

very reasonably,
the late Rev. Mr. Hendon,
since George's County,
fine breeding Mares,
Bred with two young
this Spring. Also, two
Year old not cut, which
Governor's fine English Horse
Mr. Daniel Wol-
ely gone for London, his con-
tributer, his Attorney in Fact for
in this Province. This is
all Persons indebted to the said
make immediate Payments,
ants, otherwise they must ex-

William Lux,
of Annapolis.
ter, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate,
bods, to be Sold by the said

IMPORTED,
ON, Capt. COOLIDGE, from
be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Y of European and
OODS: Also, all Kinds of
wine, Log Lines, deep Sea
d Marline, Compasses, and
of Ship Chandlery, at reason-

Stephen West.
by the Subscriber,
or Current Money, and, if re-
Time given for Payment, on

the following Trade or
and; viz.

Land called Snowden's Reju-
nating 507 Acres, situated
th River, being the Plantation
Bell now lives; it is within
houses; viz. Indian Landing
olor's Landing, and Queen Anne
d lying on Elk Ridge, and ad-
xander Warfields Land, the
Gill's, and William Coates's;
on wheron Mr. William Tho-

d, situated near the Mouth of
ick County, being Part of a
's Delight, and adjoining to
es Carroll, Esq; having on it
nd Kitchen almost new, and
great Part of the Land is fine
near Capt. William Griffith's

able to purchase, may apply to
Persons, who will shew the
nd.

Richard Snowden.

at, Rented, or Sold;

nces, Lots, and Im-

London Town, where the late
kept Ferry; as also several
ewise to be rented a Lease of
lying in the Swamp, on Her-
ons inclinable to agree for any
y apply to the Subscriber, at
is: Where may be had, great
and East India Goods, Bar-
ado Sugar, Cordage, Cables,
o, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
Prices, for Bills of Exchange,
r Currency, or Tobacco.

Stephen West.

ons indebted to the
Stephen West, late of London-
desired to pay their respective
ose who have any Demands
ate, are requested to bring in

ben West, Executor.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 14, 1752.

VERONA, August 1.

BY Letters from Venice we have received Advice of a bloody Engagement which six Men of War and three Gallies of the Republic have had with a Squadron of thirteen Algerine Xebèques, in which six of the latter have been sunk, and most of the Crews of them killed or drowned.

Marseilles, August 4. The Fathers of Redemption of Captives are returned hither from Algiers with 229 Slaves, which they have redeemed; amongst them was a Woman, whom they have sent to the Lazaret, suspecting her to have the Plague, which carried off fourscore Persons one Day with another, at the Time of their Departure.

Tripoli, August 8. For a considerable Time past this Regency has kept in it's Service a Body of Albanians, not only on Account of their native Bravery, but also because they made excellent Corsairs. Tho' these Albanians seldom exceeded 300 in Number, they lately formed the rash Design of seizing upon the City, and establishing a Form of Government to their own Liking: Having laid their Plot with Secrecy, they assembled the 31st of July in the Night, and fell upon the City Guards, Part of whom they massacred, and disarmed the rest; the next Thing they attempted, was to attack the Castle, but here they met with a Resistance more vigorous: Signals were immediately made to call the Cavalry, quarter'd in the out Parts, to the Assistance of the City. The Albanians, finding themselves disappointed, ran down to the Port, in Order to escape by Sea, and seeing an English Ship ready to hoist Sail, they immediately got on board of her, and put to Sea. Forty of them, who had lag'd a little behind their Comrades, were taken, and brought the next Day into the Square before the Castle, where they were all beheaded, and their Heads stuck upon the Walls. This Affair has made the Bey and the Regency resolve to have no more Albanians in their Service.

Madrid, August 8. We are informed by Letters from Genoa, that a great Number of Ship Carpenters have lately been embarked there, in Order to be transported to the several Ports of this Moroccan, and to be employed in building Men of War, and other Ships for the King.

