

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 30, 1756.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, or Current Money, for the Use of Mr. Thomas Lambden's Creditors, on the 11th Day of November next, at the House of the said Lambden, in Worcester County,

TRACT of LAND, lying in Calvert County, in Maryland, called Poorland, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypress Swamp, lying in Somerset County, called Chance, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in Worcester County, containing 100 Acres, called Timber Groves.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the said County, called Long Acre, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called Eden-Town, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called Fletcher's Addition, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of Worcester County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the same Time some Household Goods.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by Wholesale or Retail,

ARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind as imported from Liverpool, or made in Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Jugs, Pitchers, Quart-Mugs, Pint-Mugs, Porringers, Churning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with many other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to mention. He is provided with good Workmen from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Utensils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Persons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the said Ware may depend on being supplied with such as is good and very cheap. He will take in Pay, Pork, Fat, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Commodities. THOMAS BAKER.

PHILEMON YOUNG, At the SIGN of the



In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAINMENT, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken Care of.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-lard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

at his Office in Charles-Street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

PARIS, June 19.

LAST Wednesday was published, with the usual Formalities, the following Declaration of War against the King of England.

BY THE KING.

IT is notorious to all Europe, that the King of England made an Attack in 1754, on the King's Possessions in North-America, and that in the Month of June last, the English Navy, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, began to commit the most violent Hostilities on his Majesty's Ships, and the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects.

The King, tho' justly incensed at this Breach of Faith, and the Insult offered to his Flag, suspended for eight Months, the Effects of his Refinement, and the Discharge of what he owed to the Dignity of his Crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the Calamities of a new War.

With this salutary View, France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable Proceedings of England, a Conduct full of Moderation.

Whilst the English Navy, by the most odious Violences, and sometimes by the vilest Artifices, made Captures of French Vessels, navigating in full Security under the Safeguard of the public Faith; his Majesty sent back to England a Frigate taken by the French Navy, and English Vessels traded without Molestation to the Ports of France.

Whilst the French Soldiers and Sailors were receiving the hardest Treatment in the British Isles, and those Bounds, which the Law of Nature and common Humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous Rights of War, were transgressed with Respect to them, the English travelled and resided at full Liberty in France, under the Protection of that Regard which civilized Nations reciprocally owe to one another.

Whilst the English Ministry were under an Appearance of Sincerity imposing upon the King's Ambassador by false Protestations, Orders, directly contrary to the deceitful Assurances given of a speedy Accommodation, were carrying into Execution in North-America.

Whilst the Court of London were employing every caballing Art, and the Subsidies of England, to instigate other Powers against the Court of France, the King did not even ask of these the Succours which Guaranties or defensive Treaties authorized him to demand, and recommended to them such Measures only as tended to their own Peace and Security.

Such hath been the Conduct of the two Nations. The striking Contrast of their Proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by Motives of Jealousy, Ambition, and Covetousness; and that the Conduct of the other is founded on Principles of Honour, Justice and Moderation.

The King hoped that the King of England; consulting in the End only the Laws of Equity, and the Interest of his own Glory, would disavow the scandalous Excesses which his naval Officers were continually committing.

His Majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent Method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full Restitution of the French Vessels taken by the English Navy; and had offered on this preliminary Condition to enter into a Negotiation for that further Satisfaction which he had a Right to expect, and to agree to an amicable Accommodation of the Differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this Proposal, the King saw in his Refusal an authentic Declaration of War, as his Majesty had intimated in his Requisition.

The British Court might therefore have dispensed with observing a Formality that was become use-

less: A more essential Motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the Judgment of Europe the pretended Injuries alledged by the King of England in the Declaration of War he hath published at London.

The vague Imputations contained in that Piece, have indeed no Reality at Bottom; and the very Manner in which they are set forth, would prove their Futility, even if their Falshood had not already been clearly demonstrated in the Memorial which the King hath caused to be delivered to the several Courts, containing a Summary of those Facts, with their Proofs, that relate to the present War, and the Negotiations which have preceded it.

There is, however, one important Fact, which was not mentioned in that Memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that England would attempt to deceive in such a gross Manner.

This regards the Works raised at Dunkirk, and the Troops which the King hath caused to be assembled on the Coasts of the Ocean.

To hear the King of England in his Declaration of War, who would not think he was determined by these two Objects to give Orders for seizing at Sea the King's Ships, and those of his Subjects?

Nevertheless, it is universally known, that the Works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the Attack and Capture of two of his Majesty's Ships, in Time of profound Peace, by a Squadron of thirteen English Ships. It is equally notorious, that the English Navy had made Captures of French Vessels six Months before the first Battalions, ordered by the King to repair to the maritime Coasts, began their March in February last.

