

RE is at the Plantation of George C. way, at the Head of Maggoty River, a Horse, with a few grey Hairs in his paces slow, branded on the near Breast, his Hair is so long, that it cannot be cut, but is suppos'd to be H. owner may have him again, on proving true, and paying Charges.

RE is in the Possession of William James a Plantation of Mr. Howard's, was taken up as a Stray, a whitish grey Gelding, about 14 Hands high, and his Hair being long; but high on his back something feels like a Brand, what it is described.

owner may have him again, on proving true, and paying Charges.

ET, at FREDERICK-TOWN, Year, or for a Term, and to be Entered the Beginning of next March, VERY GOOD PUBLIC-HOUSE, with all necessary Out Buildings, situated in the Town, now in the Occupation of William Beall. Any Person inclined to the said House, may know the Conditions, by applying to Mr. Christopher Edelen on the Premises from CHRISTOPHER LOWMEYER.

SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TRACT of LAND, situate about 5 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Mead, and about 200 of it good Wood Land, on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is disputable.

Purchaser may have Time for Payment of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, and. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils. The House to be Sold by said Campbell a House situate in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

IN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in large Quantities.

TO BE SOLD,

ills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good end and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also a large Tract of Ground in George-Town, with two Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, and other improv'd Lots.

Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for growing Ground; whereon there are two Apple-orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Patowmack. Persons inclinable to buy either of the Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, apply to the Subscriber, living at the West-end in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, have Time given him for Payment of Part.

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

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

THURSDAY, February 3, 1757.

BERLIN, (in Prussia) September 21.

THE Reasons which have forced the King of Prussia to prevent the Designs of the Empress Queen of Hungary are as follow:

The Court of Vienna, who gives herself no further Trouble about the Observance of the Treaties, than she is compelled to by main Force, began in 1753, with laying a Duty of 30 per Cent, on all the Manufactures of Silesia; and notwithstanding the Representations of different Prussian Commissaries, who were purposely sent to Vienna, scarce had they concluded the late Treaty of Versailles, before they raised this Duty to 60 per Cent.

Scarce had the Imperial Crown returned to the Family of Austria, when that House revived the ambitious Projects which the Emperor Ferdinand II. would have executed, had he not had a Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, and a Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, his two Contemporaries, to oppose him.

To her Design of enslaving the Princes of Germany, establishing Despotism in the Empire, and abolishing the Protestant Religion, the Laws, Government, and Immunities in this Republic of Princes and Sovereigns, the Court of Vienna found Obstacles, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; in France, a Guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia; in Prussia, obliged by every Motive not to suffer such Enterprises; and in the Grand Signior, who, by making a Diversion in Hungary, might defeat the best concerted Measures.

These were so many Barriers, which it was necessary to undermine successively: The Court of Vienna determined to begin with Prussia, that the Pretext of recovering a Province she had ceded by the Peace, might divert the Attention of the Public from more dangerous Designs, which she wished to keep impenetrably Secret.

With this View the Treaty of Petersburg was concluded. The Court of Vienna, not contented with a Defensive Alliance, with which none could be offended, resolved to sow Dissention between the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin, and to make a Treaty with the Empress of Russia against the Ottoman Porte.

Both these Designs succeeded, the Treaty against the Porte was concluded; and by dint of Falsties and Calumnies, the Austrian Ministers set the Empress of Russia at Variance with the King, tho' in Fact there was nothing in Dispute between them. The respective Plenipotentiaries were recalled, in order that the Austrian Ministers, delivered from such troublesome Observers of their Conduct, might more easily deceive.

They armed Russia, and induced her to make all those Demonstrations of War on the Frontiers of Prussia, which have been renewed from Year to Year, in Hopes that Chance would furnish some Occasion of a Rupture between the two Powers.

The Court of Vienna flattered herself, that she should appear in the War only as an Auxiliary to the Empress of Russia. A War would actually have been kindled, had not the King by a steady and moderate Conduct, carefully avoided any Disputes with the Court of Russia; as we remove from Flames, which we want to extinguish all combustible Matters that might serve to feed them.

Matters were in this Situation, when the Affairs of America began to disturb the Peace of Europe. A general War suited the Court of Vienna: It was necessary, that the more powerful Potentates should be occupied about their own Interests, that she might bring her Designs to the desired Issue.

The Projects of the Court of Vienna were not known at London. The King of England, finding himself engaged in a War with France, demanded of the Empress Queen those Succours which he thought he had a Right to expect from

her good Faith and Gratitude. He persuaded himself, that after lavishing his Money and Troops, after having sacrificed the Interests of his Kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred Person, to put that Princess in Possession of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportioned to the Services done her.

What must have been his Surprise, when he learnt that that Princess would hear of no Succours, unless England would enter into the Conspiracy formed by her against the Dominions of the King?

The King of England, whose Sentiments are too noble and generous for him to enter into Measures that clash with good Faith, rejected all the Proposals that were made to him; and turning to the King, with whom he was united by the Ties of Blood, these two Princes, in order to lay the Storm that threatened Germany, concluded the Convention of Neutrality signed at London. It was necessary to put France out of the Question, in order to have their Hands entirely at Liberty in Germany; and this gave Rise to the Treaty of Versailles.

The King does not impute Offensive Views to the Court of France in the Conclusion of this Alliance. His Majesty does Justice to the Purity of the Most Christian King's Intentions; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the Court of Vienna, whose Conduct, since the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

If the Empress sincerely desired Peace, as she would have it believed, why did she not explain herself in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option: But an Answer which is equivocal and susceptible of any Interpretation, and a constant Refusal to give the only Explanation that could satisfy the King, are, properly speaking, nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Project of which she is accused. This Conduct, on the Part of the House of Austria gives the King no Certainty for the future: On the contrary, his Majesty, who has closely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negotiations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Insinuations, which they throw out to all Princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form Leagues against Prussia. 'Tis the Knowledge of these pernicious Designs which puts the King under the Necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that it is the King who begins Hostilities; but as that Term is often confounded with Aggression, and as the Court of Vienna is the most attentive to calumniate the King's Measures, it may be necessary to shew their Difference. By Aggression is understood every Act diametrically opposite to the Sense of a Treaty of Peace. An offensive League; the stirring up Enemies, and inciting them to make War on another Power; Designs of invading the Territories of another Prince; a sudden Irruption;—all these are Aggressions, tho' the last only comes within the Term Hostilities.

Whoever prevents these Aggressions, may commit Hostilities, but he is not the Aggressor. In the War for the Spanish Succession, the Duke of Savoy made a Treaty with the Emperor against France, whilst his Troops were in the French Army in Lombardy. The French disarmed those Troops, and carried the War into Piedmont: In this Case the Duke of Savoy was the Aggressor, and the French committed the first Hostilities. The League of Cambray was an Aggression. Had the Venetians at that Time prevented their Breach of the League, they would have committed the first Hostilities, but they would not have been the Aggressors.

Since, then, the Court of Vienna wants to infringe Treaties guaranteed by all the Powers of Europe, since her Ambition throws down with Impunity Barriers that have ever been respected by the greatest Lust of Power; since she wants to force her Way to the despotic Government of the

German Empire, and her vast Designs tend to overturn that Republic of Princes, which it is the Duty of the Emperors to support, the King hath generously resolved to oppose the Enemies of his Country, and prevent the fatal Consequences of this odious Project.

His Majesty declares, that Prussia shall be buried in the same Grave with the Liberties of the Germanic Body. He calls Heaven to witness, that having employed in vain the most proper Methods for preserving his own Dominions, and all Germany, from the Calamities of War, with which they were threatened, he is forced to take up Arms, in order to break a Conspiracy formed against his Dominions and his Crown, after having tried every Method of Conciliation, even to the making the Empress Arbitrator of Peace and War.

If his Majesty departs from his wonted Moderation on this Occasion, it is because Moderation ceases to be a Virtue, when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake.

Hague, October 18. The King of Prussia has charged his Ministers at foreign Courts, to contradict, as false and supposititious, the Imputations of Violences and Excesses committed by his Troops in the Electorate of Saxony; setting forth, that nothing more than the usual Taxes were raised, and no new ones laid; and that it is equally contrary to Truth, that the Respect due to the Queen was violated, by demanding of her, certain Papers which his Prussian Majesty had Copies of before, but which it was necessary for him to have in the Original, in Order to prove, unanswerably, the Plan that was formed to strip him, not only of Silesia, which the Empress Queen reserved intirely for herself, but likewise of the Duchies of Magdebourg and Crossen, and the Circles of Zullichau, Corbus, and Schwibus, which were to form the Portion allotted for the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

LONDON, October 20.

We are assured that the Day before his Majesty set out on his Saxon Expedition, he made a Present of a Sum of Money to Marshal Keith equal to his Debts, which were very considerable; and we can affirm, from good Authority, that he had on his setting out 230,000 Men in his Pay, and upwards of 5,000,000l. of Money in his Treasury. Such an Army, such a Sum of Money, and a Prince of such Abilities, are certainly able to decide the Fate of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 11.

A foreign Minister at the Court of Spain, a Man of good Sense, sends us the following Advices.

"The Squadron destined to cruise in the Ocean is not yet sailed, and it is far from being certain that it will sail this Year, whatever may be asserted to the contrary: But be this as it will, be assured that this Court's System of a perfect Neutrality remains, and will long remain, unchanged. The younger Branch of the House of Bourbon doth not love, now-a-days, to be the Slaves of the elder. We have Ephemerides here, which are calculated this Year under a different Point of View from other Years.

"We also talk at Madrid of what has lately happened in Germany. The Bomb, then, has burst, and the King of Prussia supports his Part. But we still are puzzled about this Affair. Making Religion the Pretext, will not go down. That is common Place. With Regard to the good Policy of his Measures, we are at a Loss too on that Head. In the present Circumstances, who dares declare for him? The Hanoverians will have enough to do to guard their own Country: And some Thousand Hessians, who by Means of English Subsidies, may increase the Predigality of the Prussians, are too inconsiderable to be mentioned. France, we know, will act nobly for her own Ally. She will send Troops both into Bohemia and the Duchy of Cleves. In the mean Time