

ESOLD,
ATION situate
 about River Inspection House,
 about 7 Miles from
 the late Mr. Thomas War,
 Charles Griffith's Plantations
 contain 480 Acres.
 sit upon, opposite to Capt.
 Mr. Edward Dorsey and
 a good well built Brick
 Mr. West now keeps Store,
 of Mr. Edward Dorsey.

LE T,
 for one, two, or three
 Street, of Baltimore Town,
Brick HOUSE,
 in a Floor, with Cellaring,
 large Garden well paved in
 acquire of Capt. James Dob-
 ch of Patapsco,

from Capt. William
 in March last, the two fol-

Scotchman, about 25 or 26
 arthy Complexion, is pitted
 d of a middle Stature: Had
 y, an old Waistcoat, Check

at the same Age, a Leather
 a short well-set Fellow: Had
 drillings, and a Wig: They
 been cast away; and were
 St. Mary's County; and it
 me towards York, in Virginia.
 ne said Servants, and secures
 y be had again, shall have
 for each, besides what the

Samuel Gallway.

IMPORTED,
 JOHN WHITE, from Lon-
 OLD by the Subscriber, at
 POLLS, at very little Profit
 etale, for Bills of Exchange,
 Money, or Tobacco,

**Assortment of Eu-
 India GOODS,** Sail Cloth
 of all Sizes from half a hund-
 d, Cables, running Rigging,
 e, all Kinds of Lines, and
 o several Parcels of Cutlery,
 out 16 l. prime Cost.

Stephen West.

**S Madam Marga-
 eased,** by her last Will, did
 ounds Sterling to such of her
 n Shore as Richard Bennett,
 direct; and in Case he should
 ent thereof, then to such of
 old direct; and as Mr. Ben-
 whom the said Morey should
 knows to me who of her
 most necessitous Condition;
 desire her said Relations to
 elis, in the second Week of
 mbly, in order that I may
 the said Money, as near as
 the Intent of the Testatrix.
Edward Eloyd.

**AS there is a Va-
 after in Queen Anne's County
 rcesing himself a Member
 and, and capable of teaching
 ics, Arithmetic, and good
 the Visitors of said School,
 Encouragement as the Law
 ls will support them in.**

ban Wright, Reg.

**in Charles-street
 nts of a moderate
 Week after for Con-**

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Numb. 436.

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 13, 1753.

L I S B O N, May 2.

THE Fleet for Maranham sails the 15th Instant, under the Convoy of the St. Joseph, and the two Men of War, which were launched in Presence of their Majesties. The Trade of that Part of America, on the Side of Maranham and Para, becomes daily more important by the Discoveries lately made. The King has given Orders that the Mines of the Gozires, Cuyaba, and Matagrosso, shall for the future belong to the Department of Maranham; and consequently Para becoming the Key to those Mines, as the Port of Janeiro was formerly, and is still of the others, it has been thought proper to provide for the Security of that Harbour and Town, especially as the French are not only Masters of the neighbouring Island of Cayenne, but have also a Settlement on the Continent. Accordingly two Regiments, of 600 Men each, are now raising to be sent thither, with a Brigadier and Colonel, who are to be under Orders of the Captain General of Maranham. From the Spaniards we have nothing to fear, because we have the same Superiority over them on that Side, that they have over us at Plata. On board this Fleet will likewise embark for America, some Officers to be employed in tracing the Line of Separation between our Dominions and those of Spain towards the River of the Amazons; a Work which is scarce begun, yet has already cost our Court near two Millions of Crusadoes.

Genoa, May 9. The Master of the Packet Boat from Barcelona informs us, that the Day before he came away, a Vessel failed from that Port with Wine, Brandy, and Salt Provisions for the Garrisons of Oran and Ceuta; but next Morning at Day break the Appearance of a small Barbary Xebec so affrightened the Passengers and Crew, amounting to thirty nine, that they jumped into their Boat, and rowed back to the Harbour with all their Might, leaving their Vessel and Cargo, worth 22000 Piastras, an easy Prey to the Turks.

