

Public Vendue,
in Prince George's County,
in September next, which
Day of the Month, at XII

ing Tracts of Land,
k County; viz.

Friendship, containing 400

ardon's Purchase, containing

Exchange, containing 700

three Lives of a Tract of
Rock Marsh, containing 500
his Lordship's Manor, lying
paying a yearly Quit Rent of

n (if required) for one half
ey: For Title and other

James Dick.

Rented, or Sold,
es, Lots, and Im-
ondon Town, where the late
cept Ferry; as also several
wife to be rented a Lease of
ving in the Swamp, on Her-
s inclinable to agree for any
apply to the Subscriber, at
Where may be had, great
nd East India Goods, Bar-
s Sugar, Cordage, Cables,
Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
ces, for Bills of Exchange,
urrency, or Tobacco.

Stephen West.

SOLD
red and fifty Acres
the Improvements thereon,
ny.
ndred Acres of Land, or a-
re or less, if required, lying
the City of Annapolis.
be disposed of for Bills of
r Paper Currency, by
Samuel Howard.

is indebted to the
Stephen West, late of Leth-
desired to pay their respective
e who have any Demands
e, are requested to bring in
en West, Executor.

from the Subscriber,
lis, on the 23d of May last
oman, named Hansab Br-
Years of Age, pitted much
has a Scar in one of her Eye
but a very strong, fresh co-
line Wench. She had on
blue Jacket, an old which
coat, a double Mob, an
small striped check'd Apron,
Night Gown, no Shoes nor
out doubt will change her
Horfe Lock and Chain on
Whoever takes up the said
er home, shall have Forty
taken in Annapolis; if taken
our Pounds, and reasonable
of the Province Five Pounds
s, paid by
Daniel Wells.

riber being determi-
this Summer, desires all
ebted to him, immediately
Five Accounts, to prevent

aniel Wolfenholme.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1752.

PARIS, April 24.

ON Saturday last, we received the disagreeable News, that the Inhabitants of the City of Rouen, to the Number of 20,000 Men, were up in Arms, and very outrageous; that they enter'd by Force into the Convent of Cordeliers, and two other private Magazines, which were plentifully stor'd with Corn, and plundered them all.

These riotous Proceedings are principally ascribed to the Court, who have lately issued an Arret, by Virtue whereof, no Silks nor Linens whatever, are allowed to be disposed of privately, or to be purchased in any other Place, than at the public Warehouse for such Commodities, but the Workmen finding it much more advantageous to hawk them about, would hearken to no Persuasions on that Score, and an Insurrection immediately ensued.

Paris, April 26. It appears by the last Letters from Languedoc, that the King's Orders concerning the Protestants are literally executed. The Proceedings, against those that are found assembled, are extremely rigorous. The Execution of Benezet, the Student in Divinity, who was lately hang'd at Nismes, has struck such a Terror into the Protestants, that a great Number of Families, chiefly Mechanics, have forsaken that City, and settled elsewhere. The Pastor Flechier, who is in Prison at Montpellier, has not yet received Sentence; and we hear that strong Intercession is making to save his Life. All Christenings and Marriages by Protestant Ministers are forbid, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and Sequestration of Goods and Estates for the Benefit of the Children, who are likewise to be taken out of the Hands of their Parents.

Madrid, April 28. There has fallen within these few Days past, a surprizing Quantity of Snow upon the Mountains, and it has since rained for several Days together almost without ceasing, which has greatly swelled the Rivers, some of which have overflowed their Banks, and done great Damage.

Dusseldorp, April 25. We have begun in those Quarters, and upon the Frontiers, to raise Recruits for completing the Troops of the Elector Palatine. Some Danish Officers have also begun to enlist Men at Cologne, and in that Neighbourhood, with the Permission of the Magistrates; and as they give great Encouragement, several Persons have already engaged themselves to go with them. A few Days ago 120 Recruits passed through the City for the Empress's Troops in the Low Countries.

