

ERE being a considerable Job of Brick and Carpenter's Work, to be done at St. Parish Church, in Queen-Anne's County, adfemen inclinable to undertake it, and to apply to the Subscribers, being appointed Committee for that Purpose.

WILLIAM DAMES,
MATTHEW DOCKERY,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who have taken, or subscribed their Names for a Plan for a Town joining Patuxet River, County, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, the Point known by the Name of Fell's-Point, their Leaves are now ready to be filled up, and constant Attendance will be given, at the Office of the Subscriber on said Point, till the 15th Day of April Inst. in Order to execute the same, and that all Persons so-subscribing Names for Lots, and refusing or neglecting to take their Leaves for them till the 21st Day of April next, their Subscription will be looked upon as void of no effect, and the Lots so refused or neglected will be offered to others.

EDWARD FELL.

SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the Sixteenth of June next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, lying in Frederick County.

Tract	Acres.
Tract called Hazard, lying on Conococheague, containing	790
Ditto called Partnership, lying on West Side of Marockafy, below the Ford,	280
Tract bought, lying on a Draught of Catam, near the Head of a Spring, near Anderson's old Place,	500
Tract lying on the East Side of Run about 50 Perches below the Spring,	210
Tract lying about a Mile from Burgess's, and near the main Road leads thro' Frederick-Town,	75
Tract lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill, that runs into Kitchcock Creek,	114
Tract called the Delight, lying on a small Run Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Moore Mountain, near Curry's Gap,	104
Tract lying Half a Mile from Burgess's House,	104
Tract lying about 8 Miles above Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River,	86
Tract lying near John George Aronson on the West Side of the Road from Conococheague to Frederick-Town,	35
Tract lying near a Branch called Chrystie's Spring Branch, on the East Side of the main Road leading to Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's,	54
Tract called Oak Level, joining to a Tract of land called Needwood, formerly laid out by Thomas Cresap,	100

Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DYCK.

TO BE SOLD,
THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, on Elk-Ridge about Eight Miles from Patuxet Landing. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for raising and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan therefore think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be void against the Law directs.

Signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE, may be supplied with this length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Ones.

[Numb. 885.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1762.

WHAGUE, January 26.
WE have just received an authentic Account of the Demise of the Empress of Russia, who died the 5th Instant at Petersburg; and we likewise hear, that upon the Arrival of that News in Pomerania, His Imperial Highness the Great Duke was immediately proclaimed Emperor, by the Title of Peter III. at the Head of the Russian Army.

Lisbon, Dec. 15. Some pretend, that the Court of Spain hath offered us 30,000 Men to defend this City, St. Ubes, and Oporto, if we will join them, and declare against England.

Madrid, Dec. 31. Our last Letters from Spain advise, that the King is urging the Court of Lisbon to take Part with him, and that to induce the King of Portugal to come to a speedy Resolution, his Catholic Majesty is marching in Person towards Portugal, at the Head of 30,000 Men. There is, moreover, a third Body of Spanish Troops ready to march, under the Command of the Marquis de St. Croix.

Madrid, Dec. 7. Seven Spanish Ships of War and a Frigate are now ready to sail from Ferrol, on a Cruise off Cape St. Vincent.

Toulon, Dec. 30. The Squadron which is sitting out here consists of 12 Men of War. The Court has also sent Five Millions to defray the Expence.

By an authentic List of the Privateers fitted out by the Merchants of Dunkirk, it appears to the Number of 171. **M**erlins, January 5. The Duke de Noailles Privateer of Dunkirk, on the 26th ult. in 49 Degrees and 49 Minutes North Latitude, and 8 Degrees 36 Minutes Longitude from the Island of Tenerife, discovered an English Ship of sixteen Guns, which she came up with, and immediately engaged her, which lasted for about three Quarters of an Hour, when she very briskly for about three Minutes after fired two Guns at the Privateer, which made five Holes in her under Water, and immediately after a great Smoke and Flames were perceived on board the Enemy's Ship, which was coming down towards the Duke de Noailles; but at about 100 Feet Distance she blew up. By some Papers which were taken up, she appeared to be the King George of London, Capt. Dinges, bound to London, from Philadelphia, with about 90 Men on board, Passengers included, who all perished. The Duke de Noailles received considerable Damage. Soon after the Explosion the rest of the Ship sunk. The Sea was covered with dead Bodies and Limbs, and a Child about ten or twelve Months old, was taken up almost expiring.

