

old by the Subscriber,
West India Rum, Mas-
gar, Melasses, Coffee, Saff, Glass,
9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Diamond
Oil, White Lead, and Gundry dry
Pork, Beef, Corn, Wheat, Pease,
and of good Tobacco.
Patrick Creagh.

Baltimore County, Feb 18, 1754.
REAS BENJAMIN
NKLIN, Esq; of Philadelphia,
me his Attorney in Fact, for the
of this Province, for transacting his
is therefore to require all Persons
on this Side of the Bay, to make
of their respective Debts, else they
ouble, from
Their humble Servant,
William Young.

ormable to LAW,
E is hereby given, That
at the Plantation of Henry Oving,
county, taken up as Strays, the three
tures, viz.
y Mare, branded on one of her But-
l.
ay Mare, branded on her near But-
as some Saddle Spots on each Side
long Switch Tail, and is a natural
wn Bay Mare, branded on both her
a Horse Shoe, and has had some
of her right Ear.
or Owners may have them again,
roperty, and paying Charges.

CTORS, who are not
d with Books and Notes for the pre-
y be supplied with any Quantities of
Jonas Green.

ME of a small LOTTERY,
he Sum of 490 Pieces of Eight, for
public Wharf at Baltimore-Town.

Pieces of Eight.	are	Total.
100	are	200
50	are	150
30	are	90
20	are	120
15	are	150
10	are	200
5	are	250
3	are	1835
drawn		7
drawn		7

ets at 2 Pieces of Eight, are 3500
For the public Wharf 490
eme there is not one Blank and a

nothing more wanting than a public
Town, where the Trade is greatly
in a few Years, it is not to be doubt-
will readily Adventure in this Lot-
Well-wishers to the Prosperity of the
ovince.

he Tickets being already engaged, it
e Lottery will be full in a very short
ch public Notice will be given, and
of Drawing.

the Prizes will be published in the
azette, as soon as the Drawing is

ing Persons are appointed Managers,
be under Oath, for the true Perfor-
r Trust, viz. Messrs. John Stevens,
John Moore, Charles Coxall, Wil-
Nicholas Rogers, John Ridgely, N.
William Lux, and Brian Phelps, jun.
be had of any of the Managers, and
T. OFFICE, in Annapolis.

Office in Charles-street;
TISEMENTS of a moderate
g per Week after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 2, 1754.

A I X, January 20.

THE Topaz Frigate sails this Week to demand Satisfaction of the Regency of Algiers for insulting the French Flag; and will be followed by two Men of War of 74, two of 64 Guns, and three Bomb Ketches.

Dusseldorf, Feb. 18. A considerable Number of Sabres, Swords, and Bayonets are making at Solingen; and of Fusces, Carabines, and Pistols, at Liege, Essen, and Bourg, for the Service of France; which are all to be delivered in April.

Madrid, Jan. 22. The Chastisement and Ruin of the African Corsairs will probably be the Consequence of the Measures which are concerning between our Court and that of Versailles; but there is Reason to think that they have Views more immediate and of very different Importance.

Barcelona, Feb. 12. The Corsairs of Barbary are so numerous, that they have extended their Cruise from Gibraltar to Minorca, and Majorca, and some have even advanced into the Gulph of Lions.

Madrid, Feb. 4. From Barcelona we have Advice, that the French are equipping at Toulon ten Men of War and three Bomb Ketches, in order to revenge themselves upon the Algerines for their late Behaviour to the French Flag.

Vienne, Feb. 6. A Conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary which might have been of very fatal Consequence to that Kingdom. Eighty of the Conspirators have been seized, and four of the Ring-leaders beheaded and quartered at Buda. The Person who discovered the Plot has been rewarded with Letters of Nobility, besides a handsome Sum of Money.

Paris, Feb. 1. Orders have been sent to Brest to equip, with the greatest Diligence, a small Squadron, the Destination of which remains a Secret to the Public.

Paris, Feb. 8. The Court has received some Dispatches from Turin, which seem to be very satisfactory. We hear from Rochefort, that the three Frigates fitting out there, are to join the Toulon Squadron, destined to act against the Algerines.

Feb. 28. This Morning the Duke of Aquitaine, the Dauphin's youngest Son died at Versailles, aged five Months and fourteen Days.

Paris a la main, March 1. Last Monday the Corpse of the young Duke of Aquitaine, after lying in State a short Time, was carried to St. Denis, and deposited in the Burial Place belonging to the Royal Family. The Provost of the Merchants waited on his Majesty at Versailles, to know if he would be pleased to have a Stop put to public Divisions, on Account of the Death of the young Prince; but his Majesty, in Consideration of the great Expenses which People had been at on Account of the Carnival, would not have them discontinued. Several of the Nobility who had invited their Friends to Entertainments at their Houses, have sent to prevent their coming on the above Account. The Duchess of Orleans is out of Danger, but the Duchess of Penthièvre continues in a very dangerous Way.

Florence, Jan. 18. The King of the Two Sicilies has issued fresh Orders, to forbid all Commerce, between his Subjects and the Island of Malta, to seize the Effects belonging to that Order within his Dominions, and to sequester the Commanderies that belong to the Knights of that Order, who do not reside in his State. This is done in Consequence of the repeated Refusal, which the Order of Malta has given to admit a Royal Visitation of the Cathedral and Bishopric of Malta, which his Sicilian Majesty claims a Right to send at his Pleasure. As this Affair interests the Order of Malta wherever dispersed, it has occasioned great Alarm, and been generally disapproved of at Rome, from whence Orders have been sent all over the Ecclesiastical State to supply the Island of Malta with Provisions, though it will be very inconvenient

ent and dangerous for the Maltese to be obliged to go so much farther for all the common Necessaries of Life, which they used to be furnished with from Sicily. By Letters received Yesterday from Leghorn we have Advice, that the Day before a Tunisian Corsair of 28 Guns and 350 Men, was forced into that Port by bad Weather. The Corsair had made many Prizes in these Seas, which were sent to Tunis. This is the second Corsair that has taken Shelter in the Port of Leghorn within these few Days, every Instance of which gives great Disturbance to the Commerce of it, by the Alarm it occasions, both in the Port, and all along the Coast, amongst the Officers of such Ships as belong to Christian Powers, with whom the Tunisians are not in Treaty.

Madrid, Jan. 22. Since the Moors were routed by the Garrison of Ceuta, they have not dared to return to their Camp, but kept at above three Leagues Distance from that Town.

We learn from Barcelona, that the three Men of War which were sent to the Assistance of a Pink, which was attacked by the Algerines, came up with nine of those Pyrates, three of which they sunk, burnt two, and shattered the other four in such a Manner, that it was with the greatest Difficulty they got away.

Extra of a Letter from Bern, dated June 15.

"We are informed, by Letters from Fort St. David, dated Feb. 15, 1753, that there has been a great Mortality among the Swiss Troops in the Service of the English East India Company, and that the Pace of Affairs is much altered since the great Repulse which the French met with before Trichenapaly. The King of Mafsour who had marched to the Assistance of the Nabob, in the Interest of the English, and had obliged the French to raise the Siege of Trichenapaly, is since become an Enemy to the Nabob, upon Pretence that he had broke his Word with him, and the King now actually blocks up that Town himself. A Chief of the Marates, named Moraro, who had joined us, is also gone over to the French Army, at a little Distance from ours, which is encamped and entrenched at Tirivady, where the Nabob is in Person. There we wait for the French, who will find it very difficult to attack us; but, in the mean Time, the Marates destroy every Thing near the Camp, and we are obliged to live with the greatest Frugality. The black Troops in the Service of the Nabob desert for want of Provisions and Pay; and the Nabob having very little Resources from his Province, great Part of which is occupied and laid waste by the Enemy, the whole Weight and Expence of War will fall upon the English, who are already considerably in Debt; and perhaps, they may one Day or other have a War with the Nabob, for the Re-payment of the Money they have advanced. According to the Advice we have received from the Officers of our Nation, who are Prisoners at Pondicherry, the French were soon to be joined by a new Nabob, whom they had caused to be proclaimed, and who is Brother-in-law to him who lately had his Head cut off. These Advices add, that a Peace is concluded between the King of Golconda and another powerful Nation of the Marates, which has engaged to send to the Assistance of the French a Body of 25000 Horse. Thus the War is brisker than ever, and becomes more and more difficult to be put a Stop to."