Lisbon, August 23. It's confirmed that the Misunderstanding between this Court and the Court of Great Britain, in Regard to the Gold Coin of this Kingdom being carried out of it by the Subjects of the latter, has been entirely regulated during the Stay here of the Lord Tyrawley. The Indisposition of his Majesty hindered him from taking Leave of that Nobleman; but he caused one of his Secretaries of State to tell him, "That his Majesty was extremely well satisfied with the Pains which he had taken for the Advantage of the Commerce of the two Nations; that he hoped by Means of the Regulations which had been agreed upon, no more Difficulties would arise of the Nature of those which had been adjusted; and that in the Letter which he had wrote to the King of Great Britain, he had more fully explained his Sentiments in this Respect; and how agreeable the Choice, which he had made of his Excellency to execute this Commission, was to his Majesty."

Paris, September 8. The Dissentions between the Court and the Parliament engross all the Attention of the Public. It is said that the latter charged all the Magistrats and Officers of their Resort to see their Arrests executed; notwithstanding any Ordinance to the contrary from the Court, when such Ordinance has not the Form requisite to give it the Force of a Law. It is currently reported, that we shall soon see an important Declaration on these Matters. It is also pretended, that the Affair of the Clergy relative to Subsidies or Free Gifts demanded since the Year 1749, is on the Point of being adjusted: The Public talk of so large a Sum, no less than Fifty five Millions, that we apprehend they exaggerate: However it is

supposed the Clergy will give a great deal to carry their Point against the Parliament.

Paris A la main, Sept. 11. The Parliament has issued an Arret against the Vicar of St. Amiable, in the City of Riom, in Auvergne, which condemns him to nine Years Banishment from the Districts of Riom and Paris, and to pay a Fine of ten Livres to the King, for some scandalous and schismatic Doctrine which he advanced last Winter.

Paris, August 11. Last Night a most dreadful Shower of Hail fell in the Parishes of St. Front, Bourniquel and Pontour, in this Diocese: Some of the Hail Stones were pick'd up this Morning at Ten o'Clock, and still weighed between four and five Pounds, tho' they must have lost in Weight since Sun-rise.

All the Roofs of the Houses have been destroyed, and some Houses quite beaten down: All the standing Corn and Vineyards are utterly destroyed, and Abundance of Trees torn up by the Roots, &c. The Court has order'd an exact Account to be taken of the Damage, and the Intendant of the Province is actually making Provisions for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants of those Parishes.

Rome, August 5. A Peasant of Pifferaro, a Territory belonging to Prince Pelavicini, lately discovered a Treasure which would have enriched him for the Remainder of his Life, had his Discretion been equal to his good Luck. As he was ploughing in a Field, he found an Urn full of Gold Coin, which he conveyed to his Cottage at several Times, without acquainting any Body of the Affair: But going a few Days after to pay the Butcher of the Village, he pulled out a Piece of this Money, and as it seem'd very extraordinary to the Butcher, he question'd him how he came by it, which the Peasant made no Scruple of telling him. The Butcher soon went with some other Peasants to the same Spot, and on digging found more Gold. The Secret now being discovered, and the Government hearing of it, caused the Peasant to be arrested. The Coin has been examined, and found to be the Emperor Justin's, whose Head it bears in Profile. The Treasure already found amounts to the Value of fifteen thousand Roman Crowns, to which there are now many Claimants, and 'tis thought but a small Share will fall to the first Discoverer.

Leghorn, August 14. Letters from Tunis, of the 26th ult. bring Advice, that Sydy Jones (tired of wandering in the Mountains, and endeavouring to reach the Territories of Algiers) had been surrounded in his March by the Troops of the Dey of Constantine, who took him Prisoner, and conducted him to the Castle of that City. Sydy Jones had with him a considerable Treasure, consisting of three Millions of Sequins in Gold, besides his rich Armour and Accoutrements adorned with Jewels; of all which he has been stripped; and the next Thing is to know what Treatment this unnatural Son is to expect from his much injured and incensed Father, supposing he is delivered into his Hands, which seems at present very likely.

Cracovia, August 22. According to the last Letters from Constantinople, we look upon the late Revolution there, as the Prelude to a more terrible One, which seems to threaten even the Grand Signor himself. The Depositions, the Banishments, and the most tragical Executions, have not appeas'd the Janizaries. It is not merely the Disgrace of Favourites which they demand, but the Resolution of the Master which they take upon them to govern according to their Liking. The Inclination of his Highness is peaceable, and they want to force him to incline otherwise. In short, these Mutineers don't scruple to cry, in a bold and imperious Manner, "Either a War, or another Sultan." In so critical a Situation, the Grand Signor knows not what to resolve upon: He is in Peace with the European Powers, and it is against them; as it is pretended, that the Janizaries demand to march. If his Highness pursues his pa-

cific Disposition, he runs a Risk of being deposed and the greater, as Soliman, who is a warlike and enterprising Prince, will then, probably, mount the Throne.

Leghorn, August 18. The Corsicans are in greater Agitation than ever. The Malecontents beyond the Mountains have chosen four Chiefs, who have published an Ordinance, whereby those who should dare to propose any Thing in Favour of the Republic, are subjected to severe Penalties. These Chiefs having heard that an Officer and some French Soldiers were killed in the Territory of Alba, they sent a Detachment, with Orders to plunder and burn that Place. Five hundred Men, who are supported by a flying Squadron, patrol on this Side the Mountains, and arrest and hang, without any Form of Process, all those whom they suspect to hold Correspondence with the Government of Genoa. This Party in such Manner prevents Provisions from being carried to Bastia, that they are obliged to cause them to be fetched from Tuscany.

Madrid, August 15. The King has charged his Minister at the Court of Great Britain to solicit several Advantages in Favour of the Commerce of his Subjects in the British Ports. 'Tis said, that these Advantages are to counter balance those which the King will grant to the British Subjects in the West Indies.

The Merchants of Cadiz will, next Year, equip, at their own Expence, ten Xebèques, and two Frigates of twenty Guns each, to cruise against the Corsairs of Barbary. 'Tis said, there is Advice from Buenos Ayres, that the King's Commissaries, sent into America to take Possession of Nova Colonia, yielded to Spain by his most faithful Majesty, have found the Inhabitants unwilling to submit to the Spanish Government.

An Extract of a Letter from a Minister, dated August 20, in Relation to the Election of a King of the Romans.

The King of Great Britain will not, we are assured, quit Hanover, before being assured, that the Election of a King of the Romans will be made according to his Wish. It's true, something is wanting to complete the great Event: But this Monarch thinks his Glory too much interested to let that Affair drop: For, even at the Time when the Court of Vienna appeared, and was in Effect, very indifferent thereupon, he, of himself, promised a very considerable Indemnification to the Elector Palatine, in order to accelerate Matters, which, who would have thought it? was, however, rejected, though without breaking off the Negotiation. But, it is to be observed, that if these Propositions of his Britannic Majesty had been accepted, even that would not have cut the Gordian Knot, since there would have been a Necessity of causing the Imperial Court to subscribe thereto, who absolutely refuse to make any new Sacrifice. They now think at Vienna in a different Manner to what they did heretofore. The august Heroine the Empress, who has very well preserved the Inheritance of her Fathers, thinks she can pass over many Things which were heretofore believed to be essential. It is not because the Courts of Vienna looks with Disdain upon the Imperial Dignity, but it persuades itself that it will naturally be conferred on the august House which has given 16 Emperors to Germany, especially if that Degree of Respect and Consideration be preserved, which the Empress Queen has lately acquired in foreign Courts, where she is spoke of in the Tone she was formerly. By the Variation of Sentiments which there seems to be between the Courts of Vienna and Hanover, it is scarce to be imagined that his Britannic Majesty could perfect the Work of the Election, before returning to London, as is intimated in the Beginning of this Letter. It is now nevertheless assured, that the Resolution is taken to proceed upon the Majority only, without waiting for Unanimity, which it is hoped will in the End come of itself. It is said at Hanover,