron will be followed in a very few days by five other men of war.

June 11. They write from Cremona, that the marquis de Grimaldi, aide de-camp-general of the Genoese, who was taken in the action of the 21st, had been sent to Mantua by order of count Schulemberg.—It was this Nobleman, that delivered the haughty answer of the Senate to the Austrian general, on the 15th of the preceeding month.

By letters received yesterday at Kensington from the duke's head quarters, we have an account, that an action with the French was hourly expected.

Yesterday his majesty was pleased to create admiral Anson a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Anson, and Viscount Stuberton.

Admiralty Office, June 6. Capt. Harland, of his majesty's ship the Tilbury, who arrived in the Downs yesterday, with the trade from Portugal, gives an account, that on the 7th inst. capt. Colby, of his majesty's ship the Shoreham, one of vice admiral Anson's squadron, brought into Lisbon a ship and a Brigantine, laden with warlike stores, being two of the convoy who escaped from the said vice-admiral on the 3d of May.

Capt. Harland also gives an account, that on the 3d instant, as he was coming up the channel with the Vulture sloop, he saw a French dogger privateer, between Portland and the isle of Wight, to which he order'd the Vulture to give chase, who in three hours came up with and took her, and has sent her into Weymouth. She proves to be the L'Huiler, of Cherburgh, with 2 carriage and 10 swivel guns, and 32 men, and had been but two days out of port.

BOSTON, August 10.

Wednesday arrived here a vessel in 12 days from Winyaw, South Carolina, the master of which informs, That as he was coming out, he met a Dutch vessel bound from the Havannah to Curacoa, which having met with contrary winds, and being short of provisions, was putting into South Carolina for a supply; and that by her he was inform'd, that as they were coming out of the Havanna they met with Don Pedro bound in there, who brought them to and spoke with them, having with him 11 vessels, which in his cruise he had taken from the English.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

From Albany we have advice, that two more of our men were lately killed and scalped at a small distance from the fort at Saraghtoga; and another at Skohary: That the fort at Saraghtoga is in a manner surrounded by the enemy, and apprehended to be in some danger; and that the woods all round the country seem to have parties of the enemy lurking about, and our people not able to take any of them.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a small shock of an earthquake was felt by many of the inhabitants of this city.

Wednesday last arrived here from a short Cruise of just four Weeks, the privateer Brig. Revenge, capt. Alexander Troup, commander, of this Port, and brought in with him a fine French Prize ship called the Triumph, Mons. Francis Greshon late Master, of about 200 Tons burthen, mounts 8 Guns, had 17 men and two boys; her cargo consists of about 250 hogshheads of fine white sugar, 146 Bales of Cotton, and Indigo; she was bound from Guadaloupe for Nantz, and was taken the 29th of July, in Lat. 31. 30. about 60 Leagues East of Bermuda.

Capt. Smith, who arrived here on Thursday last in 20 days from Jamaica, informs us; that on his passage hither, being in company with the Merlin Snow, and two other Vessels in the Windward Passage, they fell in with two French Privateers, one a sloop, (late capt. Burch's of this Place) the other a small schooner, to which they gave Chase; and on their separating, the Merlin followed the sloop; and directed capt. Smith, (who is a Letter of Marque) with the others, to

pur sue the Schooner; accordingly they run her ashore near Cape Maze on Hispaniola, and plundered her of all they were able, but the Surf running high prevented their destroying her as they intended. They believe the Merlin must have taken the sloop, as the last sight they saw of them they appeared to be very near each other.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Grand Jury of the Assize for this County (which ended this Day) found Bills of Indictment against Two of the Rebels lately imported, for Drinking the Pretender's Health, and some other treasonable Expressions; for which the Court adjudg'd, (as they were Servants, incapable of paying Fines) that they should be well Whip'd at the Whipping-Post, and stand in the Pillory, which sentence was immediately put in Execution.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Ship Bridgetown, James Barrett, from New-England.
Cleared for Departure,
Ship Allen, Richard Siffons, for London;
Snow Lark, Giles Heyham, for Bristol.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

September 1, 1747.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, at the Plantation late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Baltimore County, on Saturday and Monday the 26th and 28th Instant, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and sundry Materials for Planter's Use, reasonably, for Current Money; and Time given for Payment.

ROGER BOYCE.

September 1, 1747.

LOST at Upper-Marlbrough, the second Day of August Court, a middle siz'd Rone Gelding, with Saddle and bridle; he paces very fast, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, with a plain T.H. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and Five for the Saddle and Bridle.

JOHN LAMAR, Junior.

Whereas there is a Fair appointed by Act of Assembly to be held in Baltimore-Town, on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in October yearly; the Commissioners of the said Town hereby give Notice, that whoever brings to the said Fair, on the first Day thereof, the best Steer, shall receive Eight Pounds current Money for the same; also a Bounty of Forty Shillings, over and above the said Eight Pounds: The said Steer afterwards, on the same Day, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding 5 Years old, three Heats, a Quarter of a Mile each Heat, not confined to carry any certain Weight: The winning Horse to be intitled to the said Steer, or to Eight Pounds in Money, at the Option of the Owner.

On Friday the second Day of said Fair, will be run for the Sum of Five Pounds current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the same Distance, not confin'd to carry any certain Weight. Also a Bounty of Forty Shillings will be given to any Person that produces the best Piece of Yard wide Country-made white Linnen, the Piece to contain 20 Yards.

On Saturday the third Day, a Hat and Ribbon will be cudgell'd for; a Pair of Pumps wrestled for; and a white Shift to be run for by Negro Girls.

The Horses to be entered with William Lux, Clerk of said Town, any Time before the Day of Running; paying for the first Day Five Shillings, for the second Day Half a Crown. All Disputes that may arise, are to be determined by the Commissioners of the said Town: And all Persons are exempted from any Arrests, during the said Fair, and the Day before, and Day after; except in Cases of Felony, and Breaches of the Peace, according to the Tenure of the above-mentioned Act.

August 30, 1747.

TO BE SOLD.

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

A TRACT of Land called Grantham, in Kent County, containing 500 Acres, situate on Chester-River.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at Annapolis near Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subscriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at Frederick-Town, near Monocacy, on the 21st Day of October, and the 10th Day of May next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the first of November next. All Persons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing else to the said Fairs, or Markets, to sell, shall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Piccage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next ensuing this last Day of August 1747.

D. DULANY.

THE Subscriber intends for England, in the *Patuxent-Merchant*, Capt. Alexander Jolly, now in *Patuxent River*. All Persons who have any Accounts with him are desired to Settle forthwith: Attendance will be given every Saturday at Calvert County Court-house, for that purpose, by

DAVID ARNOLD.

To Messieurs SPRIGG, CLARK, and BELT.

Gentlemen,

HAVING seen in the *Maryland GAZETTE* of the 11th Instant, an Advertisement, wherein, among several reflections on Robert Sutcliffe, I observe you express yourselves in these Terms, viz. "that before Robert Sutcliffe left this Province, we often proposed to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as Mr. Sprigg had to him in London, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined,) and have done THE SAME to his Attorneys in Fact before and since he went away, which they ALL have refused to do." Now, Gentlemen, as I am one of the Attorneys in Fact of Robert Sutcliffe, and am not sensible that all, or any of his Attorneys, have given you even a pretence for this Assertion, which seems, at least, to insinuate that they ALL have often refused some very reasonable Proposal of yours: I must therefore, in the like public manner, call upon, and desire, you to explain yourselves, and say when, where, and how, you have often made THE SAME, or any Proposal, to Robert Sutcliffe's Attorneys, since he went away, which they ALL have refused. And as to what you have said of him, I shall take no other Notice of it here, than to say, He came recommended here, by an eminent Merchant as any in the Tobacco Trade, which Mr. Sprigg in a very particular manner well knows; and refer to the following Letter from the late Governor of Pennsylvania, for a better Character of him, than you give. And give me leave to tell you, the Differences in the Accounts, between Robert Sutcliffe and you, can never be fairly understood, by publishing abusive Advertisements, or Letters, obtained from Persons who may perhaps see through a false light, and therefore may seem much surprised, at very trifling appearances. Nor can the World, whom you appeal to, ever Judge of the Justice or Gratitude, on either side, where the particulars of the Dispute, and the circumstances, are unknown to them; however such things may operate on prejudiced or unthinking People. And I will venture to add, that the Treatment Robert Sutcliffe met with, from People in this Province, both before and after his coming here, with an honest design to settle his Affairs, has been such, as if the example was to be followed, must ruin every Merchant in this Trade. Whether you are concerned in this Charge, or not, may be the subject of an enquiry elsewhere.

In the mean time the Attorneys of Robert Sutcliffe are ready, as they always have been, to hear any determinate Proposal you may think proper to make them. I am, Gentlemen,

Yours &c.

P. THOMAS.

Aug. 24 1747.

To PHILIP THOMAS, Esq. in Maryland.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 12. 1746. 7.

Mrs. Robert Sutcliffe having informed me, that he has considerable Sums of Money due to him in Maryland, some of which are like to be contested at Law; and that some of his Debtors have insinuated things prejudicial to his Character, I think myself obliged in Justice to him, to acquaint you, that his general Character in Antigua, where I knew him many Years, was that of an honest Man and a fair Dealer.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

PHILIP THOMAS.

TAKEN up in the Bay off Chester River, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteemed by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WM. GOVANI.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber of the City of Annapolis, are desired to pay their respective Balances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWLING.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 16th Instant, a Servant Man named John Black, alias Evans. He is a short sprightly Man. He is a very artful, sly, smooth-tongued Fellow; has his story by heart, is pretty much given to drink, and when in liquor is very Impudent. 'Tis probable he will pass for a Sailor or a Sail-maker, which Business he knows very well; and 'tis likely he will appear in a sailor's dress. He is very much mark'd with Gun-Powder. Under his right Breast, he has the representation of Adam and Eve sitting under a Tree; and on the back of one of his Hands JOHN, and on the other BLACK, and has many other Marks on his Arms and Body. It is suppos'd he is gone Northward. Whoever takes up said Black, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, before what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and Three Pounds if in any other Province.

WILLIAM LINGGARD.

N. B. There is run away from the said Subscriber, a tall Neg-o Fellow named Caro, he speaks bad English, and has lost part of each Foot by the Frost.

TO BE SOLD in Baltimore Town, on Monday the 14th of September, by the Subscriber, by way of Baling, about 20 Lots of Land, at the East end of said Town, situate near to Col. William Hammonds, between the North Branch of Patuxent River, and Jones's Hall, near the Bridge. Any Person may see the Title at the House of

THOMAS HARRISON.

ON the 20th of September, will be Run, on the Race Ground near Annapolis, a Match for Fifty Guineas. And the Day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the bell of Three Heats. A Non-Subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

LEST by Capt. German's Sailors, when he was in the County, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Allen, at Point, a BUNDLE, mark'd P D (in a Diamond) N^o. 1. The Owner may have it, on application to the said Mr. Allen, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Queen-Anne's County near Queen's Town, Aug. 2. 1747.

TO BE SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or shippable Tobacco,

A LARGE sortment of English and India Goods, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by

CHARLES BROWN.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen-Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order, NATHAN WATSON, Register.

A Chester-Mill, in Queen-Anne's County, June 24. 1747. N Y Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two-wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent Island, or to the Court-House, at a reasonable Rate, by

MATTHEW PETERSON.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1747.