LONDON, December 29.
The Harriot Packet Boat, Captain Bonnell, is arrived at Falmouth, from New-York, after 24 Days Passage.

January 2. We are well assured, that the King of Spain has sent a Requisition to the Court of Portugal, wherein he insists that no English Ships for the future be permitted to enter the Harbour of Lisbon.

January 5. The last War against Spain was declared in October 1739, now upwards of 22 Years since: It is observable, that the present King of Spain, when only the Infant Don Carlos, was settled on the Throne of Naples by the Assistance of a powerful English Fleet, with near 12,000 Troops on board, and lately he has espoused the Part of our Enemies.—Such is the Gratitude of the most Catholic Princes.

Jan. 9. Letters from some of the Captains arrived at Gibraltar, who got out of Cadiz, say, That there were about 25 Sail of Merchant Ships, besides a 60 Gun Ship and a Frigate, that had Notice given them by an English Consul, a few Hours before the Spanish Governor received his Dispatches from Madrid; and that a great Number of Spanish Boats, full of Sailors and Soldiers, were sent to go on board our Ships, to take off the Rudders; but our People fired at them, sunk some of their Boats, and killed several of their Men. The Confusion was very great, each striving to get foremost.

January 16. This Morning died, the Right Reverend Dr. Hayer, Lord Bishop of London.

The Rev. Dr. Obaldiston, will be translated to the vacant See of London. The Rev. Dr. Moss, and Dr. Gregory, will be made Bishops. Dr. Montague Chaplain to King James the First, waiting upon his Majesty, when he was walking in St. James's Park; the King told the Doctor, That he was more troubled how to dispose of the Bishopric of London, (being then void) than he was of any Thing in his Life, for there are many that make for it with so strong an Interest, that I know not, said the King, to whom to give it. The Doctor told his Majesty, That if he had Faith, he might easily dispose of it. Do you take me for an Infidel? said the King. No, please your Majesty, said the Doctor, but I say, if your Majesty had Faith, you might remove THIS MOUNTAIN (clapping his Hand upon his prominent Belly) into THAT SEA. The King was so well pleased with the Pun, that he gave him the Bishopric.

WHITEHALL, January 9, 1762.
Translation of the Answer delivered to the Count de FUENTES, by the Earl of EGREMONT, December 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, Ambassador of the Catholic King at the Court of London, a Paper in which, besides the Notification of his Recal, and the Demand of the necessary Passports to go out of the King's Dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the Two Courts, with a View to make That of London appear as the Source of all the Misfortunes which may ensue from the Rupture which has happened: In order that Nobody may be misled by the Declaration, which his Excellency has been pleased to make to the King, to the English Nation, and to the whole Universe: Notwithstanding the Insinuation, as void of Foundation as of Decency, of the Spirit of Haughtiness and of Discord, which his Excellency pretends, reigns in the British Government, to the Misfortune of Mankind; and notwithstanding the Irregularity and Indecency of appealing to the English Nation; as if It could be separated from Its King, for Whom the most determined Sentiments of Love, of Duty, and of Confidence, are engraven in the Hearts of all His Subjects: The said Earl of Egremont, by his Majesty's Order, laying aside, in this Answer, all Spirit of Declamation and of Harshness, avoiding every offensive Word, which might hurt the Dignity of Sovereigns, without stooping to Invectives against private Persons, will confine himself to Facts with the most scrupulous Exactness: And it is from this Representation of Facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole Universe, for the Purity of the King's Intentions, and for the Sincerity of the Wishes His Majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the Moderation He has always shewed, tho' in vain, for the Maintenance of Friendship and good Understanding between the British and Spanish Nations.

