

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, across GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is kept by the Subscriber, who has a good and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

[Numb. 573.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1756.

TO BE SOLD,
TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called *Thompson's* nature, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining *John Baldwin Adamson's*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of *John Thompson* in Annapolis, and know further.

TO BE SOLD,
TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called *Clean King*, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at *Frederick-Town*, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also an Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Creek, in Charles County.
ARTHUR LEE.

TO BE SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,
TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of *Magoby* River, is a very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Bath-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards. Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.
For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,
Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,
THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

<i>Owner's Content,</i>	466	} Acres.
<i>Part of The Inclosure,</i>	89	
<i>Part of Goodluck,</i>	445	} Acres.
<i>Gift,</i>	78	
<i>Beall's Chance,</i>	290	} Acres.
<i>Father's Gift,</i>	183	
<i>Bread and Cheese Hall,</i>	91	} Acres.
<i>Coupper,</i>	113	
<i>Part of Laybill,</i>	649	} Acres.
<i>Beall's Reserve,</i>	380	
<i>Drumeldry,</i>	225	} Acres.
<i>The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Annapolis, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-land.</i>		

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*. Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity desired, provided he be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Value thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner. The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall, junior*, living on *Ackick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince George's* County.
JOHN BEALL, junior.
N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

at his OFFICE in Charles-street; 2 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE- the first Week, and One Shilling

PARIS, January 30.

IT is confirmed that a Resolution has been taken to send a fresh Supply of Troops to Canada, that is to consist of 5800 Men, and to be commanded by Messieurs *Morliere* and *Quincy*. By the Diligence that has been used to put our Marine in a good Condition, forty-five Ships of the Line are ready to appear in the Ocean whenever Circumstances shall require them, and from twenty to twenty-five in the Mediterranean, of which the *Marquis de la Galiffoniere* is to have the Command. The *Marquis de Conflans* and the *Chevalier de Beaufremont*, will each command a Squadron, which are to cruise in the Channel. Letters from *Brest* advise that they every Moment expect there the Squadron which has been equipped at *Rochfort*, which *M. Perrier de Salvert* is to command, and that 16000 Men are employ'd Night and Day at *Brest*, as well in the building as equipping the King's Ships. It is said that the Court has resolved to cause all the Merchant-Ships above 250 Tons to be armed; and that in the several Harbours of the Kingdom there are above three hundred capable of carrying from thirty to fifty Guns.

Brussels, Jan. 30. We are informed from *Dunkirk*, that on the 27th Instant, all the English Vessels at that Place were stop'd, and their Crews (amounting to about 50 Men) sent to Prison. The Vessels seized, are two Colliers, two Sloops, one London Trader, and four Cutters. We don't yet hear however, that War has been declared by the Court of France.

Paris, Feb. 2. Two hundred Letters of Marque are ready to be delivered. At *Brest* and other Ports on the Ocean, the Workmen work Night and Day, Sundays and Holidays, to get ready seven hundred flat-bottom'd Vessels capable of transporting from four to five hundred Men each. They are intended to carry a Body of 40,000 Men, which the Court hath resolved to employ in making a Descent upon England or Ireland. It is thought that this Expedition will take place towards the End of February.

Brussels, Feb. 4. Sixteen Battalions from different French Garrisons upon our Frontiers, are ordered to march directly towards the Coast of Normandy, where, it is said, a considerable Body of Troops, and a large Train of Artillery, are to be assembled near *Havre de Grace*. Other Advices from several Parts of France agree, that all the Troops, that were in the interior Provinces, are moving towards the Coasts of Normandy and Brittany.

Six Privateers are fitting out at *Dunkirk*. *Paris A-la-main, Feb. 13.* The present Situation of Affairs is a Problem very difficult to be solved. The King hath ordered all the unnaturalized English, Scotch, and Irish, to depart the Kingdom; and at the same Time an Order is issued countermanding the March of the Militia for their respective Places of Rendezvous. *Dusseldorf, Jan. 16.* They are making at *Sollingen*, for the Use of the French Troops, 30,000 Sabres, 30,000 Swords, and 5000 Leather Caps, which are to be delivered before the End of March. *Paris, Jan. 16.* As we don't expect that Great-Britain will grant us the Satisfaction we demand, we are preparing to push the War, which we look upon as certain, with the utmost Vigour.

Nantes, February 3. All our Doubts concerning the present Situation of Affairs are removed. *M. de Machault*, Minister and Secretary of State for the Navy, hath sent a Letter to the Merchants of all the trading Towns in the Kingdom; acquainting them, That the Support and Protection of Trade are the Principal Objects of his Attention and Labours. That the King, in case he determine to make Reprizals on his Enemies,

intends to issue an Ordinance for abolishing the Duty of Ten per Cent. payable to the Admiral out of the Produce of all Prizes. That the Expenses attending the Sale of Captures will be considerably diminished, and the Formalities greatly abridged. That all Stores and Necessaries for fitting out Privateers will be exempted from paying any Duty. That all Prize Goods will be allowed to be consumed in the Kingdom, excepting a few, that will be particularly specified; and for the Consumption of these his Majesty will perhaps grant special Licences. To the Captains and Crews of Privateers will be paid out of the Royal Treasury a Bounty of 100 Livres for each four Pounder on board a Merchantman that shall be taken; and 150 Livres for each Gun of the same Bore on board a Privateer. (This Premium will be augmented for Men of War according to the Size of their Guns; for some Guns 500 Livres will be paid) 30 Livres for each Man on board a Merchantman at the Beginning of the Engagement, and 40 for each Man belonging to a Privateer, notwithstanding the Enemy may be of less Force and have fewer Men than the Captor.