The last Letters from our Commissary General in Corsica, contain a frightful Representation of the Disorders in that Island. In the Parts beyond the Mountains fifty Chiefs have usurped a despotic Power, and are guilty of all Manner of Exactions and Violences against such Pieces as discover a Disposition to submit to the Republic. They are puffed up with the Notion of their Independence, and confide in the Situation of their Country full of impracticable Defiles; for as to the fortified Places, they are all in the Possession of the Genoese.

Genoa, May 12. We hear from Barcelona, that an English Merchant Ship, called the Elizabeth, which was taking in her Lading there, by some Accident took Fire and blew up, by which several Persons lost their Lives.

Ratisbon, May 13. The Emperor has ratified the Resolution of the Colleges of the Dyet concerning the Succession of East Frizeland.

Paris, May 14. There is a Declaration ready to appear, which will explain the Motives that obliged the King to have Recourse to violent Means in the Dispute between the Clergy and Parliament.

Paris, May 18. It is assured, that upwards of 300 Rej. ders of the Bull Unigenitus will speedily be banished the Kingdom for Life, as the Curate and Vicar of St. Roch have been, if they persist in their Opinion. They are to be admonished three Times more, in order to prevail with them before their Prosecution be begun. The Bastille is already so full of those People, that for want of Room another Place of Confinement must be found for the Rest. A List has been delivered to the King of all the Ecclesiastics suspected of being Anti Constitutional. The Consternation occasioned by the Disgrace of so many Personages, has put a Stop to all Credit: Nothing is done in the Alley (sur la Place.) The Nobles have sent away all the Cash they could possibly spare their exiled Friends.

The Officer, who commanded the Ab'e Chauvelin's Escorte when he was carried from Paris, de fired him not to be melancholy, since very probably he might be soon recalled. "Friend, said that Reverend Ecclesiastic, when one's Conscience is easy, one stands in no Need of Consolation. Besides, when Justice is banished; those who remain, not who remove, have Reason to be troubled. You will see before long, that this will really be the Case."

Vienna, May 16. We have received from Moravia the disagreeable News of several Fires. In Easter Week 150 Houses were reduced to Ashes at a Place called Strafnitz; 117 others have been consumed at Kogetin. Wiscon has shar'd the same Fate: The Castle, the Magazine, and some Thousand Hogheads of Malt, all the Stables, and above fifty Burghers Houses were the Victims of the Flames, whose Violence was so great, all the Assistance that could be had was insufficient to stop their Progress.

Frankfort, May 18. It's reported that a certain Court has demanded from that of Copenhagen, a License for the Ships of their Subjects to pass the Sound without paying Duty, which has been peremptorily refused.

We have received Advice of the Death of the Princess Dowager of Waldeck, Countess Palatine of the Rhine, Duchess of Bavaria, &c. in the 74th Year of her Age. The Nights have lately been so excessive cold, that the Fruit-Trees, and particularly the Vines, have suffered very greatly by it.

Besancon, (in France,) May 19. Last Sunday a Fire broke out in the Village of Rochejean, in the Bailiwick of Pontarlier, which in less than three Hours consumed seventy Houses. Several Women and Children, and a considerable Number of Cattle, were burnt to Death on this Occasion.

Lisbon, April 30. The excessive Drought, by which our Lands were parched near six Months, has been followed within these ten Days by fine soft Showers.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from the Grand Chancellor of Poland to the King.