STOCKHOLM, May 5, O. S.

PON the application of the British and Dutch ministers, occasioned by the attack of the territories of the republic by France, the king has wrote to prince William of Hesse Cassel, his brother, for his highness to march several more German regiments to reinforce the Allied army in the Low Countries.

Berlin, May 5, O. S. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the British envoy, has not only frequent conferences with count Podewils, the king's prime minister, but has met with a distinguished reception from the king himself, having the liberty given him to dine and sup at the king's table whenever he pleases. This is looked upon as a proof of the good understanding between the two Courts. Upon this minister's first receipt of the news of the prince of Orange being elected Stadtholder of the United Provinces, he acquainted the king therewith in the following terms: "I am not a little pleased to have it in my power to tell your majesty the agreeable news, that the States General have elected the prince of Orange and Nassau captain and admiral general of their republic; whereby they have at length given a distinguishing proof of the sincerity of their intentions to preserve a strict union with the king my master."

An Extract of a Letter from a Minister in the French Interest at the Hague, dated May 30.

"The States General are going to send a new minister to the court of Berlin, in order, as 'tis said, to confirm and strengthen the friendship and good understanding which subsists between their High Mightinesses and the king of Prussia. The answer which the minister from Prussia made the latter end of last month to the deputies of the States General, when they delivered to him the copy of the never-to-be forgotten declaration of France, that he might send it to Berlin, in order to inform the king of Prussia thereof, and to engage that prince to send succours into Holland, or at least that he would oblige France to shew some respect to the republic, and to his patrimony, does not prove that there was any other friendship between Prussia and the United Provinces, than there is between the king of Bantam and the republic of Lucca. In short, the word *Friendship* among princes and states, does not carry the same meaning with it as it does amongst private persons, but is indiscriminately made use of both to friend and foe, and is a *saddle for every horse*. As to the good intelligence which is said to subsist between the two powers, the most clear sighted people say, they have not perceived any since the commencement of this present war; for if, say they, there had been any friendship or good intelligence between the king of Prussia and the United Provinces, would the States General refuse, as they have done, to comply with the instances, solicitations, and earnest intreaties of the kings of Great Britain and Prussia, for the guaranty of Silesia? The king of Prussia, on his part, would he have suffered France to have taken all the Low Countries, whilst he was amusing the Allies with the assembly of Breda, and permitted her even to seize upon Dutch Flanders, at the very instant that she was acquainting the republic, under the title of *Friend*, with her intention of forcing by fire and sword the States General into a neutrality? Is this then, as a very renowned and wise minister said, the fruit which the republic gathers from this pretended friendship and good intelligence with the court of Berlin? No, the real fact is, general Ginkel is dead, and somebody, out of policy, and to keep up appearances, must be sent in his stead."

Hague, June 2, N. S. The following is an extract of a letter from a person of distinction at Versailles, to a foreign minister at this place; by which one may perceive how the French court thinks in certain respects of the king of Prussia.

"The dispatches which the court of Versailles received a few days ago from the marquis de Valori, the French minister at Berlin, gave great satisfaction to the king, and confirm, beyond all doubt, the assurances of friendship which M. Cham-

brier, the Prussian minister here, has heretofore given. Among other things, M. Valori intimates a circumstance which deserves to be related: The following account of it was taken from the war office. 'When the king of Prussia was informed by his minister at the Hague of the threatening declaration France had made to the States General, and that their High Mightinesses demanded assistance from him, that prince said, *I knew very well that things would come to this pass; M. Valori talked to me about this declaration above three weeks ago, and prepared me against this phenomenon's making it's appearance: So that in respect to me this is no news. But what surprises me above every thing is, that the States General have passed away years in deliberating how to suffer their country to be taken by assault, and that they should now on a sudden, that is so late, become so very active, and demand succours of me for the defence of it. I must own I did not expect it from them. I am indeed sorry for their being put into so great a fright as they seem to be in; but it is by no means a proper time or season to require succours from me. I must now deliberate in my turn, and must consult my friends and allies, before doing a thing of so important a nature, and which may possibly give some of them offence.* His Prussian majesty is believed to have talk'd in this tantalizing strain, to shew his resentment at the States General refusing to guaranty Silesia, in spite of all the solicitations, and even intreaties, which were caused to be made them by the king of Prussia himself, as well as by the court of Great-Britain."

Constantinople, April 25. The treaties subsisting between the empire and that of Russia, have been just renewed.

Vienna, May 31. An officer arrived here on the 28th inst. N. S. from the Austrian army before Genoa, with advice of the ways having been opened and secured from St. Francisco to St. Pierre d'Arena, by dislodging the enemy from the several heights lying between the Polcevera and the Western side of the town; so that the retrenchments and artillery of the Genoese, which were so turned as to render the passage along the Polcevera impracticable, are now turned towards the town itself. The recovery of these posts was thought by the enemy to be of such importance, that they returned early in the morning with their main force of regular troops, but were repulsed with the loss of 600 men, and of a French colonel. The Piedmontese troops had a considerable share in the Success abovementioned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
Whitsat, June 27.

THIS afternoon a messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, with letters dated from the head quarters at Heer, the 3d of July N. S. to the right hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, with the following particulars.

On the 1st of July N. S. his royal highness the duke proposed marching to take Possession of the camp between Tongres and Bilsen, but upon observing that the enemy marched down in two large columns from Tongres, with a design as it was thought to get possession of the Heights of Erden and Millern, or to fall down upon the head of our columns which were marching from Gellick that way, his royal highness ordered the Prince of Welfenbottle to take possession of the villages of Grois and Klein Spaw, with the infantry of the Corps de Reserve, and to place his cavalry on the right, on a small plain that was between that and the Grande Commanderie. His royal highness went to the left to see if there was time to form the cavalry for the reception of the enemy, but before our cavalry could come up the enemy had already formed three lines of cavalry upon the heights of Erden. As we were no longer masters of these heights, we form'd our right at the Commanderie, occupying all the heights and villages in our front as far as Resolt in a line with Maclicourt, and the Austrians formed a very considerable flank, back upon Bilsen, from the Commanderie.

That whole day we pass'd under arms over against each other,

and lay all night upon our arms; next morning at break of day the enemy made several counter-marches over against us, and at nine in the morning, we imagined they had no farther design to attack us that day; soon after Sir John Ligonier sent Lieut. Forbes to acquaint his royal highness, that he imagined the enemy was just going to attack us, or endeavour to out-flank us, and cut us off from Maestricht; upon which his royal highness went immediately to the left, and desired the Marshal to put the right instantly under arms: About an hour after his royal highness was arrived there, and made his dispositions, and plac'd his batteries, the enemy appear'd form'd in a deep column, twelve battalions a breast, in order to attack a small inclosure with about four or five small houses in it, where we had four battalions posted; and about that village alone, almost the whole of the action was, which lasted about four hours, after it had been taken and retaken four times; and when we had made ourselves masters of it by the assistance of our own detached troops, which came up to us from the right, the line of foot without the village began to give way a little, they were however again put in order. His royal highness then went to form that Part of the cavalry which had been in Disorder, but found himself cut off by some squadrons of French cavalry, which had broke in, and was obliged to retire to our cavalry, who by that Time, had charged and broke the Enemies first Line, and afterwards, while his royal highness was with them, charged the second Time, and broke the enemy again; but pursuing them too far, received a firing from some foot, who lay behind the Hedge, which gave the French cavalry Time to form again, and then they forced ours to retire. In the mean Time our Infantry retired towards Maestricht, to the Place where we joined. His royal highness marched towards Lunakin with all the cavalry, in order to favour the Retreat of the Dutch and the Right Wing; which was effected so successfully, that they lost nothing but some few Men by cannon-shot.

L O N D O N.

June 20. The East India company have agreed to send this year 14 ships with upwards of 1000 Soldiers to defend their settlements in the Indies.

Last Thursday a proclamation was issued from the duke of Newcastle's office for dissolving this present Parliament and calling another: The writs to bear date on Monday the 22d instant, and to be returnable on Thursday the 13th of August next.

The same day a proclamation was issued in order to the electing the 16 peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the said Parliament, strictly charging and commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble at Holy-Rood house in Edinburgh on the first of August next, to chuse 16 peers to sit and vote in Parliament.

Six ships of the line are ordered to be victualled at Portsmouth, and to sail immediately to join admiral Medley.

Last Sunday 40 pieces of cannon were brought to Woolwich from Portsmouth, being part of those taken on board the French fleet by the admirals Anson and Warren; the remainder, which are 300, will be brought to the same place as soon as possible.

Last Monday 500 tons of Gunpowder was shipped at Woolwich for the Allied army in Flanders, and a large train of artillery for Flushing.

According to letters from Franckfort, the Austrians on the 17th, carried the important post of St. Pierre d' Arena, in which they had taken 40 pieces of cannon, and 80 mortars, with which they had begun to bombard the city, which thereupon had demanded to capitulate, and that hostages for that purpose were exchanged.

In a Skirmish which happened two days before the late engagement, the French were greatly worsted, and lost 4 pieces of cannon, which have since been brought into Bois-le duc.

In the late engagement near Bilsen, a French dragoon with a pistol in his hand, rode up to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with intent to shoot him; which the duke perceiving, happily prevented, by instantly cutting off the fellow's hand with his broad sword.

The accounts received from the army say, that our good allies the Dutch ran away at the late action both horse and foot.

We hear Sir John Ligonier will be exchanged for the chief commander of the French fleet taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, Mr Jonquiere.

We hear from Kensington, that an account of another action with the French was hourly expected, his royal highness the duke being determined to give them battle if possible.

We are well assured that the Allies preserved all their cannon in their retreat near Maestricht.

By the last Dutch mail the India company have received letters over-land, advising that all their ships are safe arrived in India; that the Britannia was off of Fort St. George; and the Princess Mary, which was taken with that place, and afterwards fitted out as a man of war, attacked her, but was beat off, and the Britannia got safe to Bengal.

They had also advice, that the French from Fort St. George had made an attack on Fort St. David's, but by the assistance of the inhabitants of the country they were beat off with great loss. And the Indians in general are so exasperated at the proceeding of the French, that they threaten to do all they can to drive the French not only from Madras, but from their own settlements in Pondicherry, &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 30. His majesty's ships the Kent and Hampton Court of 70 guns, Eagle and Lion of 60, Chester of 50, Hector of 44, with the Pluto and Dolphin fireships, cruising at sea under the command of capt. Fox, on the 20th instant at 4 in the morning, in the latitude of 47 deg. 18 min. N. Cape Ortugal bearing S. 62 E. distant 146 leagues, fell in with the French homeward bound St. Domingo fleet, consisting of 170 sail, under the convoy of 4 men of war; viz. the Magnanime of 74 guns, the Alcide of 64, the Arc en Ciel of 58, and the Zephyre of 36 guns. The French were to windward, the wind at N. N. E. Our squadron chased them the whole day, and at night the French men of war bore off our squadron N. N. E. about five miles. Our ships being foul and sickly, having been ever since the middle of April upon the cruising station, in order to meet with this fleet, could not gain upon the French men of war from 11 o'clock in the forenoon 'til five in the afternoon, with all sails set, tho' the French were under their topmasts and forefalls. At five the French men of war set their mainsails and topgallant sails, and went away, without making any signal either by gun or light; and escaping in the night, abandoned their convoy. The next day, there being but very little wind, our ships pursued the French merchant ships, which had separated, and took several; but the next day the 23d, the wind blew fresh in the S. W. quarter, with very thick weather. The Advice of 50 guns, commanded by capt. Haddock, being a clean ship, and cruising in the soundings, fell in with them and took eight. Most of our squadron are returned into port with their prizes, amounting in all to about 30 sail: But the Eagle and Lion are still at sea, in chase of the scatter'd ships; and capt. Haddock meeting on the 25th with his majesty's ships the Anglesea of 44 guns, and Bridgewater of 24 guns, gave their captains orders to proceed immediately in pursuit of them.

Admiralty-Office, July 2. Since the accounts received at this office on the 30th past, his majesty's ship the Gloucester, capt. Durell, and Falcon sloop, capt. Campbell, arrived at Plymouth, and the Eagle, capt. Rodney, is come into the Downs, and have brought in with them 12 more ships of the French homeward bound West-India fleet; so that 42 sail of that fleet have been already taken and brought in by his majesty's ships.

The above ships have also taken the Lightning privateer of Bayonne, mounting 24 carriage guns, and carrying 265 men, and sent her into Plymouth.

July 2. Letters from the army in Flanders say, that the duke was very much dissatisfied with the behaviour of the guards in the late action; and that some officers of considerable rank, have had their commissions taken from them for their cowardice.

We are assured, that Mr. Brinkman, the famous engineer, fired 140 rounds of grape-shot, which made great slaughter.

The Imperial court has received an express from count Schlemberg, with the agreeable news that the city of Genoa had surrendered by capitulation.

B O S T O N, August 31.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, in England, July 6, 1747.

"We were yesterday inform'd, that capt. Dike, in the sloop Dolphin privateer of this port, had inform'd admiral Warren of 30 sail of vessels, laden with naval stores, in the bay of Biscay, bound to Ferrol; that the admiral dispatch'd some ships of his squadron, brought out 4, and burnt 26. This, we believe, may be depended on."

Some other advices say, they burnt one man of war, and took another in the same port of 64 guns.

We are inform'd, that on the 24th of July last, the Lark man of war of 40 guns, capt. Crookshanks, bound to Newfoundland, and the Warwick of 60 guns, capt. Erskine, bound to Louisburg, (who were a convoy to 13 sail of merchantmen bound to North America from England, among which was capt. Stevenson who arrived here last week,) being off the Western Islands, they discover'd and came up with a large Spanish man

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of war, supposed to mount 80 guns; the Lark being headmost gave her the first broadside, which she briskly returned, and then stood away, and got out of sight of the Warwick, which continued a smart engagement from 11 o'clock at night 'til 3 next morning, the Spaniards seeming chiefly to be upon the defensive, and wanting rather to get away than to fight: During this time the Warwick discharged between 25 and 30 broadsides, with volleys of small arms; which were returned by the enemy, who seemed to aim chiefly at the masts, yards, sails, and rigging of the Warwick, whereby they were torn and shatter'd all to pieces; and the ship lying like a wreck, was not able either to attack or retreat, and falling to the Southward, the enemy observing it, stood away to the Northward: In the action 4 men were killed and 19 wounded on board of the Warwick. About 6 o'clock in the morning the Lark came up again and join'd the Warwick, and being inform'd of the shatter'd condition of the Spanish ship, by one of the convoy that had passed by her, the captain of the Lark proposed to go after her again, which capt. Erskine comply'd with as soon as he could put his ship into some order, but could not get sight of her again. She was thought to be a vast rich ship, laden with treasure from the West-Indies, and in all probability would have been taken, had not the Lark left the Warwick in the beginning of the action, or had he join'd her during the engagement.

Last Saturday arrived capt. Conolly in 9 days from Louifburg, by whom we hear that his majesty's ship Warwick was arrived there, having lost some of her masts, and in a shatter'd condition: And that governor Knowles had sent for capt. Crookshanks of the Lark (who behav'd so badly, when in company with the Warwick, off the Western Isles), and 'twas said he would be confined, in order to be tried for his cowardly behaviour in that action; and that another captain would be put into his ship. It is believed capt. Rouse will have the command.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Deerfield, to one in this Town dated August 20.

— I received a Letter from the Officer at Fort Massachusetts, who informs me our Scout is return'd from Sapabago, and brings News from col. Schuyler that about a fortnight ago they were attack'd by near 500 French and Indians, but received no harm from them, excepting one Man being wounded in his Arm; but that the killed many of the Enemy, and supposed they still lay near them; and expected to have another Visit from them: That the Enemy are daily track'd round Fort Massachusetts, and two Nights ago two of them and a Dog came upon the Housack Road within 30 Rods of them, where they were track'd the next Morning; and the same Day there came into the Fort a Dog from the Enemy; and having fill'd his Belly, and ty'd a Rope about his Neck, fastned the following Letter to it, directed to the chief Officer among them, viz.

Sir, This Day we admitted your Ambassador, and have entertained him according to your and his Dignity, as the Appearance of his Belly will inform you; but fearing you want such brave Men, we take leave of him, wishing him a good Pass to you, with the agreeable Salute that we are in good health, and desire to see you that we may dignify you with the same Ensign of Honour about your Neck as you will find about his.

Sir, your Disobedient, &c.

Two Seamen arrived from England by way of Newfoundland, Declare, That on the 3d of July last past they sail'd from Gravesend, in a Brigantine commanded by Wm. Teague, bound to Trinity in Newfoundland; and that on the 5th, they pass'd in Margaret Road about 20 Sail of ships bound up, several of whom they spoke with, and were told, that they were French West-India men homeward bound, loaded with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. taken by Admiral Warren, who had sent 3 Men of War to conduct them safe, which 3 Men of War these Declarants passed the same Night at Anchor in the Downs; and the next Day, the 6th, off of Beachy Head they met with 25 Sail more, and spoke with several of them, who told them they were French West-India men, taken by Admiral Warren's Squadron, out of 150 Sail; and that the Admiral was in pursuit of the rest; and that the French Convoy had left the Fleet on the Approach of the English Squadron: They were taken in the Bay of Biscay about 50 Leagues from the Land.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear from Charles County, that as two Men were lately debating about Religion, they got to such a heat of Passion, that one of them stabb'd the other, of which wound he died soon after.

We are informed, that a Ship with Irish Servants going up Rappahannock River, in Virginia, on the 3d Instant was over-set by a sudden violent Hurricane, above Urbanna, in 5 Fathom Water, by which means the Mate and 50 other Persons were Drowned. And that the Hurricane has done much Damage on shore.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Ship Domville, Robert Young, from Philadelphia.

Cleared for Departure,
Shallop Charming Molly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia,
Schooner Hopewell, David Coulhon, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

RUN away from Thomas Rutherford, of Frederick County, and Colony of Virginia, near the Mouth of Shenando River, the 3d of August past, a Convict Servant Man, named Thomas Rankin, aged about 30, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, dark Complexion, thin Visage, grey Eyes, long peaked Nose, wide Mouth, his Left Ankle stands in, and his Left Hand, the Finger next his Little-Finger is crooked, his Head shaved: Had on when he went away, a white Cloth Jacket, pretty much worn, without Sleeves, lined with patry red, and trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a new coarse Shirt, old brown Camblet Breeches, old worsted Stockings, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat: He was born in Cheshire, in Old-England, and served Part of his Time with Mr. Richard Barnes, of Richmond County, and is a old Runaway. 'Tis supposed he will change his Name, and that since he ran away he hath stolen a Tow Linnen Jacket, pieced under each Arm, and on each Side, two Flax Linnen Shirts, and a Hempen Wallet, a Check Linnen Apron, a Breadth and a Half wide. Whoever takes up and secures the said Runaway, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds of the Currency where taken, and reasonable Charges, paid by
THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

NICHOLAS CLOUDS, hereby gives Notice, that he keeps good Boats and Hands at Broad Creek, on Ant-Island, to cross the Bay to Annapolis with Gentlemen and their Horses, and likewise, from Annapolis to Kent-Island. He also gives Notice, that he keeps a House of good Entertainment for Gentlemen and Travellers, and has good Pasture and Provender for Horses; and keeps a Number of Horses to Let to Gentlemen Travelling to any part of the Eastern-Shore, and has Boys to attend them: All Gentlemen who may have occasion to Travel that way, may depend on good Usage, and being well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,
NICHOLAS CLOUDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Thomas King, Shoemaker, who formerly kept his Shop at the Gate-House of the City of Annapolis, now keeps his Shop at the Old Prison, where all Persons may be Supply'd with all sorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the best and neatest manner.

THE said King has a Sadler, a very good Workman from London; who furnishes any Gentlemen with all sorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neatest and best manner, at reasonable Rates.

TAKE N up at Manocoffy, and brought to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Prince-George's County, a large Black Horie, has no Brand that can be discern'd. The Owner, on proving his Property, may have him again, paying the Charges.
MEREDITH DAVIS.

September 1, 1747.

LOST at Upper-Marlborough, the second Day of August Court, a middle siz'd Rone Gelding, with Saddle and bridle; he paces very fast, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, with a plain T H. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and Five for the Saddle and Bridle.

JOHN LAMAR, Junior.

September 1, 1747.

To be SOLD,
BY the Subscriber, at the Plantation late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Baltimore County, on Saturday and Monday the 26th and 28th Instant, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and sundry Materials for Planter's Use, reasonably, for Current Money; and Time given for Payment.

ROBERT BROWN.

W Hereas there is a Fair appointed by Act of Assembly to be held in *Baltimore-Town*, on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in *October* yearly; the Commissioners of the said Town hereby give Notice, that whoever brings to the said Fair, on the first Day thereof, the best Steer, shall receive Eight Pounds current Money for the same; also a Bounty of Forty Shillings, over and above the said Eight Pounds. The said Steer afterwards, on the same Day, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding 5 Years old, three Heats, a Quarter of a Mile each Heat, not confined to carry any certain Weight: The winning Horse to be incited to the said Steer, or to Eight Pounds in Money, at the Option of the Owner.

On Friday the second Day of said Fair, will be run for the Sum of Five Pounds current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the same Distance, not confin'd to carry any certain Weight. Also a Bounty of Forty Shillings will be given to any Person that produces the best Piece of Yard wide Country-made white Linnen, the Piece to contain 20 Yards.

On Saturday the third Day, a Hat and Ribbon will be cudgell'd for; a Pair of Pamps wrestled for; and a white Shift to be run for by Negro Girls.

The Horses to be entered with *William Lux*, Clerk of said Town, any Time before the Day of Running; paying for the first Day Five Shillings, for the second Day Half a Crown. All Disputes that may arise, are to be determined by the Commissioners of the said Town: And all Persons are exempted from any Arrests, during the said Fair, and the Day before, and Day after; except in Cases of Felony, and Breaches of the Peace, according to the Tenure of the above-mentioned Act.

August 30, 1747.

TO BE SOLD.

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

ATRACT of Land called *Grantham*, in *Kent County*, containing 300 Acres, situate on *Chester-River*.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, or at *Annapolis* next Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subscriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at *Frederick-Town*, near *Monocacy*, on the 21st Day of *October*, and the 10th Day of *May* next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the first of *November* next. All Persons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing else to the said Fairs, or Markets, to sell, shall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Piccage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next ensuing this last Day of *August* 1747.