The King having received undoubted Informations, that the Court of Madrid had secretly contracted Engagements with That of Versailles, which the Ministers of France laboured to represent, in all the Courts of Europe, as offensive to Great-Britain, and combining these Appearances with the Step, which the Court of Spain had, a little Time before, taken towards His Majesty, in avowing Its Consent (tho' that Avowal had been followed by Apologies) to the Memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buffy, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Most Christian King, to the King's Secretary of State: And His Majesty admitting a Doubt, of Troops marching, and of Military Preparations making in all the Ports of Spain, judged that His Dignity, as well as his Prudence, required Him to order His Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, by a Dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in Terms, the most measured however, and the most amicable, a Communication of the Treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, or at least of the Articles, which might relate to the Interests of Great-Britain; and, in order, to avoid every Thing, which could be thought to imply the least Slight of the Dignity, or even the Delinquency, of His Catholic Majesty, the Earl of Bristol was authorized to content himself with Assurances, in Case the Catholic King offered to give any, that the said Engagements did not contain any Thing that was contrary to the Friendship, which subsisted between the Two Crowns, or that was prejudicial to the Interests of Great-Britain, supposing that any Difficulty was made of shewing the Treaty. The King could not give a less equivocal Proof of His Dependence on the good Faith of the Catholic King, than in shewing Him an un-

bounded Confidence, in so important an Affair, and which so essentially interested His own Dignity, the Good of His Kingdoms, and the Happiness of His People.

How great, then, was the King's Surprise, when, instead of receiving the just Satisfaction, which He had a Right to expect, He learnt from His Ambassador, that, having addressed Himself to the Minister of Spain for that Purpose, he could only draw from him a Refusal to give a satisfactory Answer to His Majesty's just Requisitions, which he had accompanied with Terms that breathed nothing but Haughtiness, Animosity, and Menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the Suspicions of the unamicable Disposition of the Court of Spain, that nothing less than His Majesty's Moderation, and His Resolution taken to make all the Efforts possible to avoid the Misfortunes inseparable from a Rupture, could determine Him to make a last Trial; by giving Orders to His Ambassador to address himself to the Minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the Intentions of the Court of Madrid towards That of Great-Britain in this Conjunction, if they had taken Engagements, or formed the Design to join the King's Enemies in the present War, or to depart, in any Manner, from the Neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make That Minister sensible, that, if they persisted in refusing all Satisfaction on Demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the King could not but consider such a Refusal as the most authentic Avowal, that Spain had taken her Part, and that there only remained for His Majesty to take the Measures which His Royal Prudence should dictate for the Honour and Dignity of His Crown, and for the Prosperity and Protection of His People: And to recal His Ambassador.

Unhappily for the public Tranquillity, for the Interest of the Two Nations, and for the Good of Mankind, this last Step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish Minister, keeping no further Measures, answered dryly, "That it was in That very Moment, that the War was declared, and the King's Dignity attacked, and that the Earl of Bristol might retire how, and when, he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true Light the Declaration, "That if the Respect due to His Catholic Majesty had been regarded, Explanations might have been had without any Difficulty, and that the Ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Monsieur de Fuentes, by the King's express Order, declares publicly, that the said Treaty is only a Convention between the Family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing which has the least Relation to the present War; and that the Guaranty, which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the Dominions, which shall remain to France after the War." It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the Respect acknowledged to be due to Crowned Heads, the Instructions given to the Earl of Bristol, have always been to make the Requisitions, on the Subject of the Engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the Decency, and all the Attention possible; and the Demand of a Categorical Answer was not made till after repeated, and the most pressing Refusals to give the least Satisfaction, and at the last Extremity; therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the Design to give this so necessary Satisfaction, they had not the least Reason, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the Moment, when it could no longer be of Use. But, fortunately, the Terms, in which the Declaration is conceived, spare us the Regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears at first Sight, that the Answer is not at all conformable to the Demand: We wanted to be informed, if the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our Enemies, to make War on Great-Britain, or to depart from their Neutrality: