

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 20, 1762.

The famous Horse AERIEL, WILL Cover Mares this Season, at Mr. William Digges's on Patowmack, at Two Guinea Seafon. Good Pasturage for Mares.

RAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber's plantation, near the Eastern-Branch Ferry in George's County, the 27th Instant, Two Dark Bay Horses: One of them is a large et Horfe, with large Legs, and one of his feet and part of his Leg white, is shod all is a natural Pacer, and branded on the buttock I U, or something like it, he has a Tail, and a large bushy Mane, which d trimming. The other Horfe about 13 is high, trots, gallops and paces, and has a skable Cast with his fore Legs when he gallops a bob Tail, and his Mane has been late- ned; his Brand, if any, forgot. Whoever will bring the said Horses to the Sub- scriber's House, shall have Twenty Shillings Re- for each. JONATHAN SLATER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That any Person or Persons, inclinable to undertake the building of a Wharf, with Stone, on the North- Side of the Dock of Annapolis, from Mr. Sten's Wharf to the Inspecting House on the East Side, may be informed of the Terms, on Appli- cation to NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, WILLIAM ROBERTS, SAMUEL MIDDLETON, LANCELOT JACQUES.

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. Acres. The Tract called Hazard, lying on Conococheague, containing 790 The Ditto called Partnersip, lying on West Side of Manockasy, below the Ford, 280 Bough, lying on a Draught of Eatam, near the Head of a Spring Thomas Anderson's old Place, 500 Ten Spring, lying on the East Side Run about 50 Perches below the Spring, 210 Spring, lying about a Mile from Burgess's, and near the main Road leads thro' Frederick-Town, 75 Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill, that runs into Kittington Creek, and is Delib, lying on a small Run Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Andre Mountain, near Curry's Gap, 104 Burges's House, lying Half a Mile from Burgess's Hill, lying about 8 Miles above Mouth of Conococheague, on the East of Lick Run, near Patowmack River, 86 Ford, lying near John George Ar- on the West Side of the Road from Conococheague to Frederick- 35 Ford, lying near a Branch called Christy's Spring Branch, on the Side of the main Road leading Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's, Oak Level, joining to a Tract of called Needwood, formerly laid out l. Thomas Cresap, 100 Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.

HEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan therefore think it their Duty, to inform all who have any Bonds in that Office, to come discharge the same; otherwise they will be ded against as the Law directs. Signed per Order, ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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

The DECLARATION OF WAR by Spain against GREAT-BRITAIN, published at Madrid the 18th Day of January, 1762.

THE KING.

ALTHOUGH I have already taken for a Declaration of War by England against Spain, the inconsiderate Step of Lord Bristol, the Britanic King's Ambassador at my Court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my Minister of State, what Engagements I had contracted with France, making this the Condition of his Demand, or rather adding this Threat, 'That if he did not receive a categorical Answer, he would leave my Court, and take the Denial for an Aggression: And although, before this Proposition was received, my Patience was tired out with suffering and beholding, on many Occasions, that the English Government minded no other Law, but the Aggression of their Nation by Land, and universal Detestation by Sea: I was nevertheless desirous to see whether this Menace would be carried into Execution, or whether the Court of England, sensible of the Inefficacy of such Measures towards my Dignity, and that of my Crown, would not employ others that should be more suitable to me, and make me overlook all those Insults. But the Haughtiness of the English was so far from containing it within just Bounds, that I have just learned that, on the 2d Instant, a Resolution was taken by the Britanic King in Council, to declare War against Spain. Thus, seeing myself under the hard Necessity of following this Example, which I would never have given, because it is so horrible, and so contrary to Humanity, I have ordered, by a Decree of the 15th Inst. that War should likewise be immediately declared, on my Part, against the King of England, his Kingdoms, Estates and Subjects; and that, in Consequence thereof, proper Orders should be sent to all Parts of my Dominions, where it should be necessary for their Defence, and that of my Subjects, as well as for acting offensively against the Enemy.

