

to LAW,
ereby given, That
plantation of Mr William
County, taken up as a Stray
in Mare, branded 'S with
s, on the Buttock, Shoul-
e her again, on proving
g Charges.

PUBLIC VENDUE,
ft of March next, at the
rs. Rachel Moore, on his
r Pig Point, A Parcel of
GROES,
omen, and Children, for
ling, or Current Money;
Payment, upon Security, if
Richard Moore.

IMPORTED,
the Subscriber, lodging a
verfmieb, in Annapolis,
badoes RUM, at
or each single Gallon; if six
o one Person at the same
nd eight Pence per Gallon;
a very reasonable Rate.
Andrew Henderson.

NY SMITH,
by Mr. JOHN CONNER, a
m London-Town, on the
Calvert County, &c.

S TAVERN; where
depend on good Entertain-
il Usage, from
mble Servant,
Anthony Smith.

riber having a good
sons who have any thing to
usiness, may have it done at
Smith's Shop in Annapolis.
Patrick Creagh.

E SOLD,
Tract of Land called
and other Lands adjoining
the Head of Bush River is
containing about Thirteen
ALSO,
ying in the said County, near
Creek, called Bond's Gra-
ar Hundred Acres.
able to purchase may know
ing to
Philip Thomas.

in Charles-street;
ENTS of a moderate
Week after for Con-

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

Numb. 358.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1752.

PETERSBURG, November 19.
DIVERS Persons, suspected of carry-
ing on an illicit Correspondence abroad,
having been taken up a few Days ago,
and convicted of the Misdemeanour, the
Government has thought fit to make
an Example of them; and accordingly, one of
them has been publicly beheaded; the others, as
being less culpable, have suffered the Punishment
of the Knute, and been banished into Siberia.

Warsaw, November 27. The last Advices from
Dresden say, that the King intends to set out for
this Kingdom in February next, the High Chan-
cellor having wrote to him, that he judged nothing
but his Majesty's Presence could effectually restore
Peace between the Magistrates and Burghers of
Dantzick.

Berlin, Dec. 7. The two Ships lately bought
in England for the India Service, are now lading
with all possible Expedition at Embden; the largest
is called the King of Prussia, the other the Town
of Embden.

Frankfort, Dec. 9. Several Merchants of this
City, who used to receive the English Merchan-
dize by Way of Hamburgh and Bremen, have
wrote to their Correspondents at London, that as
soon as a free Port shall be established in Holland,
they propose to make Use of this new Way of
obtaining the Goods they shall want.

Madrid, Nov. 23. The 19th Instant a grand
Council was held in the King's Presence, which,
as we hear, partly turned on the Representations
of the Hamburgers, and some are of Opinion, that
the Edict lately issued against them will be, at least
in part, repealed.

The same Day Mr. Keene had a very long Con-
ference with the Marquis de l'Entenada, on Oc-
casion of some Dispatches his Excellency received
the preceding Day from London: But as we are
ignorant of the Contents of those Dispatches and
the Subject of the Conference, we will not repeat
what has so often been said, i. e. that a definitive
Convention is on the Point of being signed.

Leghorn, Nov. 26. The Emperor has sent Or-
ders to augment the Marine of this State, in Con-
sequence of which, a new Man of War is going
to be built at Porto Ferajo, which will make the
fifth, of which the Navy of Tuscany is composed.

Paris, Dec. 13. Letters from Genoa, of the
29th of last Month, advise, that on the 21st they
had a Shock of an Earthquake almost all over that
Republic: They give us no Particulars of the Da-
mage done by it, but only say, that Abundance of
Houses have been so terribly shaken, that they
were propping them up as fast as possible. The
Ships in the Harbour of Genoa felt this Earth-
quake, the Sea having been extremely agitated for
a few Minutes; and the Centinels that were upon
Duty on the Ramparts aver, that just before the
Shock they saw something like Flashes of Fire
issuing out of the Earth.