Stockholm, April 6. His Swedish Majesty has lately published an Edict, by Virtue whereof, the Use of the Gregorian Calendar is to be substituted in the Room of the Julian, which has hitherto been observed throughout his Majesty's Dominions.

Daily Experience having convinced our Court how much a good Naval Force contributes towards the Glory and Emolument of any Nation whatsoever, our States have not lost Sight of that essential Article during the Sessions of the Diet; and in Conformity to those Sentiments, have form'd a Plan (as we are well assured) for the Establishment at Gottenborg and Carelsbroon, several Companies of Marine Guards, like those that are established at Rochfort, and in a great Number of Ports in France.

Our Court have likewise confirmed the Orders which they had sometime since given, that no Officer belonging to the Marina should presume to abandon the Post in which he is settled and established, without an express Permission from the Government for that Purpose.

Munich, April 9. The Elector has lately issued out an Edict, for suppressing the Progress of Lutheranism, which has of late gained great Ground amongst the Inhabitants of Upper Austria.

Hanover, May 2. The Court makes a very

brilliant Figure here. All the Field Officers are very busy in preparing for the Review.—In a Month or six Weeks, the Dyet of Election will be formed.—The Day before Yesterday his Majesty had a long Conference with his Ministers, and afterwards dispatched a Courier to London.—Yesterday his Majesty dined in Public with the Duke of Newcastle.

Hanover, May 5. The King intends to go to Herenhausen the 20th, in order to pass Part of the Summer there.

His Majesty has ordered French Plays to be acted three Times a Week, and allotted the other Days for Assemblies, Balls and Concerts.

They write from Cassel, that Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Princess his Consort, are preparing to come hither shortly to pass some Time at this Court. People begin again to talk of electing a tenth Electorate in Favour of the House of Hesse; and 'tis even pretended, that the Court of Vienna, and the other principal Courts of the Empire, have concerted the proper Measures for securing the Success of this grand Affair, in which our Sovereign seems to take a particular Interest.

Hamburg, May 5. It is assured that the Treaty for establishing the Tranquility of Italy has been signed at Madrid by Count Esterhazy, Ambassador from their Imperial Majesties, and by one of the Ministers of Spain.

Paris, May 2. By an Express arriv'd from Port L'Orient, the East India Company has receiv'd the agreeable News, that the Town of Pondicherry, which had been besieged and blockaded several Months by the Nabob of Golconda, with an Army of about 50,000 Men, got rid of those troublesome, tho' bungling Guests, in October last: The Nabob being dishearten'd at seeing his Men slaughter'd in vain before the Town, resolv'd upon raising the Siege; but the French, seconded by the Indians in their Interest, pursued his Army as far as Gingy, and from thence to Mazulipatan, which they made themselves Masters of, and then continued their March towards Arcatte, in order to oblige the Nabob to come to Terms of Peace. The Loss he has suffer'd in that Enterprize gives room to hope, that he will make up Matters with the French, rather than continue a War which has already prov'd too expensive and ruinous to him.

Paris, May 8. The King has receiv'd a Letter from the King of Sweden, by which that Prince assures his Majesty, that being desirous, after the Example of his Predecessors, to maintain and cultivate the Alliances which have so long subsisted between the Crown of Sweden, and that of France, he shall with the utmost Sincerity fulfil the Engagements concluded between the late King, and his Majesty, and that he should take a Pleasure in strengthening this mutual Friendship to the reciprocal Advantage of the two Kingdoms, and of their respective Subjects. His Majesty, by his Answer to this Monarch's Letter, lets him know how much he has the Interest of the Swedish Nation at Heart, and assures the new King, that he desires nothing more earnestly than to give him Proofs thereof.