D. DULANY.

THE Subscriber intends for *England*, in the *Patuxent-Merchant*, Capt. *Alexander Jolly*, now in *Patuxent River*. All Persons who have any Accounts with him are desired to Settle forthwith: Attendance will be given every Saturday at *Calvert County Court-house*, for that purpose, by

DAVID ARNOLD.

TAKEN up in the Bay off *Chester-River*, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WM. GOVANE.

ON the 29th of *September*, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near *Annapolis*, a Match for Fifty Guineas.

And the Day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the best of Three Heats. A Non-subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber, of the City of *Annapolis*, are desired to pay their respective Balances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWNING.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

Queen-Anne's County, near Queen's Town, Aug. 3. 1747.

TO BE SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or *skippable Tobacco*,

A LARGE sortment of *English* and *India Goods*, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by

CHARLES BROWNE.

June 24, 1747.

W Hereas there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's County School*: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order, NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

To Messieurs SPRIGG, CLARK, and BELT.

Gentlemen,

HAVING seen in the *Maryland GAZETTE* of the 11th Instant, an Advertisement, wherein, among several reflections on *Robert Sutcliffe*, I observe you express yourselves in these Terms, viz. "that before *Robert Sutcliffe* left this Province we OFTEN proposed to him to leave our Accounts to indifferent Merchants, or other Gentlemen here, to be settled (as Mr. *Sprigg* had to him in *London*, to Merchants in this Trade, which he declined,) and have done THE SAME to his Attorneys in Fact before and since he went away, which they ALL have refused to do." Now, Gentlemen, as I am one of the Attorneys in Fact of *Robert Sutcliffe*, and am not sensible that ALL, or any of his Attorneys, have given you even a pretence for this Assertion, which seems, at least, to insinuate that they ALL have OFTEN refused some very reasonable Proposal of yours; I must therefore, in the like public manner, call upon, and desire, you to explain yourselves, and say when, where and how, you have OFTEN made THE SAME, or any Proposal, to *Robert Sutcliffe's* Attorneys, since he went away, which they ALL have refused. And as to what you have said of him, I shall take no other Notice of it here, than to say, He came recommended here, by as eminent a Merchant as any in the Tobacco Trade, which Mr. *Sprigg* in a very particular manner well knows; and refer to the following Letter from the late Governor of *Pennsylvania*, for a better Character of him, than you give. And give me leave to tell you, the Differences in the Accounts, between *Robert Sutcliffe* and you, can never be fairly understood, by publishing abusive Advertisements, or Letters, obtained from Persons who may perhaps see through a false light, and therefore may seem much surpris'd, at very trifling appearances. Nor can the World, whom you appeal to, ever Judge of the Justice or Gratitude, on either side, where the particulars of the Dispute, and the circumstances, are unknown to them; however such things may operate on prejudiced or unthinking People. And I will venture to add, that the Treatment *Robert Sutcliffe* met with, from People in this Province, both before and after his coming here, with an honest design to settle his Affairs, has been such, as if the example was to be followed, must ruin every Merchant in this Trade. Whether you are concerned in this Charge, or not, may be the subject of an enquiry elsewhere.

In the mean time the Attorneys of *Robert Sutcliffe* are ready, as they always have been, to hear any determinate Proposal you may think proper to make them. I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

P. THOMAS.

Aug. 24. 1747.

To PHILIP THOMAS, Esq; in Maryland.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 12. 1746, 7.

MR. Robert Sutcliffe having informed me, that he has considerable Sums of Money due to him in Maryland, some of which are like to be contested at Law; and that some of his Debtors have insinuated things prejudicial to his Character, I think myself obliged in Justice to him, to acquaint you, that his general Character in Antigua, where I knew him many Years, was that of an honest Man and a fair Dealer.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEO. THOMAS.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, September 22, 1747.

The following Letter was wrote to the Dean of W——d in Ireland by a Widower, Father of six Children, under the signed Name of Elzevir, the Design of which was to invite the Dean and Company to Supper, in particular Miss Eliza Marshall, a young Lady about Eighteen Years of Age, with 30,000l. Fortune, who, the Dean's House being full, was then lodged in his Study.

S I R,

A M told there is a Book which lies in your Study in Sheets, and all who have seen it, admire it. I should lye so long unbound. I think it is called *Marshall's Epithalamium*, or some such Name; but lest I should be mistaken in the Title, I will describe it to you as well as I can.

It is a fine fair Manuscript, wrote with black shining Ink, on the whitest Vellum that can be imagined; the Strokes of the Pen are so very nice and delicate, as to discover it was directed by some masterly Hand, and there is such a Symetry and Proportion in all the Parts of it, and the Features (if I may so call them) of each Letter so very exact, that it often puts the Reader at a stand, in admiring the Beauty of them. The Book has an additional Ornament, which it did not want, all the Margins being flourish'd with Gold; but that which recommends it most, is, that though it has been wrote above 18 Years, as I have been inform'd, yet it is not sullied or stained, inso much that one would think it never was turned over by any Man, and indeed there is much Reason to believe the first Leaves are yet unopened and untouched. The Volume itself does not appear to be of any great Bulk, yet I understand has been valued at 30,000l. It is Pity so valuable a Piece should be lost, and the surest Way to prevent this, is by increasing the Copies of it. If the Author will give his Consent, and you will licence it, I will immediately put it into the Press; I have all Tools necessary for the Purpose, and a curious Set of Letters that were never used but in the printing of one Book, and of this too not above half a Dozen of the whole Impression, so that you may imagine they are not the worse for Wear: For my Part, I'll spare no Cost nor Pains to embellish and adorn the whole Work with the most natural and lively Figures, and I shall not despair of making the Edition as beautiful in the Eye of all Men as the dear Original is at present in mine. If therefore you will do me the favour of your Company this Evening, and bring this incomparable Piece with you, it will add to the Entertainment of every one, but particularly to him, who is always, with the greatest Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

E L Z E V I R.

The following are the Genuine Memorial delivered to the Signor Grimaldi, Adjutant-General to the most Serene Republic of Genoa, by Colonel and Adjutant-General Blonkel, and the Answer thereto, sent by Signor Grimaldi.

THE whole Army of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, followed by a numerous Train of Artillery which will join it in a few Days, being arrived in the Neighbourhood of Genoa, before that the utmost Rigours of the War are put in Execution, the City of Genoa, and all therein who have taken Arms, are reminded of the great, the experienced innate Clemency of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and how great Reason they who have repented their Errors, and submitted to their Duty, have always had to glory in it.

Even in the present Juncture, my most august Sovereign is willing to give to the whole World a fresh Proof of her already well known Compassion, and is much more desirous to have

Ground to obliterate her very just Resentment, than to give a melancholy Instance of it, by the Desolation of this Country, and of the Ruin of one of the most beautiful and flourishing Cities of Italy, as is that of Genoa.

Wherefore she makes known to the said City, and all therein, who have taken Arms, that Opportunity and Time yet serves, for their having Recourse to her said Majesty's insuperable Clemency, which, entirely replete with sentiments of Christianity, will pardon the Offences, forget the Outrages of, and preserve a City and Country; which persevering in its Obstinacy to the last, and till the Arrival of the above-mention'd Artillery, can expect nothing less than the Devastation of the Country, the burning their Seats, the Demolition of the City, the Slaughter of all the Citizens, and lastly, that just Chastisement which the Perseverance in her Crime, cannot but daily encrease.

At the Camp of Toranzo,

April 15. 1747.

Schulemberg Othenhausen.

A N S W E R.

THE Measures which the most Serene Republic of Genoa, have been compell'd to take in the Course of the present War, have been with no other View, than the Preservation of her just Rights and Possessions, and never has she deviated from that known Respect, which will instance her constant Attention, to all the Powers at War.

It is notorious to all the World, how last September, the Armies of her Imperial and Royal Majesty of Hungary arrived at, and were received in Genoa, the great Deference in a Number of Opportunities paid them, and the insuperable Motives which forced this Nation to have recourse to the last, and only means to preserve themselves from an Extermination, by how much the less Merited, certainly by so much the more Foreign to the Glory and Justice of her Majesty.

Even now the City of Genoa, and all therein who have taken Arms, do nothing more than make Use of that Right, which Nature has made common to all Men, viz. Self Defence.

In such a Situation as on the one Hand, the Idea, the Republic forms of the Uprightness of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, cannot be greater, so on the other, the Certainty is no less, with which she is perswaded that her past Conduct, and present Behaviour, cannot be the Objects of her Majesty's just Resentment, both the one and the other being with the sole view, to preserve and defend that precious Liberty; for which the Republic and all her Subjects, cannot but employ every and all possible Means and Sacrifice, if necessary their Estates and Fortunes, and even Life itself; placing moreover their confidence in the Intercession of the Great Queen of Heaven, and that God the Lord of Hosts, on whom depends the Fate of all Powers.

Hague, May 28. Letters to a foreign Minister from Turin, gives a most frightful Description of the unheard of cruelties, barbarities, and Massacres which have been committed in some Weeks past between the Austrians and the Genoese, the Picture of them, these Letters intimate, is too shocking to be particularly represented; they therefore only say, that the Genoese are now shut up on all sides by Land, and that the Imperialists have Reason to tremble at the Thoughts of coming to a general Assault of an exasperated People, and who are conducted by a desperate sort of Valour. The King of Sardinia, who is desirous of securing his Territories for the future, has declared afresh to Mr. Vilette the British Minister, that as he was ready to do every Thing that should be required of him, he hoped that the King of Great-Britain, jointly with the Court of Vienna, would not defer Guarantying to him the Possession of Savona upon the same Footing with the Marquisate of Final.

Milan, May 9. The Cruelties that the Genoese Peasants commit on those who are so unhappy as to fall into their Hands, only serve to irritate the Imperialists, and inspire them to Vengeance.

geance.—A story goes about here, which is related thus, having a few Days since taken a Lieutenant of Roth's Regiment, as he was out a Foraging, they bored Holes in his Hands and Feet, and nailed him to a Tree, after which they opened his Belly and took out his Entrails, leaving him to die in the extremest Agonies.

L O N D O N, June 4.

They write from Stockholm, that the high court of Justice had pass'd sentence of Death on an English Physician, capt. Blackwell, for a conspiracy, which was, that his Heart be taken out of his body and burnt, that his Head be sever'd from his body and placed on a Pole near the Gallows, and his body to be quartered.

It is said by private Letters, that a Conspiracy has been discovered in Holland, to assassinate his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, as his Election to that Dignity is likely to obstruct the Arbitrary and Ambitious Views of France.

July, 7. On Thursday last a Court Martial was held on Board the Duke Man of War in Portsmouth Harbour Capt. Chambers being President, for the Trial of the Mutineers on board the Namure Man of War, who rose on account of their being denied Leave to come ashore; which ended on Saturday, when three, viz. two Sailors and a Marine received Sentence of Death; twelve were ordered to be whipt from ship to ship, and thirty-eight acquitted. The Ringleader of them died during his Confinement.

