

E. D. to my Custody, as a Run-  
Richard Swann, who says he is  
James Scroby, of Middlesex Coun-  
His Master is desired to come  
and take him away.  
LES GRAHAME, Sheriff of  
Calvert County.

L. D. by the Subscriber,  
of Land containing 462 and a  
at present in the Possession of  
lying upon Patowmack River,  
y the Mouth of Rock-Creek, hav-  
Situation, with very good Im-  
of a Dwelling House, a  
house, a Store and Warehouse,  
ent Out-houses, with four young

ined to purchase may be inform-  
d Title, by applying to  
JAMES DICK.

ALMERS, GOLDSMITH,  
ved to the great Brick-House,  
Church in Annapolis, where for-  
Mr. George Nelson, Mr. Syng,  
s. Frazier, Mr. Runsbury, and  
kept Tavern, for a great Num-  
w, hereby acquaints the Public,  
his Business, and will furnish any  
any Work either in the Gold or  
in the most neat and fashiona-  
at the cheapest Rates.

quaints the Public, That he also  
ere the old Customers, or Others,  
ed, have good Beds and Accom-  
mselves and Servants, and good  
ender for their Horses, and may  
fage,  
m their humble Servant,  
JAMES CHALMERS.

BE SOLD,  
BUILT SCHOONER,  
d, Burthen upwards of 50 Ton,  
w Rigging. For further Parti-  
he Subscriber, at Annapolis.  
CHARLES CARROLL.

BE SOLD,  
y, good Bills of Exchange, Gold,  
r, or Paper Currency,  
ing Tracts and Parcels of Land,

466  
89  
445  
78 } Acres.  
290  
183  
e Hall, 91

adjoining, and make a Body of  
ered Land, whereon are Three  
good Orchards, lying in Prince  
within five Miles of Bladensburg,  
lborough, and six of the Eastern

113  
649  
380 } Acres.  
225

mentioned lie in Beal's Neck, in  
not above twelve Miles from  
g a choice Parcel of fine Wood-

of Land, being Part of a Tract  
ark, lying likewise in Frederick  
ar a Branch, called and known,  
Captain John's Branch.

inable to purchase Part of the fifth  
Tracts, lying in Prince George's  
e the Quantity desired, provided  
not to incommode the remaining  
unserviceable, or prejudice the  
likewise, any Part of the several  
County, in like Manner.

Terms may be known, by ap-  
pber, or to Josias Beall, junior,  
t, near Piscataway, in Prince-  
JOHN BEALL, junior.  
will be given for the Payment of  
urity, if required.

PRICE in Charles-street;  
Year. ADVERTISE-  
Week, and One Shilling.

THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1755.

M A D R I D, Aug. 19.

**A**S the taking of the two Men of War in America has given Occasion to several Reflections from the Considerations that War was not declared, and that the Differences between the Crowns of France and England related only to the Continent of America; Sir Benjamin Keene has, in answer therunto, offered the following Considerations: That it was well known that the French Fleet carried Troops, Ammunition, and every Thing necessary for defending the Territories which had been by the French unjustly taken Possession of, and of which the English claim the Property: That only this Right had been made use of in taking the two French Men of War.

**Ghent, September 5.** French Deferters come in daily, chiefly from the Irish Regiments in the Service of the French Crown, who give as a Reason for their Deserting, the Apprehension of being sent to America.

The new Works at Dunkirk are complicated.

**Brussels, September 2.** The French Troops which were to have encamped at Aimerie the 23th of last Month, received Orders on the 24th to remain in their Cantonments. This Delay was only owing, as we have been since informed, to the Badness of the Weather, and they marched into the Camp on the Twenty-seventh, to the Number of sixteen Battalions and Twenty-eight Squadrons. We are likewise informed, that the Camp at Richeumont, which is also assembled, consists of fifteen Battalions and twenty six Squadrons. We hear that the French have made an End of baking Biscuit at Douay, the Quantity they wanted being compleat. It is also said, that they have added Four-score Hands to their Laboratory in that Town.

**September 5.** Several Austrian Officers have been to visit the French Camp at Aimerie, where they were presented to the Prince of Soubise, and were received by him and the other General Officers, in the most polite Manner: We hear from thence, that the four Companies to be added to each Battalion, are to be raised and clothed at the King's Expence; and that the dismounted Companies in the Regiments of Dragoons, are to be immediately provided with Horses, so as to make four compleat Squadrons in each Regiment. It is likewise said, that the Troops in French Flanders will be augmented to at least 50,000 Men. By Letters dated the 3d Instant, we are informed, that on Account of the Badness of the Weather, the French broke up their Camp that Morning at Ten a Clock, and marched into their former Cantonments, with an Intention however of returning again to their Camp, if the Weather will permit, having left their Tents standing, and a few Men to guard them.

**Munich, September 5.** The Court of France has lately contracted with some of the most considerable Horse Dealers, for a Delivery of 40,000 Horses, which they are obliged to furnish in three Months Time.

**Paris, September 6.** The Republic of Genoa have desired the King to send again a Body of Troops to subdue the Rebels of Corsica, who are got to a greater Head than ever.

**Hague, September 17.** The Earl of Holderness, who arrived here the Eighth from Amsterdam, has since had several Conferences with the Ministers of State upon public Affairs, wherein he has assured them, that his Britannick Majesty was disposed for Peace as soon as the Conditions could be regulated in a Manner conformable to the Rights which the English Nation has acquired in America by the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle.

**Genoa, August 22.** Ever since we heard of Hostilities in America between the French and English we have been upon the Qui-vive. The Tin, Lead, Salt-petre, Sugar, &c. that were in the Warehouses are bought up. It is reported, that some new Fortifications will be added to this City, to the Gulph of Spezzia, and that of Vardo. The Workmen make all possible Haste to finish the new Fort of San Remo. But the worst Omen of all is, that the Arms of England, placed over the Consul's Door, have received the same Insult which was given in the last Century to those of France, and which was avenged by the famous Bombardment we underwent in 1684. That is to say, they were found in the Morning of the 7th Instant, covered with human Ordure. The English Consul complain'd to the Senate, and some suspected Persons were immediately taken into Custody, and a Reward of 200 Pistoles offered to any that would discover the Authors of this Insult, which cannot go unpunish'd; but it is generally thought that they will not be found out, as it is supposed, they were set on by a certain powerful Party, which is impatient to see this Republic engaged in new Broils.

**Paris A-la-main, Sept. 26.** The Preparations for War are carried on with the utmost Vigour, and it is believed that in a short Time the King will be in a Condition to put a numerous Squadron to Sea. His Majesty has bought of the Portugueses 300 Pieces of Cannon, which they purchased of the English, and which are almost all arrived in France. Levies are likewise made with all imaginable Success, so that the Regiments will soon be compleat.

**L O N D O N, September 16.**  
Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated September 7.  
"M. de la Quadra, who is charged with the Affairs of Spain at Habover, and the Chevalier d'Avreux, Minister

from that Court at London, have in their Conferences with Lord Holderness and Sir Thomas Robinson, confirmed the repeated Assurances given by Sir Benjamin Keene, that his Catholic Majesty persists in his pacific Sentiments, and his firm Resolution to take no Part in the Broils that have arisen between the English and French concerning the Limits of their Possessions in America. It is also known, that the Duke of Sotsmajor, the Spanish Minister at Paris, has made use of the same Language to the Ministry of Versailles."

Private Letters by Yesterday's French Mail inform us, that the Squadron commanded by Count de Guay is arrived at Brest; and that the Blandford Man of War (which was freighted with a good Quantity of warlike Stores, and had on board the New Governor of South Carolina) taken by the said Squadron the 13th of August, and sent into Nantz, is ordered round to Brest, where the Officers belonged to her are to be put on board again, that they may proceed on their Voyage to Carolina;—agreeable to the apparent System of the French Court, which is to make a Show of Equity and Politeness, by pretending to act only upon the Defensive. We likewise hear, that Count du Guay's Squadron ran up as far as the Lizard Point, purposely to avoid falling in with Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and from thence steered a Southern Course for Brest.

Private Letters from Brest say, that they have lately equipped twelve Ships of the Line of Battle in the Harbour, which with the Squadron just returned under the Command of the Count du Guay, are to put to Sea shortly; and try their Fortune against any English Squadron, not much superior in Number, which they may chance to meet.

We are informed, that the Command of the American Forces is given to the Honourable Mr. Shirley.

On Friday last several Chests of Silver were shipped for the Use of the above Forces.

Admiral Smith has ordered the Prisoners of the ten Ships lately brought into Dover, to be victualled at Six-pence a Man per Diem.

**September 18.** They write from Naples in Italy since the Arrival of a Courier from Spain, that the Armaments both by Sea and Land are carried on with greater Vigour than ever.

The Paris Gazette (published by Authority) confirms what was said of the Blandford Man of War; the French King having ordered the Ship to be released, and the new Governor of South Carolina should be likewise allowed to proceed on his Voyage. And

A private Letter from a Gentleman in Office at Brest, says, That they expect the British Court will also speedily release all the French Merchantmen lately carried into the Ports of England.

**September 26.** Four Thousand Oxen, and Eleven Thousand Four Hundred Hogs, are contracted for for the Use of the Navy, to be delivered before Christmas.

A Proclamation is published, to prorogue the Parliament to the 13th of November next, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Very important Changes in the Ministry are confidently talked of.

We hear that a Packet is ordered to go to and from the West-Indies constantly, for the quicker Dispatch of Business.

Some Letters from Germany advise, that at the Visit which the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness made to the Duke of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttel, his Lordship concluded a Treaty with his Serene Highness for taking 4000 of his Troops into British Pay.

They write from Paris that the French Court hath purchased of the Republic of Genoa, six Men of War, viz. two of 60 Guns, two of 50, and two of 40; to join the Toulon Squadron, which consists of fourteen Ships of the Line.

**September 27.** A Person of Distinction is arrived here from France, to demand the Restitution of the French Ships which we have taken.

We hear the Right Hon. Henry Fox, is appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson, who succeeds the late Sir William Yonge, as joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

And that the Right Hon. Lord Arlington, will be appointed Secretary at War.