Toulon, April 15. The Flora and the Juno, both Frigates, are to put to Sea the Beginning of next Month: They have more than their Complement of Men; but we can say nothing as to their Destination, unless it be that they are going to chastize the Sallee Rovers, who have lately taken some French Ships. They continue to cast Iron Cannon at St. Gervais for the Navy, which Place has furnished our Arsenal with upwards of 200 Pieces in the Course of last Year.

Genoa, April 12. The Government has receiv'd Letters from Corsica, importing, that Affairs are taking a very bad Turn in that Island, the Malecontents to the Number of about 6000, have again taken up Arms, and begun to commit divers Hostilities against the Republic's Troops. This Report, whether true or false, together with the Discord between the French General in Corsica,

and our Commissary General, makes the Senate very uneasy.

Berlin, April 15. Yesterday Morning about six o'Clock, the Powder Magazine at Thiergarten blew up: Four Men that were at Work in it, were found about 100 Yards from the Spot; all over black, horribly disfigured, and their Cloaths quite burnt: They had still in their Hands the Handles of Sifters. As for the Magazine, it is scattered and dispersed over the Plain even to the very Foundations. The Windows of many Houses in this City were broke by the Explosion.

LONDON.

April 20. The Island of Java, which, by our last Accounts from the East Indies, the Dutch are now likely to lose, is situated between 103 and 113 Degrees of Eastern Longitude, and between 5 and 8 Degrees of South Latitude, being about 700 Miles long from East to West. Most Part of this Island was under the Dominion of the Dutch, and besides the native Javans, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayan, and various other Nations, transplanted thither by the Dutch from their oriental Countries which they had subdued. The Dutch maintained such a Fleet of Men of War in the Ports of Java, that they gave Law to the Europeans, who trade in those Seas, as well as to the Natives, and actually excluded the English, and all other Nations from those Countries where the fine Spices grow. Java is mountainous in the Middle, but level and encumbered with Bogs near the Shore, except near Batavia and Bantam, and other Dutch Colonies, where the Lands are well drained and cultivated. It is not one of the Spice Islands, but produces Rice, Sugar, Coffee, and such Fruits as grow between the Tropics. About thirty Years ago, the whole Dutch Colony was on the Point of being destroyed by a Conspiracy among the Javaneze, which was no less than seven Years in Agitation, many Thousand Persons were privy to it, and yet did not break out 'til a very few Days before the Time fixed for putting it in Execution, which was the 2d of January 1722. This Conspiracy was headed by one Erberfield, the Son of a Dutch Gentleman by an Indian Woman, who with 18 of his Followers, was put to Death. A more dangerous Conspiracy broke out in 1740 by the Chinese, who, by their superior Skill in mercantile Affairs, had grown rich and powerful, and, as the Dutch gave out, entered into Plots to dispossess them of the Island. The Dutch reported that they were attacked by 90,000 of the Chinese without the City of Batavia, and that they had no way to secure themselves but by a general Massacre of the Chinese within the City, tho' by delivering up their Weapons, they were Men entirely naked and unarmed. This dreadful Massacre was put in Execution on the 9th of October, 1740, in which no less than 20,000 Men, Women, and Children, were destroyed; and as not only the Governor but many of the Soldiers, and others, grew immensely rich by the Plunder of the Chinese, it was suspected that the Wealth of that People was the grand Inducement which the Dutch had to fall upon them. The Dutch in Europe, indeed, pretended to be alarmed at the Barbarity of the Action, and sent Orders to Batavia to try the Governor for the Fact; but from this bloody Deed it may be supposed that the present Insurrection of the Chinese takes its Rise.

Batavia is not only the Capital of Java, but of all the Dutch Settlements and Colonies in India. It is a most beautiful City, built with white Stone, and Canals, planted with Evergreens, running through their principal Streets. Bantam was once the Capital of a large Kingdom in that Island, where the English East India Company had one of their principal Factories; but the Dutch attacked and deposed the King of Bantam, and expelled the English from thence in the Reign of King James II. in a Time of full Peace, and still retain the Possession both of the City and Kingdom, suffering