On Saturday Night last arrived an Express at the Admiralty, with an Account that his Majesty's Ship the Portland, Capt. Stevens, arrived at Plymouth the 2d Instant and brings Advice, that on the 21st past Sir Peter Warren, with the Squadron under his Command, being to the Westward of Cape Finisterre, descri'd six Sail, to which he gave Chace, they proved to be the Etoile, a French Man of War of 40 Guns, with five Merchant ships, part of the Fleet of eleven sail that came out of St Domingo the 5th of April last; the Enemy observing they were in Danger, stood for the shore, and got into the bay near Bezarga: Whereupon the Admiral sent the Monmouth, Portland, and Ambuscade Men of War in after them; and before the Commanders could man their Boats, the French set Fire to a fine Brigantine, which communicated itself to the Etoile Man of War, which last blew up; but they brought out the other four, which are safe arrived at Plymouth, with the Portland.

The Portland also brings Advice that a small Cutter Privateer join'd Sir Peter Warren on the 20th. and inform'd him, that he had cha'd about 20 little coasters laden with Stores into Sedere, a small Bay to the Westward of Cape Ortugal, where, with a little Assistance, he said he could destroy them. Sir Peter thereupon sent the Viper Sloop and the Hunter Dogger, with the privateer, with Orders to capt. Roddom of the Viper, to attempt the Thing, if he judg'd it practicable. In two Days after they rejoind'd the Admiral, and brought with them a small French privateer and five little Barks, laden chiefly with Iron, Ruzin, &c. which he took in the said Bay, where he had burnt 28 more of the same sort, which they could not conveniently bring off; and also destroyed a Battery of three Guns.

Yesterday an Express arrived from Plymouth, with Advice that the Lyon Man of War, capt. Brett, (the only Ship that remained at Sea of Commodore Moxson's Squadron) was come there, and brought with her four more of the French West-India Fleet.

The whole Number of Merchant Ships brought into the English Ports is Fifty-one, and one burnt with the L'Etoile Man of War.

As there is a great Quantity of Indigo on board the Ships taken, 'tis certain their whole Value must amount to 600000l. Sterling.

B O S T O N, August 20

An Account of a late Engagement between his Majesty's Ship the Warwick, of 60 Guns, Capt. Erskine Commander, and a large Spanish Man of War; as communicated to us by a Gentleman who was then on board the Warwick.

July 14. **B**eing off the Western Isles, in Company with his Majesty's Ship the Lark of 40 Guns, capt. Crookshanks Commander, and thirteen Sail of Merchant Men under Convoy bound to North-America, in the Morning they saw a Sail, and the Lark having the Command, made the signal to chase.

Being both but indifferent sailors, tho' they gained upon the chace, they could not come up with her that Day, and probably would have lost her in the Night, if it had not been for

the gallant Behaviour of capt. Conally, who being in a small Vessel in the Ordnance Service, and a prime Sailor, got up with the Chace in the Evening, kept her in sight all the Night, and by firing Guns and shewing false fires, directed us how to pursue.

Next Morning early we got sight again of the Chace, which appeared to be a very large ship, at about 4 or 5 Miles distance; and all Things were got ready to engage accordingly. About Time capt. Conally gave us no small Diversion, as he kept along with the Chace: He durst not venture very near to her; for two or three of her Guns would have tore him all to Pieces; but he kept at a proper distance from her to the Windward, and every now and then peep'd his four Pounders at her under English colours, hoping perhaps to make her shew her colours, or cut some of her Rigging, or to provoke her to bear towards him, and so retard her Course. The enemy (for then we were sure she was one) would not for all that Conally could do, show any colours, but now and then returned his fire, and stood on. About 11 at Night, being near a breast of the Enemy to the Leeward, and the Lark a little way a-head of us, at about half a Mile Distance, we gave the Enemy a Broadside, which she briskly returned under Spanish colours, and then the Lark stood on, and we lost sight of her.

Capt. Erskine thinking himself too far from the Enemy to do Execution, in order to get nearer, tack'd and stood so to the Northward about eight or ten Minutes. At the same Time the Enemy put in stays, and capt. Erskine gave him his starboard broadside, and rak'd him fore and aft, and clapp'd about again, and stood within Pistol shot, and again discharg'd his starboard broadside into him, with a Volley of small Arms as we pass'd; all which the Enemy smartly return'd, and stood on; and during the whole Action, she seem'd to be on the Defensive, and to want rather to get away than to fight. As soon as possible the Warwick tack'd after her, ran along side of her within Pistol shot, and began to engage her large, and sometimes before the Wind, and all the Time after that within Pistol-shot; so that the Wadding of the Enemies Guns fell thick upon our Deck and threatened to set fire to our sails and Rigging.

Our People seeing the Enemy to be a much larger ship than the Warwick, with a greater Number of Guns, which she play'd well; and the Lark keeping at a great Distance, and giving them no manner of Assistance, were somewhat discouraged. But then again reflecting, that if they could make the Enemy strike without the Assistance of the Lark, the greater would be their Glory, they exerted the greatest Resolution and Bravery, and continued a dreadful fire till about 3 in the Morning, being a the whole Action, between 25 and 30 Broadfides.

Then the Warwick, torn and shattered to Pieces in her Masts, Yards, Sails and Rigging, and the ship lying like a Wreck, and not in a condition to make a farther Attack, nor to retreat, fell off to the Southward, which the Enemy no sooner observed than he hawled to the Northward, having all his Masts standing.

Indeed the Number of our Men killed and wounded was not very great, four only being kill'd and nineteen wounded, which is imputed partly to the Enemy's firing chiefly at our Rigging and sails, and partly to their over-charging their Guns; for we found a vast many of their shot, sticking in the sides of our ship, and but few came quite thro'. But at the beginning of the Engagement the Warwick was between 40 and 50 Men short of her Complement, and many of her Hands were raw and inexperienced, and 20 of them mere boys.

As the enemy lay along side of us, all our Company agree, that she look'd much lottier than the Warwick, and their shot, which we found on board, when the Engagement was over, are double-headed 58 Pounders, round 25, 20 and 16, whereas the Warwick's Guns are only 24 Pounders on the lower Deck, 9 Pounders on the main Deck and 6 on the Quarter. And some Gentlemen on board the Lark and some of the Merchant Men, have told us, that as the Enemy and we lay along side of each other, she appear'd as much larger than the Warwick, as the Warwick is larger than the Lark; and 'tis suppos'd she carries 74 or 80 Guns.

The Lark join'd us about 6 in the Morning, but did not think fit to pursue the Enemy, who was still in sight, as we were incapable of going along with him. Afternoon we were inform'd by one of the convoy, who had run close to the Enemy after the Engagement, that she was likewise in a very shattered Condition, with her Foremast gone, and her Sails and Rigging cut in Pieces. This seem'd to give the captain of the Lark some courage, and he propos'd to capt. Erskine to go after her again, which that brave and prudent commander did, as soon as he could

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all the Night, and
directed us how to

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is 5 Miles distant;
accordingly. As can
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could clear his ship, and put her into some sort of Order. But the favourable Opportunity was lost, and we could not get sight of her again.

Thus by the unaccountable bad behaviour of the Lark, both her company, and the Warwick's have lost immense Riches, as it is highly probable the Enemy was laden with Treasure from the West-Indies, as well as the Merit and Glory of doing great service to their Country; for had not the Lark left the Warwick in the beginning of the Action, or had she join'd her any Time when she was engag'd, the Enemy must certainly have fallen into our Hands. However, Capt. Erskine and Company it is hoped, will reap the Honour due to their Valour and good Conduct; and what will be the Fate of the Commander of the Lark, when the Matter comes to be enquired into, we must leave to the Judgment of his Superiors.

NEW YORK, August 30.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Johnston, to his Excellency George Clinton, Esq; our Governor, dated Albany August 19. 1747.

May it please your Excellency,

I Am just honoured with yours at Albany, where I am now come down to acquaint Col. Roberts and Marshal, and desire their assistance: The Affair is this, one of my Parties of Indians return'd from Crown Point last Sunday, where they could see very few French, and but about 40 Indians round the Fort. having built of Logs six little Houses for that Purpose, which is all that has been done there yet. There were seven of the Party went to Lake Sacrament, where they lay two Days in sight of the Enemy, whom they compute between five and six hundred Men, encamped upon an Island, from whence they daily send large Parties among us, who seldom fail of doing us Mischief; and if not prevented, will, I fear, ere long kill a-bundance of our People, burn and destroy all the Grain, House, &c. which will entirely ruin the People; to prevent which, I am determined (with the general Approbation of all the Indians) to march against them, with about 300 Indians and as many Christians, most of whom are Volunteers: If I can have the Opportunity of meeting them, I doubt not giving your Excellency a good Account of them; for the People are all in high spirits, and the Indians quite eager for Action. In case we should meet with no success, it will nevertheless satisfy the Indians (being chiefly their desire) it will also terrify the Enemy much, to find such a Number of Men in quest of them. Another advantage, which we may derive from this, is, giving the six Nations a better Opinion of us than they hitherto had, and will undoubtedly encourage them to join us against—, should any such Thing be set on foot. There are a great many Senecas, Ottawawas, &c. now at my House, twenty of whom are to go with me; which I reckon a fine Thing: They bring me very agreeable News from the foreign Indians, who have sent six large Bells or Wampum to the six Nations, desiring the Liberty to destroy—The six Nations have now sent for them, to their Assistance: I shall let your Excellency know the whole Affair as soon as they have done speaking, which my coming down now prevented, until I return. I hope your Excellency will not let the Indians be neglected or slighted upon any Account, as they are now so ready to serve us; should we go on with any Thing, it would vastly encourage them. I shall set out in about four days upon this Service, and expect to return in twelve Days at most, then shall acquaint your Excellency of my success, &c.

Happy 'tis for all his Majesty's subjects on this Continent, particularly for those of this Province, and more particularly still for those in the City of Albany, that so great a change appears in our Indian affairs: Then they were averie even to engage in a war with the French, now they not only have engaged, to the very great Loss of the French, and some of their greatest Warriors have bled for our sake; but there is now the best Reason to believe 300 of them, and as many Christian Volunteers are gone with Col. Johnston, to drive from our Frontiers, the French Parties now sculking there, of whom they have all the Intelligence to be wish'd for: And happy 'tis for Albany likewise, to be secured by the new Levies encamped within a Mile of it, in good Order, and impatient to be led where an Enemy may be met with; and batteries all ready within their camp. Let us therefore be no more amused with present Dangers, but rationally turn our Thoughts to future Security.

'Tis said there are about 100 English Prisoners still remaining in divers Parts of Canada, and 10 were left sick at Quebec.

We hear that the French Militia at Quebec usually muster'd on the Lord's Day, and generally mustered between 3 and 4 Hundred Men; but that the last Muster they had, Numbers came out of the Country and join'd them; and then they march'd in View of the English Prisoners, by several of whom they were counted as they pass'd by, and amounted in all to about 700 Men.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Wednesday his Excellency our Governor, in Council, was pleased to issue his Proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the first Tuesday in October, until the first of March next.

Capt. Twynhoe in the Ship Hamilton, is arrived in South-River, from London. He left Portsmouth the 20th of July, but we cannot learn that he has brought any Papers, or any material News. Capt. Tiffen, for Philadelphia, and this Place, was to sail a few Days after him.

We hear that two Persons, one named George Holbrook, and the other an antient Woman named Hamblen, were tryed at Calvert County Assizes, for felonious Facts by them committed, and by their Country found Guilty, but the Court not being advised of their Judgment; it is therefore referred to the Provincial Court.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Humming-Bird, John West, from Virginia,
Ship Britannia, George Samms, from Barstaple,
Snow St Andrew, Thomas Johnston, from Glasgow,
Ship Hamilton, John Twynhoe, from London,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IMPORTED from Glasgow, by James Johnson, in the Snow St. Andrew, and (in ten Days from this Date will be) to be Sold at his Store in Annapolis, by the subscriber,

A LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, Oznabrigs, Blankets, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, English and Scotch Half-thicks, Check Linnens of all sorts, Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Bed Ticking, Tartans, Blanketing, Yarn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Worsted and Thread Stockings, Men and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falls and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cuttlery, &c. &c. &c. Call-co's, Romalls, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. All Persons Indebted to the said James Johnson, as well before as since his Departure from Maryland, are once more desired to settle and pay off their respective Balances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco on hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

ROBERT SWAN.

WILLIAM HAYES, Chair-maker from Philadelphia, now lives in Annapolis, and hereby gives notice, That he will furnish any Gentlemen, or others, with all sorts of Rush-bottom Chairs, made in the best and neatest manner and at the most reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM HAYES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Richard Lewis, Sadler, who formerly kept his Shop near the Church in the City of Annapolis, now keeps his Shop just by the Gate-House, and furnishes any Gentlemen with all sorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neatest and best manner.

THE said Lewis has several Shoemakers, very good Workmen, where all Persons may be supply'd with all sorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the the best and neatest manner.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Thomas King, Shoe-maker, who formerly kept his Shop at the Gate-House in the City of Annapolis, now keeps his Shop at the Old Prison, where all Persons may be supply'd with all sorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the best and neatest manner.

THE said King has a Sadler, a very good Workman from London; who furnishes any Gentlemen with all sorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neatest and best manner, at reasonable Rates.

NICHOLAS

NICHOLAS CLOUDS, hereby gives Notice, that he keeps good Boats and Hands at *Broad-Creek*, on *Kent-Island*, to cross the Bay to *Annapolis* with Gentlemen and their Horses, and likewise, from *Annapolis* to *Kent-Island*. He also gives Notice, that he keeps a House of good Entertainment for Gentlemen and Travellers, and has good Pasture and Provender for Horses; and keeps a Number of Horses to Let to Gentlemen Travelling to any part of the Eastern-Shore, and has Boys to attend them: All Gentlemen who may have occasion to Travel that way, may depend on good Usage, and being well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,
NICHOLAS CLOUDS.

TAKEN up at *Manocofy*, and brought to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in *Prince-George's County*, a large Black Horse, has no Brand that can be discern'd.

The Owner, on proving his Property, may have him again, paying the Charges.

ph. to Mr. Greenh.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

RUN away from *Thomas Rutherford*, of *Frederick County*, and Colony of *Virginia*, near the Mouth of *Shanando River*, the 3d of *August* past, a Convict Servant Man, named *Thomas Rankin*, aged about 30, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, dark Complexion, thin Visage, grey Eyes, long peaked Nose, wide Mouth, his Left Ankle stands in, and his Left Hand, the Finger next his Little-Finger is crooked, his Head shaved: Had on when he went away, a white Cloth Jacket, pretty much worn, without Sleeves, lined with patty red, and trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a new coarse Shirt, old brown Camblet Breeches, old worsted Stockings, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat: He was born in *Cheshire*, in *Old England*, and served Part of his Time with *Mr. Richard Barnes*, of *Richmond County*, and is an old Runaway. 'Tis supposed he will change his Name, and that since he ran away he hath stolen a Tow Linnen Jacket, pieced under each Arm, and on each Side, two Flax Linnen Shirts, and a Hempen Wallet, a Cheek Linnea Apron, a Breadth and a Half wide. Whoever takes up and secures the said Runaway, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds of the Currency where taken, and reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

WHereas there is a Fair appointed by Act of Assembly to be held in *Baltimore-Town*, on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in *October* yearly; the Commissioners of the said Town hereby give Notice, that whoever brings to the said Fair, on the first Day thereof, the best Steer, shall receive Eight Pounds current Money for the same; also a Bounty of Forty Shillings, over and above the said Eight Pounds. The said Steer afterwards, on the same Day, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding 5 Years old, three Heats, a Quarter of a Mile each Heat, not confined to carry any certain Weight: The winning Horse to be intitled to the said Steer, or to Eight Pounds in Money, at the Option of the Owner.

On Friday the second Day of said Fair, will be run for the Sum of Five Pounds current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the same Distance, not confin'd to carry any certain Weight. Also a Bounty of Forty Shillings will be given to any Person that produces the best Piece of Yard-wide Country-made white Linnen, the Piece to contain 20 Yards.

On Saturday the third Day, a Hat and Ribbon will be cudgell'd for; a Pair of Pumps wrestled for; and a white Shift to be run for by Negro Girls.

The Horses to be entered with *William Lux*, Clerk of said Town, any Time before the Day of Running; paying for the first Day Five Shillings, for the second Day Half a Crown. All Disputes that may arise, are to be determined by the Commissioners of the said Town: And all Persons are exempted from any Arrests, during the said Fair, and the Day before, and Day after; except in Cases of Felony, and Breaches of the Peace, according to the Tenure of the above-mentioned Act.

LOST at *Upper-Marlbrough*, the second Day of *August*, Court, a middle sized Rone Gelding, with Saddle and Bridle; he paces very fast, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, with a plain T.H. Whoever will bring the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and Five for the Saddle and Bridle.

JOHN LAMAR, Junior.

To be SOLD, September 1, 1747.

BY the Subscriber, at the Plantation late *Mr. Samuel Hyde's*, in *Baltimore County*, on Saturday and Monday the 26th and 28th Instant, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and sundry Materials for Planter's Use, reasonably, for Current Money; and Time given for Payment.

ROGER BOYCE.

TO BE SOLD, August 30, 1747.

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

ATRACT of Land called *Grantham*, in *Kent County*, containing 500 Acres, situate on *Chester-River*. Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, or at *Annapolis* next Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subscriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at *Frederick-Town*, near *Monocacy*, on the 21st Day of *October*, and the 10th Day of *May* next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the first of *November* next. All Persons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing else to the said Fairs, or Markets, to sell, shall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Picoage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next ensuing this last Day of *August* 1747.

D. DULANY.

TAKEN up in the Bay off *Chester-River*, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WM. GOVANS.

ON the 20th of *September*, will be Run, on the Race-Ground near *Annapolis*, a Match for Fifty Guineas.

And the day following, a Subscription Race for Twenty Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone, the best of Three Heats. A Non-subscriber to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance.

The Horses to be Entered with *Richard Lewis*.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber, of the City of *Annapolis*, are desired to pay their respective Balances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWNING.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapolis*, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

Queen-Anne's County, near *Queen's-Town*, Aug. 3. 1747.

TO BE SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or Shipable Tobacco,

A LARGE sortment of *English* and *India* Goods, at reasonable Rates, in Wholesale or Retail, by

CHARLES BROWNE.

June 24, 1747.

WHereas there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's County* School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order, NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

T H E
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1747.

P E T E R S B U R G H, May 27, O. S.

OUNT^r Bestuchef, Grand Chancellor, a few Days ago, had a Conference with Mr. Swart, Resident of the State General, wherein he in Form declared, That 30000 of the Empress's Troops were ready to march into the Service of the States General and their Allies, as soon as Application should be made for that Purpose to her Imperial Majesty.

Madrid, June 1. O. S. Last Week a Courier set out for Naples with Dispatches, whereby the King intimates to the King of the Two Sicilies, that in order to give the necessary Vigour to the Operations in Italy, it would be proper for his Sicilian Majesty to cause a Body of 16 or 18000 Men to join those of France and Spain.

Novi, June 4. O. S. We have lately sent to the Imperial Camp before Genoa a large Quantity of all sorts of Ammunition, in order to be employed in the Siege of that City, which will be immediately begun, all the Obstacles which had hitherto prevented it being removed. General Schuemburg has taken several Posts upon rising Grounds; he has made himself Master of Bisagno, and secured the Communication with the Sea. We have just heard that he has begun to fire upon the City from two Batteries raised upon the Hills which command it.

Milan, June 5. O. S. 'Tis said, that General Wentworth, by order of the King his Master, has caused an English Sea Officer of Distinction to be arrested at Genoa, for not having done his Duty against the Genoese.

Marseilles, June 5. O. S. Letters from the Army of Marshal Belle Isle of the 3d instant, that the united Troops of France and Spain having advanced towards Vintimiglia, in order to attack the Austrians and Piedmontese, these last upon their approach had abandoned their Entrenchments, and retired with great Precipitation. These Letters add, that the Enemy had left some People in the Citadel of that Town; but that as this Place was not strong, we hoped to be very soon Masters of it, and that afterwards the Army would march directly to Genoa.

Paris, June 15 O. S. The Court having caused an Embargo to be laid upon Foreign Ships in the Port of Havre de Grace, M Van Demse, Secretary from the States General, has complain'd of it by Letter to the Count de Maurepas, Secretary of the Marine: But the Answer sent him, with Assurances that it should last only a few Days, has made the Captains pretty easy, and we daily expect to hear the Embargo is taken off.

We hear from Rochefort, that four Men of War are sitting out there, whose Destination is thought to be for Canada.

Frankfort, June 18. O. S. The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt concluded a Convention with the States General, by which he engages in the Service of their High Mightinesses, for the Term of five Years, two Regiments of Foot, which have already received Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march as soon as possible.

Breda, June 18. O. S. We have received Advice that a Detachment of French Troops having advanced near Herenthals, had seized upon some Carriages laden with Provisions, and had taken the Soldiers which escorted them Prisoners.

Lisbon, June 19. O. S. The English Men of War have lately brought into this Port several French Ships, one of which was destined for the West Indies.

Paris, June 19. O. S. The Advices from Genoa have set us right in several Particulars, and now know, that Affairs do not go so well there as has been reported. The Shrine of St. Genevieve has been exposed, in order to procure fine Weather; but the Normans and Burgundians are at the same Time praying for Rain. Orders have been sent into Brittany, Normandy, and the other Maritime Provinces, for doubling the Guards along the coasts, to prevent a surprize from the English, in case they should attempt another Descent.

Offend, June 20, O. S. The Master of a Ship belonging to Dunkirk, last from Bourdeaux, reports, that before his Departure thence a great Number of Merchant Ships wa happily arrived there, being part of the large homeward bound Fleet expected from America.

Florence, June 20, N. S. The only Accounts we have received of the Motion of the Neapolitan Troops are, that 5000 Men are marched from Naples, Avella, and Capua, to Chieti in Abruzzo, where they are for the present quartered.

Venice, June 21. N. S. We have received here Yesterday by an Estafette, the Account of the taking of the Madonna del Monte and Bilaguo, which is confirmed by an Express the Government received this Morning from their Resident at Milan; who adds, that the Austrians had also taken the Belvidere, and St. Pierre d'Arcana, which had been reduced to Ashes by the violent Fire from the British Fleet.

Marseilles, June 26, N. S. We hear this Instant, that the Austrians have made themselves Masters of Notre Dame de la Monte, from whence they can easily bombard and cannonade the City of Genoa, and oblige it to surrender in a few Hours.

Head Quarters of the Camp of Heer, July 6, N. S. Since the Action of the 2d, we have been employed in taking Care of our Wounded, and supplying the Men with such Necessaries as are generally lost on such Occasions. Numbers of our Men have returned since the Action, who escaped from the Enemy in the great Confusion they were in. The Enemy own 6000 Men wounded; from whence it is easy to imagine what their Killed must amount to. We have not yet been able to learn the Names of the Generals they have lost, but they reckon four Lieutenant Generals certainly dead.

