

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal on the 28th of May last, one John Kelley, who says he belongs to Benjamin Russell, living within half a Mile of Broad-Run-Chapel, and eight Miles from the Court-House, in Prince-William County, in Virginia. His Master is desired to come and pay the Charges, and take him away.
CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel County, That the Tenth of June being the Time affix'd by Law for paying the Public, Clergy, and Officers Fees, is past, and as very few have yet paid, I give this public Notice, to all those who do not comply immediately, that I must and will (however disagreeable to me) collect agreeable to Law, which I hope every Gentleman will prevent, as it must surely be in every one's Power to bring his Transfer Tobacco as soon to the Inspecting-House, as his Crop. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday, at my Office, in Annapolis, to settle with all Gentlemen who are indebted for Sheriff's Accounts.

And as very little Notice has been taken of my former Advertisements, for Payment of his Lordship's Quit-Rents, I give this public Notice to all who do not come and make Payment, that I will collect the Quit-Rents at their Expence, without Loss of Time, which I should be glad if every one would prevent, in doing which they would very much oblige,
Their most humble Servant,
JOHN RAITT, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

THE Subscriber intending to wind up his Affairs as soon as possible, hereby gives Notice to all Persons indebted to him, by Bond, &c. to discharge the same immediately, or to secure the Payment in a short Time. He has several valuable Seats of Land, which, with his Houses and Lots in Annapolis, he is willing to sell. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to him for the Terms of Sale.
CHARLES CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD,
For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Copper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 450 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 it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale 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 Ackock, 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; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 586.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1756.

Left Monday arrived here, from Newry in Ireland, Captain Thomas Jones, in the Snow Enterprise, after a Passage of Six Weeks, having sail'd from Newry on the 10th of June: By him we were favour'd with the Loan of The Universal Advertiser, of the 29th of May, printed in Dublin by Matthew Williamson; from which (and one other Public Print from Dublin) we have taken most of the following Articles.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 22.

CAPTAIN Brett, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Chichester, is arrived at Plymouth, and brought in with him a French Ship, bound from Rochefort for the Mississippi, with a Quantity of Arms and Ordnance Stores, 140 Soldiers, and 30 Women, which was taken by Capt. Rowley, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Harwich.

His Majesty, in Council, was this Day pleas'd to order, that a Commission should be prepar'd to authorize and empower the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to issue forth and grant Letters of Marque or Commissions to Privateers, for the seizing and taking Ships, Vessels, and Goods, belonging to France, or the Vassals and Subjects of the French King, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories or Dominions, and such other Ships, Vessels and Goods, as are or may be liable to Confiscation, pursuant to the respective Treaties between his Majesty and other Princes, States and Potentates.

G. R.

OUR Will and Pleasure is, that you attend the Proclamation of our Declaration of War against France, that is to be made To-morrow, being Tuesday the eighteenth Instant, between the Hours of nine and twelve, in the Morning, in the usual Places, and with the Solemnities customary on the like Occasion; and for so doing, this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the 17th of May, 1756, in the 20th Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

H. FOX.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved Servants, our Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms.

May 18. Yesterday at Noon, William Sharpe, and William Blair, Esqrs. Clerks of the Council, attended the Earl of Granville with the Instrument relating to the Declaration of War. And at four o'Clock that Afternoon there was the greatest Council that has been known for many Years at Kensington; when his Majesty, after having signed the Declaration, drew his Sword and laid it upon his Name; and this Day about twelve o'Clock, his Majesty came to St. James's Palace, and on the Heralds, &c. being assembled near to the Palace, his Majesty appeared in the Room over the Gateway, and after his showing his naked Sword out of the Window, the Herald read the Declaration of War against France, at the Close of which the Populace, which were very numerous, gave several Huzzas.

DECLARATION OF WAR against the French King.

