

HERE is at the Plantation of *William Fesler*, near *Mr. Richard Snowden's* Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up at a Survey, a dark Bay Horse, with a small Star in his forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with a C. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber has, at his Plantation on *Patuxent* River, opposite to the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a compleat well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniencies, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny per Bushel. He has also a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-seasoned Staves, and will supply Customers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of *Dr. Alexander Hamilton*, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, without Loss of Time, to MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

THE Subscriber having declined keeping Store at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, is now removed to *Baltimore-Town*, where he purposes carrying on Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and such like Articles. He has also a choice Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS suitable to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable Rates.

All Persons indebted to him for Goods sold at *Elk-Ridge*, are required to come and settle, to prevent being sued or warranted. Attendance will be constantly given, for that Purpose, at the *Baltimore* Store, facing the Bridge, by Their obliged and obedient Servant, D. CHAMIER.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Balances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige, Their humble Servant, CHARLES WALLACE.

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 a 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 *Potomack*. 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-Yard*, 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*; at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

[Numb. 606.]

THE
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 16, 1756.

Translation of the French King's impudent Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, on Occasion of the Reduction of St. Philip's Fort.

COUSIN,

AFTER having too long waited in vain for the Satisfaction I had promised myself from the King of England's Equity, as a Reparation for the Outrages committed by his Navy on my Ships and those of my Subjects, to the great Scandal of all Europe; I found myself forced to have Recourse to Arms, in Order to avenge the Honour of my Crown and protect the Commerce of my Dominions. It was from such just Motives that in the Month of April last I sent over a Body of Troops to the Island of Minorca, under the Command of my Cousin the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, with a Squadron commanded by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Lieutenant-General of my Naval Armies, to drive the English from a Port, which they had seized upon through that Spirit of General Dominion which they want to extend over the two Worlds. After the painful and dangerous Toils of a long Siege, during which the English Squadron, that came up to relieve Minorca, was repulsed by mine, Marshal Richelieu, in Consequence of a Disposition as boldly contrived as it was to be rapid in the Execution, at last gave French Valour its full Swing, and whilst the Enemy trusted to the Strength of their Ramparts, my Troops carried by Assault in the Night between the 27th and 28th of June, the Outworks of the Forts of Mahon: Terror did the Rest: The Garrison was forced to capitulate, and to retire to Gibraltar, abandoning above 200 Pieces of Cannon and 80 Mortars. The Success of so important an Enterprize, wherein my Troops were to surmount all the Obstacles which Art, assisted by Nature, can contrive for the Defence of a Place, must be attributed to nothing but the Favour which the Lord of Hosts is pleased to grant to the Justice of my Cause: And therefore to render him a public Homage of my Thankfulness, and to beseech him to continue me his Divine Protection, I write you this Letter, to acquaint you it is my Intention that you cause TE DEUM to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of Paris.

LEIPSICK, September 1.

SUNDAY about Ten in the Morning a Body of 15,000 Prussian Troops entered this City very unexpectedly, and, after taking Possession of the Gates, placed Guards at the Town-House, the Castle, and the Public Offices. The main Guard was placed at the Market-Place, where they planted Twelve Pieces of Cannon: Soon after these Troops entered the Town, we were informed that four more Prussian Regiments were arrived on the Glacis, and cantoned near the Gate of Hall. The Inhabitants in their Consternation, occasioned by this unexpected Event, did not open their Houses, Shops and Ware-houses, on Monday Morning; but at Ten o'Clock Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who commanded the Prussian Troops, published a Declaration or Manifesto, containing his Prussian Majesty's Motives for entering Saxony.

His Majesty protests before God and Man that on account of his personal Esteem and Friendship for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, he would not have proceeded to this Extremity, had he not been forced to it by the Laws of War, the Fatality of the present Conjuncture, and the Necessity of providing for the Defence and Security of his Subjects; assuring with great Sincerity, that his Troops enter not into Saxony as Enemies, that he marches them into it only for his own Safety, and that of his Dominions; and that he hath given Orders that they should observe, agreeably to his royal Intentions, the best Order and the most exact Discipline.

After the Motives which have constrained his Prussian Majesty, against his Will, to take this Step, he desires nothing more ardently than the happy Minute that shall procure him the Satisfaction of restoring to his Majesty the King of Poland, his Hereditary Dominions, which the King hath not seized, and doth not occupy, but as a Deposit which is, and always shall be, sacred to him.