Paris, Feb. 11. It is pretended that the Frigate, called the Utile, which lately arrived from the East Indies, brought Advice, that M. Duplex, by the Measures he had taken, had made himself Master of all the Plain, which extends along the Coast of Coromandel; that the English had been obliged to retire towards Madras, and that he had caused Detachments to shut them up on that Side; that the Province of Condavia, adjoining to the Territory of Mazulipatnam, has been given up to the Company by the Nabob Salabuzingue, Master of all that Part of Indolstan, known by the Name of Kam. The Cession of this Province is the more

advantageous to the French, as it contains the best Manufactories of the Country, especially that of Handkerchiefs. Mazulipatnam is in the Possession of the French. Besides the Advantage which the Company will gain by the Commerce it will carry on in Condavia, it will have a Revenue out of it of 500,000 Crowns per Annum.

They write from Genoa of the 28th of last Month, that M. Grimaldi was employed in causing the most important Posts upon the Coast to be fortified, and that the Corsican Rebels persisted in declaring, with more Audaciousness than ever, that they would never hearken to any Accommodation 'till the People concerned in assassinating Gafforio were delivered up to them, to whose Memory they have erected several Pillars.

Venice, Feb. 2. It was said some Months ago, that this Republic, in Consideration of the Benefit which would accrue to its Subjects, was going to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the Regencies of Barbary, and which, though afterwards contradicted, was nevertheless well grounded. That Affair was then under the Consideration of the Senate; and it is assured, that after long Debates, it was resolved to conclude such a Treaty with the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly.

Leghorn, Feb. 4. The Barbary Corsairs swarm on the Coasts of Tuscany, and attack all the Christian Vessels they meet with, so that our Trade is in a very languishing Condition.

Dunkirk, Feb. 26. The Dwelling Houses in this Place being insufficient to contain the great Number of Persons who daily resort thither, the King in Consideration of 4000 Louis D'Ors, has granted to Robert Henning, Esq; and others, all the Land on the South Side of the Harbour, as far up as the great Basin at the Head of the Harbour, extending to the Side of the Canal that runs from St. Omer's, together with all the Barracks, on Condition that Dwelling Houses be erected within a limited Time. These Buildings are to form a fine Citadel, with spacious Streets, not unlike the Tower of London, only more uniform. It is to have a Communication with the Town by a Draw Bridge, of a particular Model, built across the Harbour for Carriages, and another Bridge across the Basin for Foot Passengers. They are preparing to begin building in the Spring; and it is thought, that it will be the most compact and regular Pile of the Kind ever raised.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13. By Virtue of a Regulation made by the College of Admiralty in this City, for raising a Fund for the Relief of Seamen who shall be wounded or maimed by Accidents, every Captain bound to the West Indies, Davis's Straights, or Greenland, is to pay, on putting to Sea, ten Florins; those bound to the Mediterranean five; to Spain or Portugal three; to France, England, Scotland, Ireland, or the Baltic, two; to Norway, one; and those bound to other Countries according to the Length of their Voyage. The other Officers and Seamen are to contribute in Proportion to their Pay. Out of this Fund a Seaman who has had the Misfortune to lose both his Eyes is to receive 1000 Florins; if only one Eye, 200; both his Arms, 1000; if one, 350; both his Hands, 1000; one, 300; both his Legs, 1000; one, 250; one Foot, 200 Florins. But for the Loss of Limbs which they may sustain in defending their Ship, or in saluting other Vessels, the Owners are to indemnify them.

LONDON, February 3.
Extra of a Letter from Goffort, Feb. 2.
"On Tuesday was hauled out of Dock his Majesty's Ship Kent. She is rigging with the utmost Expedition, near 400 Men being employed on that Work.

"The Portsmouth Man of War remains at Spit-head, waiting for Sailing Orders.

"The Experiment and Arundel Men of War will soon be ready for Sea.

"The Captain Guardship will go into Dock the next Spring Tide."