

John Anderson,
CABINET-MAKER,
kept TAVERN on the Hill near the
Court-House, in ANNAPOLIS,
to a new and commodious House,
to Mr. Middleton's at the Head of
where he now KEEPS TAVERN,
Gentlemen may be accommodated with
Rooms, the best of Liquors, good Rooms,
Dance, &c. &c.

Anderson carries on his Business of
MAKING as usual.
leave to acquaint his Customers, and
strangers, that he has not, nor has
all-Pox in his House, nor has not
it liable to that Distemper.
JOHN ANDERSON.
having plenty of good Rooms, he will
orders by the Week, Month or Year,
e Rates.

PUBLISHED, in LONDON, and to be
PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS,
three Shillings.)

THE
METHOD and plain PROCESS
FOR MAKING

POT-ASH,

EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR
to the best Foreign POT-ASH.

PUBLISHED,
by the late Encouragement granted by Par-
liament for that Purpose.

THOMAS STEPHENS.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.

ST IMPORTED,

quantine DEFIANCE, from SOUTHAMP-
ton lying in the North-West Branch of
River,

LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT,
to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Ster-
terency, or Tobacco, by
CHAMIER and CARNAN.

in June last, when the Court-House
in Annapolis was Fir'd by Lightning, a Lea-
mark'd S. L. Whoever has it, is
to send it to the Printer hereof.

Y'D or stolen from the Subscriber,
near Mr. John Chesley's, Indian-Creek,
y's County, on the third Day of Decem-
Grey HORSE, about 13 Hands and
high, his Mane all full only cut near
branded on the off Buttock SM (in a
ong End upwards, and under his Mane
ht Side of his Neck, near his Jaw, are
Lumps to be felt like Drop-Shot, within
near together; he paces slow.
er takes up the said Horse, and brings
e Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles,
THOMAS GREENFIELD.

Roderick Cheyne,

Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, in
Baltimore County,

oved, from the old House he formerly
in, to a very good, commodious, new
use, two Stories high, consisting of several
ell finished, where he now keeps Tavern,
a small Distance North from the Notting-
-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawson's
on the Post Road from Philadelphia to
, and is a very good Stage to call and
being nearly half Way between the Sign
lack-Horse, at the Head of Bay-River,
inmore-Town; where all Travellers and
may depend on good Entertainment and
Provender for Horses, &c. and every
ay civilly used.

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

[Numb. 612.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 27, 1757.

LONDON, September 23.

WE are informed from Maidstone, that an Hanoverian Soldier, who was detected in stealing out of the Shop of Mr. Harris, of that Town, two Silk Handkerchiefs; for which he was committed to the County Goal, and the Plaintiff bound over to prosecute; that when this Affair came to the Knowledge of General Kilmanfack, he went to the Mayor, and demanded the Prisoner, saying, it was expressly stipulated by Treaty, that no Hanoverian Soldier was to be tried by the Laws of England during their Stay here: On which the Town Clerk, and several Justices and Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, were consulted, who all agreed the Prisoner should not be given up: On which the General talked of making Use of Force; but not proceeding to that Extremity, he dispatch'd a Messenger to London; who brought back an Order, sign'd by an Officer of State, to discharge the Prisoner.

LONDON, September 28.

Extract of a Letter from Maidstone, Sept. 25.

OBSERVING in your Paper of Thursday last but a very slight Mention of the Hanoverian Affair that has happen'd here, you are desired by many of your Friends and Well-wishers to insert the following in your next: "One William Schroeder, an Hanoverian Soldier, was on the 13th of this Month detected in the Crime of stealing privately and feloniously, in the Shop of Mr. Christopher Harris, at Maidstone, two Silk Handkerchiefs, of the Value of eight Shillings, the Property of the said Harris; which Offence is commonly call'd Shoplifting, and made Capital by the Statute 10 and 11 William III. Cap. 23. by which Act, the Apprehender is entitled to a Certificate to exempt him from Parish and Ward Offices, on the Conviction of the Offender. And that the said Soldier being apprehended and carried before the Mayor, and another Justice of the Peace for the Corporation of Maidstone; and the Fact being clearly prov'd upon Oath, the Justices, in order to shew all the Lenity in their Power, committed him to Prison as for common Felony, and not Shoplifting, and bound the Prosecutor by Recognizance to appear at the next General Quarter-Sessions. But that on the next Day General Kilmanfack applied to the Mayor, and demanded the Release of the Soldier, and talked of using Force, if his Demand was not complied with, insisting, that by Treaty, or Agreement, neither the Hanoverians nor Hessians are to be any Ways subject to the Laws of this Kingdom, either for Murder, Felony, or any other Crime whatsoever; and that the Mayor, upon this, sent for the Deputy Recorder of the Town for his Advice on the Occasion; who declaring, as his Opinion, that the abovemention'd Forces, during their Continuance here, are, and ought to be, subject to the Laws of this Kingdom, in Cases of Murder, Theft, and other heinous Offences; He, the Mayor, did not think proper to discharge the Soldier: Whereupon the General declared, that an Application should be immediately made to the King. And that on Saturday the 18th, about Five o'Clock in the Morning, one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at Maidstone with an Order from the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, requiring the Mayor of Maidstone immediately to discharge the Soldier out of Prison, and deliver him up to General Somerveldt; and that he was discharged and delivered accordingly: And that General Somerveldt has sent Orders to the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, and the Constable of Maidstone, that for the future none of the Hanoverian

Forces are to be committed to Prison, and punished by the Laws of England for any Offence whatsoever, but must be delivered up to be tried and punished by their own Laws."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

AS the very extraordinary Account from Maidstone, of an Hanoverian Soldier's being discharged out of Prison by an Order from one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who had been committed there by some of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for Shoplifting, is not, I find, denied by any one, but universally admitted to be true: It is surely high Time for every Man, who has the least Regard for his Country; for every one, indeed, who would preserve his Life, his Liberty and Estate, to stand up and look about him, since they are all secured to him only by those Laws, which are now trampled on by, and subjected to foreign Forces. And this, Sir, is said to be done too according to Treaty. What Treaty, Sir? Will General Kilmanfack say, that the King of Great-Britain made a Treaty with the Elector of Hanover, that the Soldiers of his Electorate should rob or murder his Subjects of Great-Britain in England, and not be subject to the Laws of England? I will not, I cannot believe it. But whether there be any such strange Treaty, or not, this seems to be a Certainty, that these Hanoverian Forces insist, that if they rob or murder any of his Majesty's Subjects here, they are not and will not be subject to the Laws of this Land. Thus, Sir, we see the Laws of this once glorious Kingdom, purchased, maintained, and delivered down to us, by the Blood of our brave Forefathers, forced to submit to foreign Mercenaries. How greatly, Sir, must we think ourselves indebted to all those, who contributed to bring these lawless Masters over!

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

DRESDEN, October 9.

ON the 4th Instant Advice was received here, that the Saxons at Pirna seemed to be resolved to fall out. Upon which the Prussian Garrison in this City put themselves under Arms, and drew up in the public Squares. The Guards posted at the Gates were also reinforced, and Parties ordered to patrol the Streets to prevent any Disturbance, or an Insurrection of the Inhabitants, who were ordered at the same Time to withdraw to their Houses by Ten at Night, on pain of being fired at if met in the Streets after that Hour. However nothing has happened. As to the Stir among the Saxons, we hear it was occasioned by Advice they had received, that, notwithstanding the Battle on the first Instant, General Brown had advanced a Day's March, in order to disengage the King of Poland's Army.
Dresden, Oct. 13. On the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Instant, several wounded Soldiers, Prussians and Austrians, were brought hither. They are all but slightly wounded; those that are in Danger of Life remain at Auffig. The Prussian General Oertz is dead of his Wounds, and has been buried here. It is reported that the Austrians under Count Piccolomini joined those under Marshal Brown on Friday last, the 8th Instant. The same Day, at Three o'Clock in the Morning, the Saxons attempted to cross the Elbe, but were driven back. In this Encounter the Loss of the Prussians amounted to two or three Men, but that of the Saxons is thought to have been considerably greater. Yesterday the Report was general here, that an Austrian Body of Troops, to the Number of 30,000, was at Scandau, about Half a German Mile distant

from Konigstein, and that the Saxons had fortified the Head of a Bridge on the other Side of the Elbe. Last Night the Magistrates ordered, at the Requisition of the Commandant General Willich, that this Morning about Six o'Clock, each House in this Town should send one Man, provided with a Spade and Pick-ax, to enlarge the Ditch of this Fortification, and to put it in a Condition sufficient to prevent a Surprize, and to secure their Magazine, which is very considerable; and this has been done. The Country People are extremely well pleased with the exact Payment made them for what they deliver to the Prussian Troops.

Hague, October 5. Col. Yorke does all that can be expected from a zealous Minister to induce the Dutch to grant the King his Master the 6000 Men promised by a solemn Treaty. The Body of the Nobles have openly espoused his Cause: But the City of Amsterdam holds a very different Language. The following is the Preavis, or the previous Resolution in this Affair, of that powerful City, and the Towns of Dort, Harlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuyfen:

"That it were to be wished the Republic were in such a formidable Condition as to have no Reason to fear the Menaces of France, and to be able to assist Great-Britain: But the Case being otherwise, it follows of Course:

"That the Interest of the Republic requires, that she should carefully avoid whatever might involve her in Danger, or perhaps cause her total Ruin, when she is under no Obligation by Treaty to engage in it.

"That as to the Treaties, it is past all Doubt that the Republic is not obliged by any Treaty to take Part in Differences, or a War kindled between other Powers out of Europe.

"That the Troubles at present in Question owe their Rise to Differences concerning the respective Possessions of England and France in America: And since the first Cause of Hostilities, which are now transferred to Europe, doth not concern the Republic, so she cannot be obliged to intermeddle in its Effects. It was in this Manner that the States-General reasoned on Occasion of the War in Poland; witness the secret Resolutions of their noble and great Mightinesses of the 8th and 11th of July 1753, and of the 13th of January 1754. And England thought at that Time in the same Manner, as appears from the secret Notula's of their noble and great Mightinesses of the 3d of February 1754.

"That if, however, the Treaties were to be applied to the present Case, when the Hostilities are transferred to Europe, the Question would be, Who ought to be adjudged the Aggressor in Europe? And the uncontrovertable Answer must be, that England is the Aggressor in Europe, by seizing a considerable Number of French Ships.

"That the Treaty of 1678, and the subsequent Explanations in 1716, and others, being only defensive, cannot of Consequence take Place in the present Case.

"That the Treaty of 1713, by which the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain is guaranteed by the Republic to the most serene House of Hanover, cannot now be alledged, because that Succession is no Ways concerned at present, Great-Britain being threatened with an Invasion by his most Christian Majesty, only to revenge, and obtain Reparation, for the Injury which his Majesty pretends to have suffered by the Capture of his Ships of War, and of the trading Ships belonging to his Subjects.

"So that when the *Casus Fœderis*, proceeding from the aforesaid Treaty, actually exists; it will then be Time to deliberate on it, that is, when the said Succession is really in Danger.

"That the Republic not being obliged by the Tenor of Treaties, as has been said, to furnish at present the Succours in Question, it has, moreover, been