

al Court.  
October 3, 1751.

of this Court  
veral Sheriffs within  
the future, return  
Return Day of the  
ed (issued out of this  
the Day before the  
mentioned in the Or-  
said Court) a List of  
their respective Goals,  
or Courts, with their  
Criminal Business  
etofore it hath been,

the said several High  
of every future Pro-  
tion, on the calling  
Order,  
Burdus, Cl.

WOOD,  
ottingham, on  
y gives Notice, That  
entertainment for Tra-  
Ferry, having a good  
uxent, for Horses and  
St. Mary's and Charles  
far the nearest, and  
than any other Way.  
rabam Wood.

ORTED,  
Subscriber, lodging at  
Smith, in Annapolis,  
es RUM, at  
h single Gallon; if six  
e Person at the same  
Pence per Gallon;  
y reasonable Rate.  
w Henderfon.

SMITH,  
r. JOHN CONNER, a  
ondon-Town, in the  
ert County, &c.  
AVERN; where  
nd on good Entertain-  
age, from  
ervant,  
Anthony Smith.

r having a good  
who have any thing to  
s, may have it done at  
a Shop in Annapolis.  
Patrick Creagh.

SOLD,  
t of Land called  
other Lands adjoining  
ead of Bush River in  
ining about Thirteen  
O,  
the said County, near  
d, called Bond's Gra-  
red Acres.  
o purchase may know  
Philip Thomas.

Charles-street;  
of a moderate  
ck after for Con-

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1752.

The SPEECH of the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, to the General Assembly of the said Colony, on Thursday the 27th Day of February, 1752.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

**H**IS Majesty having been graciously pleased to honour me with his Commission, to be Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this his Dominion of Virginia; I thought it my Duty to call you together, that we may jointly consider what we are impowered to do, for promoting his Majesty's Interest and the Prosperity of this Colony.

I have so just a Sense of the Importance of the Trust devolved upon me, and Solicitude to discharge the same with Honour, as wholly prevents my Attention to those Arts, by which Persons conscious of their great Abilities, or familiar to command by long Habit, are enabled to grace a public Character.

This Solicitude is increased by the Virtues of my Predecessor: But tho' my Ambition be disappointed by the Example I follow, yet Emulation will be animated; if less eminent, I may be more useful, by a steady Attention to the Good of this Dominion.

During the Time I may have the Honour to preside, I very sincerely resolve and determine, that my constant Care shall be to support the Church of England, as by Law established, to encourage Virtue, Piety, and Loyalty to his Sacred Majesty; and, with the utmost of my Power, to discourage Vice and Immorality.

It shall further be my Inclination and Endeavour to cultivate those Virtues of a social Nature, by keeping up a good and harmonious Correspondence with you, in a private as well as a public Capacity: And I shall always be ready, to the Extent of my Understanding, to assist you with my Advice, in any Matter that may occur.

Gentlemen,

I can without Regret resign all Pretensions to Eminence or Distinction, as other Acquisitions are in my Power, which, if less envied, are yet allowed to be more valuable: Nor shall I be unactive, tho' the Desire of Fame may be suppressed. I am conscious of another Passion, which is at once the Motive and Reward of Virtue.

My Affection for you, Gentlemen, will be now gratified, by frequent Opportunities of expressing my Zeal for the Good of this Colony (now my Country); which will be a Spring of Pleasure in my Breast.

It was with great Joy I landed here, invested with Power of doing Good to a People, among whom I had formerly mingled in Scenes of domestic Felicity, and experienced the endearing Reciprocations of Friendship.

But I am very sensible, the most ardent Benevolence and most inviolable Fidelity are frequently insufficient to effect their own Purposes; but Error has perhaps produced as many public Calamities as Indolence, Avarice, or Ambition. I shall therefore, Gentlemen of the Council, always receive your Advice with Pleasure; and, Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, I shall rely with Confidence on your Assistance.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

That I might indulge the Impatience of my Wishes, I have called you together so soon after my Arrival, that we may concur in the gracious Design of his Majesty, and to express my Duty and Gratitude to him in the most acceptable Manner, by becoming an Instrument of Happiness to my Fellow Subjects.

The Legislature should always be busy; there are Grievances to redress, Irregularities to reform, Defects to supply, and Exuberances to cut off. I

presume there are some Laws that want Renewal, and probably others that want Amendment. I therefore most earnestly recommend to you the Prosecution of this great Work with Diligence and Expedition. Consider what Bills may be proper and necessary for promoting the public Quiet, and common Interest, by more effectually securing Property, encouraging and extending Commerce, establishing the Peace, Safety, and Regularity of an equitable and well ordered Government. I will assist you, Gentlemen, to the utmost of my Power, in the Attainment of these desirable Purposes; and you may expect from me every Concession in your Favour, of which my Instructions will admit.

I shall be glad if you can find out some Method to prevent Delays in the Courts of Justice, so very inconvenient to the People, and so much complained of in Britain, as well as here.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Burgesses,

There is one Thing I recommend to your particular Regard, and that is the cultivating a good Correspondence with the neighbouring Nations of Indians. It is better they should love us, than that they should fear us; and one of the two is absolutely necessary. Fear is a slavish Passion, and the Mind is always struggling to throw it off. On the contrary, Love and Amity are propagated by Acts of Kindness, the very Exercise of which is Delight. The Mind is happy under their Influence; and their Influence, for that Reason, is continually gaining new Strength: So that our European Neighbours, who are settled to the Southward and Northward of us, would never be able to inflame the Indians against us, if the Advantage of mutual Bounty, Gratitude, and public Faith, opposed their Attempts. They have been long endeavouring to spirit up the Indians that are in Amity with us, to the Breach of their Faith, with a View to possess and settle the interior Parts of America, the Back of our Frontier Settlements to the Westward. Your own good Sense will soon discover what bad Consequences such Settlements would be of to us, and our Posterity. But I have too high an Opinion of your Sagacity and Virtue, to think any further Arguments are necessary to convince you this Measure is expedient, or to persuade you it is equitable. The Means how it is to be effected, I would recommend as the Subject of your Deliberations.

I further sincerely recommend to you, Gentlemen, that both in your public and private Capacities, you will diffuse a Spirit of Benevolence and Unanimity, which are the vital Principles of public and private Happiness. By such Conduct you will approve yourselves good Christians, and good Subjects; you will then render my Administration honourable and easy; you will enjoy the Prayers and Blessings of the whole Colony; you will deserve the paternal Affection of his Majesty; and you will be intitled to the Favour of Almighty God, who, that we might consider each other as Brethren, has not disdain'd to be called the Father of us all.

A Translation of the King of Spain's Declaration against the Republic of Hamburg.

**T**HE pernicious Consequences resulting to the true Interest of my Crown and Vassals from the Treaty lately concluded, by the City of Hamburg with the Regency of Algiers, and the Consideration of the many Advantages the Hamburgers enjoy from the free Commerce with my Dominions, converted by this Treaty, in submitting to my Enemies the Succours, Stores and Ammunitions they want, in order to make War against me; the Dignity of my Crown, and the Care with which I watch for the Good of my People, do not permit me to sit silent, without shewing some Sign of my Displeasure at the Conduct of that City. Wherefore, I have resolved to prohibit, and do absolutely prohibit, all Commerce

between my Subjects and Dominions and the City of Hamburg, its Inhabitants, Dependents, and Subjects thereof: And I order, that fifty Days after the Publication of this Decree, there shall not be admitted, in any of my Ports and Dominions, any of their Subjects, entirely prohibiting all Sorts of Manufactures and Produce of her Territories; and that in the Term of three Months, all Agents, Consuls, and Subjects of the aforementioned City, residing in my said Dominions, shall and do quit, and get out of the same, permitting them during the said Term to settle their Affairs, and export their Effects, well understood, that at the Expiration thereof, all Confiscations and Forfeitures suitable in such Case shall be inflicted on the Transgressors; and let the Council of War take Notice thereof, for the due Execution, so far as it relates thereto. Dated at Lorenzo, the 19th Day of October, 1751. (Signed) DON AUGUSTIN DE ORDINAÑA.

Naples, October 29. In the Afternoon of the 23d, we were alarmed with the slight Shock of an Earthquake; but our Apprehensions were abated by several Persons of Experience affirming it to be a Prefage of Eruptions from Mount Vesuvius: Nor were they mistaken; for on the 25th, the Wind shifting to N. W. a black and thick Smoke was seen to issue with great Rapidity from the Aperture of the Mountain; in the Evening, Flames were perceived, and to increase, so that the whole Crater seemed in a Blaze. On the 26th, a Cleft was perceived a little below the Summit, and a Stream of ignited Matter issuing from it like a River of Flame. Yesterday the Appearance of Vesuvius was quite tremendous; the inflamed Torrent, after making a Channel, had divided itself into two other Streams, which impetuously continued their Course among the Fields, Farms, and Vineyards, which lie betwixt the Mountain and the Sea. Our Virtuofos say, that the Torrent is now at it's Height, and that it will no sooner have reached the Sea, which will be this Day, than the Fire of the Mountain will gradually decrease to a total Extinction. It is certain, that from the Multitude of Observations made of late Years, on the Ebullitions of this Mountain, the Duration of most of them, unless very extraordinary, may be calculated within a few Hours. Prince's Esterhafi, the Imperial Ambassador, more intent upon the Cause, than frightened at the Effects of the Phenomenon, did not miss a Day going to that Part of the Mountain where the ignited Substance bent it's Course, taking with her some Persons of Learning for her Information; and from thence she came down along the Grounds, through which the Stream had taken it's Way to the Sea. The Channel which it has made is above 500 Feet in Breadth, and the Sediment left in it is of a sulphureous Substance, which dries into the Hardness of a Stone.

And by an Account from Naples, of the 9th of November, we are told, "That a new Opening appeared on the East Side of this Mountain, from whence issued a Torrent of Fire, which extended itself to Bosco Real; which is about five Miles.— This caused an incredible Damage to the Towns, Villages, and Houses therabouts; and has so frighten'd the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Places, that they have all left their Dwellings.— The Queen went to Portici, to take a nearer View of the Eruption of this Mountain.

Madrid, October 26. The King having determined to act with Vigour against the Corsairs, has ordered Letters of Marque to be issued to all his Subjects for fitting out Cruizers against the Turks and Moors: Both the Prizes and Slaves are to be the Property of the Captors; with an extraordinary Reward of 25 Piasters for each Turk, and 15 for each Moor.

Paris, November 12. On the 8th, being the Day before that of the Marriages of the poor Maidens, on Account of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy,