

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVIIIth Year.]

THURSDAY, January 13, 1763.

[No. 923.]

Annapolis, December 9, 1762.  
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for  
Cash, or Bills of Exchange,  
A QUANTITY of TOBACCO, Sixty Hog-  
heads of which are at one Warehouse, and  
the Rest contiguous.  
HENRY WARD.

Annapolis, December 9, 1762.  
IF ROBERT HATTON, who left Dorchester  
County 12 or 15 Months ago, will come to  
the Subscriber, he will find him disposed to do  
what has often been talk'd of between them: I  
have examin'd into the Affair, and it will be his  
own Fault if he don't reap a greater Benefit there-  
from than he has hitherto expected. I here give  
him from under my Hand, that he has nothing to  
fear from me, or any other Creditor, at least those  
of Dorchester County, provided he complies with  
what he formerly propos'd to  
JOHN BENNETT.

STRAYED or taken out of Mrs. Orrick's Stable  
in Baltimore, on the 15th of December last,  
a dark bay Mare, nigh 14 Hands high, a long bob  
Tail, shod before, trots, paces, and gallops lively.  
Whoever returns her to Mrs. Orrick, or the  
Subscriber, in Alexandria, shall have THREE  
DOLLARS Reward, from  
JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

STRAYED or Stolen, the 27th of October, from  
Mr. Ignatius Sims's, in Port-Tobacco, Charles  
County, a dark grey Horse, 6 Years old, 14 Hands  
high, he paces naturally, a short bob Tail, his  
Mane cut close off.  
Whoever takes up the said Horse, and will  
bring him to Mr. Ignatius Sims at Port-Tobacco,  
or to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, shall  
have Twenty Shillings Reward for their Trouble.  
EDWARD DIGGES.

To be SOLD for good LONDON BILLS  
of EXCHANGE, or ready Current Money,  
AN Indisputable TITLE to a very Valuable  
LOT of GROUND, situate and being on  
Prince-George's-Street, in a very convenient Part  
of the City of ANNAPOLIS, opposite the Ship-  
Carpenter's Wharf, containing in Breadth on the  
said Street, Fifty-seven and a Half Feet, and  
extended backward One Hundred and Ninety-  
eight Feet, with a very commodious Dwelling-  
House thereon, and several convenient Out-  
Houses; the whole in good Repair.

The Terms of Sale may be known by applying  
to the Subscriber on the Premises.  
THOMAS HODGKIN.

Annapolis, November 10, 1762.  
WHEREAS several of the Officers and Men  
who composed the Maryland Troops, did  
not in July last (when Lieutenant Colonel Dag-  
worthy, and Dr. David Rejs attended at Annapolis  
and Queen's-Town, to pay away the Money, which  
in Pursuance of a Warrant from His Excellency  
Sir Jeffery Amherst, had been advanced to Lieut.  
Colonel Dagworthy for that Purpose) either per-  
sonally appear, or by others apply for the Ar-  
rears of Pay due to them respectively; Notice is  
hereby given, that Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy  
and David Rejs will attend again at Annapolis, the  
Third Monday in February next, in order to settle  
Accounts with, and pay the Arrears due to such  
Persons as shall then apply to them, or send proper  
Powers to settle and receive what may be due to  
them respectively: And those who cannot attend  
themselves, are desired to have the Powers they  
give to others, to receive what may be due to  
them, regularly attested, and it is expected that  
those who shall apply for what is due to the Estates  
of such as are dead, will previously take out Let-  
ters of Administration in the Counties where it is  
most convenient for them to give Security.

WANTED,  
ACURATE for Dorchester Parish, in Dorches-  
ter County. Any Clergyman of the Church  
of England, that can be well recommended, will  
be employed by the Vestry, who has an Assignment  
of Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco yearly,  
to be paid as collected by the Sheriff, for his Sep-  
port. Signed per Order,  
ROGER JONES, Register.

Bind, in Charles-Street. All Persons  
ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate  
after: And Long Ones in Proportion.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
St. James's, October 4.

THIS Day the Right Honourable the Lord  
Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the  
City of London, in Common Council assembled,  
waited on his Majesty, and being introduced to  
his Majesty by the Right Hon. William Finch,  
Esq; Vice-Chamberlain, made their Compliments  
in the following Address, which was spoken by  
Sir William Moreton, Knight, the Recorder.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Alder-  
men, and Commons, of the City of London,  
in Common Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,  
WE Your Majesty's ever dutiful and  
loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor,  
Aldermen, and Commons, of your  
City of London, in Common  
Council assembled, humbly beg  
Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the late  
signal Success with which it has pleased the Al-  
mighty to bless your Majesty's Arms, in the Re-  
duction of the Havannah and its Dependencies  
(most properly stiled the Key of the Spanish West-  
Indies, and deemed impregnable) under a Capi-  
tulation that does Honour to the Spirit and Huma-  
nity of the British Nation.

It is with the highest Pleasure we reflect upon  
the Value and Importance of this Conquest, at-  
tended with the Acquisition of immense Riches,  
and an irreparable Blow to the Trade and Naval  
Power of Spain. A Conquest, that gives addi-  
tional Lustre to an already glorious and successful  
War; and which cannot but strike Terror into an  
Enemy, not only unprovoked, but insensible to  
the repeated Instances of your Majesty's Good-  
will, Friendship, and Moderation; and convince  
them, that there is no Attempt, how arduous so-  
ever, but what, planned and directed by the Wis-  
dom of your Majesty's Councils, may, under the  
Divine Providence, be effected by the Harmony,  
Activity, and Abilities of such Commanders, and  
the Valour, Zeal, and Emulation of your Fleets  
and Armies, regardless of any Fatigues or Dan-  
gers, where-ever the Glory of their King and  
Country is concerned.

May the Possession of this very valuable Con-  
quest, together with other happy Consequences of  
your Majesty's Measures, thus wisely and vigo-  
rously pursued, prove the Means of effectually de-  
feating the ambitious Views of your Majesty's En-  
emies, and of for ever dissolving the late alarming  
Compact of the House of Bourbon, calculated to  
destroy the Commerce of your Subjects, and so  
replete with Danger to the Existence of your Ma-  
jesty's antient and natural Ally, and to the Inde-  
pendence of the Rest of the Powers of Europe.

And we beg Leave humbly to assure your Ma-  
jesty, that your faithful Citizens of London, ani-  
mated by the warmest Sense of Duty to your Ma-  
jesty, and their Country, will, with unwearied  
Cheerfulness, contribute their utmost Efforts to  
strengthen your Majesty's Hands, until your En-  
emies, moved by their own repeated Losses and  
Distresses, shall be disposed to listen to such Terms  
of Accommodation, as your Royal Wisdom shall  
think adequate to our glorious Successes; and such  
as may effectually secure the Trade and Naviga-  
tion of your Subjects; and prevent the Calamities  
of a future War.

Signed by Order of Court, JAMES HODGES.  
To which Address his Majesty was pleased to re-  
turn the following most gracious Answer.

RETURN you my cordial Thanks for this very  
dutiful and loyal Address, and for the continual  
Proof you give me of your Attachment to my Person  
and Government.

The able Conduct, unwearied Activity, and ex-  
emplary Harmony, of my Commanders by Sea and  
Land, and the intrepid Valour of my Fleets and Ar-  
mies, have never been more conspicuous, than on the  
present Occasion, and have acquired additional Glory  
to the British Arms.

The steady Affections of my People, and their Zeal  
for the Honour of my Crown, will, I trust, under  
the Blessing of God, enable me to terminate this  
War, by an equitable, glorious, and last-  
ing Peace.

The Prosperity of the City of London, and the ex-  
tensive Trade and Navigation of my faithful Sub-  
jects, are, and ever will be, the constant Objects of  
my unwearied Care and Attention.

They were all received very graciously; and  
had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

LONDON, October 12.

Exclusive of the Advantages arising to this Na-  
tion from the Conquest of the Havannah, as the  
Key to the West-Indies, the Number of capital  
Ships of War in that Harbour (within one) equals  
the Number that were taken, lost, or destroyed,  
during the Whole of last War, which amounted  
to no more than 15, from 60 to 74 Guns, six of  
which were destroyed at Carthagena, five taken  
in separate Engagements, two lost in the West-Ind-  
ies, and two in Pursuit of Admiral Anfon's  
Squadron to the South Seas: The Hermione may  
be set against the South Sea Expedition; and the  
small Men of War taken in going to the Havan-  
nah, and the Merchant Ships and Treasure taken  
in that Harbour, more than equal to all the smaller  
Vessels and Captures during that tedious War of  
Nine Years Continuance.

His late Majesty King George II. declared War  
against Philip V. King of Spain, on the 29th of  
October, 1739, which was followed by a like  
Declaration in Spain, on the 17th of November,  
1748. The British Nation wanted a free and un-  
interrupted Trade in the Seas of America, which  
was their undoubted Right, tho' that Right had  
been frequently invaded by the Spaniards; there-  
fore the War was not undertaken to gratify the  
Views of restless Ambition, but to maintain the  
Honour of an injured Nation.

The first Blow was struck by the brave Admiral  
Vernon, who took Porto Bello, on the 22d of  
November, with only six Ships. In 1740, he de-  
molished Chagre; and in 1741, attacked Cartha-  
gena, with 29 Ships of the Line, and 15,000 Sea-  
men, who destroyed all the Fortifications of the  
Harbour, six Spanish Ships of the Line, and seven  
Galleons; but Gen. Wentworth, who had 10,000  
Soldiers under his Command, was unsuccessful on  
Shore, where he lost 2000 Men.

Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth, in  
1741, also undertook the Reduction of the Island  
of Cuba, but the General even abandoned the At-  
tempt against St. Jago, which made the Admiral  
complain, that he was unequally yoked; and the  
Spaniards merrily said to one another, they be-  
lieved the English were only come to a Hunting-  
Match in their Woods.

That War was very sparingly carried on against  
the Spaniards in all Parts, but now they are con-  
vinced, by the unexpected Reduction of the Ha-  
vannah, how vulnerable their greatest Strength is  
to the British Arms, when conducted with Spirit  
and Unanimity both by Sea and Land. They  
tremble for the Fate of Carthagena, where they  
have eight Ships of the Line, and the Possession of  
that important Place, which we well know how  
to attack, will open the Way to Panama, which  
will enable us to command Mexico and Peru.

Without Doubt, all Englishmen with the Crown  
had no German Dominions, and that our Strength  
might be kept within our own Island: But sec-  
ondary Causes have disposed Things otherwise, and  
it is not easy to alter them. It might be proposed  
to give Hanover to one of the Royal Family; as  
it would be greatly for the Interest both of Great-  
Britain and Hanover, by taking away a Pretence  
from France for invading it when at War with us.

This Measure is said to be practicable; for by  
the Feudal Law, by which the Fiefs in Germany  
are regulated, a Vassal can give his Land to whom  
he will; and there are many Examples in Germany  
which shew, that such Alienations are agreeable  
to the Germanic Constitution. But these Writers  
forget the Golden Bull of Charles IV. whereby it  
was provided, that the Territories, with the great  
Offices annexed to them, and by the Possession of  
which, the Electoral Dignity was obtained, should  
descend according to the Right of Primogeniture,  
and be absolutely indivisible, that the Right of each  
Electors might be the better known, and more  
effectually secured.

According to the Spirit of the Treaties of this  
Age, Europe requires that the Sovereignty of  
Spain should be separated from that of Italy; there-  
fore the present King of Spain, on his Accession to  
that Throne in 1759, made a formal Act of Ab-  
dication and Settlement of the Crown of the Two  
Sicilies, in Favour of his third Son, Don Ferdi-  
nand, and in Prejudice to the natural Right of his  
eldest Son Don Philip, the Prince Royal.

This poor Prince is now in the 18th Year of his  
Age, and was in his 15th, when his tender Father  
thought proper to deprive him of the Trouble of  
Government, on the Report of his Physicians, that  
they had not been able to find in the unfortunate  
Prince Royal, either the Principles of Reason, Re-  
flection, or Judgment; and that as he had been in  
this State ever since his Infancy, he was not only  
incapable of any Act of Religion or Reason, but  
there was not even the least Shadow of Hope that  
he could ever acquire the Use of his Faculties.

Those wise Physicians concluded from thence,  
that Don King Carlos could not think of disposing  
of the Crown of the Two Sicilies in Favour of his  
eldest Son, though it might be agreeable to Nature,  
and his paternal Duty and Affection: And the  
King declared, that he was constrained by the Di-  
vine Will, to pass by the Right of his eldest Son,  
in Favour of the Infant Don Ferdinand, his third  
Son, whom he left in Possession of the Crown of  
the Two Sicilies, under a Regency of his own No-  
mination, declaring that the Minority of the Prince,  
who is now in the 12th Year of his Age, should  
expire when he has accomplished his 16th Year.

But the Report of those Physicians is absurd in  
the highest Degree, and may one Day occasion the  
Beginning of a War in Italy; for which there are  
many Reasons to be assigned.

The last Letters received from France, by the  
Way of Holland, inform us, that what stopp'd the  
Negotiation was, that when the Duke of Bedford  
proposed a Cessation of Arms in Portugal, under  
the Guaranty of France, the Marquis de Grimaldi  
declared, that though he was charged with full  
Powers, he could not agree to that Proposal with-  
out further Instructions from his Court. The Re-  
turn of the Courier he had dispatched for them was  
impatiently expected.

Transports are preparing to receive some Horse  
and Foot Forces on board, designed to reinforce the  
British Army in Portugal; and we are assured  
some other Transports will soon be contracted for,  
to carry some Troops to the Coast of Spain, where  
a Descent is intended to be made as soon as possible,  
by Way of a Diversion in Favour of Portugal.

Letters from the Allied Army advise, that the  
French Garrison in Cassel is reduced to the Necessity  
of eating a Kind of Bread made Half of Oats and  
Half of Rye, and that they are almost without Pro-  
visions of any Kind; so that the Place must soon  
surrender.

War, says Dr. Smollet, in the Continuation of  
his History, which naturally impedes the Traffic  
of other Nations, has opened new Sources to the  
Merchants of Great-Britain: The Superiority of  
her Naval Power hath crushed the Navigation of  
France, her great Rival in Commerce; so that the  
now supplies, on her own Terms, all those foreign  
Markets at which in Time of Peace she was un-  
derfold by that dangerous Competitor. Thus our  
Trade is augmented, to a surprising Pitch, and  
this great Augmentation alone has enabled her to  
maintain the War, at such an enormous and incre-  
dible Expence. As this Advantage will cease  
when the French are at Liberty to re-establish their  
Commerce, and prosecute it without Molestation,  
it would be for the Interest of Great-Britain to be  
at continual Variance with that restless Neighbour,  
provided the Contest could be limited to the Ope-  
rations of a Sea War, in which the English would  
always be invincible and victorious. Foreign Na-  
tions doubtless will be surpris'd to learn that above  
Eight Thousand Ships are employed by the Tra-  
ders of Great-Britain; and that the Produce of  
the Sinking Fund, which is the Overplus produ-  
ced by all the different Funds appropriated to de-  
fray the Interest of the national Deb; exceeds an-  
nually Three Millions Sterling.