THE unwarrantable Proceedings of the French in the West-Indies, and North-America, since the Conclusion of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Usurpations and Encroachments made by them upon our Territories, and the Settlements of our Subjects in those Parts, particularly in our Province of Nova-Scotia, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be look'd upon as a sufficient Evidence of a formed Design and Resolution in that Court, to pursue invariably such Measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious Views, without any Regard to the most solemn Treaties and Engagements: We have not been wanting, on our Part, to make, from Time to Time, the most serious Representations to the French King, upon these repeated Acts of Violence, and to endeavour to obtain Redress and Satisfaction for the Injuries done to our Subjects, and to prevent the like Causes of Complaint for the future. But, tho' frequent Assurances have been given, that every Thing should be settled agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, and particularly that the Evacuation of the four Neutral Islands in the West-Indies, should be effected (which was expressly promised to our Ambassador in France), the Execution of these Assurances, and of the Treaties, on which they are founded, has been evaded, under the most frivolous Pretences; and the unjustifiable Practices of the French Governors, and of the Officers acting under their Authority, were still carried on,

still at Length, in the Month of April, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, they broke out in open Acts of Hostility, when in Time of profound Peace, without any Declaration of War, and without any previous Notice given, or Application made, a Body of French Troops, under the Command of an Officer bearing the French King's Commission, attacked in a hostile Manner, and possessed themselves of the English Fort on the Ohio, in North-America.

But notwithstanding this Act of Hostility, which could not but be look'd upon as a Commencement of War, yet, from our earnest Desire of Peace, and in Hopes the Court of France would disavow this Violence and Injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a Force to America, as was indispensably necessary for the immediate Defence, and Protection of our Subjects against fresh Attacks and Insults.

In the mean Time great naval Armaments were preparing in the Ports of France, and a considerable Body of French Troops embarked for North-America; and tho' the French Ambassador was sent back to England with specious Professions of a Desire to accommodate these Differences, yet it appeared, that their real Design was only to gain Time for the Passage of those Troops to America, which they hoped would secure the Superiority of the French Forces in those Parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive Projects into Execution.

In these Circumstances we could not but think it incumbent upon us to endeavour to prevent the Success of so dangerous a Design, and to oppose the Landing of the French Troops in America; and in Consequence of the just and necessary Measures we had taken for that Purpose, the French Ambassador was immediately recalled from our Court; the Fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been repairing for some Time, were enlarged; great Bodies of Troops marched down to the Coast; and our Kingdoms were threatened with an Invasion.

In order to prevent the Execution of these Designs, and to provide for the Security of our Kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving Orders for the seizing at Sea the Ships of the French King, and his Subjects: Notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all Hopes that an Accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said Ships, and preserving them, and (as far as was possible) their Cargoes entire, without proceeding to the Confiscation of them: But, it being now evident, by the hostile Invasion actually made by the French King of our Island of Minorca, that it is the determined Resolution of that Court to hearken to no Terms of Peace, but to carry on the War, which has been long begun, on their Part, with the utmost Violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own Honour, and to the Welfare of our Subjects, within those Bounds, which, from a Desire of Peace, we had hitherto observed.

We have, therefore, thought proper to Declare War; and we do hereby Declare War against the French King, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the Help of ALMIGHTY GOD, in our just Undertaking, and being assured of the hearty Concurrence and Assistance of our Subjects in Support of so good a Cause: Hereby willing and requiring our Captain-General of our Forces, our Commissioners for executing the Office of our High-Admiral of Great-Britain, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility, in the Prosecution of this War against the French King, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts: Willing and Requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said French King, or his Subjects; and we do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries, of the said French King; Declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries, of the said French King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdom divers of the Subjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their Persons and Effects.

Given at our Court, at Kensington, the 17th Day of May, 1756, in the Twenty-ninth Year of our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

PETERSBURG, April 27.

HER Imperial Majesty's Fleet is ordered to be fitted out for immediate Service. It is said that if England shall want the Assistance of our Troops that are in her Pay, they will be carried directly to Great-Britain by Sea.

Barcelona, April 28. The Master of a Ship who left Mahon the 23d Instant, says, That the Garrison is very well supplied with Provisions; that to strengthen it, Commodore Edgecombe had put ashore all his Marines, and 150 Seamen, under the Command of Capt. Scroope; and that

he himself sailed, on the 20th Instant, for Gibraltar, with his Majesty's Ships Deptford and Portland, and the Princess Louisa and Chesterfield followed the next Day.

