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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 9, 1752.

L I S B O N, July 13.

THE Squadron commanded by Don Dennis Valquez set sail last Wednesday for the Coast of Malabar; It consists of nine large Ships, of which three are Men of War, of fifty, sixty, and seventy Guns. Besides Labourers and Materials for building a new Fort on the Coast of Zangabar, fifty Missionaries are gone with this Squadron to preach the Gospel to the idolatrous Natives of that Country.

We see here an Extract of a Letter from Pondicherry, dated the 14th of October, 1751, importing, that the French were making a Settlement on the Coast of Malabar at the Foot of Mount Bely, where the Prince of Nelly had granted them a Spot of Ground of about Half a League Square, upon Condition of assisting him against the Marrates, who threaten'd to invade his Country. According to the same Advices, the French were also endeavouring to settle themselves at Caronara, which lies within Half a League of Angedivo near Goa, and had given the Portuguese to understand, that this Vicinity could not be advantageous to both Nations; that by Means of it they might unite together against the Pyrates Angria, Melendria, and Bonfulus, who for many Years past have greatly molested the European Companies; that the French Guard Ships would not a little contribute to protect the Portuguese Settlements as well as their own; and that by this Means the Commerce of Goa could not fail of flourishing, by the great Quantities of Goods that would be brought to that City from Bengal and the Coast of Coromandel.

In fine, if we may give Credit to that Letter, the Viceroy of Goa having heard that the English had taken down their Colours from the Walls of Meliapour or St. Thome, he had charged the Baron of Violorie, a Swiss Engineer, in the Service of Portugal, to go and take Possession of that Place in the Name of his Portuguese Majesty: At his Arrival there, the Council of Gondelour having assembled, told him that they acknowledged no other Master than the King of Great Britain; which was objected to by the said Baron, who shew'd them that the Place had for a long Time past belonged to the Crown of Portugal: After this M. Violorie went to Pondicherry, to wait for Orders from the French Viceroy, M. Duplex, who receiv'd him very kindly, and assured him, he was ready to do any Thing that lay in his Power for the Service of his Most Faithful Majesty. Whilst Baron Violorie was at Pondicherry, he found Means to gain the Ear of the Nabob of Arcata; and persuaded him to put the Portuguese again in Possession of the City of St. Thome; by driving the English out of that Settlement: For which Enterprise the Nabob demanded 400 Portuguese Soldiers, to be in his Pay, and ceded for ever to his Most Faithful Majesty several Villages or Districts which he had formerly made a Present of to the Reverend Father Norogis, a Portuguese of the Order of St. Francis: This, they say, was the Situation of Affairs when this Letter was wrote, and it was not yet known at Goa what Resolution our Viceroy would take. The Letter concludes with a particular Account of the Situation of the Affairs of Salabar Ging, whom the French set on the Throne of Golconda in the Room of Mousferingue, who was killed in the Mutiny of the Patany. It is said, that Salabar still intended to set upon the Marrates with a great Force, having for this Purpose assembled an Army of 10,000 Men, which has been joined by 300 French and 200 Cyprus: That he had sent the Command of this Army, and the Direction of the Battalions to the French; and that he had sent an Express to the Viceroy of Goa, to desire him to make a Diversion at the same Time towards the North, in order to recover from the Enemy the Town of Secitre, and the adjacent Territories, which were formerly in the Hands of the Portuguese.

Hanover, August 4. The late Hail Storms having done considerable Damage in several Parts of this Electorate, the King has ordered that the Taxes of the Inhabitants of those Districts shall be lessened this Year in Proportion to the Damages they have suffer'd.

Vienna, July 26. According to Letters from Constantinople of the 1st Instant, besides the Fires that happened there the 18th, 28th, and 29th of last Month, an Account of which have been already given, they had another Conflagration the 31st, which was not extinguished when the Post set out: The Inhabitants were in the greatest Consternation imaginable, being persuaded that there must be a Gang of Incendiaries in the City. Poverty and Confusion reigned every where, and Discontent appeared in every Countenance.

The same Letters add, that in Consequence of these Calamities, and the Murmuring of the People, the Grand Vizir had been deposed, and banished to the Island of Cyprus; that he is pitied by the Public in general, and that the Porte, in her present critical Station, th'eatened with Insurrections and Revolutions, stands in Need of a Prime Minister, as able and experienced as the deposed one: The Grand Signior's Master of the Horse is put into his Place, but only provisionally, as 'tis thought, 'til his Highness can pitch upon a better Subject.

Dresden, July 30. Last Wednesday Night a Fire broke out at the great Graniary in Frederickstadt, by which above two Thirds of that vast Building were reduced to Ashes.

