

T H E N<sup>o</sup>. 176.  
**M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.**

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1748.

His Majesty's most gracious **SPEECH** to both Houses of Parliament, on Friday the 13th Day of May, 1748.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

\*\*\* T he opening of this session of Parliament, I informed you that a congress had been agreed upon by the several powers at war; and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that preliminaries for restoring a general peace have been signed between my minister, and those of the most christian king and the states general of the United Provinces; the basis of which is a general restitution of conquests made during the War, on all sides.

In consequence of these preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a cessation of hostilities has actually taken place in the *Low Countries*, and in the Channel; and certain periods are fixed, according to former practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

In this important transaction, my great views have been steadily to adhere to the true interests of *Europe*, to pursue and maintain those of my own kingdoms in particular, and to procure for my allies the best terms and conditions, that the events of a war, in some parts unsuccessful, did admit.

I HAVE, in the course of this negotiation, acted with the most unreserved confidence and communication towards my allies: And I hope, that when they shall have maturely weighed the situation of affairs, the necessity from thence arising, and the care and attention which have been shewn for their advantage and security, they will not delay to accede to these preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

THE vigorous and powerful support you have given me, during this session, towards carrying on the war, has strengthened my hands, in proceeding thus far in the measures of peace. Nobody can suggest the least failure on the part of *Great-Britain*, which, not only for the sake of its own particular interest, but of the common cause, has taken on itself a share of the burden, unexampled in former times. I hope soon to see this necessary work brought to perfection, with the concurrence of all my allies; with whom it is my firm intention to cultivate the most perfect harmony, and to cement and strengthen, if possible, the ties of our antient Union and Friendship, in such a manner, as may render the peace secure and durable.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

MY particular thanks are due to you, for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. Nothing could have contributed so much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as these well judged supplies. The most prudent oeconomy shall be made use of in the application of them; and you may be assured, nothing will give me more real pleasure, than to take the first opportunity of lessening the present burdens of my people.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I CANNOT sufficiently express my entire satisfaction in your whole conduct, during this session; and I must recommend it to you, to promote in your several countries a right sense of those measures, which have been so necessarily taken for the security and ease of my people. As it is the earnest desire of my heart, to see the crown of *Great-Britain* maintain that figure, strength, and weight, in making war and peace, which justly belong to it; it is equally so, to see my good subjects enjoy the blessings of tranquility and prosperity.

*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 thirtieth Day of June next,*

*to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the thirtieth Day of June next.*

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H A G U E, May 28.

THE advantage which the crown of France will draw from the peace, according to what may be judged from the preliminaries, will not be near so great as the court of Versailles promised itself. A small establishment for the infant Don Philip; the restitution of Cape-Breton, or to express it better, the exchange of it for Madrats, and in consideration of the restitution of almost all the *Low Countries*; the re-establishment of commerce by sea and land, and the honour of having vanquish'd the Allies during seven successive years. These are the glorious fruits that have been gathered from the loss of some hundred thousands of lives, and from the expence of millions without number, which the ministry of Versailles have caused his most christian majesty and his subjects to squander away, purely for the pleasure of violating the pragmatic sanction. The advantages which the crown of Great Britain will reap from this peace does not appear to be much greater: But the States General will obtain every real advantage from the peace, whether separate or general; the restitution of all that France has taken from the republic is secured to it by preliminaries; the limits which are to serve as a barrier to the United Provinces are to be regulated; the commerce between France and the republic, it's said, is to be re-established upon a more advantageous footing, in many particulars, than it was before the breaking out of the war.

It was the intention of the French court, before signing the preliminaries, that the works of all the places that had been taken from the Dutch should be demolished; and whilst it was so, the count de St. Severin being in discourse with a certain plenipotentiary, said to him, "Sir, There is no reason for any body to complain of the king's conduct; he is good, and whoever desires his friendship and confidence, and will trust their interest in his hands, will have no occasion for either forces or barrier, which would only separate them from a friend, who aims at nothing so much as their welfare and advantage, and the repose of all his neighbours."

*Amsterdam, May 31.* By a private letter from Maastricht we have advice, that a French general being in company with some persons of distinction in that city, where he was congratulated upon the return of a peace, which was look'd upon as firm and lasting; answered, "It may possibly last eight or ten years, because we shall require that time to put our marine upon a respectable footing: This will be easily effected by the aid of the tenth penny, which will continue to be paid; and then we hope to be a match for the English, who have exceedingly distressed us by the prizes which they have taken."

*Maastricht, May 18.* The French army partly decamped in divisions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, taking the road of Mechlin, Brussels, and Louva'n. Some of their heavy artillery are brought within the works, and 23 field pieces are mounted in the square. The Maese is cover'd with boats laden with provisions, and our magazines are overstocked. Our fortifications are actually repairing, and redoubts and intrenchments are making in several places, for four or five leagues round. We cannot divine the reason of this, unless our new guests are resolv'd not to leave us so soon as we expected. At present all goes well, and the civil officers have orders to exercise their functions, as under the former government. All the inhabitants are enjoined to declare, without reserve, what quantity of hay, oats, and bread-corn, they have in possession: And two of them who concealed the truth, have been fined 6000 florins each.

*Am la Chapelle, May 15.* By the 11th article of the preliminaries lately signed here, the powers concerned engage (after the manner of the 5th article of the treaty of London, in August,

gust, 1718) for them, their heirs and successors, to maintain and guarantee the succession to the kingdom in the house of his present reigning Britannic majesty; as also to guarantee all the estates and countries possessed by his Britannic majesty, and not to afford either asylum or retreat, in any part of their territory, to the person who, during the life of James II. took the title of prince of Wales, and since his death the title of king of Great Britain, or to any the descendants of the said person, in case any such thing should be desired or attempted by them; promising likewise for them, their heirs and successors, never to aid the said person, or his descendants, directly or indirectly, by sea or land, either by counsel, succours, or any assistance whatsoever; and to observe the same conduct with regard to any who may have orders or commissions from the said family to trouble the government of his Britannic majesty, or the repose of his kingdom, whether by open war, secret conspiracies, in exciting seditions, rebellions, or exercising piracy against the subjects of his Britannic majesty, &c.

*Paris, May 24.* The happy effects of peace are already felt in several parts of the kingdom; but most sensibly at Bourdeaux, from whence we learn, that since the suspension of arms, thirty English ships were arrived there laden with corn, which the governor had distributed to those in most distress; such an unexpected relief, at a time when they had nothing but misery and famine before them, occasioned the greatest joy throughout the place. Bread immediately fell 9 s. 6 d. per pound, and the poor were thereby enabled once to eat again. The governor, not having heard of the suspension of arms, when he saw the thirty English ships approach, imagined that they were come to attack the place, and immediately set about preparing for a defence; but the English, perceiving his error, hoisted a white flag, and sent in a chaloupe to inform of the change of affairs, of which he seemed to be ignorant. It is said there was not corn enough in the place to have subsisted on eleven days. Eighteen ships richly laden from America are also arrived in other parts of this kingdom, as well as many Dutch ships; so that there is a likelihood of speedily restoring the late languid and interrupted commerce to its former condition.

*Turin, May 20.* We hear that the court has already sent orders to the troops to suspend their motions, and abstain from all acts of hostility.

*Augsburg, May 25.* A courier has passed through here, in his way from Vienna to Italy, carrying the orders of the empress queen for suspending all acts of hostility in those quarters.

#### L O N D O N.

*May 22.* It is computed that we have four millions of gold, silver, and specie, more in the kingdom, than when the war began.

*Extract of a Letter from Aix la Chapelle, May 20.*

"We cannot help observing the uses made by the French generals of the present cessation of arms, which are, repairing the works about Maestricht, and completing their own entrenched camp under it; the purchasing vast quantities of corn, and forage out of the Palatinate, and letting no opportunity slip of providing effectually for their own security at all events.

*Whitehall, May 21.* Late last night Mr. Dick, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the act of accession of the empress queen of Hungary to the preliminary articles, which was signed by count Kaunitz, the 25th of this instant May, N. S.

*London, May 24.* Orders are sent for the Mary, Anne, Vulture, Speedwell, Princess Mary, and Hope, armed tenders, to stop all ships laden with corn, of which there are 30 ready to sail. Orders are likewise sent to all the ports of the kingdom, to prevent the exportation of corn; and to Ireland, to stop the exportation of beef.

*Extract of a letter from on board one of his majesty's ships in sir Peter Warren's fleet, dated May 24.*

"On the 19th instant, being in company with sir Peter Warren and sir Edward Hawke, with 18 ships of the line, we, being the weathermost ship, made a signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. on which the admiral made a signal for a general chase, which I assure you was with great pleasure complied with, and we chased them all that night, and 'til 4 the next morning, believing it to be the rich French fleet homeward bound. Every person was now in hopes of making his fortune; and some of my brother officers went so far as to settle the places of their abode for the remainder of their lives: But when we came up with them, to our great grief it proved the Panther man of war, with the Newfoundland fleet under her convoy; and instead of being saluted with a French broadside, as we heartily wished and expected, were saluted with the more dreadful sound of a cessation of arms. It would have been a good thing, had the famous Hogarth been here, to have taken

off the long faces of our ship's company, when the word Peace was pronounced from the Panther. For my own part, as I love to be cheerful, let things go how they will, I could not help laughing at the oddity of their looks, though as much disappointed as the most melancholly of them. Our admirals are in perfect health, and all the fleet in good condition; therefore it is a vexation to hear, in what our sailors call the drubbing latitude (Ullant), that we are to have nothing farther to do; but since it must be so, I please myself with the hopes of seeing my friends in old England, and am ever yours, &c.

*June 7.* We learn from Madrid, that the affair of M. Macanas takes up the intention of the court entirely, and that opinion about it differ'd extremely; but several men of the greatest penetration are of opinion, that his majesty will make use of this opportunity to clear up certain points that have been long in the dark, and to force the enemies of M. Macanas either to make good the charge they have brought against him, or to confess that they are unable to prove them, that so there may remain no kind of exception against the king's employing him in any manner he shall think fit, in the management of public affairs, for the future.

The political writers in Holland seem very much embarrassed by the present state of affairs, and find themselves very much at a loss in explaining the preliminaries, where the malecontents in the mean time fail not of giving a sinister interpretation to many of them; but it seems, however, to afford them some consolation, that the very same thing has happened in France, where several indiscreet persons have been condemn'd, for treating the late negotiation as if it was injurious to the glory of their arms, and to the reputation of the crown, of which it seems the Gallic ministers look upon themselves to be only proper judges.

The admirals Warren, Hawke and Boscawen, are admitted elder brothers of Trinity house.

Letters from Paris say, that according to advices from Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and other ports of France, ships arrive there daily with corn.

On Tuesday evening, a remarkable discovery was made on board his majesty's ship Prince Edward, in Kingroad, a Bristol.

A person, who went by the name of John Davidson, having drank freely, became passionately fond of his mess mate, which gave him occasion to suspect something extraordinary; and having inform'd the officers therewith, on due examination of Mr. Watson, the surgeon, the person was discovered to be of the female sex; and has confess'd having been three years in the privateer service, in which she was so successful as to be now entitled to 150 l. prize money. She has belonged to the Prince Edward upwards of 11 months; during which time, she has behaved with great courage, and performed her duty as well as any seaman on board.

We hear from Corsica, that the Austrian and Piedmontese troops, lately landed in that island, have already made themselves masters of all the outworks of Bastia, and were preparing to batter the body of the town, while two English men of war should cannonade it on the sea side.

Yesterday an express arrived at Whitehall from Lord Sandwich, with advice, that the accession of the court of Spain to the preliminaries had been agreed to, and that proper instruments were preparing in order to be sent over by the next mail.

When the last letters came from Stockholm, his Swedish majesty lay at the point of death.

The French privateer called Le Frere Aisne, of Boulogne, Claude Palette commander, taken by his majesty's sloop of war the D'spatch, Henry Barnetley, Esq; commander, and brought to Yarmouth, has the usual letter of marque to cruise on the subjects of the king of England, and other enemies of the state, bearing date the 15th of May, 1748, on which day it appears that it passed the several offices. The preliminaries for a cessation of arms specify'd that captures made in the channel after twelve days from the 19th of April our stile, and the like number of days from the 30th of April N. S. should be reciprocally restored; and as the above commission plainly appear'd to be granted three days after the expiration of the said time, surely proper cognizance will be taken of it, and the methods pursued which such extraordinary proceedings seem to require.

*June 3.* We are assured the king of Prussia has made known his desire of having an interview with his Britannic majesty, before his return to England, which we hear will be about the middle of September.

On Friday the Dolphin and Vulcan fireships were paid off, and put out of commission.

*June 9.* They write from Liege, that the French have put a stop to their works about Maestricht, and the pioneers that have been employed in them have been sent home; those that were

were to relieve them having received counter orders. The garrison of that place has been reinforced with two battalions. A great number of carpenters, ropemakers, smiths, and other artificers, employ'd in his majesty's yards, are ordered to be discharged at Midsummer next.

We hear that the right honourable the earl of Granville will, as soon as the peace is concluded, be appointed ambassador to France.

The French are buying up all the ships of force they can lay their hands on; and yesterday they purchased the Duke privateer, which had been so successful in many cruizes against them.

*Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Hull, May 31.*

"Last Sunday in the afternoon a ship came into our road from Yarmouth, which had been taken by a French privateer under Spanish colours and commission, and was ransomed. They brought with them the crew of the ship belonging to John Green of this place, which was taken by the same privateer, coming from Koningsburg with flax, valued at 5000*l*. Capt. Green's son set out this day for London, and from thence to Dover, in order to go on board the packet boat for Calais, to get the vessel restored."

June 11. They write from Petersburg of May 28, that they had received the melancholy news of a terrible fire at Moscow, which had consumed four thousand houses, and among them many rich shops and warehouses; and was still burning when the post came away.

By a letter from Paris, dated June 6, N. S. we learn that the king of France, to give a proof of the satisfaction he has in his plenipotentiary, has granted the abbey of Maixant to the abbé de St. Severin, brother to that lord. Couriers are arrived from Aix la Chapelle, with the news of the king of Sardinia and the duke of Modena's having signed the preliminaries. It is to be hoped that Spain, which has so faithfully served the views of France during the war, will not alone oppose the consummation of the great work of peace.

By a letter from Hanover we hear, that the court will be the most brilliant there this summer that was ever known.

It is said the right hon. the lords of the admiralty have ordered the following ships home, from admiral Knowles's squadron at Jamaica; viz. the Cornwall of 80 guns, Lenox 70, Worcester 60, Stafford 50, Enterprize 40, and Biddeford 20.

The following ships are likewise ordered home from admiral Osborne's squadron, at the Leeward Islands; viz. the Dreadnought of 60 guns, Sunderland 60, Sutherland 50, and Phaeton fireship.

We hear the right hon. the lords of the admiralty have ordered the following ships home from admiral Byng's squadron, in the Mediterranean; viz. the Boyne, Princessa, Burford, Essex, Nassau, Royal Oak, Rupert, Superbe, Antelope, Colchester, Guernsey, Leopard, Litchfield, Nonfuch, Severn, Faversham, South Sea Castle, Crown, Liverpool, Lynn, Roebuck, Phoenix, Leofoffe. And the following sloops; &c. viz. Seaford, Enterprize, Spence, Carcase, Terrible, Cruiser, Pemsey, Postillion, Brave, Conqueror, and Duke.

We hear, that several regiments that have been raised at the beginning of this war, will be discharged very soon.

Late on Tuesday night the right hon. the lord Anson, who commanded the squadron that convoy'd his majesty to Holland, arrived at his house at the Admiralty.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Last Thursday his Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms was publish'd here.

On Friday came in Capt. Ingram, from Rhode Island, who informs us, that the Snow *Dunlop* (lately commanded by Capt. Alexander, who failed from this Place for Scotland), was carried into Newport by one of their Privateers. She was taken by a French Privateer Sloop off our Capes, just before the Cessation took place; and retaken by the Rhode-Island Privateer a few Days after. Capt. Alexander was carried into France by the Privateer which took him.

Saturday Morning last about 8 o'Clock, Mark Parr, who was committed to Prison for breaking open Dr. Walker's Store, and who is remarkable for his many infamous Rogueries, having found Means to get off his Irons, scal'd the Prison Walls, and walk'd off. He was not seen to get over the Wall; but was seen to walk thro' the Town, by several Persons who did not know him.

*Extract of a Letter from St. John's in Antigua, dated July 19, 1748.*

"The Cessation of Arms is not very pleasing to a great many People of the Islands. There is much Talk about Pyrates: Last Week a Shallop was run away with out of this Harbour, supposed by some Privateer's Men lately come in."

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

*To be SOLD,*

BY the Subscriber, at his Dwelling House near Annapolis, a Parcel of choice Slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for ready Paper Money, at any Time before the 28th Day of this Instant September.

RICHARD YOUNG.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works, on Sunday Night the 28th of August last, the two following Servant Men; viz.

John Tomlin, a thin Man, of a ruddy Complexion, about six Feet high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an old red Great Coat, Linen Trowsers, and old Shoes.

Richard Lawrence, a short Man, appears much like a Sailor, has lost one of his Eyes, and two of his Fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a blue Pea Jacket, and a Pair of Sailor's Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servants to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Richard Snowden, shall receive Five Pounds Reward.

WILLIAM HALL.

STolen or Strayed out of the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant September, Two Horses belonging to Dr. Charles Carroll, of the said City: One a squat black Horse, with a Star, shod all four, and trimm'd, with a switch Tail, paces well, and marked X on the near Shoulder. The other a dark Colour, or browner Black than the former, shod all round, trots and gallops, has a switch Tail, and is marked on the near Buttock with the Figure of a Diamond. Whoever secures the said Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Five Shillings Reward if found within a Mile from the Town; or if at a greater Distance, a Reward suitable to the Trouble of securing and bringing them home; paid by

C. CARROLL.

THE Subscriber being fully resolved to set out for Europe early next Spring, desires all those indebted to him to pay off their respective Debts, or give their Obligations, payable in a reasonable Time, with Security; otherwise they may depend on such Steps being taken as may prove disagreeable: And all those who have any just Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accompts that they may be paid.

WILLIAM DAMES.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land, situate on Chester River, about a Mile from Chester-Town, containing 300 Acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and within a good Fence, and Liberty to clear any Quantity under 30 Acres more, a Place remarkably good for Grain and Stock; which he inclines to rent out, either with or without Hands, working Horses, Plantation Tools, Stock, &c. now on said Plantation.

WILLIAM DAMES.

*Dorchester County, Hunting Creek.*

A Quantity of fine Jesuits Bark to be Sold cheap, by the Subscriber, either by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange or Paper Money, with Allowance to them that take by the Seign, by

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Just imported in the Snow Choptank, Edward Barnes Master, now lying at Oxford,

A Quantity of white Salt, and other European Goods, to be Sold for ready Money, at reasonable Rates.

THE Subscriber has received from Mr. Joseph Adams, Copies of Charter-Parties for two Ships, one of which is designed for Patuxent, the other for Patapsco River, at the current Freight that shall be given at the Time of their Loading in said Rivers, and is informed by Captains Spencer and Jerman that the above mentioned Ships sail'd from Gibraltar for Port-Mahon about the 24th of May last, and may be now daily expected; of which he has thought proper in this Manner to advise Mr. Adams's Friends, hoping they will reserve what Tobacco they have left, for them.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

BLOCKS for Prizes, of all sorts, made and sold by the Subscriber, Blockmaker, at the Top-lail-sheet Block in Annapolis.

THOMAS FLEMING.

N. B. The said Fleming has already engag'd to supply the Inspection Houses in several Counties, with Blocks, and is ready and willing to supply any others, that may apply to him for them, in the best and cheapest Manner.

**T**O be Sold, by the Subscriber, the following Tracts of Land, viz. *The Hermitage*, containing 873 Acres; *Hopkins's Folly*, 100 Acres, and *Simmons's Delight*, 300 Acres, all lying in *Prince George's County*; for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, or Paper, and Credit will be given on good Security.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

**R**AN-away on the 22d of August from the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, an English Convict Servant Man, named *Vincent Simmons*, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 28 Years of Age, pale-fac'd, is very much pitted with the Small Pox, has a very rough Look, and limps a little, occasioned by a Hurt in one of his Knees. He had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket, very greasy behind, with Leather Buttons; a black Leather Stock, with a Steel Buckle; an Oznabrigs Shirt and Trowsers; a pair of red Gingham Breeches; a dark grizzle Wig, and a new Felt Hat. He formerly belong'd to Dr. *Ross* of *Bladenburg*, and has got Shoemaker's Tools with him.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS KING.

**R**AN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th of August, a Convict Servant Man named *Robert Milby* alias *Wiloughby*, was born in *Ireland*, and is a Weaver by Trade, he has been several Years a Dragoon in *Lord Stair's* Regiment, and appears very much like a Soldier; he has sandy Hair, which he generally ty'd behind him; is about five Foot ten Inches high, well set, full fac'd, of a ruddy Complexion, and a little mark'd with the Small Pox; he is much addicted to Boasting, and telling of Lies, especially as to his Performances in *Flanders*; and loves Liquor. He went away in a brown close-bodied Cloth Riding Coat, and stole a Stallion, which he left in the Woods, that I have since got; as likewise a fine large bright Roan Mare, paces extremely easy and fast, and suckles a Colt branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus, L W. He also took with him a new Soldiers Musket, three Hunting Saddles, and a pair of Sheets. He went off in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Mr. *Darrell* of *Fairfax County*; he is a well set Man, about five Feet five Inches high, and is an Irishman, but his Name unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and for the Mare *Three Pounds*, and so proportionably for the Saddles. One of the Saddles is a large new Hunting Saddle, and has a large green Cloth Housing, bound round with scollop'd Leather. I also engage *Three Pistols* for taking the other Servant of Mr. *Darrell's*. *Milby* was bought first by Mr. *Blackstone*, of *St. Mary's County*, where his Behaviour was too notorious not to be well known.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

**T**O BE SOLD by public Vendue, on Friday the 9th Day of September, at the House, just without the Gate of this City, where *Richard Lewis* lately lived,

A Parcel of Household Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Glasses, &c. The Subscriber having now removed to the said House, and left off Ordinary-keeping.

ELIZABETH KELLY.

**L**ATELY taken up, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Calvert County*, a Negro Fellow, who says his Name is *Will*, and that he belongs to *William Avery*, who lives near *New Town*. He is an elderly Fellow, and of small Stature.

His Master may have him again, by applying to the said Sheriff, and paying Charges.

**T**HE Subscriber having now resigned the Business of Ordinary-keeping to *John Runsbury*, according to a former Advertisement, desires all Persons indebted to her to discharge their Accounts immediately, or else to give Notes for the same, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and to

*Their humble Servant,*

MARY FRAZIER.

# JUST IMPORTED from LONDON.

**V**ARIETY of European and India Goods, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills, Tobacco, Current Money, good clean Barley at 2/3 per Bushel, Wheat at 4s. Indian Corn at 2/3. Flour, or Ship Bread.

The Subscriber can furnish any Person with good LONDON CROWN GLASS of any Size, Paint, Oil, &c. and send to their Houses to do either Painting or Glazing.

PATRICK CREAGH.

**T**O BE SOLD by public Vendue, on Saturday the Tenth Day of September next,

**T**HE Lease for 52 Years to come, of a very good Lot, containing one full Acre of Ground, whereon is a very commodious Dwelling House, two stories high, in good Repair, with all convenient and necessary Out-Houses, as Kitchen, Stable, Meat House, Pantry, Chaise House, &c. joining to Capt. *Gordon's* near the Dock in *Annapolis*. Also the Lease for 18 Years to come, of a compleat Rope-Walk, cover'd 360 Feet, with a good Rope-House; and a Dwelling House which rents at *Seven Pounds* a Year, all within a good Fence, which contains upwards of four Acres of Ground.

Also another Lot of Ground, a Fee-Simple, whereon is a good Dwelling House, situate on *Prince George's Street* and on the Dock, opposite to Mr. *Creagh's*, and in good Repair.

The Subscriber, to whom the Premises belong, intending soon to depart the Province, will be ready at any Time, before the Day above mentioned, to agree with any Person or Persons for Part, or the Whole, of the said Premises, and will allow Time for Payment.

All Persons who have Demands on the Subscriber, are desired to bring in their Accounts that they may be paid; and those who are Indebted, are desired immediately to pay

ASHBURY SUTTON.

**T**HE Ferry across the Bay, from *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, formerly kept by Mr. *Kirby*, (who has resign'd it) is now kept by the Subscriber at the same Place; and all Gentlemen and others may depend on good Boats, skilful Hands, and good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, from

*Their humble Servant,*

JAMES HUCHINGS.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in *Charles-Street*, (Price *Three Shillings* and *six Pence*)

**T**HE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

**S**TAY'D or stolen, some Time in *June*, from Mr. *William Hunt's* Plantation, (formerly Mr. *Aaron Rowlings's*) in *Anne-Arundel County*, a sorrel spay'd Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a large Fish-Hook, has a switch Tail, her Mane partly standing and partly hanging.

Whoever brings her to the said Plantation, or to Capt. *John Carpenter* in *Annapolis*, shall have *Ten Shillings* Reward.

**R**AN-away from the *Baltimore Iron-Works*, on the 24d of *July*, a Negro Man named *Jack*, a Country born, middle aged Fellow, was brought up in *Dorchester County*, and 'tis likely will make that Way. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Morris* of *Oxford*. Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, an Oznabrig Frock and Trowsers, an Oznabrig Shirt, and coarse Shoes. He pretends to be a Carpenter.

Whoever delivers him to *Daniel Dulany*, Esq; in *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at the said Works, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward.

RICHARD CROXALL.

**J**UST IMPORTED, in the Ship *Ruby*, Capt. *Bailey*, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at his Store at *Nottingham* on *Patuxent River*,

**A**LL Sorts of *East-India*, and *European Goods*, at reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or heavy Tobacco.

Also Imported in the Schooner *Polly*, Capt. *Bustell*, from *Barbadoes*, a Parcel of Rum and Sugar.

JAMES RUSSELL.

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1748.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at Paris, to a Minister at the Hague, May 29.