The King will moreover grant particular Bounties and Marks of Distinction to such Captains and Officers as distinguish themselves in an Engagement. His Majesty will possibly admit them into his Service. The King obliges himself to take at prime Cost all Privateers and Frigates of twenty-four Guns and upwards, which the Owners, after having built them, do not chuse to fit out for Sea; and to purchase them at their Appraise-ment if they have made any Cruizes. His Majesty also promises Marks of Distinction to such as will fit out Privateers.

The foregoing Encouragement is not to take Place till the Publication of a Declaration of War, or Orders for Reprizals, we are persuaded that this Point is finally settled; and this Advice was given us that we might take our Measures accordingly. *M. Machault* also desires the Consuls to give their Opinions, what Additions may be made to the King's Regulations; and tells them that their Remarks will be graciously received, and a proper Use made of them for his Majesty's Service and the Public Welfare. We are overjoyed to find a Minister giving such particular Attention to whatever concerns the promoting of Trade. We have every Thing to hope for from such a Man.

Paris, February 6. The Troops designed for America will not be embarked till the Month of April, because the River *St. Laurence* will not be navigable till towards the End of May. According to the last Letters from *Brest*, *M. Perrier's* Squadron is now at Sea, if the Wind has been favourable. As the new Governor of the *Leeward* Islands is on board this Squadron, it is probably bound to *St. Domingo*. Complaint has been made to the Ambassador of *Malta*, that an English Man of War has been allowed to put in at that Island with eleven French Prizes taken in the *Levant*. An Army of 35,000 Men is assembling near *Marfeilles*.

Calais, February 6. Last Night eight Bilanders arrived here from *Lille* with Cannon, Bullets, and other Warlike Stores. *Montpelier, (a City of Languedoc in France,) Dec. 16.* The Earthquake which they had the 9th of this Month in *Switzerland*, was also felt in many Parts of *Languedoc*. The River *Etrine*, in the *Vivarais*, has washed away half the Town of *Beauchatel*, with the Church and Church-yard; and the other Half is destroyed by the Waters from the Mountains. A Hill covered with Vines and Olives at the End of this Village, in the Night between the 1st and 2d of this Month, fell into the great Road, which is thereby quite stopp'd up.

Near the same Spot we used to see vast Precipices and some Ridges of Rocks that were covered with Water, which have disappeared, and next Day stood in their Place a Plain with Vines and Olives planted with the exactest Regularity; to the Astonishment of all Beholders.

Madrid, (the Metropolis of Spain) November 28. In digging in the Ruins of *Lisbon*, they have found not only the Mint almost entire, but also three Magazines of Corn. Several Couriers sent from hence to *Lisbon* have been robbed and murdered by the *Ruffians* who infest the Frontiers.

Versailles, January 22. On the 21st past *M. Rouillé*, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, wrote the following Letter to *Mr. Fox*, Secretary of State to the King of England.

S I R,
It is by Order of the King my Master, that I have the Honour of sending your Excellency the Memorial which I herewith inclose. I have the Honour to be, &c.

MEMORIAL.
IT is not the King's Fault, that the Differences concerning America have not been terminated by conciliatory Methods; and this his Majesty is able to demonstrate to the whole World, by authentic Proofs.

The King, ever animated with the most sincere Desire to maintain the public Repose, and the best Understanding with his Britannic Majesty, has carried on, with the fullest good Faith and Confidence, the Negotiations relative to this Object.

The Assurances which the King of Great-Britain and his Ministers incessantly renew'd, verbally and in Writing, were so formal and precise, in Regard to the pacific Dispositions of his Britannic Majesty, that the King would have scrupled to harbour the least Doubt concerning the Uprightness of the Intentions of the Court of London.

It is scarce possible to conceive how these Assurances could be reconciled with the offensive Orders given in November 1754, to *General Braddock*, and in April 1755, to *Admiral Boscawen*.

The attacking in the Month of July last, and the taking of two of the King's Ships on the high Sea, and without a Declaration of War, were a public Insult on his Majesty's Flag, and he would have shewn immediately all the just Resentment which an Attempt so irregular and so violent kindled in him, could he have believed that *Admiral Boscawen* acted only in Consequence of Orders from his Court.

The same Notice did at first suspend the King's Judgment, concerning the Piracies which for some Months the English have committed against the Navigation and Commerce of his Majesty's Subjects, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, the Faith of Treaties, the Usages established among civilized Nations, and the Regard they owe to each other.

The King had Room to expect, from the Sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, that upon his Return to London, he would disavow the Conduct of his Board of Admiralty, and of his Sea-Officers, and that he would give his Majesty a Satisfaction adequate to the Injury and Damage.

But the King seeing that the King of England, very far from punishing the Piracies of the English Marine, does, on the contrary, encourage them, by demanding of his Subjects new Supplies against France, his Majesty would be wanting in what he owes to his own Glory, the Dignity of his Crown, and the Defence of his People, if he delayed any longer to demand of the King of Great-Britain a signal Reparation for the Outrage committed on the French Flag, and for the Damage done to the King's Subjects.

His Majesty therefore thinks he must address himself directly to his Britannic Majesty, and demand of him the speedy and full Restitution of all the French Ships, both Men of War and Merchantmen.