Should the King of England ever reflect on the Falshood of the Reports that have been made to him, with regard to these two Points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance Facts, the Supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible Appearances?

What the King owes to himself, and what he owes to his Subjects, have at last obliged him to repel Force by Force; but invariably adhering to his natural Sentiments of Justice and Moderation, his Majesty hath directed his Military Operations only against the King of England, his Aggressor; and it has been the sole Object of all his political Negotiations to justify that Confidence which the other Nations of Europe place in his Friendship, and the Uprightness of his Intentions.

It would be useless to enter into a Detail of the Motives that have forced the King to send a Body of his Forces into the Island of Minorca, and which this Day oblige his Majesty to declare War against the King of England, as he hereby doth declare War against him both by Land and Sea.

By acting on Principles that so deservedly determine his Resolution, he is sure of finding in the Justice of his Cause, the Valour of his Troops, and the Love of his Subjects, those Resources which he hath always experienced on their Part; and above all he counts upon the Protection of the God of Armies.

His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England; forbids them in the most express Manner from hereafter having any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death; and his Majesty hath in Consequence from henceforward, revoked and does revoke, all Permissions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, which may have been given by himself, or his Lieutenant-Generals, and other his Officers, and hath declared them, and doth declare them, null, void, and of no Effect; forbidding all Persons to have any Regard thereto.

His Majesty orders and commands the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Marshals of France, his Majesty's Governors and Lieutenant-Generals in his Provinces and Armies, Major-Generals, Colonels, Captains, Heads and Conduc-

tors of his military People, as well Horse as Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the Purport of these Presents to be executed in the Extent of their Powers and Jurisdictions, for such is his Majesty's Pleasure. He wills and intends that these Presents shall be published and fixed up in all his Cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the Ports, Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom, and Territories under his Obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend Ignorance thereof. Given at Versailles, June 9, 1756. LOUIS.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.



BOSTON, September 6.

Notwithstanding the repeated Accounts we have of late had, by Letters from several Places, that there had been two Engagements in the Mediterranean, between the English and French Fleets in the Month of May last, it is now very certain that there has been but one, which was on the 20th; an Account of which we have in a Letter that came in a Vessel that arrived last Saturday at Marblehead from Cadiz, wrote by the Master of a Vessel who was at Gibraltar when Part of the English Fleet arrived there, an Extract of which is as follows, viz.

From on board the Schooner Swallow, at the Lazaretto, about eight Miles from Cadiz, June 29, 1756.

GIVE me Leave to continue what Advices I have gained concerning our Fleet, and Proceedings in the Mediterranean, which I had from good Hands, while at Gibraltar.—On our Arrival at Gibraltar, was acquainted that there had been an Engagement between our Fleet and the French, in which the French had gained the Day; to which few gave any Credit, as it was French Advice: A few Days after, on the 15th, arrived Commodore Broderick, with five Sail of the Line, as a Reinforcement to Admiral Byng, and ten Ships with Ordnance Stores, &c. for the Garrison of Gibraltar, on board of which was Col. John Campbell's Regiment of Foot; a Detachment of 380 Marines, for Admiral Byng's Squadron; and 210 Bombardiers for Port-Mahon; Ships under Broderick are as follow, viz. Prince George, of 90 Guns, Commodore; Nassau 74, Isis 64, Ipswich 64, and Hampton-Court, of 64 Guns.

On the 16th Instant we were assured of our Fleet's being off Malaga, coming down (some Ships much shattered) by the Arrival of his Majesty's Ship Defiance, who left the Fleet a few Days before; the Captain of which was killed in the Engagement, and had 45 Men killed and wounded; but the Particulars of the Engagement were still concealed till the Fleet arrived, which was on the 19th Instant June, when Admiral Byng, in the Ramillies, with the blue Flag at the Main-topmast Head, and Admiral West, in the Buckingham, with a red Flag more of the Line, anchored in Gibraltar; among which was the Intrepid, Capt. Young, very much damaged in her Masts and Yards, and in the Engagement had killed and wounded about 33. The Princess Louisa is also something damaged, having fought very resolutely; the Captain of which Ship died of his Wounds, and the 20th Instant was decently interred at Gibraltar, with all the Honours due to so brave a Commander: This Ship had also killed and wounded about 36. No other Ships were any Way damaged of the whole Fleet. The Portland lost about 8 killed, and as many wounded.—The Particulars I received from Officers and Seamen of said Ships, and at different Times; but were still kept in Doubt concerning the Particulars of the Engagement, as every Officer is extreme cautious of