"HE prince of Conti, who speaks his sentiments very frankly upon all occasions, is so dissatisfied with the signing and purport of the preliminary articles, that three or four days ago he said in a public company; 'Mortbleu! the sovereigns of

the world are very much to be complained of, when they do not make peace or war from their own judgments, and when they suffer themselves to do either by the direction of their secretary. It was certainly our business to have concluded a peace with her majesty of Hungary; that would have been gaining a very great point, because the Dutch must necessarily have come into it without intreaty; and even the English would have found themselves obliged to furl their sails. We should have reaped great advantages from each of those occurrences, which must infallibly have come to pass, and the peace would have become general, and as advantageous to the house of Bourbon, as glorious to the crown of France. Instead of which, as things have been managed, we have suffered high disgrace, so great, that was one even to look back to the original of the French monarchy, an event could not be found out more dishonourable to the nation, than this of signing the preliminaries. 'Tis very true, this peace has been very dear bought; 'tis great pity but his majesty had received the price of it, in order to have indemnified himself, and succoured the poor, every body would then have had a share; but all is gone to make a duke of Courland, which does not in the least interest any Frenchman. It was certainly too much to sacrifice more than 464,000 men, and 845 millions of livres, without gaining a single inch of ground for either France or her allies."

Hague, June 4. In the night between Friday and Saturday, the whole province of Friesland rose up in arms, every body in their own district. They began their operations by demanding, that the government should be established upon its ancient footing, and such as it was at the time of the union of Utrecht, and that the farming of taxes should be entirely abolished, to the end that commerce might be free as heretofore, and without monopoly, reserving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting their other grievances; and in consequence of these proceedings, they pulled down and destroyed all the offices of farmers, and their deputies and clerks, and threw their books of accounts into the sea and canals, together with the registers and other papers, after having torn them in pieces. They insist upon it, that the authority of the greatmen, or bailiffs, who govern their peasants like slaves, shall be reduced to its ancient bounds. In short, every body foresees that they will demand, that the succession to the stadtholdership, which is already hereditary in this province in the male line, shall be extended to the females, in the same manner as it is settled in Holland. It is not doubted but they will succeed in all their demands, being assured of assistance from the peasants of Groeningen.

Turin, May 25. According to the relation of the expedition to Corsica, which the king has received from the chevalier di Camiana, our troops expected to be masters of Bastia by the 22d, so that we wait for news from thence with impatience. The Corsicans expressed great joy at the landing of our men, and were extremely eager to enter upon action. Calvi is blockaded up, and the Genoese have not been able to throw any reinforcements into Bastia, which has only a wall on one side without any ditch.

Dantzick, June 2. It is generally believed that the affairs of the North will very speedily take a new and unexpected turn; which will explain some engagements that have hitherto been thought very mysterious.

Paris, June 3. There is now a talk of reducing a number of men in each company of our troops, and not breaking any

of the corps, because old regiments are more easily recruited than new ones raised.

Amsterdam, June 9. It is said the English and Hanoverians will form a camp of 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Nimuegue, for the convenience of provisions which are missing there.

Madrid, May 19. The news of the signing the preliminaries, which we received on Friday last, caused a general joy in this city; but the court did not appear to be thoroughly satisfied with certain articles. Madam de Macanas, who went the 3d to Aranjuez with her daughter, in order to throw herself at his majesty's feet, to implore the clemency of his majesty in favour of her Husband, had orders immediately to retire, without being permitted to speak to any body, or even to dine at Aranjuez.

Berlin, May 30. The king has sent the necessary instructions to count Podewils, his minister at Vienna, to agree with the ministers of the Imperial court upon the execution of the 20th article of the preliminaries, which relates to the general guaranty of the duchy of Silesia, and the county of Glaz; in consideration whereof the king will concur with the other contracting parties to renew, in the most solemn manner, the engagement of the guaranty of the pragmatic sanction.

Hague, June 14, N. S. Private letters from Paris import, that the duke de Huescar, the Spanish ambassador, has received the 5th instant a courier from Madrid with important dispatches, and the next day repaired to Versailles to make known their contents; that he had a particular audience of his majesty on the occasion, and afterwards a conference with the marquis de Puyseux; that it was certain this messenger had brought the decisive answer of his catholic majesty concerning the preliminary articles of peace, and that it was conceived in such terms as gave great reason to hope, that it would be immediately followed by another courier with that monarch's act of accession in his pocket.

June 25, N. S. According to private letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, the French plenipotentiary is returned there from Paris. The speedy accession of Spain to the preliminaries is said to be out of doubt, his catholic majesty having by letter assured the king of France, That, far from retarding a moment the great work of peace, he should concur therein with joy, in a firm persuasion that every thing requisite with regard to the establishment for the infant Don Philip would be adjusted in the settling of the general treaty.

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 21, N. S. The courier expected back from Madrid, arrived here the 19th instant; and 'tis said the marquis de Soto Mayor, the Spanish plenipotentiary, has received some favourable news about his catholic majesty's accession, with which the public will be acquainted in proper time and place.

Paris, June 17, N. S. Several ships are sailed from our ports to take possession of Louisburg, in virtue of the restitution the king of England has made of Cape-Breton. All the officers of marshal Belleisle's army are set out by express orders of the court. Tho' this circumstance seems to render the peace problematical, yet the greatest preparations are making in this city, for expressing the joy of the people on the return of a peace.

June 18. The duke de Huescar received the day before yesterday an express from Madrid, with a letter from his catholic majesty for the king, which he had the honour to deliver into his majesty's own hand; and at the same time his excellency communicated unto the king's ministers the dispatches he received by this express. They import, that the king his master was ready to accede to the preliminaries, with some restrictions, which it was thought would not obstruct the speedy conclusion of a peace. The court seems extremely well satisfied with the king of Spain's letter; a grand council has been held at Versailles in the presence of the king, in which the count de St. Sevras

Severin's final instructions were settled, and he is this morning set out for Aix-la Chapelle; so that we flatter ourselves that minister will soon be able to give the finishing stroke to the grand and salutary work in hand.

*Chambery, June 12.* Some letters from Turin mention a marriage is on the point of conclusion between the duke of Savoy, eldest son of his Sardinian majesty, and one of the daughters of France.

*Paris, June 21.* The king has sent orders to all his ministers in foreign courts, as well as those who reside with the states of the empire, to acknowledge publicly every where the dignity of their Imperial majesties, conformable to what has been agreed upon by the preliminary articles of peace.

*Madrid, June 18, N. S.* All the officers that are here have orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for the army on the first command, from whence it is presumed that the campaign will take place this year in Italy.

*Aix la Chapelle, June 26.* M. Soto Mayor, the Spanish minister, having received orders from his court, as has likewise the marquis Doria, the Genoese minister, to accede purely and simply to the preliminaries for a general pacification, it was agreed by the plenipotentiary, that their several acts of accession for the conclusion of that important affair should be signed tomorrow or next day.

L O N D O N, May 26.

We hear that the French continue to commit hostilities the same as before the cessation, having, as we suppose, got Spanish commissions.

We learn by the last letters from Brussels, that the inhabitants of the Low Countries cannot conceal the extreme joy they feel at the thoughts of returning again under the dominion of the august house of Austria; and that it is observed none seem to be more sincerely afflicted with the approach of this agreeable change, than those who were most suspected of being inclined to the French interest, and who have now learn'd from dear-bought experience, that intendants, commissaries, purveyors for the camp, and all the numerous rabble of inferior French officers, are so many blood-suckers, that no contributions can satisfy, no remonstrances incline to reason, no spectacles of misery, desolation, and beggary, can move to pity. Such is the change made in the sentiments of those who were formerly the worst subjects of the Austrian government, and such the common distress of the people in general.

According to letters from Rome, the Pretender has had a long conference with the Pope, who communicated to him the preliminary articles, upon the subject of the 11th of those articles, which regards the recognition of his Britannic majesty and his descendants, of both sexes, on the throne of Great-Britain for ever.

Though there is a confirmation that the public articles of the preliminaries are much the same as was at first reported, the public is as much as ever at a loss to know what is contained in the secret articles, of which the number is said to be pretty considerable.

As the military spirit is not yet wasted in the heroes of the present age, tho' it be suddenly suppressed by unexpected pacific measures, it is thought the Summer will be pretty much taken up in encampments of parade, and practices preparatory to the next occasion of taking the field against an enemy.

*June 2.* It is said that a treaty of commerce and navigation will soon be concluded between this nation and the ports of the king of Prussia; and that every thing seems tending to bring about a perfect union and good harmony between the two courts.

We hear that all the French West-India trade, which has been blocked up in the ports at Martinico and Hispaniola, by the vigilance of our commanders, is expected home in safety some time in August at the farthest, in consequence of the cessation, which takes place in those parts about the middle of July; and in the mean while it is conjectured, there will be a very great intercourse betwixt the Spanish and French ports in America, that the business of the former to Europe may be done by the latter.

*June 7.* They write from Turin, that the French have propagated certain writings in the duchy of Parma, to invite the inhabitants to join the army, which approaches the frontiers. The people of the Parmesan shew no great inclination to throw themselves into the arms of the French, who have entirely demolished a borough near Sarzana, and cut down all the olive trees within cannon shot of this place.

We hear from Paris, that cardinal Tencin affects to be mightily pleased with the approaching peace, and makes no scruple of declaring publicly, that the king his master will reli-

giously observe his word, and not endeavour to gull himself from the success of his arms in any manner whatsoever; and that he will use his good offices to inspire the crown of Spain with the same principles of moderation, provided a settlement is given to the royal infant Don Philip.

*On the News of the preliminary Articles being signed at Aix la Chapelle.*

Struck with Grief, I scarce believ'd my Eyes—  
Is then strong Maestricht blown up to the Skies?  
Lorraine and Luxemburg together dance;  
And all to cram insatiable France.  
Parma, Placentia, Dunkirk,—why not Britain?  
Cape Breton you give up, nor think our Bit on;  
What gallant Pepperell and bold Warren earn'd;  
At one short Dash N—le's Pen return'd.  
So fight the Heroes of a Puppet Play,  
'Til Punch and Punch's Wife kick all away.  
Here sure ye stop—nor dare Gibraltar name;  
Thousands of English else may spoil your Game:  
'Tis well, ye B— wondrous well and wise—  
'Tis P—'s Peace, and French intriguing Lies;  
These have prevail'd:—Now G— equip thy Fleet,  
Sail quick to Br—, on the French you meet.  
Methinks already I survey their landing,  
Sneak at their Head, and C— o'er Seas commanding:  
Methinks they touch the once—G— B—'s Shore,  
Defiance hurl, 'till Loyalty's no more;  
Rebellion's Standard lifted high for Crowds,  
That press to follow, as the Moon the Clouds.  
Forbid it, fond, indulgent Heaven, again  
This once secure us—Dash both France and Spain,  
And we may live—and Peace not be our Bane.

*Extract of a Letter from Cadix, to a Merchant at Rotterdam.*

"The joy occasioned by the report of the signing the preliminary articles is hardly to be expressed, but must be easily imagined by those, who like us, were actually exhausted by the continuance of the war. All our hopes and wishes now center in flattering ourselves, that our monarch will extend his fatherly love to his people, by lending a willing hand to the great work of peace, and accede as soon as possible to the articles stipulated for the infant Don Philip.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

In pursuance of his majesty's command, signified to the honourable the President and Council of this province, by his grace the duke of Bedford, his majesty's proclamation for a cessation of arms was published here on wednesday last.

By capt. Stamper, from Jamaica, we learn, that a fleet for England of 52 sail, that sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Aldborough and Warwick, were mostly put back to rest, having met with very bad weather: That the Canterbury, Stafford, Oxford, and Biddeford men of war, were cruising to the westward of Cuba, to intercept a Spanish fleet; and the Lenox and Elizabeth men of war, off Cape Francois.

From New-York there is advice that the ship Hawk, capt. Vance (mentioned in our last to be taken by Don Pedro) was taken by his consort, the Grand Diable, capt. Ossa, who treated the captain and crew very inhumanely for bravely defending themselves: That the privateer, some time before, fell in with the Loo man of war, and struck to her on receiving a broadside; but that Don Pedro appearing the Loo left her, and went after him: That they afterwards fell in with the Tremblor privateer of this place, who taking them for an English privateer, sent an officer with 4 men on board, whom they secured, and set their boat adrift: That the privateer had taken a schooner from this place for Jamaica, commanded by capt. Anthony; also the snow Dumb Eagle, of New-York: That the privateer Fox, Capt. Arnold, was arrived there, and had brought in with her a French ship, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. That a Spanish prize snow was likewise arrived there, taken by the Defiance privateer of Bermuda, and the Trelawney galley of Jamaica; which privateers have also taken a Spanish ship and sloop: That capt. Lawson was also arrived there in three weeks from Montserrat, and informs, that about the 10th of last month a snow man of war arrived there from England, having first touched at Antigua, and brought his majesty's proclamation for a general peace with France and Spain, which was proclaimed there the same day, under the discharge of the cannon of the fort: That Cape Breton is to be delivered up to the French, upon their repaying the charge of taking it: And that two boats had sailed out of Montserrat at noon-day, with a resolution to take the first vessel convenient for them to go a pirating.

There

There is advice by capt. Mesnard, that capt. Condy, of this place, bound to London from Maryland, was taken some time ago by a French privateer: And that the ship Boston, formerly of this place, and taken in our bay last year, and carried to Hispaniola, is retaken on her passage from thence to France, and sent to London.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Schenectady, to his Friend in New York, dated July 20, 1748.

"On monday the 18th instant, Daniel Toll, Dirk Van Vorst, and a negro, went out to Poependal, about three English miles North of our Town, to fetch their horses; but not finding them in the pasture, they went into the woods to a place call'd the Clay Pit, where they observ'd a number of the enemy, which made them hasten back; but the enemy pursuing fir'd, and kill'd Daniel Toll, and wounded Dirk in his arm, and made him a prisoner; but the negro escaped by running away. This firing was heard by some people at work at Maalwyck, about two English miles distance, who knowing that Daniel was gone to seek his horses, immediately sent a messenger to town, to acquaint us with it: This happened about 10 o'clock in the forenoon: It was about 12 o'clock when we first had notice of it. Our people, with some of the new levies posted here under the command of lieutenant Dearing, of Connecticut, to the number of 70 men, went out towards Poependal: They search'd the fields and pastures as far as the lands of Simon Groot, but discover'd nothing of the enemy: Mean while the negro of Daniel (who was dead) came and told me, that his master and Dirk were kill'd near the Clay Pit. I furnish'd the negro with a horse immediately, and sent him to acquaint our people, where his master lay dead; which he did, and found about 40 of our men near Poependal, at Abraham De Graaff's house, who directly thereupon enter'd the woods with the negro, where they found the body of his master. They immediately then perceived a great number of the enemy, and gave them a volley, with a shout, at the same time discharging about one half of their musquets: Upon this the enemy gave a shout, and fir'd a volley upon them. Two or three of our men fled, but the rest behaved courageously, and fought till 18 of them lay dead upon the spot (notwithstanding they found they were surrounded by the enemy on every side, on the space of about two acres of ground.) Of the inhabitants of Schenectady, 12 are killed and 3 are missing; of the levies, 8 are dead, (among whom is lieutenant Dearing,) and 6 are missing, in all, 20 killed and 11 missing; hope the latter may have the good fortune to be made Captives.

As soon as the battle began, several people in this place heard the firing: upon which I immediately went out towards them, with about 70 men: About a mile from town I met Dirk Van Vorst, who had been near four hours a prisoner with the enemy, but had cut his bands loose, and escap'd when the fight with the lieutenant began: He inform'd us, the number of the enemy was about 250 or 260 men, including 40 Frenchmen; that he had counted them thrice while they were eating. He also told us, our people had behaved exceeding well: What number of the enemy were kill'd and wounded, he could not justly tell, but they were two hours busy in carrying them away. Our people found one French Indian dead about 300 yards from where the fight happened: I suppose his comrade could not find him to carry him off. I don't doubt but the enemy have a great many kill'd and wounded, as our men understood firing, and made several volleys. There is but about 9 or 10 men returned that were in the height of the engagement, and am even surpris'd there are so many escap'd, inasmuch as the enemy's number were superior to ours by six to one. When I with my men came in sight of Abraham De Graaff's house, we found the enemy had surrounded it, in order to catch 9 of our men that went out first, who had taken refuge there; but they took to their heels as soon as they esp'y'd us. We went to the field, where the dead men lay, but as it was near night, and having no waggons with us, we were oblig'd to leave them till next day; when they were fetch'd off.

As this melancholy affair may be related diverse ways, I send you this account to inform you of the truth of it, as near as possible I can collect.

ANNAPOLIS.

By late Letters from London, we are informed, that the Captains Judd, Brown, Gibson and Chew, from this Province, were safe arrived in England.

We are likewise informed, that there was a General Cessation, and it was expected that there would be a Proclamation of Peace immediately on his Majesty's return from Hanover. Insurance hither, was fell to 3 or 3 and half per Cent.

Last Friday our Assizes begun and are not yet ended. Three Men have been Capitally Convicted, but have not yet reciev'd Sentence of Death.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Endeavour, Benjamin Ingram, from Rhode Island;  
Sloop Elizabeth, William Loyal, from Madeira.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, for London;  
Ship William, Samuel Wood, for London;  
Ship Sandwich, James Cawley, for London;  
Ship Kent, William Walter, for Biddeford;  
Ship Sophia, John Lavinger, for Biddeford;  
Ship Winchellia, Thomas Cornith, for London.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a Servant Man named Robert Steeks, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair: He had on when he went away an Oinabrigs Jacket, Shirt, and Breeches, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, and a Felt Hat.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to his Master on Kent Island, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. PHILIP COPAGE.

TO BE SOLD,

**B**Y the Subscriber, on the ninth Day of October next, at Bladenburg, in Prince George's County, a Parcel of likely Slaver, belonging to the Estate of the late Philip Lee, Esq: THOMAS LEE, Executor.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 6th of the Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named Thomas Butler, about 30 Years old, middle siz'd, of a dark Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and pretends to know the Business of a Plasterer: He had on when he went away an old Castor Hat, a short black Wig, a blue Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, and grey cloth Breeches. He may probably attempt to pass for a Sailor, and believe he was transported before, and liv'd on Rapahannock, near Fredericksburg. He is an impudent Fellow, and swears much: His Ankles are mark'd with the Irons he has worn, and have not long been cured.

Whoever will bring the said Fellow to his Master at Bladenburg, shall have Forty Shillings more than the Law allows. CHRISTOPHER LOWMEES.

TO BE SOLD,

**B**Y the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 2d Day of November next, at the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, by Way of Public Sale, all the Lands that Mr. Thomas Lightfoot died seized of (except the Land sold, and given away by Will, by Mr. John Hammond, junior). Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may be informed of the Rights by JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY.

**S**Tolen or Strayed out of the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant September, Two Horses belonging to Dr. Charles Carroll, of the said City: One a squat black Horse, with a Star, shod all four, and trimm'd, with a switch Tail, paces well, and marked 20 on the near Shoulder. The other a dark Colour, or browner Black than the former, shod all round, trots and gallops, has a switch Tail, and is marked on the near Buttock with the Figure of a Diamond. Whoever secures the said Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Five Shillings Reward if found within a Mile from the Town; or if at a greater Distance, a Reward suitable to the Trouble of securing and bringing them home; paid by C. CARROLL.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living near Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, on Sunday Night the 28th of August last, the two following Servant Men; viz.

John Tomlin, a thin Man, of a ruddy Complexion, about six Feet high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an old red Great Coat, Linnen Trowsers, and old Shoes.

Richard Lawrence, a short Man, appears much like a Sailor, has lost one of his Eyes, and two of his Fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a blue Sea Jacket, and a Pair of Sailor's Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servants to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Richard Snowden, shall receive Five Pounds Reward. WILLIAM HALL.

To be SOLD.

**B**Y the Subscriber, at his Dwelling House near Annapolis, a Parcel of choice Slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for ready Paper Money, at any Time before the 28th Day of this Instant September.

RICHARD YOUNG.

**T**HE Subscriber being fully resolved to set out for Europe early next Spring, desires all those indebted to him to pay off their respective Debts, or give their Obligations, payable in a reasonable Time, with Security; otherwise they may depend on such Steps being taken as may prove disagreeable: And all those who have any just Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accompts that they may be paid.

WILLIAM DAMES.

**T**HE Subscriber has a Tract of Land, situate on Chester River, about a Mile from Chester-Town, containing 300 Acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and within a good Fence, and liberty to clear any Quantity under 30 Acres more, a Place remarkably good for Grain and Stock; which he inclines to rent out, either with or without Hands, working Horses, Plantation Tools, Stock, &c. now on said Plantation.

WILLIAM DAMES.

Dorchester County, Hunting-Creek.

**A** Quantity of fine Jesuits Bark to be Sold cheap, by the Subscriber, either by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange or Paper Money, with Allowance to them that take by the Seron, by

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Just imported in the Snow Choptank, Edward Barnes Master, now lying at Oxford.

**A** Quantity of white Salt, and other European Goods, to be Sold for ready Money, at reasonable Rates.

**T**HE Subscriber has received from Mr. Joseph Adams, Copies of Charter-Parties for two Ships, one of which is designed for Patuxent, the other for Patuxco River, at the current Freight that shall be given at the Time of their Loading in said Rivers, and is informed by Captains Spencer and Terman that the above mentioned Ships sail'd from Gibraltar for Port Mahon about the 24th of May last, and may be now daily expected; of which he has thought proper in this Manner to advise Mr. Adams's Friends, hoping they will reserve what Tobacco they have left, for them.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

**B**LOCKS for Prizes, of all sorts, made and sold by the Subscriber, Blockmaker, at the Top-sail sheet Block in Annapolis.

THOMAS FLEMING.

**N. B.** The said Fleming has already engag'd to supply the Inspection Houses in several Counties, with Blocks, and is ready and willing to supply any others, that may apply to him for them, in the best and cheapest Manner.

**T**O be Sold, by the Subscriber, the following Tracts of Land, viz. The Hermitage, containing 873 Acres; Hopkin's Pelly, 100 Acres, and Simmons's Delight, 300 Acres, all lying in Prince George's County; for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, or Paper, and Credit will be given on good Security.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

**R**AN-away from the 22d of August from the Subscriber, in the City of Annapolis, an English Convict Servant Man, named Vincent Simmons, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 28 Years of Age, pale-fac'd, is very much pitted with the Small Pox, has a very roguish Look, and limps a little, occasioned by a Hurt in one of his Knees. He had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket, very greatly behind, with Leather Buttons; a black Leather Stock, with a Steel Buckle; an Ozna-brigs Shirt and Trowsers; a pair of red Gingham Breeches; a dark grizzle Wig, and a new Felt Hat. He formerly belong'd to Dr. Ross of Bladenburg, and has got Shoemaker's Tools with him.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS KING.

**R**AN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th of August, a Convict Servant Man named Robert Millby alias Willoughby, was born in Ireland, and is a Weaver by Trade, he has been several Years a Dragon in Lord Stair's Regiment, and appears very much like a Soldier; he has sandy Hair, which he generally ty'd behind him; is about five Foot ten Inches high, well set, full fac'd, of a ruddy Complexion, and a little mark'd with the Small Pox; he is much addicted to Boasting, and telling of Lies, especially as to his Performances in Flanders; and loves Liquor. He went away in a brown close bodied Cloth Riding Coat, and stole a Stallion, which he left in the Woods, that I have since got; as likewise a fine large bright Roan Mare, paces extremely easy and fast, and suckles a Colt branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus, L W. He also took with him a new Soldiers Musket, three Hunting Saddles, and a pair of Sheets. He went off in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Mr. Darrell of Fairfax County; he is a well set Man, about five Feet five Inches high, and is an Irishman, but his Name unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare Three Pounds, and so proportionably for the Saddles. One of the Saddles is a large new Hunting Saddle, and has a large green Cloth Housing, bound round with scollop'd Leather. I also engage Three Pistols for taking the other Servant of Mr. Darrell's. Millby was bought first by Mr. Blackstone, of St. Mary's County, where his Behaviour was too notorious not to be well known.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

**L**ATELY taken up, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of Calvert County, a Negro Fellow, who says his Name is Will, and that he belongs to William Avery, who lives near New-Town. He is an elderly Fellow, and of small Stature.

His Master may have him again, by applying to the said Sheriff, and paying Charges.

**T**HE Subscriber having now resigned the Business of Ordinary-keeping to John Runsbury, according to a former Advertisement, desires all Persons indebted to her to discharge their Accompts immediately, or else to give Notes for the same, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and to Their humble Servant,

MARY FRAZIER.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON.

**V**ARIETY of European and India Goods, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills, Tobacco, Current Money, good clean Barley at 2/3 per Bushel, Wheat at 4s. Indian Corn at 2/3. Flour, or Ship Bread.

The Subscriber can furnish any Person with good London CROWN GLASS of any Size, Paint, Oil, &c. and send to their Houses to do either Painting or Glazing.

PATRICK CREACH.

**T**HE Ferry across the Bay, from Kent Island to Annapolis, formerly kept by Mr. Kirby, (who has resign'd it) is now kept by the Subscriber at the same Place; and all Gentlemen and others may depend on good Boats, skilful Hands, and good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,

JAMES HUGHES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Charles-Street, (Price Three Shillings and Six Pence)

**T**HE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

**J**UST IMPORTED, in the Ship Ruby, Capt. Bailey, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at his Store at Nottingham on Patuxent River.

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JAMES RUSSELL.

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

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 21, 1748.

V I E N N A, May 11.



On the 18th instant in the morning Zaid Efendi, envoy extraordinary from the Grand Signior, arrived at the Schouhat, a mile from this place, with a retinue of 94 persons, where he will remain a few days before he comes to Prince Oetting's palace, which is prepared for his residence during his stay here, which will be some months.

**Liege, May 21.** The French and Swiss guards arrived at Brussels the 18th instant; they are to be quartered in the suburbs 'til further orders. The regiment du Roy is cantoned between Louvain and Brussels. In Louvain and the neighbourhood there will be 16000 men; they have actually formed a large magazine in the town. Tirlemont, and the villages round about it, will have 10,000 men. The count d'Etrees will have his head quarters at Rans, about a league from Liers, where he will continue 'til the peace is concluded. He commands at Vilvord, Mechlin, and along the Little Neeche 'til within a league of Antwerp. He hath about 20,000 men with him, of which near 12,000 are horse and dragoons. There are erecting great magazines at Vilvord, Mechlin, and Liers. The marquis de Breze marched with his corps the 17th towards Dielt, and will be cantoned along the Demer. There remained the 18th about 8 or 9000 men encamped about Maestricht, but they were to enter yesterday into the quarters assigned them. All the battering cannon remain at Maestricht, as well as the greatest part of the field train; but they have preserved only three bridges, one near St. Peter's, one at Smermaes, and the flying bridge. This state has prevailed on the martial general to change the cantonment of the Irish brigade, who will join M. d'Etrees's corps, instead of remaining at Viset.