"Sire, I have received, with all possible Veneration, your Majesty's Letter. I adore the Sentiments in it, which are the Cause of our Happiness, and which demonstrates the paternal Care of your Majesty to preserve that Tranquility which makes the Era of your august Reign; but as the Piety of the Clergy does not seem to be accompanied with the Spirit of brotherly Charity prescribed by the sacred Canons, it is this that has been the Occasion of the Quarrels with the Noblesse. These last require nothing more than what the Constitution of the Kingdom authorized them to demand. Their Complaints are of old Standing, and the Clergy themselves have given Occasion for their being now renewed. If the Primate proceeds with more Warmth on this Occasion than he ought, it will be no longer in the Power of any Body to prevent Violence being used against Violence. It's not only the Noblesse of the Palatinates of Mazovia and Plock who shew their Resentment; all the Palatinates speak the same Language. It seems to be much easier for the Primate to moderate his Zeal, than for a whole Kingdom to change Sentiments; especially in a Cause where the Constitution, made even with the Consent of the Bishops, speaks in Favour of the Noblesse, who have no Intention to disturb the public Tranquility, but only to maintain themselves in the Possession of their Rights. The Fidelity which I owe to your Majesty enjoins me here to make the following Reflection: If the Clergy arrogate to themselves such a Superiority in the Laws, your Majesty will soon find a State in your Kingdom, independent of your Authority, and a State which will pretend to be superior to your Majesty. I, for my Part, am not afraid of exposing my Life to maintain your Royal Authority. I'll not suffer any to reign with your Majesty. As much as in me lies, I will endeavour to reconcile Matters; but I will never consent that your Ma-

esty's Authority shall be divided. May the Almighty always support your Royal Majesty, which we are directed to reverence; and I shall die full of that Zeal and profound Respect, with which I have the Honour of professing, &c."

Paris, May 26 Since the Parliament's being sent into Exile, abundance of Copies of their Remonstrance to the King have been dispersed. As they have been printed without License, and that the Court may probably soon issue Orders to prevent their spreading further, the Publick's Eagerness to have them is so great, that many Copies have been sold for thirty Livres.

When the Banishment of the Parliament was moved in Council, Marshal de Noailles strongly opposed it. He told the King, among other Things, "That he had always been firmly attached to the King, his Great Grand Father; and he hoped his Majesty would do him the Justice to believe, that as he was on the Point of going to give Account of his Actions at the Tribunal of Heaven, he would not dissemble his Sentiments; nor speak against his Conscience; that it was his Opinion, the Parliament ought not to be banish'd, &c."

This distinguished Nobleman was not singular in his Opinion. Many of the first Rank appear'd to be of the same Mind. So that those who push'd Matters to a dangerous Extremity; will perhaps fall Victims to their Rigour, and repent their Conduct, when it is too late.

Paris, May 27. All the exiled Presidents, Counsellors, &c. are recalled from their Dispersion to Pontoise. The Chief President has received Orders to repair to Versailles. The King goes on Whit Monday to hold his Bed of Justice at Pontoise. Certificates of Confession are forbidden to be required; except in the two following Cases: 1. If the Person be suspected of being a Protestant. 2. If it be a Person living in furnished Lodgings, and so much a Stranger in the Parish as that his Religion is not known. The Archbishop of Paris, seeing the King recede from his Firmness has resigned his Archbishoprick, in which the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault is nominated to succeed him. M. de Argenfon is created a Duke, a fine Compensation for removing him from the Ministry. The King lately found under his Cover at Table, a very home Pater-Noster, beginning thus: "Our Father who art at Versailles, &c." and in the Close, "Be not led away by the Temptations of Pompadour, but deliver us from that Devil d'Argenson. Amen."

Paris A la-main, May 28. According to Letters from Genoa of the 18th Inst. it was reported there, that Baron Theodore, who some Years ago was proclaimed King of Corsica, and was lately confined in England for Debt, has been discharged by two rich Merchants, who imagine the Corsicans as ready to receive him for their Sovereign as ever. But, supposing his Enlargement to be true; his Success in such an Enterprise is much questioned. Things are no longer in the Situation in which they were when that Adventurer first landed in the Island. The Malecontents are desirous of establishing a Government among themselves; and their Chiefs will not admit a Foreigner to share in the Authority which they have acquired.

Paris A la-main, June 1. A profound Silence is still observed with Regard to the present Affairs. Frequent Councils are held at Court; but nothing transpires. The Publick; however, form Conjectures concerning what is transacted, which after some Time grow into Credit. Some positively assure us, that the King is examining into the Sources of the Divisions between the Clergy and the Parliament; that after receiving all the Explanation he desires, his Majesty will see that he has been deceived; that he will recal his Parliament, and come to it to hold a Bed of Justice: That the Conduct of that Body will then be approved, and other great Events take Place.

Rome, May 5. The Chevalier de St. George, has lately received a very considerable Remittance.

LONDON.