The same Letters advise, in regard to the Af-
fairs of Corsica, that the Senate has disapproved
of the Conduct of M. Grimaldi, the Genoese
Commissary General in that Island, and is actually
concerting Measures for keeping all Things quiet
there. In the mean Time several Memorials have
appeared, some justifying the Conduct of M. Gri-
maldi, and some vindicating the Measures of the
Marquis de Cursay, the French General.

Paris, Dec. 10. This Week there was a gene-
ral Insurrection of the Prisoners in Fort l'Eveque,
who had almost effected their Escape, but were
stopped at the outer Gate of the Prison by the
Keepers and other Assistants; since which they
have been double ironed, and lodged in Dungeons.

Dusseldorp, Dec. 6. Within these few Days past
several Barks full of People from Swisserland, pas-
sed by this City, upon the Rhine, in order to em-
bark for Nova Scotia, and other English Colonies
in America.

Dublin, Nov. 30. A Proclamation is published,
offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for discovering,

apprehending and convicting each of the five Per-
sons concerned in insulting George Brereton, Esq;
High Sheriff of the County of Carlow, who was
insulted by above Five Hundred Persons in the
Town of Carlow, in the Execution of his Office,
in the apprehending John Taafe, a Popish Priest.
L O N D O N.

October 31. A Subsidy Treaty with the King
of Poland has lately been concluded by the Mari-
time Powers; by which 48000 l. is to be annually
paid that Prince for six Years; for which he is to
keep up a Body of Troops to be at the Disposal of
those Powers.

In a circular Epistle from the yearly Meeting at
London; to the quarterly Meetings of the Quakers
in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere, the Ac-
count of Sufferings for this Year (chiefly for Tithes
and Church Rates), amount in England and Wales
to upwards of 3025 l. and in Ireland to upwards
of 1760 l. There are four Friends now remaining
Prisoners, two of them, in Consequence of Proce-
ses, in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Pursuant to the Directions of the yearly Meeting
for Sufferings in London, and the Report of a
Committee appointed by the said Meeting, to con-
sider what Advice might be necessary to be given
to Friends, in Relation to an Act made the last
Session of Parliament for regulating the Commence-
ment of the Year, and correcting the Calendar now
in Use, this Meeting hath thought convenient to
communicate to the quarterly and monthly Meet-
ings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and A-
merica, the Opinion of the said Committee there-
upon; which was, "That in all the Records and
" Writings of Friends, from and after the last Day
" of the tenth Month called December next, the
" Computation of Time established by the said
" Act, should be observed; and that accordingly
" the first Day of the eleventh Month, commonly
" called January, next, shall be reckoned and
" deemed, by Friends, the first Day of the first
" Month of the Year 1752; and that the twelfth
" Month, commonly called February, shall be the
" second Month; and so of the rest."

And whereas, for the more regular Computation
of Time, the same Act of Parliament doth direct,
that "The natural Day next immediately follow-
" ing the second Day of September in the Year
" 1752, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted
" to be the fourteenth Day of September; omit-
" ting for that Time only the eleven intermediate
" Days of the common Calendar." The Opini-
on of the said Committee, approved by the yearly
Meeting, was, that Friends should be found in the
Observance of this Direction, and omit the said
eleven nominal Days accordingly.

In the London Magazine for October, 1751, we
have the following Character of the late Prince
of Orange, from the Hague; viz.

"The best Panegyric we can make on the de-
ceased Prince, is, I hat he is regretted by all true
Patriots; and indeed none of his Predecessors de-
served it more; for if some of them did greater
Things in the Eyes of the Vulgar, it was because
the Conjunctions favour'd them: They laboured
for the Good of their Country, and so did our late
Stadtholder, with a Zeal inferior to none. He
possessed in an eminent Degree the Qualities which
form the honest and the great Man. In the Du-
ties of Religion he was strict and sincere, and free
from all Superstition, giving an edifying Example
of Piety to all about him. The Serenity of his
Countenance was the Index of a virtuous Soul.
To these principal Qualities he joined good Na-
ture, Affability, and so much Attention to please
and meet People half Way in their Sentiments and
Requests, that none went away from his Presence
dissatisfied. To a Mind cultivated by the most use-
ful Arts and Sciences, he joined the Talent, so ne-
cessary in great Princes and Statesmen, of behaving
with Dignity. Hearing every one patiently, he
readily took their Thought, however prolix, con-
cise, or obscure it might be; and answered them

with equal Gracefulness and Prudence. Having
been raised to the Stadtholdership in 1747, in criti-
cal Conjunctions, from the Events produced by
the Death of the Emperor Charles VI, his chief
Study was to restore Peace to the Republic, that
he might afterwards labour more successfully to-
wards putting her domestic Affairs in better Order:
The first Point having been gained by the Peace of
Aix-la-Chapelle, he continued intent upon the se-
cond 'til the Day of his Death. The Plan for re-
viving Trade, which he delivered to the States
General before his late Journey to Aix-la-Chapelle,
will be a lasting Monument, whether it be execu-
ted or not, of the Care he took of the public
Good."

In the London Magazine for November, are the
following pathetic Expressions, as a Conclusion
of a History of the Stadtholdership; which was
printed in the Westminster Journal, the 2d of
November last.

"Alas! All Mankind have lost a Friend in this
excellent Prince: Commerce seems expiring at his
Tomb; while poor Batavia sinks beneath her cum-
berous Load of Affliction! Nor can Britain be in-
sensible of the Blow: It pierces home to her Heart;
and brings fresh to her Soul the Memory of her
Royal FREDERICK, the beloved Patron of Arts,
and Encourager of Sciences."

Gosport, November 21. On Wednesday Even-
ing was buried in Portsmouth Church yard, the
Body of Mr. John Chambers, of Smock Alley,
Fisherman. His Corpse was carried by six Great
Grandsons, and his Pall supported by six Great
Grand-daughters; and was followed by his Sons
and Daughters, Grandsons and Grand-daughters,
Great Grandsons and Great Grand-daughters, and
their Children, two and two, amounting to 72 in
Number. He wanted but six Months of being 100
Years old, and retained his Senses to the last. He
was called Admiral of the Fishermen; and on the
Day of his Interment all the Fishermen belonging
to Smock Alley had Jack, Ensign, and Pennant,
hoisted half Mast high, on board their Fishing-
boats, as Mourning for their late worthy Admiral.
He was a Man of a general good Character. All
who attended his Funeral had Gloves, and most of
the Children large Apples which were found in his
Chest. A greater Number of People were to see
the Funeral, than has been known in Portsmouth
for many Years.

November 30. The Accident which occasioned
his Royal Highness the Duke's Illness, was as fol-
lows:—He was hunting, and on full speed near
Croydon in Surry, on this Day Portnight, when
his Horse fell, and his Highness under him.—
He was stunned for a few Minutes, but as he re-
covered himself, he told those about him he was not
hurt; and came the same Day to Town, and went
in the Evening to the Play.—He did not com-
plain much on Sunday, but on Monday had very
acute Pains in his Side, and was bled by his Sur-
geon, attended by his Physicians, who repeated
the bleedings several Times to the Quantity of
about 40 Ounces.—He was likewise blistered.
—On this Day Se'night he was much better,
and last Sunday was thought to be out of Danger.

December 12. An English Gentleman, just ar-
rived in Town from Rochelle, having had the
Curiosity to step into the Great Dock there, in
order to take a View of what they were doing,
was very civilly desired to go and air himself any
where in and about the Place, but not presume to
come into the Docks. They had then about fifty
Sail in the Port, some being Men of War and
Frigates, and the rest Merchantmen, besides sever-
al Ships of Force on the Stocks.

From Paris we have Advice, that the Spaniards
having carried into St. Domingo, a French Ship,
bound from Martinico to Nantz, because she had
a considerable Sum in Pistons on board, and con-
sequently, in their Judgment, must have been con-
cerned in a contraband Trade; the French, by
Way of Reprizal, have detained at Cape Francois the