Hanover, August 4. The Affair of the Pretensions of the Elector Palatine seems to be still liable to several Discussions: That Prince rates at above Three Millions of Florins the Indemnification he expects from the Imperial Court; besides which, he demands 20,000 l. Sterling for Provisions and Forage furnished to the British Troops during the last War, and the like Sum from the States General on the same Account. This Demand on the Maritime Powers will take up some Time to settle, as the Particulars must be enquired into. The Court of Vienna, through Regard for the King, and also with a View to accelerate the Election of a King of the Romans, discover less Aversion than formerly to the giving Territories to the Elector Palatine for the Indemnification he requires; and 'tis thought that the Empress may cede Pleytes to him upon certain Conditions. The Earl of Hyndford is to continue at Vienna 'til this Affair be concluded; and 'tis hoped it will soon be adjusted, we also reckon shortly to fix a Term for convoking the Electoral Dyest.

Medina, July 22. The Duke our Sovereign has received a Courier from Hanover, with Dispatches concerning the Invitation made him to accede to the Treaty of Madrid: At the same Time the Conditions of that Treaty were communicated to his Serene Highness, the principal Drift of which is, to enforce the Guaranties stipulated by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. In a few Days we shall cast thirty more Cannons or Mortars.

Rome, July 23. The Pope labours zealously to procure Peace to the Church of France, and as he is averse to all Extremes, his Holiness could not help blaming the too fiery Proceedings of the French Bishops. He has just ordered the Cardinal Secretary of State to write again on this Subject to the Nuncio in Paris, and charge him to recommend to those Prelates peaceable and moderate Methods.

The Arrests, Resolutions, Remonstrances, and other Pieces of the Parliament of France, are publicly read here, without any, even a Shadow of the Commotions which they occasion in some Dioceses. Though Rome is the Center of Catholicity, we judge here with so much the less Prejudice in those Matters, as we always make proper Distinctions between Doctrine and Church Discipline.

Bristol, August 1. Last Thursday Night, be-

tween Eight and Nine o'Clock, a Blazing Star, or Comet, was seen in the Heavens by divers People on the Bank.

L O N D O N.

June 10. A Tradesman of York was offered in Payment some 31. 12s. Pieces, which upon Examination were found defaced. They are something thicker than the true Coin, weigh from 6 to 8 Grains less, and are plated over, the S in the Word JOANNES is inverted, and the D for Dei stands thus, G. One of them being uncased, the Gold weighed about 17s.

Yesterday one Elizabeth Scott, swore the Peace against her Husband, before Mr. Justice Fielding, and gave the following Reasons; viz. Sir, he has mortified me all over, and I goes in Danger of my Life, Night and Day. I have bore him nine Children, and whereof I am sure I would not make my Affidavy to any Thing that was false for the whole World; but I can safely take my Affidavy that he has mortified me from Head to Foot, and so he has my Child too. Whereof I could shew your Worship, if your Worship was a Woman; but to be sure our Sex's Modesty can't go as far, that is, whereby before Men, to be sure your Worship however understands me very well; and I hopes you will do me Justice and send him to Jail; which however, as every Word of the foregoing, appeared to be false, was not done, but they were both dismissed; and the Accuser severely reprimanded. One of the Neighbours, a very credible Person, swore, that he believed, there was not a better Husband, nor a worse Wife in the King's Dominions.

July 2. We hear a Proposal will soon be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, relating to a Machine design'd for keeping Persons floating after Shipwreck: It is so contriv'd, that every Sailor may carry it about him at all Times, without the least Incumbrance or Inconveniency, and it is to keep them buoyant as long as they can live above Water, in spite of Surfs or Breakers.

July 3. The Corsairs of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, still continue to seize the Ships, and enslave the Subjects of the European States, with whom they are not at Peace, in the Mediterranean. That these three pyrratical States of Barbary, should for so many Ages, either subject the Christian Powers of Europe to their Depredations, or compel them to purchase Peace by large annual Presents, seems surprizing, when it is considered how considerable their Strength is both by Sea and Land, when compared to that of Europe. It even appears no difficult Matter to the Christian Princes, whose Dominions border on the Mediterranean, and whose Shipping and Subjects are consequently most exposed to the Robberies of these lawless Rovers, and are now daily taken by them, to unite their Forces and extirpate them entirely, as the Ottoman Port can give them little Assistance, their Navy being totally ruined by the Venetians at the Battle of Lepanto, in 1571, and no Attempt has been since made to re-establish it. Algiers is the most Westerly, and most powerful of the Three. It extends from Morocco on the West, to the Kingdom of Tunis on the East, about 600 Miles along the Coast of Barbary, and is divided into four Provinces. Tunis reaches about 200 Miles along the same Coast, from Algiers on the West to Tripoli on the East; and Tripoli, including the Desert of Barca, is 1000 Miles in Length, from Tunis on the West to Egypt on the East, but is scarce 200 Miles broad in any Place. Each of these States are governed by their Deys or Sovereigns, who are absolute Monarchs, but elective, and whose Sons never inherit by Descent. The Right of Election is in the Turkish Soldiers only, who in Algiers do not amount to 7000 Men, but they have engrossed the Government, and the Moors or Natives of Africa have no Share in it. In Tripoli the Dey is not so absolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis are; for a Turkish Basha resides here, who receives his Authority from the Grand Signior, and has a Power of controlling the Dey.