**Genoa, May 4.** The felucca dispatched to observe the convoy which sailed from Savona is this day return'd, with advice, that she saw it enter the gulph of St. Fiorenza, which puts us under great apprehensions for Bastia.

**Genoa, May 6.** The territory of this republic still feels the effects of a severe and calamitous war. The detachment of hussars which has been near two years at Voltaggio, being ordered to join general Nadasti, set fire to the place before they left it: Two hundred and ninety houses were burnt down, together with the church and hospital. Another Austrian detachment surprized and set fire to the village of Orba at the four corners, and the whole place would have been reduced to ashes, if the marquis de Roquepine, who commands at Volti, had not sent 800 men there, who arriv'd time enough to stop the Progress of the Flames, and also took fifty Prisoners. Whilst the Republick is waiting to know what Success she may hope for from the Conferences at Aix la Chapelle, her subjects are ruined; and 'tis reckoned that the State of Genoa has been put to the expence of one hundred millions of livres since the fatal treaty of Worms.

**Madrid, May 7.** The royal family is in perfect health, and the king continues to apply himself to business with the utmost diligence. M. Macanas passed two days ago post thro' this city for Aranjuez, where it is believed his presence will not be very welcome to some of the ministers. There are certainly some intrigues carried on by the faction of the queen dowager, with a view to restore the old system in it's full extent, notwithstanding the joint aversion of the king and of the nation. It seems the duke de Huesca, who is at present our ambassador to the court of France, has demanded his repeal on account of the tenderness of his constitution, which has given an opportunity to some of our great politicians to rid themselves of a very formidable rival, under pretence of providing for him a successor, and the person they have thought of for that purpose is the duke de Salas Monalegre, who was formerly prime minister at Naples, and who is believed had a very fair chance of becoming so here.

**Petersburg, May 8.** The court having learnt, by dispatches from it's agent at Dantzick, that count de Barke, minister from Sweden, in his passage through this last city in his way to Vienna, expressed himself there upon the affair of col. de Sallie in very indecent terms, even such as tended to call in question the justice of the demand of the empress; her Imperial majesty has resolved to make known to the court of Stockholm her astonishment at this minister's interesting himself in an affair which had no relation to his character, nor to the object of his mission, especially as that officer had no right to claim any protection from the law of nations.

**Turin, May 17.** An expresse which arrived here the 15th instant, brought advice to the king, that the preliminary articles for a general peace had been signed the 30th of the last month, between the ministers of France and the Maritime powers. In consequence whereof, several councils were held at court, the result of which was, that his Sardinian majesty, from his sincere disposition to promote the great and good work of peace, resolved to accede to those preliminaries, and to refer the further care of his particular interests to the king of Great-Britain and the States General; so that there remains nothing more to be adjusted with respect to that prince, than his pretensions upon some part of the Milanese, and the execution of the treaty of Worms, which has not been infringed on by the preliminaries, &c.

**Liege, May 24.** On Wednesday last arrived a courier from the court of Madrid, with letters from the privy council of our cardinal prince and bishop, requiring them to seize the effects of M. Macanas, who was ambassador from Spain to the late conferences at Breda; and the same day an expresse was dispatched for that purpose to M. Preal's, burgo-master of Huy, where that minister lodged; upon whose arrival M. Macanas's equipages, coaches, and papers, were immediately put under seal, and this morning deposited in the palace of his serene highness. M. Macanas himself is taken into custody at Paris: He is accused of betraying the interests of his court at Breda. His secretary is here, and has had nothing said to him, nor any question ask'd him.

**Paris, May 25.** Several copies of the preliminary articles are handed about, which differ extremely from those printed in Holland; upon which a certain great wit said merrily, that the last clause of them was, That 'til a conclusion of the definitive treaty, each power should be at liberty to publish preliminaries for the amusement of it's own subjects; and ours, from their contents, are supposed to be of the same edition. A shrewd Piece has been lately published here under the title of, *A Discourse on the Madness of Ambition*; in which the rise and progress of the present war is very freely treated, and the author pretends to demonstrate, that it has cost the crown of France eight hundred and forty millions, that is upwards of forty-one millions Sterling, and about one hundred and forty-six thousand lives, in order to obtain nothing.

*An Extract of a Letter from Versailles to a Minister at the Hague dated May 10, which though not the freshest News, shows that the King of Prussia has been in some sort the cause of the sudden Signing of the Preliminary Articles.*

"Tho' a profound silence is kept here about every thing that is treating between this court and that of Berlin, there are however people who pretend to know, that his Prussian majesty has demanded an Eclaircissement of the French court concerning the Enterprises which their general in chief has orders to make upon the united provinces after the taking of Maestricht: 'Tis added, that the king of Prussia appears very much discontented with France for turning her arms against the provinces of the republick nearest to the Territories of his Prussian majesty, after having promised to undertake nothing in those parts, and to act solely on the side of Zealand, Breda, and Luxembourg. Tho' the king of Prussia has had assurances of this from the French court for near four years, it appears nevertheless that his Prussian majesty begins greatly to distrust France, and

and that all these assurances do not quiet his mind in relation to what may happen in future; in short, this prince apprehends that the progress of the arms of France will occasion fresh quarrels and disturbances. The king of Prussia is perfectly well assured, that the great point the ministry of Versailles have in view, is to push their conquests upon the Dutch, and to deprive as much as in them lies, the empress queen of all hopes of recovering the Low Countries by force of arms, and to oblige her to renounce them absolutely, in order to preserve her dominions in Italy. This has been always the system of the Austrian party, which is in the council of Versailles, and which is now the prevailing party there; because, besides that this plan will secure an establishment for Don Philip, it will also furnish the means of recovering Cape-Breton, by giving Ostend to England in lieu thereof.

L O N D O N, May 24.

*A Letter from Mr. Corbett, Secretary to the Admiralty, to the Merchants of this City, dated at the Admiralty-Office, Friday, May 20.*

"I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the trading part of his majesty's subjects, that his majesty's proclamation being publish'd for a cessation of arms between us and France, they gave immediate orders to discharge the regulating captains; to break up the pressing upon the Thames, and about the city of London; and called in all the tenders and hired ships employed in that service, in order to pay them off.

But as their lordships cannot but think it necessary, in regard to our being still in war with Spain, and not under a certainty of a peace with France, his majesty's ships, which are designed to serve at sea, should have their full complement of men on board, and are to be ready to obey any orders they may receive for that purpose; their lordships have continued to the captains of those ships their power to press seamen, if they cannot get their ships manned by volunteers; but with this restriction, that they are only to press for their own ships, until they have made up their complements, and no longer.

And as it is not doubted, but that the ships of the squadrons, under the command of sir Peter Warren, and vice admiral Hawke, will want many men when they return into port, their lordships have ordered the captains of his majesty's ships the *Russel*, *Jersey*, and *Diamond*, arrived from the Mediterranean, to be reserved (after three weeks leave) to help towards manning those ships, and others wanting men, and they will do the like with such other ships as shall come home from foreign parts, whose seamen have wages enough due to them to secure their not running away."

*From the London EVENING POST, May 21, 1748.*

S I R,

While this peaceful War, or hostile Peace, continues betwixt France and us, at the same Time that there is open War betwixt us and Spain, I am terribly afraid of some Consequences, which I doubt never came into the heads of our sagacious Pacificators.

I am afraid there may be some *Finest*, some Collusion in this affair, betwixt the two Chiefs of the House of Bourbon: And if this should be the Case, may not the *half Peace* with France be protracted for a convenient Time, and Spain, under various Pretences, put off her *Accession* to the *Preliminaries*?—And what then? It may be ask'd, Who will suffer by that?

I very much fear, the *Trade of Great Britain*: For may not the *French Privateers* take out *Spanish Commissions*? May not the *Treasures of America* be brought home on *French Bottoms*? for the mutual Benefit of both Crowns?

Much of the Harm to be apprehended from such Means might indeed be prevented, if our Men of War and Privateers were to be very strict and scrupulous in all their Searches. But this would so endanger the new Friendship, that I see little Room to believe they will have any such Instructions.

Many wise Persons have been all along of opinion, that a separate Peace with either France or Spain has not been desirable since the War began; because either of those Powers might do the Business of both by Sea, and supply those *Sinews of War* which the Hostilities with both have hitherto in a great Measure cut off.—But every Fool could perceive, who had heard a Word about Trade, that if it was necessary for us to fall in Love with one of those Powers, it would be most ridiculous to fix our Affections, by way of Preference, on France.

We have heard of *Swedish Men of War*, built for the Service of France, and actually paid for: What can now hinder their safe Arrival at Brest, or even the Increase of their Num-

ber, which is already said to be twelve? The Prints likewise inform us, that during this Suspension the French are repairing and augmenting the Fortifications in and about *Mastricht*. What can hinder their keeping Possession of them, in case the Conferences should at last break off ineffectually? Add to all this, the *Exportation of Corn*, mentioned in your last. And may not the Enemy some Months hence renew the Rapture, strengthen'd by Land, by Sea, in his Magazines, in his Treasury, and in all respects grown more formidable than, when he GRANTED us the Suspension?

By the late act of parliament to regulate court martials in the sea service, there is a clause added, that when any ship in his majesty's navy shall be taken by the enemy, the officers and seamen belonging to the said ship, shall be in full pay all the time that they are prisoners, unless they behaved with cowardise, or refused to do their duty.

Yesterday in the afternoon a waggon laden with money, taken out of the *Glorioso*, Prize of the *Russel* man of war, was brought to the Bank in Threadneedle Street from Portsmouth, under a strong guard of the ship's crew.

Letters from Paris inform us of an insurrection at Bourdeaux, occasion'd by the dearth of bread, which sold for seven sols a pound; but they add, that the price would soon fall, M. Paris de Montmartre having engaged to import corn from England to the value of eight million of livres, during the suspension of arms: And as several other eminent merchants were very alert in the same way of trade, they doubted not to have grain enough to keep the people quiet, and to fill the king's magazines too; after which they will be ready for a new dance, in case they have sense and resolution enough not to conclude a definitive treaty upon a rotten, delusive basis.

B O S T O N.

*Extract of a Letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, dated July 13, 1748.*

"We received advice last night, that our men of war has met with the Spanish galleons, and had taken three of them and the two men of war that convoy'd them; and were in chase of the other nine galleons, and 'tis presumed they are taken also.

*Extract of two Letters from an Officer on-board his majesty's ship Invincible, to a Gentleman in this Town.*

Madeira, June 23, 1748.

"The French have suffer'd very much lately in their royal navy; and I make no doubt if the war was to continue, we should have every ship out of either Brest or Rochfort.—I can take upon me to assure you our sea affairs have been more attended to lately, and the French have been so watch'd that they cannot stir. The channel fleet under the command of sir Peter Warren to the westward consists of fifty-three men of war; and the bay of Biscay is never without twenty ships of the line, in two squadrons, besides frigates. We have been cruising this month off the Island of Palma: but we are now arrived at Madeira, having left several ships to cruise among the Canaries:—As soon as we have taken in wine and water, we are to cruise another month, and then return to England, where we shall lay up our guns to rust, and break our useless pikes and swords; when the *Invincible* will be reduc'd to a guard ship.—I am much concern'd at giving up Cape-Breton; it's given up to save Holland."

Madeira, June 26, 1748.

"Sir Peter Warren is very well, as is also capt. Lloyd, who is our commander.—We have on board the *Invincible* six lieutenants, and 735 men.—It is reported, when Cape-Breton is to be deliver'd up, the garrison is to be removed to Casco and Chebucto; and a strong fort to be built at each place.—I cannot omit mentioning a compliment paid to sir Peter Warren, by his royal Highness the prince of Wales, upon his waiting on the prince, before he went down to command the fleet.—After his highness had wish'd him all imaginable success, he ask'd sir Peter, what ship he hoisted his flag in; upon being told, it was the *Invincible*, his royal highness said, she would be *Invincible* if sir Peter Warren went in her."

*An Extract of a Letter from Capt. Isaac Freeman, Commander of the Bethel Frigate, to his Owners in this Town, dated at St John's, in Newfoundland, August 1, 1748.*

"My last was from Leghorn of the 9th of April, to which I refer you.—I have now to add, that we sail'd from thence the next day, and on the 16th took the *St. Joseph*, a polacco from Salonica for Marseilles, loaded with tobacco, which we carried with us to Cagliari, and had her condemn'd at Port Mahon; afterwards sold her for 5000 dollars.—

The

The 10th of June, we left Gibraltar: The 10th in lat. 36 deg. north off St. Mary's, one of the Western Islands, we met with, and took the *Jesus Maria* and *Joseph*, a Spanish register ship, bound from the Havanna to Cadiz, Don Antonio de Borges commander, had on board 110 men and 26 guns: We are at a loss to know the value of her cargo, as the papers were all thrown over-board; but by the last accounts when she left the Havannah, was valued at 300,000 dollars, we have found on board her in specie 171,000 dollars; her other cargo is cochineal, snuff, Hides, &c.—We having such a vast number of prisoners to secure, and both ships to man, and only 37 men and boys on board, obliged us to put into Fyal, where we were most barbarously used, as being myself imprisoned, and the people there attempting to force our prize from us, &c. In short I must refer the particulars till I have the pleasure of seeing you, which I hope wont be long. We left Fyal the 2d of July, being shortly mann'd as you may judge. We arriv'd here the 28th, and have apply'd to the judge of admiralty to condemn the prize.