Brest, May 2. Marquis de Conflans, whose Squadron has been reinforced by five Ships from Rochefort, and by the four Frigates that had put into Cherburgh in their Passage from Havre de Grace, will take along with him, when he sails from hence, about twenty Fire-Ships and several Bomb-Ketches, in order to burn the English Vessels he may meet with on the Coasts to which his Squadron is bound. The Rainbow Man of War and Concord Frigate will forthwith set sail for North America. All the Batteries of Conquet, of the Road, and of the Castle, are now in as good a Condition as can be desired. We have likewise fortified Round Island, which lies in the Middle of the Road. A Frigate detached from Admiral Hawke's Squadron having lately approached the Road, made the same Signals that are used by the French Ships; but we soon discovered the Stratagem. The Marquis de Conflans has since made an Alteration in our Signals.

Cadix, April 20. The Troops which the King sends over to Paraguay embark this Day. The four Ships which are to transport them, have on board a great Quantity of Arms and warlike Stores. The Government is going to attempt once more to make the Indians in the Country of the Missions submit to the Law prescribed them by the Treaty which our Court concluded a few Years ago with Portugal. We rely much on the Bravery and Experience of Don Pedro Cervantes, who is charged with the Execution of this new Enterprise: But this General, with all his Courage and Conduct, may meet with insuperable Obstacles; at least it is certain that he will have a warlike, resolute, and potent People to deal with.

Amsterdam, May 6. We have Advice that sixteen Men of War belonging to Sweden and Denmark, and some Frigates, have joined near Elsenor, and that the Admirals of the two Nations have received Orders from their respective Courts to draw Lots, when they come to a certain Latitude, which shall command in Chief the combined Fleet. It is reported that these Ships are all double manned. Their Destination is variously talked of. Some pretend that they are designed to hinder the Transporting of any Russian Troops to Great Britain. Others say that this Squadron is only intended to protect the Navigation of the two Crowns.

Paris, May 10. Our Advices from Minorca are very contradictory. Some say the Trenches were open'd before St. Philip in the Night of the 23d; others the 24th; and others again, that they were not open'd till the 27th, owing to the Difficulty of bringing up the Artillery.

Brussels, May 13. We hear from Paris that at the pressing Solicitations of the Duke de Richelieu a Reinforcement of 4000 Men is ordered to be sent to him escorted by seven Men of War and three Frigates.

Paris, May 11. A Courier arrived here the 8th Instant with Letters from Marshal Richelieu, dated the 27th past, giving an Account, that Commodore Edgecombe had sailed out of the Harbour of Mahon with the Ships under his Command, and, it is supposed, that he is gone to meet Admiral Byng. The Attack upon Fort St. Philip cannot have begun 'till the 9th or 10th Instant, the Roads having been so spoil'd by the English, that there is great Difficulty in bringing up the Cannon. Ten French Ships, of considerable Value, which had been seiz'd by the English, and lay in the Harbour of Mahon, are taken.

Marseilles, May 13. The Transports which the Marshal Duke de Richelieu has sent back from Minorca, are to return thither with six Battalions, and a large Quantity of Provisions, which we are actually embarking. The Captains of those Ships report, that as soon as the Marshal landed at Ciudadella, he dispatched a Trumpeter to the Governor of St. Philip's Fort, with this Declaration: That he look'd upon the Ships in the Harbour of Mahon as the Property of the King of France, and that if he (the Governor) should take it into his head to burn them, or destroy the Cargoes, neither he nor his Garrison must expect any Capitulation. Most of those Ships are Captures made by the English, and the Cargoes are estimated at above a Million of Livres.

Paris A-la-main, May 14. The different Accounts received this Week from Minorca, advise that the Duke de Richelieu had received a Reinforcement of seven Battalions; that almost all the different Forts in the Island had surrendered; and that they were still employed in the Siege of Fort St. Philip.

Berlin, May 11. It is certain that the Interest due on Account of the Silesia Loan will begin to be paid at London some Time next Month.

LONDON.

May 20. The several Captains of Ships belonging to Admiral Hawke's Squadron, lately arrived at Portsmouth, have received Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to go on board their respective Ships at an Hour's Notice.

It is said that Admiral Anson will set out in a few Days for Portsmouth, to take upon him the Command of a Fleet, and conduct an important Expedition.

The principal Officers of the Hessian Troops, that arriv'd at Southampton on Friday last, are, Lieutenant General Count Ikenburg, Knight of the Teutonic-Order, who