L O N D O N, June 30.

By a Letter from the Army in Flanders to a Person of Distinction, we have an Account, that the right hon. the Lord Ancram, son of the Marquess of Lothian, having taken two French Prisoners at the late Action, was attacked sword in hand by a Scotch officer in the King of France's service, who was in the late Rebellion in Scotland, who called to his Lordship, and said, *Now I have you, my Lord*; on which his Lordship drew, and after several passes, in which his Lordship received a slight Wound in the Arm, he ran his Antagonist thro' the body and kill'd him on the spot, and in the Interim the two Prisoners made their Escape.

The Village of Heer, the present camp of his royal highness the duke, is on the East side of *Mense*; so that probably it will not suddenly be in his Power to relieve *Maestricht*: But as by this situation Reinforcements can be continually sent into the Place, and a free Communication kept open thro' the *Wyck* (a Suburb on that side even stronger than *Maestricht* itself) the siege must be long and ruinous to the Enemy, and may perhaps be protracted till the Augmentations of the Army arrive. At worst, the garrison can at any Time be brought off, and seems in no danger of sharing the Fate of most other garrisons of the Towns that have been besieged.

We hear that by a Letter from a young Nobleman, Aid de Camp to his royal highness, to his Father, there is positive assurance that none of our Cannon fell into the Hands of the Enemy: Which as the Retreat from the chief seat of Action to the Walls of *Maestricht* was not above three Miles, and was made in good order, seems not improbable.

Several Persons on Change, were Yesterday observed to wear very down-cast Looks, which were supposed to proceed from our success in taking thirty Martinico ships, and the Prospect we have of taking many more, there being many, we are afraid, who have been so covetous as to insure several of them, to the Ruin of their Fortunes, and the Prejudice of their Country.

The principal officers taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, to the number of fifteen, have been removed to Salisbury, where they are allowed a certain number of miles on their Parole.

role of honour: And the right hon. the earl of Pembroke has already shewn them a Specimen of the Hospitality and Magnificence of the British Nobility, in a sumptuous Entertainment given them at his fine seat at Wilton.

We learn from Dresden, that in the midst of all their Feasts and rejoicings, on account of the double Marriages, a courier arrived from Naples with the welcome News, that the Queen of the two Sicilies was on the 13th Instant, about eleven in the morning, safely brought to Bed of a Prince, who is stiled the duke of Calabria.

We hear that the India ships now at Portsmouth are to wait there 'till joined by several more, and it is said will sail from thence with several men of war of the Line, under the command of commodore Boscawen, for the East Indies, who are to have on board a sufficient number of Land Forces, to defeat the French in any further Attempt they may make upon our settlements in those Parts.

London, July 2. It has been observ'd, that our worthy Allies, the Imperialists, were exceeding happy in the *Choice of their Ground* during the late Action: For as they had a River all along in their Front, they neither could come at the Enemy, nor could the Enemy come at them.

By a Gentleman who came last Friday from the Army we have an Account, that Lord Robert Sutton and Col. Conway who were taken Prisoners at the Action, were returned to the Duke's Quarters on their Parole. General Ligonier was yet a Prisoner, but treated in a very elegant Manner, having a fine House allotted for him, and a large service of Plate for his Use. Col. Conway had like to have been kill'd, by the Treachery of a French Officer, whom he had taken Prisoner, and ordered to go by his Horse's side to save his Life; but the Frenchman seeing a strong Party coming to attack us, he pulled the colonel by his Hair backward from off his Horse, and who had been killed by a private Man with his own Bayonet, had not one of our Sejeants killed him with his Halbert, for which he was presently cut to pieces.

Whitehall, July 11. The right hon. the Earl of Ancram, one of the Lords of the bedchamber to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, arrived on Tuesday last from the Allied army, with the following standards and colours taken from the French in the late action of Val.

Four standards complete, of Belford's regiment, embroider'd with gold, on one side the sun, motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other side a landscape, motto, *Ex pulcro Laureæ Fonte*.

One dragoon standard, Beaufremont's regiment, the painting worn out.

A standard of the royal Cravates, red, painted, and fring'd with gold; on one side the sun, motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other side, a sword erect, and a Gerdion knot, motto, *Pour parvenir*.

Two colour staves, the colours torn off, Diesbach's Swiss regiment.

One pair of colours without the staff, Royal des Vaisseaux.

Four colours of Monaca's regiment.

N. B. There was another colour taken by late Crauford's regiment of Foot, and given in charge to the Hussars, who have not brought it in yet. And a standard taken by the Hanoverian Cavalr, which was given in charge to the Imperialists, and has not been returned.

Copy of a Letter from Count Schulemburg to a General Officer, dated the 4th of June.

You will have heard, my dear Count, that we are going to raise the Siege of Genoa. But give no Credit to the Report. We maintain all our former Posts, and have taken two others. These obstinate People once reduced, I will answer for the rest of the Campaign. We have Time to join Count Brown, and bring all to a happy conclusion. General Wentworth approves of all our Dispositions and encourages us to push our Attempts to the utmost.

London July 7. We hear that Sir Peter Warren has divided his Fleet into small squadrons, and placed them before the several French Ports in the Bay, so as to prevent them either going in or coming out.

The last advices from Berlin seem to intimate, that his Prussian Majesty is by no means pleased with the continuance of the present War, but is rather desirous of procuring, by his Interposition, a general Peace, of which it is said he has, in conjunction with the Court of Dresden, adjusted a Plan of Preliminaries, which will speedily be offered to the Powers at war, in order to prev. at the Progress of the French Arms in the Low-Countries. It is also looked upon as a Thing certain there,

that all the Negotiations in Sweden have been calculated for preserving the Peace of the North, and that they will be attended with success. His Majesty's Views in the Empire are said to be of the same pacifick Nature, and that as soon as they are brought to bear, he will not fail to make a Declaration to the Court of France, relative to their late Attack on the Dominions of the State General, upon which subject his Majesty has already explained himself in a very satisfactory Manner to his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, to whom he has given the strongest Assurances of his constant and inviolable Friendship, and sincere Regard for his Interest.

Yesterday there was an Account that the Rose and Flamborough Men of War have taken and brought into Shields two French privateers, that had five Ransomers on board.

July 11. By our last letters from the Hague we learn, That the Allied Army and the French continued to lye facing each other on the Banks of the Meuse near Maestricht the 14th of July, N. S. with the said River between them, the French camp being on the Field of Battle.

The same letters assure us, that the States have prohibited the Exportation of all kinds of Provisions and military stores whatsoever, except to the Allied Army; and that they were using all other Precautions for the Defence of their country: That the Governor of Breda had blown up several Houses, and cut down all the Trees round the Town, in order to prepare for its Defence: That the Governor of Sandvliet had been obliged, after a vigorous Defence, to give up that Place; and that the French were preparing to batter that citadel, and to invest Bergen op zoom.

The same letters mention their Belief of the siege of Genoa's being raised, not only because all the Paris Letters mention it, but because they had received no Letters from Count Schulemburg's Army for the two last Posts; and besides several Letters received at Paris from other parts of Italy, say positively the Austrians were sending off their heavy Artillery.

Yesterday in the afternoon there was a Report, that there had been a second Engagement in Flanders, in which the French lost about 10,000 Men. This account is brought by a ship from Zurickzee, the Master of which says it was the public talk when he left that Port.

From the Belfast News Letter, dated July 17, 1747.

July 11. On Sunday the 21st Sir Peter Warren steering with his Squadron for Cape Finisterre, fell in with ten sail, six of them nearer the Land than the other 4 to which they immediately gave chase. The admiral concluded they were all French, and therefore kept some of the Squadron close upon a wind after the four, while himself with the rest, went in pursuit of the six. In a short time one of the four made a signal for knowing each other, and proved to be his Majesty's ships the Prince Frederick, Bristol and Cenurion, with a Portuguese brig they had spoke with. They followed the six other ships which were merchants into a bay a little to the wind-ward of the Island of Sifarg, where the Enemy's ships anchored very regularly, not imagining we should follow them; but finding their mistake, cut their cables and run ashore, set fire to one of the ships and a very fine brig, which blew up before our boats could get on board. The ship which blew up was the Etoile, a man of war of 46 guns, and about 400 men, came from Port Louis with a convoy of ten sail of Merchant ships, six of which parted company in the West Indies. As they had not set fire to the four Merchant ships the admiral ordered the Monmouth, Portland and Ambuscade, to anchor, and next day they got them all off, without having received the least damage. They are all thought to be pretty valuable, one alone of them being said to be worth 45,000 l. and are come safe into Plymouth, under convoy of the Portland.

On the Admirals ANSON and WARREN.

EARTH's scanty Bounds the *Macdon* deplor'd,
And wept in silence o'er his useless Sword;
One World was all that *Greece* subdu'd of yore,
For Britain, ANSON shall discover more;
While WARREN, chief for equal Worth renown'd,
Shall conquer all the Worlds by ANSON found.

Extrait of a Letter from a Merchant at Rotterdam to his Correspondent at Yarmouth, June 18

I Here send you as remarkable a Piece of News as perhaps ever happen'd in the Memory of Man—The Faery Galley arrived at this Place last Night, from the Master of which I had an Account, that the said Galley had been chased eleven

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had been chased
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eleven Hours by a large French Privateer; that the Fanny being an excellent Sailor, did not make the best of her Way from the said Privateer, but only kept at such a Distance as would secure her safety, by which Means she decoyed the Privateer to follow her on the Flats, (the Galley drawing very little Water) where the Frenchman beat to Pieces; they made Signals of Distress, but as the Galley had only nine Hands on board, Capt. Blakely, the Commander, was fearful of going to preserve any of the People: However the French put off two of their Boats, one of which being overloaded, sunk about two Minutes after their leaving the Ship; the other with eleven Men and two Women, got safe to the Galley; and one of the Women, to Capt. Blakely's great Surprise, prov'd to be his Wife; who had been taken four Days before in a Collier, bound from Sunderland to Rotterdam where she was going to meet her husband, as she had been informed of his being soon to be at that Place, by Capt. Linaker of the Swallow. Mrs. Blakely says, she was extremely well used by the French; that the French Captain ran one of the Foremast Men through the Body, because he offer'd to take her Cloak from her; that the ship she was taken in, was sent into Dunkirk the Day after she was taken, for which Place the Privateer was to have sailed in two Days to have refitted, if this had not prevented her. Capt. Blakely uses the Prisoners with the utmost Humanity; but says they must every soul have Perished, had he not to his great Surprise, seen his Wife in the Boat with them, their boat being very leaky, and his Vessel too poorly mann'd to receive them with Safety. The Privateer belong'd to Dunkirk, mounted 14 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 103 Men on board, all of which perished except those received by the Galley, among whom was the French Captain, two Lieutenants, and the Boatswain.

BOSTON, August 14.

From Pemaquid we hear, that a body of about 60 French and Indians lately attack'd the fort there, but were beat off. They shot down and scalp'd two Men at some distance from the fort, who were soon after found by our people, one of them was dead, but the other had so much life in him as to declare, that he was scalp'd by a Frenchman, and that in such a place they might find two dead Indians, who were kill'd from the fort; but when our men came to the place, they only found a large quantity of blood, the dead bodies being carried off. The poor wounded man was got into the fort alive, but died soon after.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica,
dated July 29.

