

gentleman wants a well-
GARDENER, who is qualifi-
ed, Situation, or Soil, and the
for the Propagation of most Sorts
for the Kitchen, Fruit, and
Conservatory and Nursery in
; he is also a Ground-Work-
erson, and willing to serve by the
ard of, by enquiring of the Printer

up by the Hands on
small Schooner belonging to the
chester County, about the 10th of
Patuxent River at Lower-Marl-
BOR (with a good Stock to
on it), weighing 11000^l, to which
two Fathom of old Junk.
may have it again, on proving his
saying the Charges.

William Byas.

ED or Stolen from the
iving at *Benedict*, the Beginning of
likely, short, thick, well-set, Roan
Hands high, branded with two or
the left Buttock, she goes a flow
cked, has a small Star in her Fore-
g with Foal.

bring the said Mare (and Colt, if
ive Twenty Shillings Reward.

Basil Brooke.

SH LIQUORISH,
by the Pound, at the Subscriber's
is.

Richard Totbill.

away from the Subscriber,
Benedict, on the 2d of February last,
servant Man, named Patrick Smith,
Inches high, and pretty thick set.
he went away, a black Everlast-
a light Fustian Jacket with white
a grey Sagathy Coat with blue Lin-
blue Half-thick Breeches, and a Cut

secure the said Patrick Smith, or
the Subscriber, shall receive Ten
es what the Law allows. paid by
Basil Brooke.

Subscriber intending to
Tavern-keeping, desires those who
him, to come and rub out their
will greatly oblige him.
will still live in the same House and
men at private Lodgings, where they
commodated, by

Their humble Servant,
Charles Wallace.

IMPORTED,
Capt. WHITE, from LONDON,
by the Subscriber, at his Store near
Annapolis, at reasonable Rates,
retail, for Current Money, Bills of
Tobacco.

T Variety of European
India GOODS, suitable to the

John Raitt.

N CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

S Notice to all his old
rs, and Others, that he now carries
at his Shop near the Church, next
Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. John-
b-Street, Annapolis, where all Gen-
epend on being well served, in the
nd cheapest Manner, as he has ex-
od Hands; and constant Attendance
by

Their humble Servant,
John Campbell.

Office in Charles-street;
EMENTS of a moderate
g per Week after for Con-

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1755.

HAGUE, April 4.

THE States of Holland and West-
Friesland having met again last Wed-
nesday, and the thorny Affair of the
Reduction of the Swiss Guards and
other Alterations proposed to be made
in the Army, being brought on the Carpet, the
Members were divided in Opinion as before. An
Attempt was made to unite them: But the Eager-
ness of the City of Amsterdam, and some others,
for the Reduction of the Swiss Guards having
rendered this ineffectual, it was resolved to decide it,
as it ought to have been long ago, by a Plurality
of Voices, since it could not be determined unani-
mously. The Majority was for keeping the Guards
on Foot agreeable to the Desire of the Princess's Re-
gent. The other Alterations proposed were also
rejected by a Majority sufficient to convince the
Town of Amsterdam that it will not always sway
the Assembly.

Paris A-la-Main, April 14. We have received
the following Account of a great Revolution in
Indostan. In the Month of June, 1754, Emadal-
moulook, a Descendant of the famous Nizam,
formed, in Concert with the Marattes, a Design to
dethrone the Grand Mogul, and began his March
towards Dehli. On the News of his Approach,
the Emperor, who some Time before made an Ex-
cursion from his Capital, thought fit to return it.
Emadalmoulook pursued him in his Retreat, but
could not overtake him. The Mogul having shut
himself up in his Fortrefs, Emadalmoulook sent
him Word, that the Marattes were not come with
a Design to attempt his Life, but only with a View
to make him some Propositions for the Good of
the Empire, and to prevail with him to dismiss his
Vizir, who was unworthy of that Post. The Em-
peror being pressed by the Marattes, consented,
though with Reluctance, to dismiss his Vizir, and
Emadalmoulook got himself appointed Succesor to
that prime Minister; after which the Marattes went
to the Fortrefs, seized upon the Grand Mogul, and
shut him up in a Prison. Then they immediately
set at Liberty all the Princes of the Royal Family,
and set one of them on the Throne, who is the
Grandson of Jeandarcha, and about 40 Years old.
All this was transacted without Effusion of Blood,
and without any Pillaging.

LONDON.

March 8. Was held a General Court of the
Free British Fishery, when a State of the Com-
pany's Affairs was laid before the Proprietors; and
it appear'd by an Account read in Council, that
the Company had in Cash between 7 and 8000l.
to begin their Fishery for the present Year, with-
out a Call; that the Parliament had rendered the
Company's Interest of 3 per Cent. upon the real
Capital, certain for the future; and had agreed,
that what now remained due should be paid up to
the first Day of October last: That the Govern-
ment, as well those that had the Direction of the
Revenue, as those who presided over Naval Affairs,
had assured the Members of the Council of their
Protection and Support; and, as an earnest of their
good Intention, had granted Protections for more
than 300 Sailors from Scotland, not to England
only, but back again to their own Country, in
Case of Non-employment. On this Occasion
Mr. Bethel, the President, took Occasion to de-
clare, that he had declined his own private Business,
that he might be more at Leisure to attend the Com-
pany's Service; and Capt. Collet, after a most
pathetic Speech, in Answer to some Cavils thrown
out by a few, who appeared to be no Friends to
the Undertaking, said, that for his own Part, he
had been hitherto lukewarm in the Affair, owing
to the Divisions and Animosities that had prevailed
among the Members of former Councils, and the
Diffike he had to their Management; but now he
saw every Member willing to co-operate with him,

he would not only apply Four Hours a Day in the
Company's Service, but Eight, if it were necessary,
and even Eighteen, if that could contribute to se-
cure Success; and he hoped and believed, from
the good Disposition of the Government to en-
courage and protect the Company; from the hearty
Zeal of the Council to rectify all former Mistakes,
and remove all negligent or suspicious Servants;
and from his own Experience and Knowledge in
Sea Affairs, that unless unforeseen Difasters at Sea
prevented, instead of a second Call upon the Pro-
prietors, he could assure a Dividend.

The Remainder of the Translation of the Letter began
in our last.

"Arcatta was the Theatre of the Revolutions
that happened during this Anarchy. Several Vice-
roys of Golconda and Nabobs of Arcatta were
successively dethroned or assassinated. The present
Viceroy applied to the French for Support in the
Prosecution of his hereditary Right to the Throne
of Golconda, and was placed thereon and main-
tained in it by their Assistance. As an Acknow-
ledgment for this Service, he ceded to them, in
the Kingdom of Decan, Territories worth a year-
ly Revenue of five or six Millions of Livres, and
Mazulipatnam in particular, a Town considerable
and important by its Commerce."

"The English took Umbrage at this Acquisition,
tho' themselves had made some in the Nabobship
of Arcatta, by Means of which they extended
themselves very far towards Pondicherry. The
French Court propos'd that they should abandon
those Acquisitions, and offer'd, in Exchange for
the same, to cede to them the Acquisitions she had
made in Decan: But as the latter were much more
valuable, she thought it behove'd her to except Ma-
zulipatnam, yet still to allow the English and Dutch
to Trade there freely. These Offers were reject'd
by the English, who pretended they were not ad-
vantageous enough to them."

"M. Duplex, Governor-general of the French
Settlements in India, did certainly contribute to
determine the Viceroy of Golconda to make the
Cessions in Decan; and this he did from two Mo-
tives, very solid with respect to Commerce: One
of these Motives was, that a Company that would
stand long, ought to have Possessions whose Re-
venues might serve to defray the Expence of their
Settlements; the other is, that in lessening or pre-
venting the Exportation of Gold and Silver from
France to the Indies, another Point would be gained
equally worthy of Attention and salutary to the
Kingdom. In executing the propos'd Exchange,
the Company would have given the English a con-
siderable Advantage, for the Sake of the Benefit
which Trade always reaps from Peace."

"As to the American Affairs, the settling of
Nova Scotia has been the Epoch of the Differences
in that Part of the World. The English, in order
to secure that Infant Settlement, have extended the
Limits of Arcadia towards the Ohio; and, in so
doing, pretend they have not pass'd the Bounds
which the Treaty of Utrecht prescribes in this Mat-
ter. On the contrary, we pretend they have
greatly trespass'd on these Bounds. The former
had already fix'd the Position of their new Limits,
when we set about opposing it. Our Detachments
advanced towards the Ohio, on the Principle just
mentioned, and by way of claiming and recover-
ing Territories which were understood to be our
Property. This Step they have considered as an
Encroachment on the Demefine of the British
Crown. Hence the Disputes between the two
Crowns, which a long Negotiation has not yet
been able to adjust."

"Such is the prime Cause of the great Arma-
ments on which the Eyes of all Europe are fix'd.
The English, being firmly resolv'd not to relin-
quish the Rights they pretend to have, make great
Preparations to maintain them. On our Part, it
has been judg'd expedient to put ourselves in a

Condition to make head in all Events. This is
the Object of the Best Armament and the Destina-
tion of the Troops which the Fleet is to take on
board. If Matters may yet be brought to the
Terms of a fruitful Negotiation, there will be no
room to regret the Expence of Preparations made
solely with this View."—Does the Secret be-
gin to come out? Which of the two Crowns is
disposed to sue for an Accommodation?

Dublin, March 18. On Sunday last Richard
Archbold, Esq; publicly abjured the Errors of the
Romish Religion, in St. Audeon's Church, and was
received into the Church of Ireland by the Rev.
Mr. Cobbe Minister of the Parish. This notable
Convert was educated in the College of Jesuits at
St. Omers, and admitted into their Society, and
sent by them into Maryland, where he continued
to discharge the Office of a Missionary for ten Years,
from whence he returned about two Years ago:
Then he began to read the Works of some of the
Divines of our Church, who had wrote against
Popery, and particularly having perus'd the Wri-
tings of the learned Chillingworth, his Eyes were
opened, and he profess'd to have labour'd under
great Uneasiness of Mind, till he had stedfastly re-
solv'd to forsake the Church of Rome, and in the
necessary Forms become a Protestant.---And left it
might be apprehended he was moved by worldly
Views to change his Religion, (as a considerable
Estate, about two Years ago, descended to him
here in Ireland) previous to the printed Declaration,
required of him by the Archbishop, he read out to
the People a very pathetic Declaration, from a
Manuscript of his own, delivered with great Cou-
rage and very becoming Oratory, wherein he so very
judiciously defanc'd on several of the Errors of the
Romish Church, as to leave no doubt with a nu-
merous Audience, of his being a sincere Convert,
from Conviction of Conscience. What was very
extraordinary, several Popish Priests were present
in the Church, who betray'd themselves by their
Confusion; and some considerable Papists of the
Laity made Attempts to speak to him at the Read-
ing Desk, for what Purpose is easy to be guess'd.---If
he be not sincere, there is no judging of Mankind;
this may be said of him, that he has proceeded in
such a Manner, as must give the highest Offence to
the Church of Rome, which he has so expos'd and
deeply wounded, that it can never be expected it
would be sincerely reconciled to him, should he
hereafter ever so earnestly desire to return to it.---The
Conversion of a learned Jesuit, who comes over to
us, from Principle and Conscience, though it hath
not so pompos a Sound, may be reputed as valu-
able a Conquest on one Side, as is, on the other,
that of two Foreign Potentates, who are more than
suspected to have changed their Religion only to
carry on some political Schemes.

York, April 22. They write from Edinburgh,
that the Society lately formed there, for the Im-
provement of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricul-
ture, in Scotland, have agreed to give the follow-
ing Premiums:

For the best Discovery in Sciences; the best
Essay on Taste; the best Dissertation on Vegetation
and the Principles of Agriculture; each a Gold
Medal, with a suitable Device and Inscription.

For the Best-Printed and most correct Book, of
at least ten Sheets; best Printed Cotton or Linen
Cloth, not under 28 Yards; best Imitation of Eng-
lish Blankets not under 6 Yards; best Hoghead
of Strong Ale and best Hoghead of Porter; each
a Silver Medal with a proper Device and In-
scription.

For the best Imitation of Dresden Work, in a
pair of Men's Ruffles, and the best Bone Lace,
not under 20 Yards, either 5l. 5s. each, or a Gold
Medal, as the Proprietors of these two Articles
chuse.

For the most useful Invention in Arts, as a Best
Carpet, as to Work, Pattern, and Colours, at least