**October 1.** We are assured the King of Prussia has declared his Intention of endeavouring to preserve the Peace of the Empire, by preventing any foreign Troops from entering therein.

**October 2.** Magazines are preparing in Livonia and Coorland for the Subsistence of a Body of 73,450 Russians which Great-Britain has taken into its Service. Their Quarters are so distributed that they may be all assembled, in a very short Time in three Divisions, and form an Army in three or four Weeks. The Draught Horses for the heavy Baggage and the Artillery are ordered in the Heart of the Empire.

A Corps of 30,000 Cossacks is marched from the Ukraine into Poland, and has taken Post in the Neighbourhood of Ukraiz and Stafschowka.

The Dauphin Indianman arrived at Port l'Orient on the 17th inst. This is the Ship which, it was pretended, being ran aground by an English Man of War, was entirely lost, and all the Crew drowned.

**October 3.** The Proposals lately brought over and offered by a certain Nobleman of France, are totally rejected, the

Terms being inconsistent with the Honour of the British Flag and Nation.

A Merchant in Bourdeaux, to his Friend in London, writes thus: "We are here in a most dreadful Situation; no Trade goes on; our Ships from America, and all Parties intercepted by the English, very few escaping; and if this Method continues we shall soon be ruined, for our Merchants begin already not to trust each other, at not knowing whose Turn it may be to become Bankrupt. All our Ships are sitting out at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, &c. and we are buying Ships of the Swedes, Genoese, and where else they can be procured. The Scarcity of Seamen prevents our Privateers putting to Sea, they being wanted for our Fleet. I send you this by a safe Conveyance; for if it should be intercepted (all Letters being opened) nothing less than the Bastille would be my Portion."

**October 4.** We are informed, that as soon as the Blandford Man of War is refitted, she is to be victualled for three Months, thoroughly manned by the stoutest French Officers and Seamen amongst our Prisoners, and conveyed back to Brest; confessing, that the Folly of our Nation in being fond of Things which originally come from France, is such, we cannot think of returning the few Ships we have taken from them in Lieu of her, as we suppose they expected; but at the same Time chafing to imitate, in this Particular, their Generosity, we restore them the Blandford in better Order than when we received her, hoping they will never have Reason to complain of our giving them (at least) as good as they bring.

We are assured that the French are gathering together a great Number of Small Craft at Boulogne, Calais, and other Northern Ports of France, as it is pretended for a Descent on England.

We hear that the Agent of France has sent to his Court a List of all the French Ships lately taken by the English, of which he makes the Number to be 110, and their Value 400,000 l.

We have Advices from Brussels, which say, that the Captures made by the English have given such an Alarm, that the French fancy every Ship they see is a Cruiser of that Nation; and when Count de Guay's Squadron returned to Brest, all the Forts fired upon it, taking it for an English Fleet.

The Number of French Prisoners at this Time in England amounts to upwards of 2000.

Last Tuesday 879,000 lb. of Gunpowder was shipped for New-England.

A Command from Woolwich is ordered for Virginia with all Expedition.

**October 6.** We learn that all the Officers belonging to all the Regiments in England, who are in London, have Orders to repair to their Regiments.

An Order came this Day to confine all the French Seamen, and to take the Swords from the Officers and Merchants; but the latter have Liberty to go home, if they chuse it.

Last Sunday Evening a melancholly Accident happened at Liverpool; the Wind blowing fresh at South, one of the Ferry-Boats on the River overset with sixteen Passengers on board, coming from on board the Winchelsea Man of War at the Black Rock, who were all drowned, and three of the Bodies were cast up on Tuesday last, viz. two Men and a Woman.

**October 7.** There are Letters in Town from on board his Majesty's Ship the Medway, Capt. Peter Dennis, belonging to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, giving an Account of their having taken several Prizes, one of which is worth 50,000 l. Sterling.

**October 9.** The French go on raising Magazines and making all other Preparations for marching a numerous Army into the Empire, though at the same Time the Declarations made at Vienna and other Courts import the direct contrary.

By the last Letters from Spain we have Advice, that the Consul General at Madrid, has wrote to the Consuls at all the Ports; that they might inform the Merchants that there was not the least Appearance of a Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain.

It is reported by several Officers belonging to the Fleet, that by the Calculation they have made, the Ships taken by our Men of War from the French amount to Six Millions of Money.

By Orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, Notice hath been sent to Lloyd's Coffee-House, that a Convoy will be ready to sail the 16th Instant from Plymouth for Boston and North-America.

We are well assured that there are no French Privateers sitting out, either at Dnarkirk, Calais or Boulogne.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, (dated Habover, August 6, 1755) to his Friend in London.

"It is now my Calamity to live in a parted, withering, avowed Country; a Field of Blood: Of which you will see Accounts in the public Papers I herewith send you. Besides the bloody Harack at the Ohio, the remote Counties of this Colony to the Westward are kept in a perpetual Consternation by the Incursions of the Indian Savages in the French Interest, who have murdered sundry Families, taken some Captives, upon whom they have exercised the most unnatural and inhuman Barbarities, scalped some, beheaded others, drank their very Blood, ripped up