For this End, I order my Council of War to take the requisite Measures that this Declaration of War may be published at my Court, and in my Kingdoms, with the Formalities usual upon such Occasions; and that in Consequence all Kind of Hostilities may be exercised towards the English; that those of them who are not naturalized in Spain may leave my Kingdoms; that they may carry on no Trade there; and that only those who are employed as Artisans may be suffered to remain: That for the future my Subjects may have no Dealings with those of England, nor with the Estates of that Crown, for any of their Productions or Fisheries, particularly Cod, or their Manufactures or Merchandise; so that the Inhibition of this Trade may be understood to be, and may be in Fact, absolute and effective, and stamp a vicious Quality, and a Prohibition of Sale on the aforesaid Effects, Productions, Fisheries, Cod, Merchandise and Manufactures of the Dominions of England: That no Vessels whatsoever, with the above mentioned Effects on board, may be admitted into my Harbours, and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by Land, being illicit and prohibited in my Kingdoms; though they may have been brought or deposited in Buildings, Baggage, Warehouses, Shops or Houses of Merchants, or other private Persons, my Subjects or Vassals, or Subjects or Vassals of Provinces and States with whom I am in Peace or Alliance, or have a free Trade, whom, nevertheless, I intend not to hunt, or to infringe the Peace, the Liberty, and Privileges which they enjoy, by Treaty, of carrying on a legal Trade in my Kingdoms with their Ships, and the proper and peculiar Productions of their Lands, Provinces and Conquests, or the Produce of their Manufactures.

I also command, that all Merchants who shall have in their Possession any Cod, or other Fish or Produce of the Dominions of England, shall in the Space of fifteen Days from the Date of this Declaration, declare the same, and deliver an Account thereof, either at my Court, or elsewhere, to the Officers who shall be appointed by the Marquis de Squillac, Superintendent-General of my Revenues, that the whole may be forthcoming; and such of the said Effects, of which a List shall not be so delivered in the Space of fifteen Days, shall be immediately confiscated; two Months, and no more, being allowed, for the Consumption of those which shall be declared; after which Time the Merchants shall be obliged to carry the said Effects to the Custom-Houses, and, where there is no Custom-House, to the Houses that serve instead thereof, that they may be publicly sold by an Officer or Officers nominated for that End, or, if none should be appointed, by the Judges, who shall give the Produce of the Sale to the Proprietors; but none of the said Merchandizes, prohibited in the Manner just prescribed, shall return to their Warehouses or Shops.

I have given a separate Commission, with all the necessary Powers, to the Marquis de Squillac, Superintendent-General of my Revenues, that in that Quality he may see that this prohibited Trade be not suffered, and that he may immediately issue such Orders and Instructions as he shall think necessary for this important End; taking Cognizance, in the first Instance, in Person, and by his Sub-Delegates, of the Disputes which shall arise on Occasion of this Contraband, with an Appeal to the Council of Finances in the Hall of Justice; except however what relates to contraband military Stores, Arms, and other Effects belonging to War,

particularized in Treaties of Peace; the Cognizance of Disputes on these Articles belonging to the Council of War and the military Tribunals.

And I command, that all that is above be observed, executed, and accomplished under the heavy Penalties contained in the Laws, Pragmatiques, and royal Schedules issued on like Occasions in Times past, which are to extend also to all my Subjects and the Inhabitants of my Kingdoms and Estates, without any Exception, and notwithstanding any Privileges; my Will being, that this Declaration of War shall come as soon as possible to the Knowledge of my Subjects, as well that they may guard their Persons and Effects from the Insults of the English, as that they may labour to molest them by Naval Armaments, and by other Methods authorized by the Law of Arms.

Given at Buen-Retiro, Jan. 16, 1762.

THE KING.

LONDON, February 15. THE Gramont Man of War is arrived at Portsmouth Express from Admiral Saunders, who left him on the 21st of January, with his whole Squadron, cruising off Cadiz; the Montreal Man of War, from England, had joined him, and brought him Orders to act offensively.

A LIST of French Ships and Prames, now lying in the Mouth of the Charente at Rochfort, January 25, 1762.

Ships of the Line. Le Tonant, 84 Guns; Le Couronne, 84; Le Souveraigne, 74; Le Guerrier, 74; Le St. Michael, 70; L'Intrepid, 70; Le Solitaire, 70; Le Magnifique, 64; and Northumberland, of 64 Guns.—Frigates. La Halce, 38, and La Greete, of 30 Guns.—Prames. La Louisa, L'Elizabeth, La Challot, Quenacond, La Fortune, Le Laglia, and La Surfe, all of 20 Guns.

Each Prame, besides her Guns, hath two 13 Inch Mortars, and is the Length and Breadth of a 74 Gun Ship, one Deck, and draws only 8 Feet Water.

A List of Ships, under the Command of Sir Thomas Stanhope, in Basque Road, watching the above Fleet, January 25, 1762.

Sandwich, 90 Guns; Princess Amelia, 80; Hero, 74; Superbe, 74; Buckingham, 74; Trident, 70; Swiftsure, 68; Nassau, 64; Prince Frederick, 64; Monmouth, 60; Achilles, 60; and Phoenix, of 44 Guns.—Ætna and Vespucius Fireships.

Ships off Belleisle. Royal George, 100 Guns; Cornwall, 74; Torbay, 74; and Prince of Orange, 60.—Tamar and Escort Sloops; and Mortar Bomb.

A daily Paper of this Day has the following Paragraph: 'We can assure the Public, from undoubted Authority, that the present Emperor of Russia has desired Mr. Keith to inform the King his Master, that he has sent Orders for his Troops not to act against the King of Prussia; the good Consequences of which may be easily guessed at; and amongst the first of these is, as we can assure the Public, that a Peace between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia is very near finished, and it is expected that the next Mails will bring a Confirmation of it.'

Feb. 17. Monday Morning Orders came to the Custom-House for a general Embargo to be laid on all Ships for three Weeks; which Orders have been likewise dispatched to the several Ports in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Grand Expedition, we are well informed, is intended against the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba. The Havannah is a Port Town, and the Capital of the Island of Cuba, situated in 84 Degrees of West Long. and 23 Degrees of North Lat. The Spaniards call this Place St. Christoval de la Havanna, esteemed by them as the Key of all the West-Indies, and the general Staple of the American Merchandize. It is here that the Galleons, Flota, and all the other Ships, which make the Commerce of the Continent and the Spanish American Islands, are to touch in their Return, that they may all go together for Spain; after having taken in Refreshments for their Voyage at the Havannah: So that it might be said, that all the Riches of Spain are assembled there, as well what

belongs to the Revenues of the King of Spain, as to the Traders, which often amount to about Five Millions Sterling.

Feb. 18. The Provision Ships outward-bound from Cork, in Ireland, having been stopped by an Order of Council, will distress our Enemies as much, or more, than obtaining a Victory, particularly at this Juncture, when they are in the greatest Want of all Manner of Provisions to supply their Fleets.

The Expedition Fleet is victualled for the West-Indies.

Orders are sent over to Ireland, for putting the several Fortresses on the Sea Coast in that Kingdom in a State of Defence, and for several Regiments to march to the Sea Coasts.

Orders are come to the Tower for working extraordinary Hours, to get ready several Thousand Muskets.

The second Expedition Fleet is ordered to be got ready for Sea by the Beginning of next Month.

The Colonies which the Spaniards are now in Possession of, in the different Parts of the World, are, 1. In Africa; the Towns of Oran, Ceuta, and Mofalquivir; and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. 2. In Asia; the Islands of St. Lazarus, the Philippines, and Ladrones. 3. The greatest Part of South America; as Peru, Paraguay, Tucumania, Chili, and the Land of Magellan. 4. In North-America; Mexico, New Mexico, California, Part of Florida, and the Island of Cuba; Part of Hispaniola, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margarita, Roca, Orchilla, Blanea, Lucayan.

We hear from good Authority, that a certain Gentleman, late a Banker and Member of Parliament, has, upon his own Credit, subscribed 100,000 l. towards the New Loan.

Feb. 20. Wednesday Se'night Expresses were dispatched, by Order of the Board of Customs, to all the Ports in Scotland, for laying an Embargo for six Weeks, on all outward bound Ships, laden with Grain, except to the Plantations, and then not without Convoy, and the Proprietors giving Bond to deliver the Cargo at the Places entered for.

Feb. 22. A Dutch Man of War is arrived at Cadiz, who took up a Man and a Dog, off a Piece of the Wreck of the King George, Captain Dingee, from Jamaica, last from Philadelphia, for London, which blew up after an Engagement with a French Privateer.

Eleven Sail of the Line and four Frigates at Toulon, only wait for Orders to put to Sea; and a Squadron will be ready to sail from Barcelona the End of March.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, February 19.

Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's Ship Æolus, gives an Account, in his Letter dated in Plymouth Sound the 10th Instant, that during his late Cruise, off Cape Finisterre, he took two French Privateers, one called the Perrier, of six Guns, and eighty Men, the other the Esperance, of six Guns and sixty Men, both belonging to Bayonne, the former of which he carried into Lisbon some Time ago, and the latter he has brought in with him to Plymouth; and that he rec'ook an English Ship from Jamaica, called the Hungerford, which he parted from the 5th Instant, she not being able to fetch into Plymouth Sound.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, February 20.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Harrison, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Venus, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 13th of February, 1762.

"On Thursday, the 11th Inst. Cape Ortugal bearing S. S. E. distant two Miles, I fell in with, in the Night, the Creole French Privateer, belonging to Bayonne, of eight Four-pounders, and 84 Men, who sailed that Evening from the Groyne, where she had been to clean and refit near three Weeks. There were on board her three Dutchmen Passengers, and one English Prisoner, who says, there are twelve Spanish Men of War in Ferrol; four of which are almost ready for Sea. That