P. S. The particulars in taking the prize are as follows, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon we espied a sail, to which we gave chase, and as we were standing partly towards each other, soon found her to be a large ship, she thereupon took in her small sails, haul'd up her courses, &c. as getting in a posture to engage us; but we not regarding that, she soon made all the sail she could pack in order to run, we having the heels of her, over-haul'd her a pace, and the night, tho' very dark, was not able to conceal her from our sight for at 12 o'clock we was along side, when after a serenade of French horns, trumpets, &c. we demanded from whence she came, and whether bound, who, after a few equivocations allowable in such cases, as pretending to be from Surinam for Holland, &c. answer'd she was from the Havannah to Cadiz; at which we gave them a cheer, and order'd her captain on board immediately, he begg'd we would tarry till the morning as his boat was large and leaky, but we threatening him, with which he was so terrified that he comply'd; and at day-light we had all the prisoners secured, you may easily imagine we had enough on our hands till they were landed at Fyal.

By an express that came in yesterday from the Westward, we have an account, that on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, the garrison at Fort Massachusetts suspecting there were Indians lurking not far off, (by the violent barking of the dogs) a small party went out to see what they could discover, but had not got far before they were fired upon by about 50 French and Indians, upon which a stronger party issued out of the Fort to support them who had a smart dispute with the enemy, but they being soon join'd by a great number that lay conceal'd, our people were obliged to fight upon the retreat till they got to the Fort, which they happily recover'd without losing a man, and had only two wounded; but a man who was just come out of the gate as our people return'd, was unfortunately kill'd. The enemy, to the number of 300, as was judg'd, immediately attack'd the Fort in a furious manner, for near two hours, but by the gallant behaviour of the garrison, were obliged to quit their enterprise. How many of the enemy were kill'd, is not known, but they were seen to drag away several dead bodies as they drew off.

#### NEW-YORK.

Aug. 22. A Spanish ship and sloop are arrived here, prizes taken by the Defiance privateer of Bermuda, and Trelawney Galley of Jamaica; they are laden with cocoa. Also a French Pollacco, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. taken by the Royal Catharine of this place. And a Spanish sloop, laden with rum, cocoa, and castile soap, taken by the privateer Hester of this port; the sloop left the Hester, in company with a Providence privateer, in chase of two ships and a snow, that came out with her, bound to Spain from the Havanna.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week died in Calvert County, in the 56th Year of his Age, Mr. *Walter Smith*, a worthy Representative of the said County above 30 Years: He was a true Lover of his Country, a good Neighbour, a kind Father, a tender Husband, and a generous Friend; and his Death is universally lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

Last Thursday died of the Measles, at his Father's Country-Seat, Master *SAMUEL OGLE*, a lovely Child about 14 Months old, only Son of his Excellency our Governor, to the unspeakable Loss of his Excellency and Family. His Body was brought to Town, and buried in the Church.

The same Day the Assizes for Anne Arundel County ended here, when the three following Persons received Sentence of

Death; viz. *Joseph Humes*, of the City of Annapolis, Jeweller, for a Burglary and Felony, in breaking open and entering the Store of Mr. *Lyde Goodwin*, Merchant in this City, and stealing from thence several Things of Value; *Matthew Lapear*, and *Charles Higginson*, for breaking open and robbing the Store of Dr. *James Walker*, near Patapsco Ferry.

On Sunday last died, after a tedious Indisposition, and Yesterday was decently interred, Mr. *James M'Kenzie*, Merchant, a young Gentleman of Glasgow; whose discreet and modest Behaviour gain'd him the Esteem of all his Acquaintance.

This Morning *Charles Higginson*, who was sentenced to Death on Thursday last, received a Reprieve from his Excellency our Governor.

This Day *Joseph Humes* and *Matthew Lapear* were executed at the Gallows near this City, pursuant to Sentence: They were attended to the Place of Execution by a numerous Crowd of Spectators, implicitly confess'd the Facts for which they suffer'd, behaved with great Decency, and declared they died in Charity with all the World.

It is said that *Mark Parr*, one of the Persons concerned in robbing Dr. *Walker's* Store, and who lately made his Escape out of our Prison, was found dead in the Back Woods a few Days ago.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, Virginia, the 13th of May last, an English Convict Servant Man, named *Jeremiah Wells*, born in Sussex, is six Feet high, but not well set, of a swarthy Complexion, straight brown Hair, a short Face and Nose, and his left Leg bigger than his right, occasioned by a Fever falling into it; he was brought up a Farmer, and flags Chairs very well: he had on when he went away a Skitty grey Jacket and Breeches, an Oznabrigs Shirt, and a coarse Felt Hat; but it is thought he will change his Apparel, and dress like a Sailor, being (as I am inform'd) supply'd with Cloathing by Sailors.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, and give timely Notice thereof, or contrive him to his said Master, shall have FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

R. JONES.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Rock Creek in Prince George's County, on Friday the 19th Instant, two Servant Men, the one named *John Purfield*, an Irishman, and came from Dublin, with one Capt. *Wilson*, belonging to *Whitehaven*, above three years ago; he may very soon be discover'd by his tongue; he is a Taylor by Trade, and had on an oznabrig frock, a pair of Dark-Coloured Breeches, with Linnen Drawers under them; he is a pretty tall man and well made.

The other is one *John Kent*, a Cabinet-maker, who says he was born in Edinburgh, but from his Infancy brought up in London; he came in this year in Capt. *Dobbins* to Patapsco: He is also pretty tall and very much Sun-burnt, and mark'd with the Small-Pox, and has on one of his arms the Letters I C, with several Flourishes round it, done as he say, by a Turk, who instead of putting a K put a C: He had on a Dark Coloured Cloth Coat and Green Waistcoat; but as the Subscriber had his Store lately broke open, he has some Suspicion of them so that he cannot exactly tell what Cloaths they might have: It is supposed they have a Gun with a Speckled Stock, Gunpowder and shot, and some Pieces of Boslaps, which probably they may have along with them.

Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings them to me, if taken within thirty miles of this place, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and if above thirty miles shall have Five Pounds Currency for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

MATTHEW HOPKINS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a Servant Man named *Robert Stokes*, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair: He had on when he went away an Oznabrigs Jacket, Shirt, and Breeches, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, and a Felt Hat.

Whosoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to his Master on Kent Island, shall have Twenty Shilling Reward, besides what the Law allows.

PHILIP COPAGE.

#### TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, on the 10th Day of October next, at Bladenburg, in Prince George's County, a Parcel of like-ly Slaves, belonging to the Estate of the late *Philip Lee*, Esq.

THOMAS LEE, Executor.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 6th of this Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named *Thomas Butler*, about 30 Years old, middle-sized, of a dark Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and pretends to know the Business of a Plasterer: He had on when he went away an old Castor Hat, a short black Wig, a blue Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, and grey cloth Breeches. He may probably attempt to pass for a Sailor, and believe he was transported before, and liv'd on *Rapahannock*, near *Fredericksburg*. He is an impudent Fellow, and swears much: His Ankles are mark'd with the Irons he has worn, and have not long been cured.

Whoever will bring the said Fellow to his Master at *Bladenburg*, shall have Forty Shillings more than the Law allows.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

TO BE SOLD,

**B**y the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 2d Day of November next, at the Town of *Jeppa*, in *Baltimore* County, by Way of Public Sale, all the Lands that Mr. *Thomas Lightfoot* died seized of (except the Land sold, and given away by Will, by Mr. *John Hammond, junior*). Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may be informed of the Rights by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY.

To be SOLD,

**B**y the Subscriber, at his Dwelling House near *Annapolis*, a Parcel of choice Slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or ready Paper Money, at a reasonable Rate, any Time before the 28th Day of this Instant September.

RICHARD YOUNG.

**T**HE Subscriber being fully resolved to set out for Europe early next Spring, desires all those indebted to him to pay off their respective Debts, or give their Obligations, payable in a reasonable Time, with Security; otherwise they may depend on such Steps being taken as may prove disagreeable: And all those who have any just Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accounts that they may be paid.

WILLIAM DAMES.

**T**HE Subscriber has a Tract of Land, situate on *Chester* River, about a Mile from *Chester-Town*, containing 300 Acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and within a good Fence, and Liberty to clear any Quantity under 30 Acres more, a Place remarkably good for Grain and Stock; which he inclines to rent out, either with or without Hands, working Horses, Plantation Tools, Stock, &c. now on said Plantation.

WILLIAM DAMES.

Dorchester County, Hunting-Creek.

**A** Quantity of fine *Yew* Bark to be Sold cheap, by the Subscriber, either by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange or Paper Money, with Allowance to them that take by the Seron, by

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Just imported in the *Snow* Choptank, Edward Barnes Master, now lying at Oxford,

**A** Quantity of white Salt, and other European Goods, to be Sold for ready Money, at reasonable Rates.

**R**AN-away on the 22d of August from the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, an English Convict Servant Man, named *Vincent Simmons*, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 28 Years of Age, pale-faced, is very much pitted with the Small Pox, has a very roguish Look, and limps a little, occasioned by a Hurt in one of his Knees. He had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket, very greasy behind, with Leather Buttons; a black Leather Stock, with a Steel Buckle; an Oznabrigs Shirt and Trowsers; a pair of red Gingham Breeches; a dark grizzle Wig, and a new Felt Hat. He formerly belonged to Dr. *Rose* of *Bladenburg*, and has got Shoemaker's Tools with him.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS KING.

**B**LOCKS for Prizes, of all sorts, made and sold by the Subscriber, Blockmaker, at the Topail Street Block in *Annapolis*.

*N. B.* The said *Fleming* has already engag'd to supply the Inspection Houses in several Counties, with Blocks, and is ready and willing to supply any others, that may apply to him for them, in the best and cheapest Manner.

**R**AN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th of August, a Convict Servant Man named *Robert Millby* alias *Willoughby*, was born in Ireland, and is a Weaver by Trade, he has been several Years a Dragoon in Lord *Stair's* Regiment, and appears very much like a Soldier; he has sandy Hair, which he generally ty'd behind him; is about five Foot ten Inches high, well set, full fac'd, of a ruddy Complexion, and a little mark'd with the Small Pox; he is much addicted to Boasting, and telling of Lies, especially as to his Performances in *Flanders*; and loves Liquor. He went away in a brown close-bodied Cloth Riding Coat, and stole a Stallion, which he left in the Woods, that I have since got; as likewise a fine large bright Roan Mare, paces extremely easy and fast, and suckles a Colt branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus, L W. He also took with him a new Soldiers Musket, three Hunting Saddles, and a pair of Sheets. He went off in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Mr. *Darrell* of *Fairfax* County; he is a well set Man, about five Feet five Inches high, and is an Irishman, but his Name unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare Three Pounds, and so proportionably for the Saddles. One of the Saddles is a large new Hunting Saddle, and has a large green Cloth Housing, bound round with scollop'd Leather. I also engage Three Pistoles for taking the other Servant of Mr. *Darrell's*. *Millby* was bought first by Mr. *Blackstone*, of *St. Mary's* County, where his Behaviour was too notorious not to be well known.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

**L**ATELY taken up, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Galvert* County, a Negro Fellow, who says his Name is *Will*, and that he belongs to *William Avery*, who lives near *New-Town*. He is an elderly Fellow, and of small Stature.

His Master may have him again, by applying to the said Sheriff, and paying Charges.

**T**HE Subscriber having now resigned the Business of Ordinary-keeping to *John Runburg*, according to a former Advertisement, desires all Persons indebted to her to discharge their Accounts immediately, or else to give Notes for the same, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and to Their humble Servant,

MARY FRAZIER.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

**V**ARIETY of European and India Goods, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills, Tobacco, Current Money, good clean Barley at 3/3 per Bushel, Wheat at 4s. Indian Corn at 2/3. Flour, or Ship Bread.

The Subscriber can furnish any Person with good LONDON CROWN GLASS of any Size, Paint, Oil, &c. and send to their Houses to do either Painting or Glazing.

PATRICK CREACH.

**T**HE Ferry across the Bay, from *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, formerly kept by Mr. *Kirby*, (who has resign'd it) is now kept by the Subscriber at the same Place; and all Gentlemen and others may depend on good Boats, skilful Hands, and good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,

JAMES HUCHINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Charles-Street, (Price Three Shillings and Six Pence)

**T**HE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

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

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1748.

MADRID, June 27.



OUR politicians rack their brains to discover the conditions of the peace, and as a commissary has just been sent to Oran, to take an account of the ammunition, provisions, and other stores in that place, they infer that the court is going to give up that town and its forts to the English, in exchange for Gibraltar. However, this is certain, that we are making such provisions for peace as very plainly declare, that the terms are thoroughly settled, and those who a fortnight ago were employed in disposing every thing so as to recruit the army of the royal infant to 40000 men, are now framing a plan of reform, by which it is said 60000 of our troops will be reduced, or at least the sums saved that would pay this number, for it is very well known that tho' our muster rolls are always compleat, yet most of our corps are very defective, those of the guards not excepted.

*Extract of a Letter from Brussels, July 5.*

" Marshal Lowendahl went last monday to the castle of Ter-Vuren, where he continued in close conference with marshal Saxe, as if some new military operations were on the anvil: and it's observed, that within these 24 hours expresses have been dispatched to Maastricht, Namur, Louvain, and other places. Various conjectures are formed about their dispatches; but most people agree in opinion, that France will not evacuate any of her new conquests 'til she is informed that the march of the Russian troops is countermanded. Moreover, the court has sent orders to marshal Saxe not to grant passports to any officers but such as may have permission from the king himself to quit the army: and all chiefs and commanders of regiments are forbid, upon pain of being cashier'd, to grant furlows to any soldiers."

*Extract of a Letter from Aix la Chapelle, July 5.*

" The scruple of Spain with regard to the preliminaries, was not so much upon the article of the reversion of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, as upon the article whereby the English require certain rights and privileges in the West India trade. But this scruple has been removed by the French ministry, who have promised an equivalent to which England will not be averse."

*Extract of a Letter from an intelligent Person at the Hague, dated July 5.*

" Tho' the court of Madrid has not acceded to the preliminary articles in so unrestrained a manner as the other contracting powers have done, there is the utmost reason to hope, that the difficulties raised by the marquis de Soto Mayor in relation to certain articles at the signing of the preliminaries, will be pretty easily removed. There is not at present any doubt but that we shall have a peace very speedily, and almost without conferences, since we are assured, that what is necessary to be added to the preliminaries has been already done at Versailles, at London, at the Hague, and at Vienna, in the most cordial and reasonable manner. 'Tis now commonly said, that the respective ministers of these courts act, which is strange, with the greatest sincerity: But the wonder ceases, when it's known that hard necessity has obliged them to be in earnest; and those people who have the justest way of thinking, are absolutely of opinion, that France would not so precipitately have resolved to sign preliminary articles which have the appearance of being so greatly disadvantageous to her, but because she perceived the impossibility there was of continuing the war with success, and that her ministry did not consent to such a peace till after they had taken measures to enable the French court to begin the war again as soon as convenient opportunity offers: But in short, nothing so much contributed to so speedy coming into and signing the preliminaries by the French, as the project the English had formed of ruining all their establishments in the West Indies. Of this the court of Versailles was well informed, and was excessively apprehensive of the execution; nay, 'tis

even now positively reported at Bourdeaux, and there are letters upon which this rumour is founded, that Martinico and St. Domingo have been plunder'd and ruined by the English."

*Extract of a Letter from a Minister at the Hague, dated July 23.*

" The requisitorial letters from the States General for the passage of the Russian troops through the circle of Westphalia, arrived at Munster the 13th instant: But according to some letters which have been received from a general officer who has a considerable command in that army, it seems very probable that these troops will remain where they are at present. The same letters intimate, that part of them will take their winter quarters in Bohemia, and other parts in the Upper Palatinate, at the expence of their High Mightinesses; and that the intention of the Empress Queen is, to endeavour with the court of Turin, to obtain what she thinks a reasonable peace with France, and in case the ministry of Versailles will not consent to such a one as the courts of Vienna and Turin shall judge so, then to make use of those troops in order the more easily to gain that point. Our last letters from the Netherlands hold us in suspense in relation to the restitution of that country: People have a long time flatter'd themselves, that this would have been immediately effected; but according to all the advices which we have lately received from thence, it does not yet appear to be very near the French, on the contrary, are making dispositions which do not denote a speedy departure."

" If the republic of Genoa is to be congratulated upon being delivered from the unhappy situation it was in, there is reason also to condole with it upon taking into consideration that wherein it is at present: Its coffers being exhausted: The credit of the bank of St. George ruin'd to all intents and purposes: Its commerce is extremely diminish'd by the retreat of many foreign merchants, who supported the best branches thereof: Its manufactures of velvet and paper are now got partly into the hands of the inhabitants of the little republic of Lucca, which will thereby be put into a flourishing condition, and partly into those of the merchants of Leghorn, who have drawn away the best workmen from Genoa, and establish'd in the grand duchy a great number of manufactures of velvet, paper, and other merchandize, which were heretofore principally fabricated in Genoa; and these evils, which are scarcely to be remedied, the Genoese have brought upon themselves, by too precipitately entering into a war which they were not under an absolute necessity of doing."

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Hague, July 12.* In Friesland the confusion and disorders are greater than ever, insomuch, that the deputies to the states from the quarters of Ostergow, had thoughts of resigning their commissions; but the prince of Orange being apprized of their intention, has sent to them to desire that they would by no means take this step, as it might be productive of the worst consequences.

*Hague, July 16.* General Grevelstein is come back from Friesland without having been able to do any thing towards settling the disorders in that province. It is thought that the prince stadtholder will soon send a deputation thither. The states of Holland have been deliberating ever since last friday on the ways and means for making good the deficiency occasioned in their revenue, by the abolition of the imposts. The skippers and populace at Tergau, pretending that by the abolition of the imposts in this province, they are to be exempted from contributing any thing at all to the public revenue, have refused to pay the passage money, the Tolls for opening the sluices, and other duties, to which all vessels are subject; it has been found necessary to send a detachment of the guards to curb their insolence, and bring them to reason. Notwithstanding the declaration of the deputies of the council of Guelderland, that they would continue their taxes upon the old footing, the people are again in motion every where in that province, and refuse to pay all manner of taxes or duties, even those

those levied for the maintenance of the dykes, and for other public uses of the province. In Overijssel, the states have been obliged to suppress all the farms to quiet the uneasiness of the people; on the other hand, the hantkes, or people who come yearly out of Germany, and other parts, to make hay, and work at harvest, have assembled in great bodies, and committed several disorders in that province.

*Madrid, June 9.* The king being perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Wale, marshal de Camp of his majesty's armies, in the negotiations with which he is charged at London, his majesty has sent him instructions to continue him at the British court. He is authorized to settle with the ministers of the king of Great-Britain, some articles relating to the freedom of the English navigation in the West-Indies, and likewise certain points which the South Sea company demands. Mr. Wale, at the return of his Britannick majesty from Hanover, will take upon him the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

*Paris, July 26.* An essay has been made of a gold mine lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Pontoise, which has proved valuable enough to engage the attention of the government so far as to grant to certain undertakers an exclusive right of working the same, and upwards of 200 workmen are already employed.

*Madrid, July 9.* The court has signified to the magistrates in Andalusia, that they are to consider the orders forbidding all communication with the fortresses of Gibraltar, as void, from the day of the signing the preliminaries; so that the communication with that place is open as in time of full peace.

*Bonn, July 29.* The Emperor and the maritime powers have demanded of his electoral highness of Cologne a passage through his territories for the Russian troops, which are to march into the Low-Countries.

*Aix-la-Chapelle, July 27.* The ratifications of Spain and Genoa of their accession to the preliminaries arriving here the 24th, the exchange was made of them yesterday evening. Since that time there is great agitation amongst the ministers, who labour with great assiduity upon the definitive treaty, which, 'tis assur'd, will be regulated and sign'd in a short time. As to the evacuation of the conquests, they will not take place till after the signing of the treaty, and this expedient has been agreed upon between the principal contracting powers, in order the better to accelerate a general peace.

*Aix-la-Chapelle, July 28.* The marquises of Soto Major and Doria, plenipotentiaries of Spain and Genoa, having receiv'd the ratification of their respective courts to their accession to their preliminaries, the exchange of them has been made with the plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain and the states general. It is the opinion of many, that while the publick waits to hear of the entire evacuation of the several conquer'd provinces, it will be agreeably surprized with the news that a definitive treaty is actually sign'd. Certain it is, that since the exchange of the ratifications, the ministers have been continually in motion, and every thing appears with a most favourable aspect.

*Hague, August 2.* The states general have resolved to settle the succession to the dignities of captain and admiral general of the union upon the prince of Orange's male and female issue; and a solemn deputation is to be appointed to wait upon his highness with their diploma.

#### L O N D O N.

*July 7.* The following, brought by the last mail, is a copy of the king of Spain's act of accession to the preliminary articles of peace, signed by his minister at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 28th ult.

"We Don James Mazones de Limay Soto-Mayor, gentleman of the bedchamber of his Catholick majesty, Field-marshal of his armies, and his minister plenipotentiary to the conferences of Aix-la-Chapelle, declare, that altho' the different motives which have hitherto hinder'd his Catholick majesty's accession to the preliminary articles signed in this city of Aix the 30th of last April, by the plenipotentiaries of his most Christian majesty, his Britannick majesty, and the states-general of the united provinces, still subsist; his catholick majesty, willing to give an evident proof of his sincere desire to see the general tranquillity restored, has invested us with full power to accede in his majesty's name, without the least reserve or exception, to the whole tenour and contents of the preliminary articles: And in the same manner accede we likewise to the declaration of the 21st of May, signed by the fore-mentioned ministers, to rectify the errors of dates and repair the omissions in the 1st article of the preliminaries, and to afford more extension to the 2d of the said articles: as also to the declaration of the 31st of

May, signed by the said ministers, relating further to the 2d article of the preliminaries; all which declarations his catholick majesty accepts in every particular.

We moreover declare, that a cessation of all manner of hostilities will take place by land, between the armies of his catholick majesty and those of the powers with whom he is at war, in the term of three weeks from the date of the present accession, and by sea on the footing of the 16th article. We promise within a month to produce his majesty's ratification in due form of the present declaration, signed with our hand, and to which we have affix'd the seal of our arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle the 28th of June 1748.

Signed, D. J. M. DE LIMAY SOTO-MAYOR.

From Aix la Chapelle we hear, that the earl of Sandwich, and the count de Chavannes, the British and Sardinian plenipotentiaries, are returned from the duke of Cumberland's camp; where their excellencies have had several conferences with the duke of Newcastle about some articles that are to be inserted in the general treaty of peace, in case the preliminaries hold good, and be duly executed.

As a great part of the imperialists are gone into the dutchy of Luxemburgh, the troops in British pay are extended themselves in Brabant, and the duke of Cumberland is going to remove his head quarters to Byndhoven. The French exact their contributions with military severity, in order to take their leave of their temporary subjects. Bergen-op-zoom is soon to have a dutch garrison again, the French having given notice of their departure. Mess. Bentink and Wassenaer are expected back to Aix, and then the day will be fixed for opening the conferences in form upon the definitive treaty.

It is pretended, as they add, that the French king, in spite of the advice of his ministry and principal noblemen, has resolved to keep an army of 100,000 men constantly in readiness for action in the Netherlands, 'till the conclusion of the definitive treaty.

From Vienna our accounts are not more agreeable than from Poland and Russia: The locusts do incredible mischief in Transylvania, and the Lower Hungary, coming in such prodigious swarms, that they darken the air as they pass by; and wherever they rest, they consume in one night's time, every green thing they find; so that the next morning one can hardly see a blade of corn, nor a leaf upon the trees. They have made their progress as far as a place called the Five Churches, in Hungary; and being thus got over the Danube, it is very much feared that they may take their flight into the Austrian Hereditary provinces.

By letters from Shropshire and Staffordshire we have accounts of prodigious havoc made by Locusts in these parts: They have devoured most of the blossoms of the apple and crab trees; so that they expect but a very small quantity of cyder: What is most extraordinary, is, that the oak trees have suffered more than any other; many of them having no more leaves left on them than at christmas: But the rooks have lately took a liking to them, and every day devour a prodigious number. On the other hand the distemper which had visited their cattle is entirely ceased: And letters from all parts of the kingdom agree, that there never was a prospect of a better harvest of both hay and corn; and that hay in many places sells for less than 1 s a hundred weight.

Last saturday 200 shipwrights, carpenters, riggers, and several other workmen, were discharged from his majesty's yard at Woolwich, by an order from the commissioners.

A magnificent silver punch bowl, which weighs 250 ounces, has been finish'd some time, and was on tuesday last sent down to Bristol. The following inscription is engrav'd on it, under the arms of the city of London, viz. "The gift of the merchants and insurers of the city of London, to capt. JAMES SEIX, for his gallant behaviour, in taking three privateers from the enemy."

We hear that this week the late earl of Cromartie and his lady, set out for Devonshire, the place appointed for his retirement; and money was advanced for their journeys.

July 23. An exact survey having been taken at Moscow, by the officers of police, of the damage done by the late fires there, it appears that this disaster was much magnified by the consternation of the people. Instead of one half as we were lately told, scarce a 20th part of that vast city, which contains above 70,000 houses within its outward inclosure, with churches, monasteries, and Hospitals in proportion, has been destroyed on these calamitous occasions, tho' five different fires broke out within the space of a few days. Yet this destruction, small as it is in comparison of the whole, is greater than full the contents of some not inconsiderable cities.

Last Monday night an express arrived from Portsmouth, with the agreeable news that his majesty's ship the Plymouth commodore Dent, was arrived there from Jamaica, in seven weeks; having on board near 500,000 l. sterling.

An order is sent to all his majesty's yards in the kingdom to prevent the discharging of shipwrights, smiths, and carpenters.

July 16. Last Saturday morning came advice, that the Grantham, Wilton; the Stafford, Baker; the Lynn, Gilbert; the Onslow, late Congreve; the York, Lancelles; the Norfolk, Hancock; the Dragon, Kent; and the Prince Edward, Halden are all arrived at Leith; the first from Bencoolen, and the rest from China.

They write from Portsmouth, that the dutch admiral Schryver is arrived there from Lisbon.

The right hon. the lords of the admiralty have appointed several guard ships to lie at diverse ports of this kingdom and Ireland, for the security of the trade, and to prevent the privateers from continuing at sea, after they are ordered home.

July 15. Passports are come over from Spain, sign'd the 6th of July, by his most Catholick majesty: but ships will not go to trade with Spain till the beginning of August next: In the mean time passports are provisionally come from Madrid, in which the ships that are going to ports in other kingdoms, &c. are permitted to go into any Spanish ports unmolested, to be provided, if in necessity, with water, provisions, repairs, &c.

Last Thursday the gentlemen of his majesty's board of green cloth gave orders for the Yachts to sail this morning to bring over his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

July 22. We are certainly informed, that as soon as the peace is quite settled, and the business of parliament by that means diminished, the first thing undertaken will be the regulation of the English plantations and colonies, which by the abuse of power that has been reposed in the governors, have been so distressed as to call loudly for the assistance of parliament.

May 14. According to advices from Constantinople, by way of Venice, an insurrection which lately happened there, was headed by the Grand Signior's only son, in the Seraglio. He, with his adherents, forc'd the guards that were posted in the outer and inner courts; but when he came to fall upon the third guard, about the Sultan's person, he was not only repulsed, but defeated and taken prisoner; but it is thought his vast interest among the people will hinder his being put to death.

May 28. We learn from Constantinople, by the way of Venice, that the confusion in that capital still continued, and that the Grand Signior had been obliged to cause his son, who was lately in arms, to be carried publicly through the streets, though under a strong guard, that the people might be satisfied that he was not either murdered or maimed, as had been falsely reported, on purpose to irritate and inflame the populace, by whom, for his bold and enterprising temper, he is excessively beloved.

Some of the foreign Gazettes hint at a treaty of commerce and navigation between England and the Prussian dominions, which they say is to be one of the principal articles towards restoring a good understanding between the two crowns.

#### WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 15.

On Saturday last, was condemn'd. at a court of vice admiralty held in this city, the French Brigantine Le Cul de Sarc, (lately seiz'd by his majesty's ship Hector) laden with sugar and Indigo, bound for Philadelphia.

On Sunday last return'd to Hampton road, the ship Triton, Capt. Askew; who gives an account, that the fleet, which lately sail'd from thence, in company with his majesty's ship Norwich, Capt. Pye, met with a violent storm off our capes, which dispers'd the whole fleet; and he having sprung a leak, was oblig'd to put back. He adds, that the Dorsetshire, Capt. Bowman, bore away several hours before he did; and as she has not been since heard of, 'tis fear'd she is lost.

#### ANNAPOLIS, September 28.

Last Thursday sail'd out of Severn River the Ship Winchester, Capt. Thomas Cornish Commander, with upwards of 950 H'ghheads of Tobacco on board, consigned to Mr. John Hanbury, Merchant in London.

Wednesday last being the first Day of the Assizes for Queen Anne's County a Man stood in the Pillory at Queen's Town, pursuant to Sentence of that County Court. His Crime was cutting a seal'd Half-Bushel, which he had borrowed, and thereby reducing it to about a Pint below the Standard. He had the Word CHEAT, in large Characters, fixed on his Back and was handsomely pelted by the Populace.

Last Week a considerable Number of Porpoises having got into a Creek in Kent Island, which was shallow at the Entrance, could not find their Way out. This Accident afforded the People great Diversion, as well as Profit, in the catching them.

Last Monday, came to her Moorings in Severn River, the Ship Winchester, Capt. Elias Le Gros, to load with Tobacco for Mr. William Black, Merchant in London.

The same Day in the Evening died the Rev. Mr. John Lang, Rector of St. James's Parish in this County.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Sloop Charming Betty, Nathaniel Newnam, from Boston;

Schooner Dove, Gershom Spear, from Boston;

Ship Allan, Thomas Belley, from Gibraltar;

Snow Hereford, Thomas Glentworth, from Boston;

Ship Winchester, Elias Le Gros, from Gibraltar;

Ship Triumphant, William Manby, from Gibraltar;

Ship Grace, William Hammett, from Barnstable.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Peggy and Nancy, Isaac Johns, for London;

Sloop Betty, James Marthur, for Virginia;

Sloop Sally and Betty, George Macclister, for Virginia.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLETS of the second Class in the Philadelphia Lottery are to be had of the Subscriber, and those who purpose to adventure must produce their Numbers of the First and exchange them for others of the same Numbers in the Second, before the 23d of October next, paying two Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be excluded.

WALTER DULANY.

#### LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be Sold by the Subscribers, near Annapolis.

A Large Quantity of Frizes, very thick and warm, fit for Winter Cloathing, of divers Colours, Druggets, Serges, Chalcons, linnen and silk Handkerchiefs, strip'd and check'd Cotton, brown and coloured Threads, sewing Silk, Mens and Womens Shoes, Rugs and Blankets, Shot, Copperas, Allum, and Salt, to be sold very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or current Money, by Wholesale or Retail; as also good Madeira Wine and French Claret, by

JOSEPH HILL,

HENRY HILL.

FINE large fresh LIMES, at 12 s. 6 d. per Hundred; and the very best Muscovado Sugars, at 12 d. per Pound, to be Sold by

THOMAS FLEMING.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Rock Creek in Prince George's County, on Friday the 19th Instant, two Servant Men, the one named John Purfield, an Irishman, and came from Dublin, with one Capt. Wilson, belonging to Whitehaven, above three years ago; he may very soon be discover'd by his tongue; he is a Taylor by Trade, and had on an oznabrig frock, a pair of Dark-Coloured Breeches, with Linnen Drawers under them; he is a pretty tall man and well made.

The other is one John Kent, a Cabinet-maker, who says he was born in Edinburgh, but from his Infancy brought up in London; he came in this year in Capt. Dobbins to Patasco: He is also pretty tall and very much Sun-burnt, and mark'd with the Small-Pox, and has on one of his arms the Letters I C, with several Flourishes round it, done as he says by a Turk, who instead of putting a K put a C: He had on a Dark Coloured Cloth Coat and Green Waistcoat; but as the Subscriber put his Store lately broke open, he has some Suspicion of them so that he cannot exactly tell what Cloaths they might have: It is supposed they have a Gun with a Speckled Stock, Gunpowder and shot, and some Pieces of Borlaps, which probably they may have along with them.

Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings them to me, if taken within thirty miles of this place, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and if above thirty miles shall have Five Pounds Currency for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

MATTHEW HOPKINS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a Servant Man named Robert Stokes, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair: He had on when he went away an Oznabrig Jacket, Shirt, and Breeches, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, and a Felt Hat.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to his Master on Kent Island, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. PHILIP COPAGE.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *Northumberland County, Virginia*, the 13th of May last, an *English* Convict Servant Man, named *Jeremiah Wells*, born in *Suffex*, is six Feet high, but not well set, of a swarthy Complexion, straight brown Hair, a short Face and Nose, and his left Leg bigger than his right, occasioned by a Fever falling into it; he was brought up a Farmer, and flags Chairs very well: he had on when he went away a Skitry grey Jacket and Breeches, an Oz-nabrigs Shirt, and a coarse Felt Hat; but it is thought he will change his Apparel, and dress like a Sailor, being (as I am in-form'd) supply'd with Cloathing by Sailors.

Whoever will apprehend the said Servant, and give timely Notice thereof, or contrive him to his said Master, shall have FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

R. JONES.

#### TO BE SOLD,

**B**Y the Subscriber, on Saturday the eighth Day of *October* next, at *Bladensburg*, in *Prince George's County*, a Parcel of likely Slaves, belonging to the Estate of the late *Philip Lee, Esq;*

THOMAS LEE, Executor.

#### TO BE SOLD,

**B**Y the Subscriber, on Wednesday the 2d Day of *November* next, at the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore County*, by Way of Public Sale, all the Lands that Mr. *Thomas Light-foot* died seised of (except the Land sold, and given away by Will, by Mr. *John Hammond, junior*). Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may be informed of the Rights by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY.

**T**HE Subscriber being fully resolved to set out for *Europe* early next Spring, desires all those indebted to him to pay off their respective Debts, or give their Obligations, payable in a reasonable Time, with Security; otherwise they may depend on such Steps being taken as may prove disagreeable: And all those who have any just Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accompts that they may be paid.

WILLIAM DAMES.

**T**HE Subscriber has a Tract of Land, situate on *Chester River*, about a Mile from *Chester-Town*, containing 300 Acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and within a good Fence, and Liberty to clear any Quantity under 30 Acres more, a Place remarkably good for Grain and Stock; which he inclines to rent out, either with or without Hands, working Horses, Plantation Tools, Stock, &c. now on said Plantation.

WILLIAM DAMES.

*Dorchester County, Hunting Creek.*

**A** Quantity of fine *Ysuits Bark* to be Sold cheap, by the Subscriber, either by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange or Paper Money, with Allowance to them that take by the Seron, by

CHARLES DICKINSON.

*Just imported in the Snow Choptank, Edward Barnes Master, now lying at Oxford,*

**A** Quantity of white Salt, and other *European Goods*, to be Sold for ready Money, at reasonable Rates.

**R**AN-away on the 22d of *August* from the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, an *English* Convict Servant Man, named *Vincent Simmons*, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 28 Years of Age, pale-fac'd, is very much pitted with the Small Pox, has a very roguish Look, and limps a little, occasioned by a Hurt in one of his Knees. He had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket, very greasy behind, with Leather Buttons; a black Leather Stock, with a Steel Buckle; an Oz-nabrigs Shirt and Trowsers; a pair of red Gingham Breeches; a dark grizzle Wig, and a new Felt Hat. He formerly belong'd to Dr. *Ross* of *Bladensburg*, and has got Shoemaker's Tools with him.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS KING.

**B**LOCKS for Prizes, of all sorts, made and sold by the Subscriber, Blockmaker, at the Top-sail Sheet Block in *Annapolis*.

THOMAS FLEMING.

N. B. The said *Fleming* has already engag'd to supply the Inspection Houses in several Counties, with Blocks, and is ready and willing to supply any others, that may apply to him for them, in the best and cheapest Manner.

**R**AN-away from the Subscriber, on the 16th of *August*, a Convict Servant Man named *Robert Milby* alias *Willoughby*, was born in *Ireland*, and is a Weaver by Trade, he has been several Years a Dragoon in Lord *Stair's* Regiment, and appears very much like a Soldier; he has sandy Hair, which he generally ty'd behind him; is about five Foot ten Inches high, well set, full fac'd, of a ruddy Complexion, and a little mark'd with the Small Pox; he is much addicted to Boasting, and telling of Lies, especially as to his Performances in *Flanders*; and loves Liquor. He went away in a brown close-bodied Cloth Riding Coat, and stole a Stallion, which he left in the Woods, that I have since got; as likewise a fine large bright Roan Mare, paces extremely easy and fast, and suckles a Colt branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus, L W. He also took with him a new Soldiers Musket, three Hunting Saddles, and a pair of Sheets. He went off in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Mr. *Darrell* of *Fairfax County*; he is a well set Man, about five Feet five Inches high, and is an Irishman; but his Name unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare Three Pounds, and so proportionably for the Saddles. One of the Saddles is a large new Hunting Saddle, and has a large green Cloth Housling, bound round with scollop'd Leather. I also engage Three Pistoles for taking the other Servant of Mr. *Darrell's*. *Milby* was bought first by Mr. *Blackstone*, of *St. Mary's County*, where his Behaviour was too notorious not to be well known.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

**L**ATELY taken up, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Calvert County*, a Negro Fellow, who says his Name is *Will*, and that he belongs to *William Anny*, who lives near *New-Town*. He is an elderly Fellow, and of small Stature.

His Master may have him again, by applying to the said Sheriff, and paying Charges.

**T**HE Subscriber having now resigned the Business of Ordinary-keeping to *John Runburg*, according to a former Advertisement, desires all Persons indebted to her to discharge their Accompts immediately, or else to give Notes for the same, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and to Their humble Servants,

MARY BRAZIER.

#### JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

**V**ARIETY of *European* and *India Goods*, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retail, for ready Bills, Tobacco, Current Money, good clean Barley at 3/3 per Bushel, Wheat at 4/ Indian Corn at 2/3. Flour, or Ship Bread.

The Subscriber can furnish any Person with good LONDON CROWN GLASS of any Size, Paint, Oil, &c. and send to their Houses to do either Painting or Glazing.

PATRICK CKEACH.

**T**HE Ferry across the Bay, from *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, formerly kept by Mr. *Kirby*, (who has resign'd it) is now kept by the Subscriber at the same Place; and all Gentlemen and others may depend on good Boats, skilful Hands, and good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,  
JAMES HUCHINGS.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Charles-Street, (Price Three Shillings and Six Pence)

**T**HE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

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