"We have advice by a flag of Truce, that within this 3 weeks there has been taken and carried into the several ports at Hispaniola, 19 sail of Northward Men. There's two French Frigates one of 36 guns and the other of 24, prime sailors, besides 13 or 14 privateers in the passage, which are waiting for our grand fleet, which sails the 10th of next month: They will be 60 or 70 sail. P. S. Two 60 gun ships are ordered out to clear the windward passage before the fleet sails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

By private letters by Captain Tiffin there is advice, that the channel is now exceeding well guarded; that the cruisers in the month of May took thirty of the enemy's privateers; that there was a large fleet said to be fitting out at Bretey, and that one of the richest of the St. Domingo ships was lost on the Goodwin Sands by the carelessness of her pilot.

Thursday last arrived here a gentleman that was taken on the 28th of last month, in a sloop of this place, Capt. Green (bound from Providence hither) by a French privateer sloop off Cape Francois (formerly the Clinton of New York) called the Marshal Vaudroy, Monsieur Lahaye commander, of 14 carriage, and 16 swivel guns, and 150 men: He informs us, that the privateer had before taken the sloop Ranger, Capt. Smith, from Rhode-Island, and a Brig. Capt. Ramsay, from London, both for Cape-Fear, and a Carolina schooner, laden with Indian-Corn. On the first of this month they took the ship London, Capt. Cary, and the Brig. George and Mary, Captain Hayton, both from Virginia to Hull; the next day the ship London, Captain Skinner, from Virginia to London; on the 7th the sloop Charity, Charles Newbold, from this place to Antigua; on the 10th the ship Delaware, Capt. Lake, of this place, for Maryland; and the ship Bolton, likewise of this Port, capt. Eves, inward bound from Jamaica; the two last were taken in our bay, where the privateer lay at anchor four days. She sent some of her hands to water at Cape Lookout, in North-Ca-

rolina, when they plundered a small town (Blueford) and set it on fire. The crews of the above vessels had the three Pilot-boats they had also taken to come on shore in, and left Monsieur Lahaye about six Leagues from the Capes. He chased the ship Cumberland, Capt. Moor from Londonderry for this place with servants, for 9 hours, but could not come up with her; she is since got into N. York. He afterwards met with Captain Tiffin; but seeing her a lofty ship, and a good many people on board, did not choose to engage her.

By a vessel from Providence there is advice, that Capt. Purnell, in a privateer of that place, had sent in there two sloops, laden with sugar and Indigo.

ANNAPOLIS.

Yesterday being the anniversary for the Election of a Mayor for this City, the Honorable Benjamin Tester, Esq; was accordingly Chosen and Sworn into that Office.

The same Day the Match for Fifty Guineas, on the Race-Ground just without this City, was Run, by the Governor's Bay Gelding, and Col. Plater's Grey Stallion, and Won by the former.

In the Evening there was a Ball in the Council House, where there was a great Number of Gentlemen, and a splendid Appearance of the Ladies.

This Day the Prize of Twenty Pounds was Run for by six Horses, and Won by Mr. Waters's Horse Parrot, who got the two first Heats; the second Heat he Distanced several of the other Horses.

We hear that Three Persons, named Patrick Sandill, James Newnam, and John McLeod, were Tried at Cecil County Affizes, on Indictments for Felony and Burglary, and were found Guilty as to Stealing the Goods mentioned in the several Indictments, but Not Guilty as to the Burglary; but the Court not being advised of rendering their Judgment thereon, the same are therefore referred to the Provincial Court.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Mulbery, John Garret, from Rhode-Island,
Sloop Kent, Edmund Barrett, from Rhode-Island;
Ship Choptank, Edward Barnes, from Liverpool,
Sloop Benedict, Charles Gyles, from Rhode-Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR THOMSON has remov'd from his Lodgings at Mrs. Dick's, near Upper-Marlbrough, to Mr. Robert Brady's, about two Miles beyond it towards Nottingham; where he may be found by those who desire his Assistance as a Physician, Chirurgion, or Man-midwife.

THE Subscriber intending Home, in the *Friendship*, Capt. Sedgwick, now in Patuxent River, desires all Persons with whom he has had Dealings, to settle their Accounts.
BRIAN PHILPOT, junior.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called *Bloombury*, containing 400 Acres, lying in the Freshes of Great Choptank in Talbot County; it was taken up by, and Patented to, Richard Hopewell, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Irish Discovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, near the Mouth of Patuxent River.

JOSEPH HOPWELL.

Sept. 30 1747

RAN-away on the 29th Instant, from the Subscriber of Baltimore County, Two Servant Men. One of them goes by the Name of *Edward Charlton*, a Weaver by Trade, an Irishman, has Small Eyes, a picked sharp Nose, speaks Hoarse, and was very bare of Cloaths. The other named *Francis Williams*, a Sawyer by Trade, a tall, black, Swarthy, down-looking Fellow, wears his own Hair; had on a dark coloured Cloth Coat, with a Cape and Boot-Sleeve and flat metal Buttons, a striped Waistcoat, good shoes, and blue Stockings.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them to their Master, living on Briton's Ridge in Baltimore County, shall have Four Pounds Current Money Reward for the Weaver, and Forty Shillings for the Sawyer, paid by

HENRY MORRAN.

JUST IMPORTED from Glasgow, by James Johnson, in the Snow St. Andrew, and (in Five Days from this Date will be) to be Sold at his Store in Annapolis, by the Subscriber,

2 A LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, Oxenbriags, Blacketts, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, English and Scotch Hatt-thicks, Check Linnens of all sorts, Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Bed Ticking, Tartans, Blanketing, Yarn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Worsted and Thread Stockings, Men and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Negroe Falls and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cuttlery, &c. &c. &c. Call-cops, Romalls, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN,

N. B. All Persons Indebted to the said James Johnson, as well before as since his Departure from Maryland, are once more desired to settle and pay off their respective Ballances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco on hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

ROBERT SWAN.

2 WILLIAM HAYES, Chair-maker from Philadelphia, now lives in Annapolis, and hereby gives notice, That he will furnish any Gentlemen, or others, with all sorts of Rush bottom Chairs, made in the best and neatest manner and at the most reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM HAYES.

2 NOTICE is hereby given, that Richard Lewis, Sadler, who formerly kept his Shop near the Church in the City of Annapolis, now keeps his Shop just by the State-House, and furnishes any Gentlemen with all sorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neatest and best manner.

THE said Lewis has several Shoemakers, very good Workmen, where all Persons may be supply'd with all sorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the best and neatest manner.

3 NOTICE is hereby given, That Thomas King, Shoemaker, who formerly kept his Shop at the Gate House of the City of Annapolis, now keeps his Shop at the Old Prison, where all Persons may be Supply'd with all sorts of Shoes and Boots, made in the best and neatest manner.

THE said King has a Sadler, a very good Workman from London; who furnishes any Gentlemen with all sorts of Sadler's Work, done in the neatest and best manner, at reasonable Rates.

3 RUN away from Thomas Rutherford, of Frederick County, and Colony of Virginia, near the Mouth of Shenando River, the 3d of August past, a Convict Servant Man, named Thomas Rankin, aged about 30, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, dark Complexion, thin Visage, grey Eyes, long peaked Nose, wide Mouth, his Left Ankle stands in, and his Left Hand, the Finger next his Little-Finger is crooked, his Head shaved: Had on when he went away, a white Cloth Jacket, pretty much worn, without Sleeves, lined with patty red, and trimmed with flat Metal Buttons, a new coarsh Shirt, old brown Camblet Breeches, old worsted Stockings, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat: He was born in Cheshire, in Old England, and served Part of his Time with Mr. Richard Barnes, of Richmond County, and is an old Runaway. 'Tis supposed he will change his Name, and that since he ran away he hath stolen a Tow Linnen Jacket, piced under each Arm, and on each Side, two Flax Linnen Shirts, and a Hempen Wallet, a Check Linnen Apron, a Breadth and a Half wide. Whoever takes up and secures the said Runaway, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds of the Currency where taken, and reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

7 ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZER.

NICHOLAS CLOUDS, hereby gives Notice, that he keeps good Boats and Hands at Broad Creek, on Kent-Island, to cross the Bay to Annapolis with Gentlemen and their Horses, and likewise, from Annapolis to Kent-Island. He also gives Notice, that he keeps a House of good Entertainment for Gentlemen and Travellers, and has good Pasture and Provender for Horses; and keeps a Number of Horses to Let to Gentlemen Travelling to any part of the Eastern Shore, and has Boys to attend them: All Gentlemen who may have occasion to Travel that way, may depend on good Usage, and being well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,

NICHOLAS CLOUDS.

WHEREAS there is a fair appointed by Act of Assembly to be held in Baltimore-Town, on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in October yearly; the Commissioners of the said Town hereby give Notice, that whoever shall to the said Fair, on the first Day thereof, the best Steer, shall receive Eight Pounds current Money for the same; also a Bounty of Forty Shillings, over and above the said Eight Pounds. The said Steer afterwards, on the same Day, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding 5 Years old, three Heats, a Quarter of a Mile each Heat, not confined to carry any certain Weight: The winning Horse to be intitled to the said Steer, or to Eight Pounds in Money, at the Option of the Owner.

On Friday the second Day of said Fair, will be run for the Sum of Five Pounds current Money, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the same Distance, not confin'd to carry any certain Weight. Also a Bounty of Forty Shillings will be given to any Person that produces the best Piece of Yard wide Country-made white Linnen, the Piece to contain 20 Yards.

On Saturday the third Day, a Hat and Ribbon will be cudgell'd for; a Pair of Pumps wrestled for; and a white Shirt to be run for by Negro Girls.

The Horses to be entered with William Lux, Clerk of said Town, any Time before the Day of Running; paying for the first Day five Shillings, for the second Day half a Crown. All Duties that may arise, are to be determined by the Commissioners of the said Town: And all Persons are exempted from any Arrests, during the said Fair, and the Day before, and Day after; except in Cases of Felony, and Breaches of the Peace, according to the Tenure of the above-mentioned Act.

August 30, 1747.

TO BE SOLD.

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange)

A TRACT of Land called Grantham, in Kent County, containing 500 Acres, situate on Chester-River.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at Annapolis next Provincial Court.

G. PLATER.

THE Subscriber hath obtained a Patent for keeping a FAIR at Frederick-Town, near Monocacy, on the 21st Day of October, and the 10th Day of May next, each Fair to continue Three Days; and for a Market to be held there every Saturday after the first of November next. All Persons who will bring any Goods, Merchandizes, Cattle, or any Thing else to the said Fairs, or Markets, to sell, shall be free and exempt from the Payment of any Toll, Stallage, Pictage, or any other Charge, for the Term of Five Years next ensuing this last Day of August 1747.

D. DULANY.

TAKEN up in the Bay off Chester-River, on Saturday the 15th Instant, a CANOE of an uncommon Size and Make, and may possibly be much esteem'd by the Owner, who, on applying to the Subscriber, may have her again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Aug. 17. 1747.

WM. GOYARD.

ALL Persons who are Indebted to the Subscriber, of the City of Annapolis, are desired to pay their respective Ballances; and those who have any Demands on the said Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

GEORGE DOWNING.