Major Bilderbeck having given Notice on Sunday Night in the King of Prussia's Name, to the Deputies of the Corporation of Merchants, that they were to pay all Taxes and Customs only to the Order of his Prussian Majesty, the Deputies waited on Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick next Morning at Eleven o'Clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them that from that Day all Contributions were to be paid to the King of Prussia and not to his Polish Majesty; and assured them that they might depend on his Friendship, Protection, and Care to maintain good Order. The same Day that Prince took Possession of the Custom-House and the Excise-Office; and ordered the Magazines of Corn and Meal to be opened for the Use of his Troops.

Rome, July 24. The Chevalier de St. George made a Present of 70 Ducats to the Express who brought the News of the Taking of Fort St. Philip. [A pretty Fellow indeed to make Great-Britain a King!]

Barcelona, August 7. The last Letters from Minorca advise, that soon after the Departure of M. de la Galissoniere's Fleet, Admiral Hawke appeared within two Leagues of Fort St. Philip, with 23 Ships, 17 of which were of the Line, and the rest Frigates; that some of these Ships hung about the white Flag, with an Intent to draw near the Harbour, but that the Cannon of the Fort obliged them to keep their Distance. Since that Time the Fleet has divided, and the three Commanders are cruising to the North of Fort St. Philip and the Signal House; three Men of War, and two Frigates, are posted before the Port of Fornelle; and the rest of the Ships before the other Sea-ports of the Island, in order to intercept such Vessels as may attempt to come there. One of these Men of War, and two Frigates, perceiving two French Tartans lying in the Little Bay, called La Marguerite, came and cannonaded them, but with very little Success. Though the English have 3000 Land Forces on board their Fleet, the Defences they have made in some retired Parts of the Island, have cost them dear; and they are greatly mortified to find every Place so well guarded, by the prudent Measures taken by the Governor of the Island, since the Departure of the French Fleet, which is expected back again before the End of the Month, and it is believed will be able to fight that of Admiral Hawke, if he persists in blocking up Minorca.

Marseilles, August 15. Two English Ships of War having run a French Tartan ashore at Minorca, sent a Boat with 40 Men to bring her off. A Detachment of Regular Troops, who were making the Rounds of the Coast, discovering the Boat, laid themselves down on their Bellies, till the English were within Gunshot, and then took their Aim so well, that they killed 20 or 25 of them; which determined the rest to row back to their Vessel.

August 20. We hear that the English are fitting out two Privateers at Gibraltar, one of 30, and the other of 24 Guns.

Paris, Sept. 3. They write from Toulon, that 1200 Workmen are employ'd Day and Night in fitting out the Ocean Man of War, of 80 Guns, and that three Fire-Ships are likewise getting ready there. The Pleyade and Nymphes Frigates are sail'd out of that Harbour, to cruise off the Coast of Provence, but M. de la Galissoniere's Squadron continues in the Road.

Paris, Sept. 10. The Court has received Information, that an Expedition is on Foot against the Colony of Martinique, and other of our Western Islands, and that great Preparations are making in England, and a large Fleet fitting out for that Purpose.

Sept. 13. One Thiebault is taken up near Bargerac, accused of having engaged 10,000 Protestants to second the English in a Descent which they have resolved to make near Marennes: This said, he sent the Duke of Cumberland Advertiser of every Thing that passed. They are now endeavouring to extort from him a Discovery of his Accomplices, after which he is to be executed.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, September 11.

Advices from Toulon of the 22d ult. assure that their Fleet was not failed, but that it lay in the Road with their Sails bent, only waiting for Orders. — Whence it is certain, the former Accounts we have had of Engagements, wherein our Fleet became Victorious, were without Foundation. Thus our Fleet were hugging ourselves up with the Hope of the Success we have had, or which Admiral HAWKE may have, the French are safe in Harbour, neither will they come out till they are pretty sure Success will attend their Attempts. In short, they have got what they wanted, and our FLEET suck their thumbs as long as they have a Fancy for it. — Marseilles, Sept. 20. The Transports that are to carry the Troops to Corsica, are ready to sail at Antibes, under Convoy of two Gallies, and two Chebecks. It is imagined, that if the Toulon Fleet puts to Sea, it will be principally to protect this Embarkation; for to hazard an Engagement, merely to oblige the English Fleet to quit the Mediterranean, is by no Means necessary. Before two Months are at an End, without our firing a single Gun, the Army Season will be past, and the Enemy, in the mean Time they will consume their Provisions, and the Sea and Sickness will destroy some of their Ships and Men. In short, their Cruise off Minorca will be greatly to their Detriment. They have in-

deed intercepted some Tartans laden with Provisions, but the Islanders can do well without them; and several Squadrons might succeed one another, in order to prevent Provisions being sent from the Continent, and might be starved themselves upon their Cruise, before they would be able to starve the Island. Mahon is actually provided with every Thing necessary for two Years at least, 500 Vessels with Provisions and Ammunition having arrived at Minorca since our Troops first landed there. Admiral Hawke's Fleet is said to consist of 18 Ships of the Line and 6 Frigates; and that of M. de la Galissoniere only 16 Ships of the Line and 5 Frigates; but it is better equip'd than the former. In two Months Time the Ocean of 80 Guns, and the Hercules of 74 Guns, will be completed; and next Year we shall launch two 74 Guns, and two new Frigates.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 4. The Transports which are victualling with all Expedition for six Months are supposed to be intended to carry Troops to Minorca. The experienced Governor of Gibraltar is said to have undertaken to recover that important Island with a very moderate Strength. Small Islands, whose Productions are insufficient for the Support of their own Inhabitants, must always fall before the good Management of a superior naval Power. Minorca must now be entirely exhausted of all Kinds of its Provisions, and if Supplies can be cut off for a little while, it will become an easy Conquest. The Number of the Garrison of St. Philip's being three Times what we had there, will soon consume the Provision they found there, especially as the half-starved Frenchmen would be very ravenous at the first Opportunity of having their Bellies full of English Beef.

It is believed, that since the Month of February last, above 4000 Regular Troops have been sent from France to Mississippi, with a great Quantity of Muskets, and other Ordnance Stores; which might all have been easily prevented or intercepted, if we had stationed one Forty and one Twenty Gun Ship at the Mouth of that River. But it is said, we have been so much engaged at Whist, at Arthur's, and so much surprised to hear of South-Carolina's being carried by the French before next Winter; and be then as ready to lament the Loss of that invaluable Settlement, as we are now to deplore our being deprived of Minorca, and all the destructive, as well as dishonourable, Consequences, attending Informations.

Sept. 16. According to a List lately printed, the whole Navy of France, at Midsummer last, consisted of 111 Ships of the Line and Frigates; said to be estimated, upon an Average, superior in Strength to 111 English 64 Gun Ships.

The English Ships and Sloops of War in Commission on the first of July, were One Hundred and Ninety, viz.

Three of	100 Guns	300
Nine of	90	810
Four of	80	320
Twenty-six of	70	1820
Twenty-nine of	60	1740
Twenty-four of	50	1200
Twelve of	40	480
Fifty-two of	20	840
Forty-one, carrying in all		574

Total of Guns 8084

Last Night Advice came that the Defence Privateer, Capt. Dyer, was taken by a large French Privateer after a long Engagement.

Sept. 11. By Ships frequently coming in from Admiral Boscawen's Fleet in the Bay of Biscay, it is too true that the Men are sickly, and Numbers die. All this proceeds from the Length of the Cruise, and the Want of fresh Provisions and Garden Stuff. That this Want is the Occasion of it, is plain, from the good Health of the Officers: Why are not these Necessaries sent duly, and charged to the Ships present; the Port of Kinsale, and that Part of Ireland is so conveniently situated for this important Service. — If Humanity cannot produce this Effect, surely a mere political Regard for these brave Guardians of their Country ought to prove sufficient for the Purpose.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) October 12. Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman at Guadalupe, to his Friend in Antigua.

“Never was a more shameful Action than was by Captain Fl---d Commander of the Privateer Ranger from Antigua; he was met by a Privateer belonging to this Place, of equal Force with him in regard to Guns, tho' somewhat superior to him in Men. The French Privateer fired but one Gun and the Sloop was given away; People say that when told the People, that if they would stand by him, he would fight the Vessel, when Fl---d told him, if he offered to fire one Gun he would blow his Brains out, and ordered the Colours to be struck; so that the Privateer was given away with one Gun: Twelve of the Englishmen were smothered in the Hold before they arrived here; and had Fl---d happened to come here he would have been imprisoned all the War: The French behaved very cruel to the Prisoners on board; for, after they were confined in the Hold, they fired a Pistol down among them and wounded two Men. — On seeing the Stink-Pot on board the French Privateer, Fl---d called