

atters may furnish you with the Campaign. If the cloest Act by the G... to the Affairs the Trade and Glory of Great receive a mortal Wound. Were our Affairs in this Part of the at London, it would alarm the Spirit (if yet there be any Spirit) ion. The French will soon be d on the Ohio, that no Force Country will be able, perhaps, A Trifle of Men and Money ed them when they first sculed ut now they are too strong to be same is too like to be the case

According to some private Ad- tinople, the new Grand Signor a very rigid and bloody Temper, of it on various Occasions; so Reign will be a severe and tur- he has begun it with Instances Clemency: It is likewise whif- ople, that Sultan Ibrahim, the other, died suddenly, but not of nce his Sublime Highness's Ac- one.

We hear from Newcastle, that d in the Evening Capt. Seaf, on nder belonging to the Torbay, Admiral Boscawen will hoist his Shields; and on Thursday the offering his Majesty's Bounty a Man, was beat through that Gentlemen Seamen to enter In- ervice, the like not known here efore; since which several have believed the Captain will raise a Volunteers.

Onight a young Gentleman in forward for Newcastle on Horse- after his Horse returned to the t Chrison, bridled and saddled. his Friends to make a diligent En- they got the Affair called by the imagining he was murdered, ap- persons to examine all the Pit- the Road: But to their great ived a Letter from him two Days hat he was well, and very hap- of a young Lady in Newcastle, arried, and had made use of this oncle his Parents to his Marriage, gainst it, would be thought be- onsent; by this Means judging, justly, that the Joy for the News being found; would overbalan- all Dislikes to the young Lady he Wife, who by the bye is well agreeable.

A Ship is arrived in one of the Scotland, who, in her Way home as drove by contrary Winds upon so much talked of, and in Quest ertment sent a Man of War.

Preparations at Woolwich, Dept- Portsmouth, and Plymouth, are ave so alarm'd the French, that offered Terms of Accommoda- been rejected. An Embargo has Merchant Ships in the Ports of y Work Night and Day to get adiness to sail, but meet with it- iculties.

According to private Letters from oy the last Mail, the new Levies with so much Facility, that all the ave received their Recruits before s Month.

His Majesty has been pleased to legi- ral Sons of the late King. The ll be made Grand Inquisitor in the d'Aconba; the second Bishop of third Grand Prior of Chimanais. King is extremely admired by the e Nation in general; those Prin- a essem'd by the Public on Ac- rsonal Merit, as their high Birth- they received from Nature have y an Education suitable to their oined to the many amiable Quali- fested of, cannot fail to secure to on of the Portuguese Nation.

om Genoa, dated February 9. tions of the Corficcan Malecontents spond so well with those of the as some public Papers have given a say that they run quite counter to duct of those Islanders has of late ough; for though they would not accept

accept of Peace on the Conditions proposed to them, they have consented to a Suspension of Arms, and they cannot be reproached with fresh hostile Acts. It is true that this Moderation on their Part may be ascribed much owing to the Winter Season; as to the prudent Conduct of the new Commissary-General; but whatever the Motive may be, it is certain that the present Truce has all the Appearances of Peace. The Republic's faithful Subjects, freed from the continual Apprehensions of being molested, now sit quietly in their Houses; and the Partizans of Liberty, who proved themselves to be better Soldiers than we wished to find them, have lately acted the Part of grave Senators, far beyond what we could have imagined, and have shewn themselves as judicious in Council as they have been bold in the Field. When reduced by the rigorous Season to a sedentary Life, they set themselves to reflect; and their Reflections have produced such judicious Regulations and such wise Laws, that we must confess, that, had they no Masters, they would be better intitled than any People to be independent. But they have Masters; and it would be only a Change of Hostilities, if, by ceasing to resist the Authority of the Republic of Genoa Sword in Hand, they pretended to establish their Laws on the Ruin of hers. But this cannot yet be said to be their Design. The Laws they have made are to be considered as Precautions against the Evils of Anarchy. To avoid the Confusion and all the Michiefs that spring from Independency, they have been willing to give a regular Form to their Rebellion, and thus to fill up the Republic's Interregnum, or the Time that may yet elapse before they come to an Accommodation with her, by establishing such Regulations as may preserve Order and Peace amongst themselves. But will they attain this End? Will the Maxims of Government, which they have agreed upon, and which are said to be so wise, be well observed? We can hardly believe it; at least their Conduct hitherto affords room to question it; for it is not very likely that Men who have shewn themselves so averse to one Yoke, will constantly bear another: The best Laws sometimes meet with the greatest Opposition. But, after all, supposing the Laws made by the Corficans should not be strictly obeyed, there would be nothing very singular in it: The Laws of other Nations are not so religiously observed, as to warrant our crying out against the Corficans whenever they may violate theirs. However, it is still a great Matter that they have known how to make Laws: These sage Productions, to which nothing but a phlegmatic Temper gives Birth, were certainly not expected from the Impetuosity which hitherto appeared in the Actions of those Islanders. From their Behaviour we concluded, that they were very brave Warriors, too brave indeed for the Republic; but who could have concluded from it, that they were good Legislators? or how could we imagine these Men were at once Catilina's and Cato's? And yet they have shewn that they could unite both Characters, with this Difference, that they have been Catilina's in Practice, but as yet are Cato's only in Theory. But this is enough to prove that they are sensible of the Want of Laws, and know how to make them; from which, and the many Proofs, they have given of their Courage, it follows, that their Accommodation with the Republic of Genoa, if it ever takes Place, will be much more glorious to them: For then there will be no room for saying, that they have yielded to Force, since their Courage has enabled them to resist it; nor to the Necessity which all Nations experience, of living under a regular Government, since they know how to frame as good a Plan of Government as any People can boast of. It will then be manifest, if they submit, that it will be on a Principle of Duty, by giving to Caesar the Things which are Caesar's; and from a Conviction, that it is not sufficient to have wise Laws, nor even that they be well observed; but that they must also be laudably and meritoriously observed; which can only be the Case of Laws enacted by legal Authority. — If so, let the Genoa behave like good Masters for the future, otherwise Common Sense will tell the Corficans and all Mankind, that their Authority cannot be legal.

Yesterday the India Company shipped Warlike Stores and Goods to the Value of 24,000l. for their Settlements.

We are assured that there are upwards of 20,000 able Sailors on board the Men of War already commissioned, and that near Half of them are Volunteers.

By a Letter from Marazion in Cornwall we are informed of a desperate Skirmish which happened on the 8th Instant, between the Officers of Excise and Customs, and a Gang of Smugglers, wherein several were dangerously wounded on both Sides; but that, in the end, the Smugglers went off in

Triumph enough to ring the Chapel Bell in their Way through Marazion, in the same Manner as they did about a Fortnight before.

The French at present seem, by all Accounts, to prepare themselves in order to defy, or perhaps to attack us by open Force; but as we have been sufficiently warned of their Preparations, Arrogance and Presumption, in providing Armaments to attack their Neighbours, I hope, by the present Conduct, which has been wisely considered by the British Worthies, we shall be able to bid Defiance to that most dishonourable and contemptible Nation: And I would advise the British Subjects to consider them in the same cruel Light, as Hannibal represented to his Army, the Romans, as follows, and which I think, bears a strict Analogy to the French. Hannibal, irritating his Army against the Romans, said, "They would put you all to the Sword; they despise and hate you; they are a Nation arrogant and cruel; a Nation who, without Reason, would govern all others; they would give Laws; make the War and Peace of the whole Universe depend upon them alone; they would prescribe Limits, observe none themselves, and have nothing done without their Permission, while they forbid any to meddle in their Affairs."

Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford set out for Paris, where he is to reside in Quality of Ambassador from his Majesty; and we hear that the Earl of Bristol will speedily set out for Turin with the same Public Character.

Among the various Reports spread concerning the present Situation of Affairs, it was Yesterday currently reported, that the French had marched 40,000 Men to Dieppe, and its Neighbourhood.

Edinburgh, Feb. 17. We hear from Dunbar, that on Wednesday Night last a Light was seen at Sea, and next Day the Wind having blown strong at North, some Planks and Pieces of Timber were drove ashore all the Way from Redheugh to Thornton-Loch; many of the Pieces of Timber were burnt, and the Stern of a Vessel came in that had a Thistle painted on it.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. Letters from Rear Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent in Saint Augustine's Bay, Madagascar, August 6, 1754, received by the Dragon East Indiaman, which arrived at Spithead on the 14th Instant, bring an Account, that the Admiral sailed from the Island of Madeira, in the Night of the 18th of April, with the Kent, Salisbury, Bridgewater, and Kings-fisher, and on the 2d of June made the Island of Trinidad; and saw no other Land till the 17th of July, when they made the Island of Madagascar; and anchored the same Day in Saint Augustine's Bay: That, upon the whole, they had had a tolerable Passage: That many of the Kent's Men had fallen down with Fevers, whilst they were becalmed under the Line; but that they had lost only thirteen Seamen and four Soldiers; and that the other Ships had escaped much more favourably: That, as they advanced in their Passage, the former Complaint changed into that of the Scurvy, which made them desirous of putting into Port as soon as possible: That the Admiral having built Tents on Shore for the Reception of his Sick, which were at first very numerous, they were all so far recovered, that he was to Sail for the Coast of Coromandel the next Morning after the Date of his Letters: That in their Passage they had spoke with two Ships only; the one a Dane, bound to Tranquebar; and the other a Portuguese, to Macao in China.

The Dragon brings this farther Account, that, on the 4th of September, the Cumberland, Commodore Pocock, and Tyger, Captain Latham, came into Saint Augustine's Bay: The Cumberland had near two hundred sick, and had buried sixty-seven; but the Tyger was very healthy. The Dragon left the Cumberland and Tyger there, who proposed to sail in about ten Days, staying as long as possible for the Recovery of their Men, who were on the mending hand.

Yarmouth, Feb. 19. Strict Search is making here by the Constables for Vagrants and idle Persons, to serve his Majesty in the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. Chew, in Patuxent, and Capt. Johnson, in Potowmack, both from London, are arrived.

Tuesday last, Capt. Rawlings, in the Severn, a fine new Ship, went up Severn to her Mooring, to load with Tobacco for Messieurs John Hanbury and Company.

We hear from Kent County, that at their Affairs, two Men who were concern'd some Time ago in robbing Capt. Marsh's Store, were found Guilty, and received Sentences of Death: One other was burnt in the Hand.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Snow-Galky, James Holland, from Bourdeaux.

THIS GAZETTE, No. 321,
begin the Eleventh Year of its Publication; and the Publisher returns his grateful Thanks to those of his good CUSTOMERS who have hitherto encouraged it: And at the same Time requests those who have been long in Arrears, to pay off their Arrearages, which will much oblige him. It would be an easy Matter for those Gentlemen who live remote from Annapolis and seldom frequent it, to send by their Neighbours.

BY an Act of Assembly; made
last February Session, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office;
Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.
And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid, according to Law.
N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,
GIVES Notice to all his old Customers, and Others, that he now carries on his Business, at his Shop near the Church, next Door below Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. Johnson's, in Church-Street, Annapolis, where all Gentlemen may depend on being well served, in the neatest, best, and cheapest Manner, as he has extraordinary good Hands; and constant Attendance will be given, by
Their humble Servant,
John Campbell

For CORK directly,
The Brig ENDEAVOUR,
JOHN JONES,
Master,
A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail by the 20th Day of May. For Passage apply to the said Master, or William Gowans, Merchant, in Baltimore Town.