

way on the 13th of April
the Subscriber, living near Bla-
Prince George's County, a Servant
Sabanah Shtelard (but may proba-
Name), by Trade a Carpenter and
set, clear limb'd Man, about 5 Feet
of a swarthy Complexion, has
a fly Look. He has taken many
him, both Men and Women, some
Money, a Blanket and coarse Sheet,
sawyers and Joiners Tools, such as
Broad Axe, a Smoothing Plane,
a Man's Saddle and Bridle; but as
suffing, it is supposed he had some
help him to one.

prehends the said Servant, and brings
Subscriber, shall receive Four Pistoles
in within Forty Miles from Home;
water Distance, Five Pistoles Reward;
Charges, paid by

Andrew Beall.

way, on the 21st of A-
the Subscriber, living in the Bo-
after, an Apprentice Lad, named
about 15 Years of Age, of a fresh
and has brown Hair: Had on when
a Felt Hat, half worn Bearskin
Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, white
Stockings, and good Shoes. Who-
and secures said Apprentice, so that
y have him again, shall have Forty
rd, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Dunlap.

supposed he is sent off by his Father
Schoolmaster in Lancaster, to his
Wells, in Baltimore County,
is harbour'd by him, or some oec

BE SOLD,
Houses and Lot late in
ession of Thomas King of this City,
ceased. For further Particulars ap-
Benjamin Welsh.

IMPORTED,
OUND, Capt. ALEX. STEWART,
DON, and to be Sold, on board
by the Subscriber, either by whol-

MAN and Irish Linens,
and white Sheeting, Oswabrigs and
Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, Lea-
Ale, in Bottles and Cask, Pickles,
Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup,
Mustard, and Weston's Snuff, Gloves
all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for La-
fashion fine Flawse Tippetts, Scotch
Sorts, Stocking Breeches and Wafle-
d, brown marbl'd and white Thread
ral Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and
tute, inferior to China, viz. white
trotto Plates and Dishes, plain, scol-
er'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fric-
Coffee and Chocolate Cops, all
Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and

James Houston.

way from the Subscriber,
Alexandria, on the 26th of March
Servant Man, named James Large,
tittle braised and black: He had on a
colour'd Coat, lined with Alopecu,
sautons, a strip'd Linsay Jacket, the
nt Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts,
our'd Pea working Jacket with few-
Pair of light colour'd Breeches with
and has a Hat and Wig. His
small Bay Horse, has a Cush Bridle,
out can't describe it.

akes up the said Servant, and brings
to the Subscriber, shall have a Re-
f taken in the County, if taken out
Two Pistoles, beside what the Law

John Dalton.

Office in Charles-street;
SEMENTS of a moderate
per Week after for Con-

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1755.

LEGHORN, March 21.

THE News of the Algerines having declared War against the Emperor as Grand Duke of Tuscany is unhappily confirmed by a Vessel which came directly from Algiers, the Master of which reports, that the Dey had been forced into this Extremity against his Inclination, and that his Ministers had endeavoured to avoid this Step by declaring War against the Swedes or Danes, but the Populace were not to be diverted from a War with the Dutch and the Emperor, and particularly with the latter, as the Commerce of Tuscany and Trieste they alledged was very much increased within a few Years. This disagreeable News has thrown the Merchants here into the greatest Consternation.

Amsterdam, March 7. Saturday Night the College of the Admiralty of this City sat very late, deliberating on the Measures to be taken for protecting our Merchant-Men against the Algerine Corsairs.

Hague, April 7. The Government has resolved to send out several Men of War and Frigates, to protect our Trade and Navigation in the Mediterranean.

Genoa, March 21. As soon as the Crews of the English Ships in this Harbour, and at Leghorn, heard of the Proclamation published by the King, their Sovereign, for recalling his Seamen, and offering them a Bounty, to enter into his Service, they went immediately to their Captains, and begged of them to carry them home as soon as possible.

Hamburg, April 4. The News of the Algerines having declared War against the Dutch and Imperialists, hath occasioned a great Consternation among the Merchants of this City, who are apprehensive the Infidels will make no Distinction between their Ships and those of the Nations above-mentioned.

Amsterdam, April 10. The Admiralty of this Place have put seven Men of War into Commission; that of the Maese three; that of Zealand three; and that of North Holland two. Which will form a Squadron of fifteen Ships.

Vienna, March 1. Mr. Keith, the British Minister, has explained to the Empress Queen the Necessity his Master was under to arm for the Defence of his American Dominions, and the Protection of the Rights and Commerce of his Subjects. Her Majesty has since taken Occasion to signify to the French Minister her Desire that the Peace of Europe may not be interrupted by the Differences between Great-Britain and France; and that it would give her infinite Pleasure if her good Offices could bring about an Accommodation between the two Crowns.

Algiers, Feb. 20. A Saletine Cruiser of 18 Guns and 150 Men, lately brought a French Prize into this Port, and has been allow'd to sell both Ship and Cargo.

Paris, March 24. Besides the Twenty-two Men of War that are fitting out at Brest, and the five at Rochefort, eight others are put into Commission, which will be commanded by the Count de Galiffoniere. The Twenty-seven Ships first mentioned will be in two Squadrons, under the Command of M. M'Namara, and the Count de Bois de la Mothe, and Accommodations made in Half the Number of Ships in each Squadron for transporting Infantry; the other Half to serve as Convoy to these.

Berlin, March 25. The King's Minister at Ratisbon has been charged to contradict the late Reports about an intended Change of Religion in a certain considerable Prince of the Empire, and has sent the like Orders to all his Ministers at Protestant Courts.

Schaffhausen, March 26. Some Advices assure us, that the famous Mandrin has been killed in Savoy by his Lieutenant.

Edinburgh, April 1. Friday last John Walkinshaw, late of Scotton, was taken up, and on Saturday committed Prisoner to the Castle, on Suspi-

cion of carrying on a treasonable Correspondence; and Yesterday Morning, he set out in a Coach for London, under a Guard of an Officer and six Dragoons.

Dublin, March 22. Never was there a greater Spirit to serve on board his Majesty's Fleet, than at this Time, great Numbers of able-bodied Seamen and Landmen daily offering themselves to serve as Volunteers; above 500 of whom have been accepted of.

Thursday Transport Ships were taken up here for carrying over to Liverpool two of the Regiments of Foot ordered from this Kingdom, and we hear two more will embark at Belfast, and two at Cork.

L O N D O N.

March 4. Some private Letters advise, that a Proposal has been made, to join the French and Spanish Fleets; and that nothing stops those Courts from coming to a final Resolution in this Affair, than the Nomination of an Admiral to command in Chief, about which they cannot agree, the Spaniards not being willing to obey a French Admiral, nor the French a Spanish Admiral.

March 6. We are told that a certain Gentleman, well known for his singular Skill in Money-Affairs, has given convincing Assurances both of his Ability and Readiness to raise for the Service of the Nation, whenever it may be thought expedient, the Sum of Six Millions, at Two and a Half per Cent. and this solely by the Aid of Foreigners, chiefly Dutch.

March 13. According to private Letters from Amsterdam, it is confidently reported there, that the Governor of the Colony of Ysquebe has sent Advice to the West-India Company, that having learnt that the Spanish Governor of Orisique was arming for some Enterprize, he had demanded the Motives of his Armament; and that having received a vague Answer, he apprehended the Spaniards Defiga to attack the Dutch Settlements in South-America, particularly those of Ysquebe and Berbices. These Advices occasion no small Uneasiness in Holland, because if the Views of the Spaniards be really such as we have mentioned, their Success will be infallible, for the Dutch Settlements are not in any State of Defence.

March 15. Two of the Regiments which are coming from Ireland, are to be sent to Scotland, where there are seven Regiments of Foot and two of Dragoons; and four Regiments are to continue here.

'Twas strongly rumoured Yesterday, that the French intended an Invasion on the Coast of Suffex.

The Serjeants of the Guards are gone into the Country recruiting, every Company being to be augmented twenty Men in a Company.

March 18. It is said that Twenty seven Scotch and English Officers, in the French Service, had been seized at Rye. They had all been in London, and were on their Return to France.

We hear that all the Officers in Town, belonging to the Forces in Scotland and Ireland, are ordered to repair to their several Regiments.

Extra of a Letter from the Hague, dated March 4.

"By all the Accounts we receive from our Correspondents in England and France, the Animosity seems to be such between the two Nations, that nothing less than a War can be the Consequence of it. Our Letters from London are filled with Encomiums upon Lord Anson, who is at the Head of the Admiralty there, and to whose wise Conduct the Nation is indebted for putting its Navy in a better Condition than, perhaps, it has ever been before, not only with Regard to the Number of Ships, but likewise on Account of the experienced Officers who are to command them, many of whom have had the Happiness of being trained under that Admiral, and who desire nothing so much as to support his Honour and their own, by signaling themselves in the future Service of their Country. As the Navy is certainly the natural Bulwark of that Kingdom, it is no wonder that so many brave Men should seek Preferment in it: And, in this

Respect, the English have always had a great Advantage over the French, whose Nobility have hitherto been much more inclined to the Land Service."

'Tis said that the Foot Guards, with six Regiments from Ireland, are to form a Camp on Finchley-Common the first of May.

It is said that a Person of high Distinction is determined to give all his annual Income (which is very large) except 2000 l. per Annum, to support a War at Sea, against the French.

March 20. Two Vessels laden with Anchors, Cables, Rigging, and other Naval Stores, shipped for Portugal, but intended, as is supposed, to supply the Enemies of Great-Britain, have, by the Vigilance of the Government, been seized in the River Thames, and the Shipper called upon to explain his Conduct.

March 22. Thursday three Companies of the Train of Artillery embark'd at Woolwich for the East-Indies; and this Day a fourth went on board for the same Place.

Fresh Warrants are issued out by the Lords of the Admiralty, which bear Test to the 1st of September next.

We hear from Stockton, in the County of Durham, that the Gentlemen of the Revolution Club there give Forty Shillings (besides the King's Bounty) to every able-bodied Seaman that will enter into his Majesty's Service.

We learn from Genoa, that the Duke de Duras has given a most splendid Entertainment at Madrid to the Foreign Ministers; and in his Compliment of Invitation express'd it to be on Account of a new Alliance between the Crowns of France and Spain, to which those of Naples and Sardinia had acceded. Count Migazzi, the Imperial Minister, and Sir Benjamin Keene, declined the Invitation.

The insolent Answer, which is currently reported to have been received from the Court of France, in regard to the Commencement of a War, is this; that upon the Condition NOVA-SCOTIA is given up immediately, the French King will oblige himself to keep Peace for the Space of two Years to come; at the End of which Term his French Majesty will declare definitively what other Concessions he shall think it proper for the English to make.

March 27. On Tuesday the noble British Cicero made a most pathetic and patriot Oration in a crowded House of Peers on the State of the Nation.

By this Day's Holland Mail we have Advice from Stockholm, that the French Minister there solicits very much for the Building of Ships of War for the Service of France, but it is not yet certain whether he will succeed in his Commission.

As no Mention is made in any Letters from Scotland of the thirteen suspected Persons being taken up there, and that Lord Elcho was one of them, we presume the Report was groundless.

March 30. It is reported that the Arundel Man of War is run on Shore near Brest, and can't be got off.

At a Conversation in the Presence of an illustrious Person it was said, that Queen Anne, out of her Royal Appointment of 800,000 l. per Annum, contributed 100,000 l. towards the Charge of the War. The great Man said, if we had a War with France, he would willingly give 40,000 l. a Year towards the Expence; on which a noble Duke of the Patriot Race declared, he would allot 20,000 l. a Year out of his Estate for the same glorious Cause.

March 31. Admiral Boscawen is ordered to sail to the Bay of Biscay with twelve Sail of the Line, and more are immediately to follow, to sail to the Westward.

April 1. A truly British Nobleman lately declared in a polite Assembly, it was necessary for the Welfare of Great Britain, and the Honour of the Peerage, that each Nobleman should maintain a set Number of Sailors in Time of Peace, and that he was ready to lead the Example.—This noble Peer, to his Honour be it spoken, though he has near