

# THE MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1755.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, October 5,

*Veniens annis  
Secula feris, quibus oceanus  
Fincula rerum laxat, & ingens  
Patrat tellus, Tiphysque novus  
Detegat orbis nec sit terris  
Ultima Thule.*

Sen. Medea, AÆ II. sub finem.

*In the Succession of revolving Times  
New Scents shall open of undiscover'd Climes;  
The Chains of Nature Ocean shall unbind,  
And Tethys, as she rolls, more Worlds shall find,  
A mighty Continent shall wide expand,  
Nor Thule be the Limit of the Land.*

**T**HIS remarkable Passage of *Sineu*, which I have chosen for my Motto, has been considered by Men of Learning ever since the Discovery of the vast Continent *America*, as a Sort of Prophecy of that Event. *Thule* (which according to *Cæsar* *Pentecus* is the same as *Siberia*, one of the *British* Islands, opposite *Breda* in *Norway*, in Longitude 30, Latitude 36), was the Northernmost ultra of the Ancients, as *Gad* (now *Gibraltar*) was the utmost Boundary to the West.

In the Month of *October*, 1498, *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* being then on the Throne of *Spain*, *Christopher Columbus*, an Italian in their Service, first discovered Part of *America* within the Tropic of *Cancer*, though it had its Name from *Americus Vesputius*, who some erroneously deem the original Discoverer. *Charles* the Fifth their Grandson, Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Spain*, extended his Conquests over the Empires of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and the most considerable Islands in the *American* Sea.

In the Year 1497, *Henry VII.* King of *England* employed *Sebastian Cabot*, another Native of *Italy*, to make Discoveries in *America*; who, in the Service of *England*, sailed along the North East Coast from *Cape Florida* 25 Degrees North Latitude to 67, which our Fore-Fathers imagined gave them a Right to plant that Coast as the *Spaniards* had to plant *Mexico* and *Peru*. However, no Colonies were sent thither from *England* till the suspicious Reign of the immortal Queen *Elizabeth*, when the great Sir *Walter Raleigh* obtained a Patent to plant that Coast, and actually sent some Colonies to *Carolina*; but Misunderstandings arising between the Planters and the Natives, the *English* thought it advisable to return home, and no farther Attempts of that Kind were made till the Reign of King *James the First*. This Prince by his Letters Patent, dated the 10th of *April*, 1606, authorized Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Somers*, *Richard Hakluyt* Esq. Prebendary of *Westminster*, and certain other Adventurers, to plant the Coast of *Virginia*, from 34 to 45 Degrees of North Latitude, which includes most of the Settlements on the Continent of North-America, for Sir *Walter Raleigh* had given that Name to all this Coast in Honour of his Mistress *Elizabeth*, the *Virgin* Queen, and the Patents of most of our Plantations authorized the respective Patronees to extend their Settlements as far to the Westward as the *South Sea*.

The first Town the *English* built and fortified was, *James-Town* (so called from the reigning Monarch) in *Virginia*, in the Year 1607; at which Time, neither the *French* nor any other European Nation, EITHER POSSESSED OR PRETENDED TO HAVE A RIGHT TO POSSESS ANY PART OF *America* on that Side, and these Countries have been confirmed to the *English* between them and the Natives by diverse Treaties to their mutual Satisfaction, which good Understanding might have continued to the End of Time, to the immense Emolument and Advantage of both, if those common Enemies to the Peace and Property of Mankind, the *French*, had not come to sow Discord and propagate Mischief.

This worthy People sailing up the River of *St. Lawrence*, planted themselves on the Bank of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *New York*, &c. which Situation they seem to have chosen, in order to molest, make Incursions and Descents upon the *English* every Opportunity, that should offer. They have accordingly done so, and, like their Thieves at home, they have generally accompanied their Plunders with Murder.

They have also usurped the Possession of the greatest Part of *Nova-Scotia*, which was ceded to *Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, and particularly the North Part of it, which lies at the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*. But it is a Jest to mention Treaties and the *French* in the same Period; they have no Regard to Treaties, which they only consider as a Form of Words without any Intent or Meaning whatsoever, and they either keep or break them, as they are directed by that Interest, which they at all Events pursue, and that Caprice, which is essential to their very Natures.

In Case of a Rupture with *France* (which one would think unavoidable, unless they retreat to *Canada*, and make ample Reparation for the Injuries done his Majesty's *American* Subjects at the *Ohio* and elsewhere); I say, in Case of such a Rupture, if we repossess ourselves of the Navigation of *St. Lawrence*, we may cut off the Communication between *Old France* and *Canada*, and then they will be no longer able to distress our Colonies of *Virginia*, *New York*, &c.

On the other Hand, if we suffer the *French* (which Heaven avert!) to establish themselves in *Nova-Scotia*, we do in a Manner deliver up all *Canada*, and our Fisheries to them; but that would not be the only bad Consequence (though bad enough in Conscience), for we shall soon be deprived of our Far Trade as well as the Fisheries.

How powerful, how august, how magnificent, how rich has *England* become by the Produce of her *American* Plantations! And shall she not exert all her Power, all her Authority, all her Wealth, in Support of such desirable Possessions? These Planters have furnished us with Store of Merchandise to exchange, for the Produce of other Countries. But what is the most weighty Point of all to a maritime People, our Shipping, and consequently our Naval Power has always flourished in Proportion to the flourishing State of our Colonies.

We once furnished the greatest Part of *Europe* with *Sugars*; but in this, the *French* have supplanted us, and they will also probably, in the Article of *Tobacco*, now they have invaded *Virginia*.

Come, ye great Spirits, Cavendish, Raleigh, Blake!  
And ye of later Name your Country's Pride,  
Oh! come disperse these lacy Fumes of Sloth,  
Teach British Hearts with British Fires to glow!  
Blazon the Triumph of your better Days,  
Paint all the glorious Scenes of RIGHTEOUS WAR  
In all its Splendours to our swelling Souls,  
Say how you bow'd to th' insulting Frenchman's Pride,  
Say how you thunder'd at their prostrate Hands,  
Say how you brake their Lines and fired their Ports,  
Say how you Death in all its frightful Shapes  
Could damp your Souls, or shake the great Resolve  
FOR RIGHT AND BRITAIN!

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, October 12.

*That GOD, who is immutable and true,  
Abhors the perjured Treaty-Breaking Crew.*

**H**AVING taken Occasion to observe in a late Paper (*inserted above*), that the *French* ceded to us in the Treaty of *Utrecht* those very Parts of the *American* Continent, to which they now put in a Claim, I shall, for the Satisfaction of my Readers, lay before them the Cession itself, as it occurs in the said Treaty made in the Year 1713,

and which is couched in the following Form of Words: "The said Most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of Great-Britain, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Straights of *Hudson*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers, and all Places situated in the same Bay and Straights, and which belong thereto, as Tracts of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at present held by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the *French* seized the same, shall, within six Months from the Ratification of this present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly delivered to the *British* Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of Great-Britain to demand and receive the same, whole and undemolished, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball, and Powder, &c. which are therein." In the above Article are evidently included those Places, where the *French* are now actually settling Fortresses, plundering the *British* Subjects, and committing every Act of Violence and Hostility. I have before observed, that to mention the *French* and a Treaty in the same Period was a Jest; but I think, I have given Demonstration. It is not however to be wondered that *France*, who is apt enough to show her Want of Faith, even where there is no Motive for so doing, should openly avow it, when there is a Combination of the most alluring Temptations. *America* in general (some of the most Northern Parts excepted) has in itself all the Advantages that the three other Parts of the Globe have, and many that they have not. The Air, besides being wholesome, is replenished with an Infinitude of Birds, as well such as are formed to delight the Ear as such as gratify the Palate. The Soil is productive of the most exquisite Fruits and stately Trees, for the various Purposes of Timber, Ornament, and Shade; the Rivers abound with the best of Fish, and the very Bowels of the *American* Earth seems to be the capital Treasury of Nature. But this is not all, *France* only wants to be the principal maritime Power, in order to make her Sovereign Emperor of the West; and if she once possess herself of our Traffic and Fisheries in the *West Indies*, she may in a short Time be superior at Sea; in which Case, I do not see what can prevent her accomplishing her most ambitious Designs.

It ever has been allowed, that as Colonies prosper or decline, so will their Mother Country. In every other Part of the World almost the Balance of Trade is against us. It is from our own Plantations, that we have the greatest Vent, for our *British* Manufactures; and if the *French* recover or distress these, in such a Manner as to hinder our People from making Improvements, the Consequences of our Indolence may be foreseen without any great Degree of prophetic Sagacity. The present seems to be the critical Conjunction; it may be too late to oppose our Enemies, when they shall have established themselves; or if we could hope to expel them from our Territories hereafter, it must be at a much greater Expence, and with abundantly more Difficulty, than it might be done at this Time.

The Indifference and Unconcern the *French* News Writers express at the late Events in *America* is a Master Piece of Policy. They want to propagate that Unconcern amongst the *English*, and make them in Reality, as indifferent about the Matter as they are in Appearance only. In the mean while, they will have more Time to prepare greater Armaments, and to give the finishing Stroke, to that which they have so successfully began. We do not mind (says a *Parisian* Politician) those little Skirmishes that have lately happened in the *West Indies*. We look upon them here to be only some trifling Disputes, which may easily be adjusted, when the respective Boundaries are once amicably settled between the two Crowns. Another Gentleman of the



from the Bark and the Feluccas, which returned into Port the next Day at ten in the Morning. It is said that three of them have been killed in the Fight: They killed one of our Men, and wounded several.

**Leghorn.** The Master of a Tartan arrived here from Tripoli, reports, that the Turkish Slaves before mentioned, have had the good Fortune to reach the Coast of Africa with the Felucca in which they made their Escape from Messina.

**Copenhagen, Sept. 21.** The Master of a Ship lately arrived from Davis's Streights reports, that last Winter was so excessively severe in Greenland, that great Numbers of Persons were frozen to Death.

#### L O N D O N.

**October 5.** Saturday last a melancholy Accident happened to the Lord Drumlandrig, eldest Son to the Duke of Queensbury, on his Journey from Scotland to Town: Being tired with riding in his Post-Chaise, he quitted it and mounted his Horse, and riding over a plow'd Field in which was a great Number of Crows together, he drew out one of his Pistols from the Holster and cock'd it, with Intent to fire amongst them; but at that Instant his Horse made a Stumble, and his Lordship endeavouring to recover him, discharg'd the Pistol and shot himself dead on the Spot, to the inexpressible Grief of that noble Family. His Lordship had the Command of a Regiment in the Dutch Service, and was very lately married to a Daughter of the Earl of Hoptoun.

**October 22.** In a Letter from the Camp at the Great Meadows in Virginia, dated May the 26th, written by an Officer of Distinction, we have the following Particulars: "I have had the Pleasure of a Jaunt down Monongahela within a small Distance of the French. The Country is inviting, famous for Water, Timber and Soil. I have obtained a particular Description, of the River Ohio, and the Rivers falling into it, with all the adjacent Lands for the Space of 500 Miles. In my Opinion, to possess it would be a greater Acquisition to France than the Conquest of all Flanders. I could demonstrate it, but the Reasons are too prolix to be inserted in a Letter. It would enable that Kingdom to establish and support a naval Strength equal to any in the Universe; and consequently carry the Point they have been aiming at for a Century past. Nature seems to have furnished this Country in the most lavish Manner with all the Conveniences and Comforts of Life. I have seen a deal of Limestone, Coal, and rich Iron Ore, all convenient for Water Carriage.

**PHILADELPHIA, January 7.**

Extract of a Letter from Ealton, in Northampton County, dated December 21, 1754.

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions held here this Week, James Egelson, and his Son John Egelson, were indicted, tried and convicted; the Father of Horse Stealing, and the Son of aiding and abetting therein; and Yesterday they were both publicly whipped, the Father with 21, and the Son with 19 Lashes. As it seldom happens that Parents draw in their Children to be Accessories with them in their Wickedness, the Novelty of the Occasion drew great Numbers of People from the neighbouring Province, and Plantations, to be Spectators of the Punishment. Many of them were affected with Pity towards the Son, and some shew'd a good deal of Concern for the present Circumstances of the Father."

**January 14.**

In Assembly, the third Day of the First Month called January, 1755, P. M.

The Letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, to the Governor, of the 26th of October last, being again read; it was observed by the House, that the following Points were therein particularly recommended to the Governor's Care, viz.

That he should carefully provide a sufficient Quantity of fresh Victuals, at the Expence of this Government, to be ready for the Use of his Majesty's Troops, at their Arrival; that he should likewise furnish the Officers, who may have Occasion to go from Place to Place, with all Necessaries for travelling by Land, in case there are no Means of going by Sea; and that he should use his utmost Diligence and Authority, in procuring an exact Observance of such Orders, as shall be issued, from Time to Time, by the Commander in Chief, for quartering the Troops, impressing Carriages, and providing all Necessaries for such Forces, as shall arrive, or be raised, within his Government.

That with regard to such other Articles, which are of a more general Concern, it is the King's Pleasure, that he will use his utmost Endeavours to induce the Assembly of this Province, to raise, forthwith, as large a Sum as can be afforded, as their Contribution to a common Fund, to be employed provisionally, for the general Service of North America.

Whereupon it was consider'd, That this House, in Obedience to the Royal Orders signified by the Earl of Holdernelle's Letter of the 28th of August, 1753, and by Sir Thomas Robinson's several Letters of the 5th of July, and 26th of October last, had presented to the Governor a Bill for granting Twenty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, to which he was pleased to refuse his Assent; influenced thereto, as this House unanimously presume, principally, if not solely, by Instructions from the Proprietaries. And altho' the House are thereby hinder'd from making Provision for all the Purposes of the said Royal Orders, in the Manner they could desire; (the Treasury being now quite exhausted by Indian and other heavy Expences, and large Sums paid out of the Loan-Office, for Orders actually and usually drawn upon the Treasury, inasmuch that there is scarcely a Balance of Five Hundred Pounds now remaining in the Trustee's Hands) yet, nevertheless, they are desirous to comply with the Expectations of the Crown, as far as, their present Circumstances considered, they are able. It is therefore,

Resolved, N. C. D. That Isaac Norris, Esq; Speaker, and Evan Morgan, Joseph Fox, James Pemberton, James Wright, Joseph Armstrong, and John Smith, Gentlemen, Members of this House, be, and they are hereby nominated and empowered, to take up and borrow, on the Credit of this House, any Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Pounds, lawful Money of this Province; to be by them laid out for purchasing fresh Victuals, and such other Necessaries, as they, or a Majority of them, shall think expedient, for the Use of the King's Troops at their Arrival: For all which Money borrowed as aforesaid, they, the above named Gentlemen, or any four of them, shall give a Certificate or Certificates, as the Case may require, under their Hands, to the Person or Persons lending the same, certifying that such Money was taken up and borrowed for the King's Use, in the Manner, and for the Purposes, directed by this Resolve. And this House will repay, or take effectual Care to secure the Repayment of, all and every Sum or Sums of Money, so as aforesaid borrowed, with Interest if necessary.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Assembly.

The Governor, by the Secretary, sent down a written Message to the House, which was read, and is as follows, viz.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very much surpris'd at your Proposal to adjourn till May, as you have made no Provision for the Defence of the Province, or granted the Supplies expected by the Crown, and recommended by the Secretary of State's Letters: I must therefore object to the proposed Adjournment, while Things remain in this Situation, and hope you will, in Consideration of the Danger to which your Country stands exposed, continue sitting till you have granted the Supplies to the Crown, and effectually provided for the Defence of the People you represent; but if you are determin'd to rise at this Time, without doing any Thing, remember it is your own Act, and all the fatal Consequences that may attend your leaving the Province in this defenceless State, must lie at your Doors.

**January 10, ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.**  
1755.

The House taking the foregoing Message into Consideration,

Resolved, N. C. D. That the Governor has been respectfully and repeatedly solicited by this House to pass a Bill presented to him, for granting Twenty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, which, in our Opinion, would have answer'd the Expectations of the Crown from this Province, as signified by the Secretary of State's Letters, had the Governor been pleas'd to have given it his Assent; therefore, whatever ill Consequences ensue, from Supplies not having been granted at this critical Juncture, must lie at his Door.

Resolved, That this House will adhere to their proposed Time of Adjournment.

Then the House accordingly adjourned to the Twelfth Day of the Fifth Month, called May, next.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Assembly.

On Wednesday last several Chiefs of the Mohawk Indians, and some of their Warriors, arriv'd here; but upon what Business we have not heard.

And Yesterday Ten of the Cherokee Indians came to Town, who, we hear, were taken Prisoners by some French Indians about two Years ago, and carried to Canada; from whence they lately made their Escape, and got to Albany; and from thence travell'd to this Place, in their Way to South-Carolina.

#### A N N A P O L I S.

We have had remarkable warm Weather all this Month; many Days having been more like June than January.

Next Thursday there will be a Meeting of the Corporation, to revise some of our Bye-Laws.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

**BROKE** out of the County Goal, last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings him to my Goal, shall have Four Pistols Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, Five Pistols Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

By Directions of a late ACT,

**THIS** is to give Notice, That

there is taken up, by Thomas Morgan, and John Stallings, junr. on the Cliff, in Calvert County, near Parker's Creek, a small Shallop, about 22 Feet in Length, from Stern to Stern, 8 Feet Beam, square Stern, bluff Bow, new Oak Bumpkin, has no Deck, there is about 8 Fathom of Cable, an old Mainfall and Jibb, and 4 Oars: Had also in her 4 old Tubs, one small Bag with some Salt in it, one small Rundlet, two Quart Bottles, and two old Baskets.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

January 29, 1755.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber,

living at West River, on the 26th of this Instant, an Indented Servant Man, named Thomas Musprate, born in Bristol, a Sadler by Trade, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a black Complexion, has short black Hair, and about 30 Years of Age. He had on a Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Onabrigs Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Fel Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be had again, shall have, if taken in the County, One Pistol, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the County, Two Pistols, besides what the Law allows.

Wm. J. Galloway. Stephen Steward.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Mrs. Jodan, near Pig-Point, a Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Buttock with CB join'd together, about 12 Hands and a Half high, has a Wall-Eye, 4 white Feet, and a bald Face.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**FINE SALT**, just imported

from Liverpool, in the Ship Unity, Captain Birch, to be Sold cheap for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange, at Oxford, by Wholesale.

Henry Callister.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.



THE  
[Numb. 509.]  
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Abhors the perjured Treaty-Breaking-Crew.*

**H**AVING taken Occasion to observe in a late Paper (inserted above), that the *French* ceded to us in the Treaty of *Utrecht* those very Parts of the *American* Continent, to which they now put in a Claim, I shall, for the Satisfaction of my Readers, lay before them the Cession itself, as it occurs in the said Treaty made in the Year 1712,

and which is couched in the following Form of Words: "The said Most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of Great-Britain, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Straights of *Hudson*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers, and all Places situated in the same Bay and Straights, and which belong thereto, no Tracts of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at present held by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the *French* seized the same, shall, within six Months from the Ratification of this present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly delivered to the *British* Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of Great-Britain to demand and receive the same, whole and undemolished, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball, and Powder, &c. which are therein." In the above Article are evidently included those Places, where the *French* are now actually erecting Fortresses, plundering the *British* Subjects, and committing every Act of Violence and Hostility. I have before observed, that to mention the *French* and a Treaty in the same Period was a Jest; but I think, I have given Demonstration. It is not however to be wondered that *France*, who is apt enough to shew her Want of Faith, even where there is no Motive for so doing, should openly avow it, when there is a Combination of the most alluring Temptations. *America* in general (some of the most Northern Parts excepted) has in itself all the Advantages that the three other Parts of the Globe have, and many that they have not. The Air, besides being wholesome, is replenished with an Infinitude of Birds, as well such as are formed to delight the Ear as such as gratify the Palate. The Soil is productive of the most exquisite Fruits and stately Trees, for the various Purposes of Timber, Ornament, and Shade; the Rivers abound with the best of Fish, and the very Bowels of the *American* Earth seems to be the capital Treasury of Nature. But this is not all, *France* only wants to be the principal maritime Power, in order to make her Sovereign Emperor of the West; and if she once possess herself of our Traffic and Fisheries in the *West Indies*, she may in a short Time be superior at Sea; in which Case, I do not see what can prevent her accomplishing her most ambitious Designs.

It ever has been allowed, that as Colonies prosper or decline, so will their Mother Country. In every other Part of the World almost the Balance of Trade is against us. It is from our own Plantations, that we have the greatest Vent, for our *British* Manufactures; and if the *French* recover or distress these, in such a Manner as to hinder our People from making Improvements, the Consequences of our Indolence may be foreseen without any great Degree of prophetic Sagacity. The present seems to be the critical Conjunction; it may be too late to oppose our Enemies, when they shall have established themselves; or if we could hope to expel them from our Territories hereafter, it must be at a much greater Expence, and with abundantly more Difficulty, than it might be done at this Time.

The Indifference and Unconcern the *French* News Writers express at the late Events in *America* is a Master Piece of Policy. They want to propagate that Unconcern amongst the *English*, and make them in Reality, as indifferent about the Matter as they are in Appearance only. In the mean while, they will have more Time to prepare greater Armaments, and to give the finishing Stroke, to that which they have so successfully began. We do not mind (says a *Parisian* Politician) those little Skirmishes that have lately happened in the *West Indies*. We look upon them here to be only some trifling Disputes, which may easily be adjusted, when the respective Boundaries are once amicably settled between the two Crowns. Another Gentleman of the



the same Stamp argues, that as these Disputes are in a Manner carried on in another World, it is not much the Business of the Europeans to trouble their Heads about them.

Thus would they artfully throw us off our Guard, that they may the readier stab us in the Vitals, and endeavour to effectuate that with the Acuteness of their Sophistry, which (if due Care was taken) they never would be able to do with the Edge of their Swords. I shall conclude this Letter with an Imitation of a Fable in Phædrus, which may perhaps be deemed a propos.

*A Kid, an Heifer, and a Lambkin mild,  
Row'd with a Lion in a Woodland Wild;  
Not long they court'd, before, at lawful Prize  
They took a Stag of an enormous Size.*

*This done, the Lion four Divisions made,*

*And thus begun in pompous grana Parade,*

*"From these four equal Parts the first I claim,*

*"And with good Cause, for LION is my Name;*

*"Then for my royal Port and matchless Might,*

*"The second is undoubtedly my Right;*

*"The third is due to my superior Worth,*

*"And 'Woe to him! who dares to take the fourth."*

*Thus with his numerous Host and Sails unfurl'd,*

*L— is would be Sovereign of the World:*

*"These Northern Climates with my Line I mark,*

*"Because, forsooth, I'm call'd the Grand Monarch;*

*"And for my Valour and unequal'd Force,*

*"The South is all my Property of Course;*

*"In Wealth since with me no one can boast,*

*"I'll either take by Arms or buy the West;*

*"Shou'd any Claim be to the East prefer'd,*

*"Blood, Blunderbuss, and Bayonet's, the Words.*

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

\* Certain French Geographers in a Map of America have lately had the Impudence to draw an oblique Line in such a Manner as to book in several of the British Plantations, and ascribe them to the King of France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 19.

IT is computed that upwards of 2000 Persons have lost their Lives by the fall of Buildings occasioned by the several Shocks of Earthquakes which happened here between the 21 and 15th Instant, and three Quarters of the City are uninhabited by the Retreat of the Inhabitants into the Country. The Grand Signior has left the Seraglio, and is gone to one of his Pavillions upon the Grand Canal.

Liebrn, October 3. Letters from Tripoli advise, that they are apprehensive of some new Differences between the Regency and the Court of France: The Bey having given the Command of one of his Capital Ships to a French Captain, who lately retired to Tripoli, and embraced the Mahometan Religion. The French Consul made heavy Complaints of this Renegado, being employed in direct Contradiction to a Convention, wherein it is stipulated, that no French Renegado shall be suffered to Command the Ships of the Regency of Tripoli.

Lisbon, September 24. The four Men of War that were sent to cruise against the Barbary Pirates, are returned. The Fleet from Pernambuco is also arrived at the Mouth of the Tagus; it consists of 44 Ships, and is one of the richest Fleets that has arrived from thence many Years. The King has advanced a Million of Crusadoes to the Sieur Oldenbourg, Director of the new Macao and Goa Company. The Court has borrowed 400,000 Crusadoes, at Four per Cent. to pay for Materials for building Ships, and Provisions to supply the King's Magazines.

Paris, October 14. The Earl of Albemarle has informed the Ministry that the British Court was under a Necessity of sending Succours to her Colonies in America, in order to quiet the Inhabitants and give them that Protection, which, according to their Complaints, their present Situation required against the Enterprises of the French. It was reported that our Court likewise intended to send Succours to America: But this Rumour was groundless. The French American Colonies stand in need of no Reinforcements; they have Men enough for their Defence. Besides, as Mr. Mildmay, the British Commissary, is again come hither, we have Hopes of seeing the Affair of the Regulation of the Limits resumed, and of engaging the English to desist from certain Points which prevented the Success of the former Conference.

Venice, October 16. The Accounts we have received here concerning the Earthquakes at Constantinople are, that they continued with great Violence till the 22d of last Month, but from that Day till the 26th they had been quite free from any

Shocks; that during the Confusion which the Earthquakes threw them into, Fires broke out in some Parts of the City which the People had quitted; that the City upon the whole afforded a dreadful Spectacle, there being no Part of it but what had suffered greatly from the Shocks; and that those Buildings which were strong enough to resist the Effect of them, were greatly weakened by them. If these Accounts don't exaggerate, near 5000 Persons have perished by this Calamity.

Pofuania, October 23. This unhappy Kingdom of Poland labours under all the Misfortunes that can well afflict a Country; many of the great Employments are filled by Men who have thrust themselves into them, by becoming formidable to, or flattering the Court. The Dye has not yet chosen a Marshal; the Heydamacks plunder the Country on every Side; and, while we boast loudly of Liberty, we have visibly no Kind of Government.

L O N D O N.

October 25. Letters from Hamburg of the 3d Instant Import, that the Regency of that City having certain Information that the Plague is at Smyrna and some other Places in the Streights of the Levant, had issued orders for preventing the Entrance into their Port of any Ships from those Parts, unless their Captains were furnished with proper Certificates.

The same Letters bring a Confirmation, by way of Astracan, of the total Defeat of the Sophi of Persia by the King of the Aghuans, who has taken Possession of Isfahan, the Capital of Persia.

October 26. We hear from Swansea in Glamorganshire, that a few Days ago seven Colliers were suffocated in a Coal Work belonging to Richard Lockwood, Esq; and Company, in that Neighbourhood: This unfortunate Affair was owing to a Coal Work adjoining to the Company's from whence for many Years their Work was supplied with Air, being lately shut up, whereby the Company were prevented working their Coal; by this Means several Colliers were thrown out of Employ, and the Company put under a Necessity of sinking a new Air Pit, which was just finished, when these poor People (who have almost wanted Bread for many Weeks past) being solicitous to go to Work again, ventured in too soon, and thereby lost their Lives.

November 1. While Preparations are making here to send Reinforcements to Virginia, it seems the French have thought it incumbent on them to contradict the Report, that they were likewise going to embark Succours for their Colonies in North-America, which Report they say, is groundless; and give us this good Reason for it, viz. that their said Colonies want no Reinforcement. If this be true, it does Honour to their Ministers, who would not order Virginia to be invaded till all Things were ready, not only to carry their Point, but to keep Possession of the Territories they claim: But whether they mean this Compliment to their Ministers as a Slur upon our Government, for not being timely provided against their Schemes, is best known to themselves.

The Prince George, Capt. Joddrel, for the East-Indies, is fallen down to Gravesend, to proceed on her Voyage. She has an hundred Soldiers on board for the Company's Service; and we hear that all the Ships going there this Year will carry the like Number.

The Officers of the Train of Artillery, going to Virginia, expect Orders for embarking this Day, their former Orders for being in Readiness to embark expiring then.

We hear that two Sloops of War lately put into Commission are ordered for the Northern Coasts, where they are to be stationed.

November 2. Our Correspondent at Paris acquaints us, that it is the common Opinion there, the French Court are by no Means inclined to a War in the West-Indies; but will, by their Ambassador, disavow the Proceedings of their Governors, and consent that Things shall be put in their former Condition, till such Time as the Commissioners appointed by the two Nations can amicably settle their Limits. This would be very acceptable News, if it had not been founded in this Observation, that the French make no Preparations for sending Succours to their Colonies, while they see so great a Force preparing for ours: But this may be easily accounted for, if, as is strongly suspected, they have sent two Squadrons thither already.

By a Letter from an English Merchant at Dunkirk we are informed, that the Desertion among the French Troops increases daily; but that so great is the Infatuation or Necessity of the English, that several Men arrive almost by every Vessel for the Service of the Army. He further says, that a Ship of the same Dimensions, and of the very Model of the Royal Anne building at Woolwich, is intended shortly to be put on the Stocks in one of the Yards of that Kingdom.

On Thursday there was a great Court at Kensington.

A French Gentleman, well known by the mercantile Part of this City, and well versed in the Politics and other Affairs of France, one Day this Week proposed a Wager of Five to Two that War would be commenced within twelve Calendar Months, provided the Troops were sent to Virginia.

Extra of a Letter from Paris, November 1.

"To give the English their due, it must be acknowledged, that they excel in every Art and Science, except Politics; otherwise they would not have appeared so much surprized as they have been, at what has happened on the River Ohio. There is much more Land in North America than both Nations could occupy and People these 500 Years to come, were they to continue in Peace together all that Time: But our Nation is in haste to grow Rich, to supplant our Rivals in Trade, and to raise a powerful Navy; and our natural Vivacity will not allow us to wait patiently for the slow Returns of painful Industry, which would gradually enable us to carry those Points, without venturing upon the Fortune of War."

"We are sensible it is not the Interest of the English to quarrel with us, considering their Circumstances; and we are likewise sensible, that, had as those Circumstances are, we can thrive better by Peace than by War with them: But considering the general State of Europe, our Ministers, it seems, think they may be provoked with Impunity. It is of no great Importance to the general System of Affairs where a War begins. Broils may ere long arise in Poland, about the Election of a Sovereign, or other Matters, another Sovereign may die at about the same Time, either in the East or the West, according to Course of Nature; the Election of a King of the Romans may occasion some disturbing of Heart-burnings in Germany: Some Mischief may happen in Italy, in Consequence of certain Articles of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. In any of these Cases, all the Powers of Europe, pursuant to their Connections and Engagements with each other, will run to Arms."

"Matters standing thus, would not our Ministry pass for shallow Politicians, if they had not taken Opportunity by the forelock, by invading the Lands on the River Ohio, before the English Colonies were provided for a vigorous Opposition. We have now carried the Point, and our People there will fortify themselves, while the Commissaries canvass the Affair here, examine their respective Claims to the Territories in Dispute, and pore upon Maps. To have postponed such an Expedition, till a War in Europe were unavoidable upon other Accounts, would have been as great Weakness as Politicians could be guilty of. We have done what is right, at least in our own Eyes, and now let England do her best, by War or Negotiation, to prove us in the wrong."—A pert Conclusion indeed! But if Britons will but act honestly, it will soon appear that the French are the worst Politicians in Europe.

From the Amsterdam Gazette.

"London, November 1. The Affairs of America being of late become one of the principal Objects of the Government's Attention, it is presumed that the Council held Yesterday at Kensington turned upon further Measures in Favour of our Colonies. On the other hand we are assured, that the Court of Versailles has made strong Representations to our about the considerable Armament getting ready here for Virginia; and has charged her Ministers to remonstrate to other Courts, particular to that of Madrid, that such Preparations are not allowable in Time of Peace; that they create Suspensions and jealousies, and have a Tendency to impair the happy Harmony that subsists between the respective Powers. But we hear that our Ministry, who have their Reasons for acting, are drawing up an Answer which will fully justify their Conduct. If so, we doubt whether the Conferences, for settling the two Crowns in America, will be resumed: Nor do we see any Prospect of a favourable turn to the Negotiation between the two East-India Companies."

November 6. We hear that the Russian Ambassador has lately had several Conferences with the Secretary of State for the Northern Department, which turned on the Difference that has arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte about the building of Elizabeth Fort near Oczakow. The Grand Signior, who appears to be very uneasy about this Matter, has, it is said, complained of it in the British Court as a Violation of Treaties: But Answer has been made to his Sublime Highness, that Russia had no Intention to give him any Umbrage by erecting that Fort, which is at a great Distance from his Frontiers; and that, besides, this Step could by no Means be considered as an Infraction of Treaties, &c.

It is said that the Convention between our Court

and that of Paris, concerning British Vessels from paying the Ports of the King of Spain, will soon be made public.

November 7. We are informed that the Train of Artillery, to hold themselves in Readiness, are to be sent to Virginia.

Some Letters from Dublin have been received there for 5 Regiments of Foot on 65 out of each Regiment join the two Regiments in Virginia.

Two private Grenadiers of Foot Guards have offered to go to Virginia; and the Commissions in General P is to be raised in that Country.

November 9. Sir Peter Lin on Thursday Se'nnight The same Day twelve containing 600 Arms, were of Dublin to Kinsale, for who are to embark from

The Expedition for Vigour; Numbers of V barked, and the Remain Beginning of next Week shall be able in Time to ments in America, as the great Spirit, a Specimen in the taking Cape Breton

November 12. They they are busy in drawing of the Citadel, and repla Brass, pursuant to a Resol Principality.

The Lords Commission been pleased to order the and Captain, three Seven with victualled and manu pliment, being intended f

And we are informed, War will speedily be put

This Day several Soldi East India Company emb Gravesend, to go on bo for their Settlements in I

The Embarkations for and all the Forces desti World are to embark on

November 13. Yester scers embarked at the Time a great Quantity of for Virginia. They are order to join the Regiment on their Voyage.

Capt. Orme is appointed Braddock.

Dublin, November 2. shortly set out for Kinsale burkation of the Forces de are considerably augment several Regiments on th those on Dublin Duty.

WILLIAMS B

By the Honourable Ro his Majesty's Lieuten mander in Chief, of th of Virginia:

A PROCL

For a P

WHEREAS our out of a just Abbe Murder daily committed on and Indian Savages in i for maintaining the ancien Great Britain, in North- perpetuating Peace, Safe subjects on this Continent, considerable Number of his the unjustifiable Attempts And, whereas, in all first and necessary to im of Almighty GOD I have therefore, with Council, thought fit to iss printing Wednesday the religiously and devoutly of FAST, for the solemn selves before Almighty ate his Divine Majesty for averting these heavy is fear, and more parti of us from the Hands by his Divine Blessing on



and that of Turin, concerning the Exemption of British Vessels from paying the Duties of Entry in the Ports of the King of Sardinia, is concluded, and will soon be made public.

November 7. We are informed, that the Officers of the Train of Artillery, intended for Virginia, are to hold themselves in Readiness to embark on Saturday.

Some Letters from Dublin say, that Orders have been received there for draughting 325 Men out of 5 Regiments of Foot on that Establishment, being 65 out of each Regiment, who are immediately to join the two Regiments ordered to embark for Virginia.

Two private Grenadiers of the third Regiment of Foot Guards have offered themselves Volunteers to go to Virginia; and we hear they are to have Commissions in General Pepperell's Regiment, that is to be raised in that Country.

November 9. Sir Peter Halkett arrived at Dublin on Thursday Se'night.

The same Day twelve Carriages with Chests, containing 600 Arms, were sent from the Castle of Dublin to Kinsale, for the Use of the Draughts who are to embark from thence for America.

The Expedition for Virginia goes on with great Vigour; Numbers of Troops being already embarked, and the Remainder will go on board the Beginning of next Week; so that it is hoped we shall be able in Time to secure our valuable Settlements in America, as the Natives there act with great Spirit, a Specimen of which we experienced in the taking Cape Breton.

November 12. They write from Liege, that they are busy in drawing all the Iron Artillery out of the Citadel, and replacing them with others of Brass, pursuant to a Resolution of the States of that Principality.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to order the Vanguard, the Colloiden, and Captain, three Seventy Gun Ships, to be forthwith victualled and manned up to their full Complement, being intended for Channel Service.

And we are informed, that several more Men of War will speedily be put into Commission.

This Day several Soldiers for the Service of the East India Company embarked at Billingsgate for Gravesend, to go on board the Company's Ships for their Settlements in India.

The Embarkations for America are continued, and all the Forces destined for that Part of the World are to embark on Thursday next.

November 13. Yesterday Morning several Officers embarked at the Tower, and at the same Time a great Quantity of Ammunition was shipped for Virginia. They are to go first to Cork, in order to join the Regiments there, and then proceed on their Voyage.

Capt. Orme is appointed Aid de Camp to General Braddock.

Dublin, November 2. Major General Bligh will shortly set out for Kinsale, to superintend the Embarkation of the Forces destined for Virginia, which are considerably augmented by Draughts from the several Regiments on this Establishment, except those on Dublin Duty.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 17.

By the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia:

## A PROCLAMATION, For a FAST.

WHEREAS our most gracious Sovereign, out of a just Abhorrence of the Robberies and Murders daily committed on his People, by the French, and Indian Savages in their Interest, and likewise for maintaining the ancient Rights of the Crown of Great Britain, in North-America, and restoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety, and Happiness, to his Subjects on this Continent, has been pleased to send a considerable Number of his Ships and Forces to oppose the unjustifiable Attempts of our Enemies:

And, whereas, in all our Undertakings it is extremely and necessary to implore the Blessing and Protection of Almighty GOD:

I have therefore, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, appointing Wednesday the fifth Day of March to be religiously and devoutly observed, as a GENERAL FAST, for the solemn and public Humiliation of ourselves before Almighty GOD, in order to supplicate his Divine Majesty for the Pardon of our Sins, for averting those heavy Judgments, we have Reason to fear, and more particularly for the Preservation of us from the Hands of our Enemies, by bestowing his Divine Blessing on his Majesty's Arms,

And I hereby strictly charge and require, That in all Churches, where the Ministers can possibly attend, Divine Service be performed, and a Sermon be preached suitable to the Occasion; and that on some preceding Sunday they give public Notice of the said FAST, and exhort their several Congregations to a devout and religious Observation of it.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Williamsburg, this fourteenth Day of January, in the Twenty-eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty five.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extracts of two Letters, from an Officer at Wills's Creek, to a Gentleman here.

Camp Mount-Pleasant, December 29, 1754.

"We have no News here, only that about a Week ago, there came to the Camp fifteen Indians, Allies of the Six Nations, with a white Flag of Truce. We suspected they were French Indians, tho' they made their Speech to us with seven Belts of Wampum, and told us, they came from seven Nations, on or near the Lakes, to speak with us as Friends; and this Day, four of our Friendly Indians came to us from Mr. Croghan's, being sent for on this Occasion. To-day our Commander in Chief is to return an Answer to their Belts, the Purport of which shall inform you in my next. These Indians speak good French, which leaves room to suspect they may be employ'd as Spies; however, they can observe nothing to our Disadvantage."

Camp Mount-Pleasant, January 3, 1755.

"The Treaty with the Indians ended the last Day of the Year. They insisted strongly, that they came from seven Nations near the Lakes, with seven Belts and Strings of Wampum, to make a Peace with their Brethren the English; and for that Purpose they accordingly made a very long Speech, and received our Answer to the same, with a very handsome Present, which they accepted with great Joy and Thanks, declaring, that they would represent to their Nations the Civility they had received from their Brethren the English.—If we can but get the Indians, we shall easily find a Method to manage the French, which is the chief Thing we want to bring about; and I believe it is what the Indians in general much desire."

On Sunday the Cherokee Indians, mention'd in our last, set out from this Place, on their Way to Charles Town, in South Carolina.

Last Night a Fire broke out in a House-Carpenter's Shed in Market-street, but was happily extinguished, without doing much Damage.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Wills's Creek, to his Friend here, dated January 27, 1755.

"Yesterday arrived here Sir John St. Clair, Bart. Colonel and Quarter-Master General to all his Majesty's Troops intended for this Service, and sets off To-morrow Morning with Governor Sharpe.—Your worthy Governor has been here about a Week, on this his second Visit to Camp with-in two Months, and we shall be sorry, very sorry, if he should not cross the Allegany Mountains with us, in a Station agreeable to himself, and equal to his great Merit.—Three Deserters came here Yesterday in 13 Days from Fort de Quebec; their Information not public; one of them told me they 15 Savages who were here some Time ago, arrived 8 or 9 Days at Fort de Quebec before they deserted, and all acknowledged their good Usage at Wills's Creek.—Two of our Indians were lately sent with a Letter from one of the Prisoners at Winchester, when they return we may have some News.—We daily expect to hear of the Arrival of General Braddock, with the Troops.—His Majesty's Three Independent Companies here, have built a Fort, with several large Store Houses, Sec. and Barracks for all the Men, by way of a Fortified Camp flanking and flanked by the Fort with Ten Four Pounders, besides Snatchers; all this since the 12th of September last, without any Assistance (either from Virginia or Maryland) of Workmen of any Kind, and with a long while without a sufficient Number of good Tools, beginning only with one Spade and two or three Axes.—A very good Company from Maryland came here about two Months ago, and are in Huts which they built for themselves near us.—We have heard of the Virginia Levies marching almost 4 Months ago, but none of them appear'd yet."

We are assured that at Chester-Town, in Kent County, several Men enlisted immediately on the Arrival of the Officer into that Town, before the Drum

was beat, and that the Officer, wanting but 30 Men, got his Complement, and marched with them, within a very little While; such is the commendable Spirit of that Place! they are gone for Wills's Creek, and some young Maryland Gentlemen (true Patriots!) are gone from thence as Volunteers: The Mother of one of them, at parting, took Leave of him with saying, My dear Son, I shall with much greater Pleasure hear of your Death, than of your Cowardice, or Ill-Conduct.

His Excellency our Governor, and Sir John St. Clair, are return'd from Wills's Creek, and gone to Williamsburg; and we hear they came down Potomack 200 Miles in a Canoe.

Monday Evening last, James Pitcher, Esq; Commissary to the Forces expected in, came to Town, from the Northward, and is now gone to Virginia, expecting to meet them there.

To be Sold for Ready Money, to the highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on Tuesday the 18th of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land called Park Hall, containing about 1550 Acres, lying and being in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland. The said Land is divided into several Lots, any of which may be agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at the County Court for that Purpose. The said Lands did formerly belong to Mr. William Parks, deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

John Shelton.

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part, may enquire of John Sauerwigen and William Anderson near the said Land.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look, and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osabrigs Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats. He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County, near Bryan-Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives, whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write, it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures him so as his Master may get him again, shall have, if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

January 23, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living in Anne-Arundel County, a Servant Man, named John Cammeron, a Scotchman, 20 odd Years of Age, can talk Irish, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has reddish coloured Hair, is a notorious Liar, and a great Gamester: Had on and with him, a half-worn Castor Hat, an old white Frock, a Pair of Russia Drab Breeches, a brown Holland Jacket, with Mother of Pearl Buttons, an old Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of new Shoes, ribb'd Stockings, and a dark brown Devonshire Kersey Great Coat, much worn.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, or brings him to Mr. John Inch, in Annapolis, or to Mr. William Horn, on Kent-Island, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

John Lammond.

N. B. He took with him a Piece of Irish Linen, and several other Things, which, it is supposed, he will offer to sell.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of John Syer, near the Falls of Gun-Powder River, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized Dark Bay Horse, has a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, shod before, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock M, and on the near Shoulder and Buttock unintelligibly.

The Owners may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.



By Directions of a late ACT,

**THIS** is to give Notice, That there is taken up, by *Thomas Morgan*, and *John Stallings*, junr. on the *Cliffs*, in *Calvert* County, near *Parker's Creek*, a small Shallop about 22 Feet in Length, from Stern to Stern, 8 Feet Beam, square Stern, bluff Bow, new Oak Bumpkin, has no Deck, there is about 8 Fathom of Cable, an old Mainfall and Jibb, and 4 Oars: Had also in her 4 old Tubs, one small Bag with some Salt in it, one small Rundlet, two Quart Bottles, and two old Baskets.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

January 29, 1755.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, on the 26th of this Instant, an Indented Servant Man, named *Thomas Mufgrave*, born in *Bristol*, a Sadler by Trade, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a black Complexion, has short black Hair, and about 30 Years of Age. He had on a Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Of-nabrigs Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be had again, shall have, if taken in the County, One Pistole, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the County, Two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows.

Stephen Steward.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Mrs. Jobson*, near *Pig-Point*, a Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Buttock with CB join'd together, about 12 Hands and a Half high, has a Wall-Eye, 4 white Feet, and a bald Face.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Alexander Cromwell*, on *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized dark Bay Horse, has three white Feet, a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock blindly thus *Q*, and is old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Edward Crow*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock W, has a small Star in his Forehead, a small Sprig Tail, and is trim'd to a standing and hanging Mane.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Flayl Bayn*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a large Black Horse, near 15 Hands high, is branded on the off Buttock with an I, has some white Spots on his Back, some under his Belly, and a large one on his Buttock.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Benedict Calvert*, Esq; near the *Wood Yard*, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, about 12 Hands high, has a small Blaze in her Face, a light brown Mane and Tail, and is neither branded nor dock'd.

There is also at the same Plantation, a red Heifer about 3 Years old, not mark'd.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *George Venables*, in *Charles* County, a small brindle Stear, seems to be about 3 or 4 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of *Ninian Ball*, Son of *Ninian*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with WL.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**ONE** Mr. *Robert Walker*, about Thirty odd Years ago, with his Family, came into this Province from England, and settled on *Patuxent* or *Potowmack*, as he afterwards wrote Word to his Friends. He served his Time to *Henry Mason*, Linen Weaver, in a small Town about 4 Miles from *Durham*, and was married to *Sarah Mason*.

If Mr. *Walker*, or any of his Family, be living, and will send Word to the Printer of this Paper where they live, it will much oblige a near Relation of theirs, a Freeman, lately come into the Country.

3

January 7, 1755.

**THE** Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, desired the Debtors to that Office to come and pay the Interest due on their Bonds, which they have not hitherto complied with: Therefore they now inform all concerned, that they have put several Bonds in Suit, and that they will continue to do so, in every Instance, until all the Interest Money, due to the said Office, is paid in.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

4 *Richard Dorsey*,  
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

December 31, 1754.

**BROKE** out of the Goal in the City of *Annapolis*, on the 29th Instant, the four following Sailors, who some Time ago stole a Boat and run away from the Ship *Unity* belonging to Mr. *Jacob Giles*, at were taken up in *Talbot* County, and were in my Custody on Suspicion of Felony, and likewise for Debt, viz.

*Isaac Gullian*, near 6 Feet high, had a blue Pea Jacket and a dirty Ofnabrig Shirt and Trowsers.

*John Watson*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, neatly dress'd in a green Waistcoat, and Breeches, check Shirt, brown Wig, and may have other Cloaths.

*Steward Weldon*, near the same Height with *Watson*, had on a blue Pea Jacket, check Shirt and Ofnabrig Trowsers. And

*Walter Dunn*, about the same size; had on a blue Pea Jacket, check Shirt and short wide Trowsers.

N. B. They all wore Hats, but may probably have chang'd their Dress.

Whoever takes up the said Sailors and brings them to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

*John Raitt*, Sheriff  
of *Anne Arundel* County.

Now lying in Gunpowder River,

and to be Sold for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money,



the whole to be seen, and the Terms known, by applying to Mr. *Anthony McCulloch*, at *Queen's-Town*, or the Subscriber, at *Joppa*.

*Charles Christie*.

**THE SLOOP**

*Hester*, with all her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture; she is well fitted and sound, is 43 Feet Keel, and 17 Feet Beam, and is about 18 Months from the Stocks. An Inventory of the whole to be seen, and the Terms known, by applying to Mr. *Anthony McCulloch*, at *Queen's-Town*, or the Subscriber, at *Joppa*.

*Charles Christie*.

Conformable to LAW,

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. *Henry Dorsey*, at *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about 12 Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a blotted Brand, and had on a very large Bell. She has with her a Black Mare Colt, her two hind Feet white.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**THE** Subscriber being appointed

by Mr. *James Jolly*, late of this City, Wire-worker (now gone to London) his Attorney in Fact, desires all Persons indebted to him, (of which he has the Accounts legally prov'd) to come and pay their respective Debts: And all those to whom he was indebted, if any, on producing their Accounts, shall be paid, by

*John Inch*.

TO BE SOLD,

**A** Valuable Tract of Land, in *Dorchester* County, on *Nanticoke* River, between 1300 and 1500 Acres, a very convenient Place for Trade, Ships can come up to the Landings on the Land; remarkably fertile in all Kinds of Grain, well adapted for raising large Quantities of Stock, for getting Lumber and Myrtle Wax; very level, rich Land, and little used or cleared.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase it, may know the Terms, and have an indisputable Title, from *Philip Ludwell Lee*, at *Stratford*, in *Westmoreland* County, near *Potowmack* River, in *Virginia*.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber,

living in *Baltimore-Town*, on the 20th of November last, a Servant Man, named *John Edwards*, of a fairly down Look, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, aged 24 Years, by Trade a Gardener. Had on and with him, a Fustian Frock with flat white Metal Buttons, black Cloth Vest and Breeches, a Pair of brown Cloth Breeches, blue Worsted Stockings, one Pair of Yarn, two Ofnabrigs Shirts, two of white Holland, and Country made Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Runaway, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in *Baltimore*; Three Pounds, if taken in any other County in the Province; if taken out of the Province and brought home FOUR PISTOLES, paid by

*Lloyd Buchanan*.

**WHEREAS** there is no free

Ferry over *Patapsco* River, for the Inhabitants of *Baltimore* County; it may be thought that there will but one Boat tend, which will be discouraging Strangers from coming to the said Ferry, and especially as it has already been reported by some ill-natured Persons, that it has been neglected: This is to certify, that the said Ferry will be well kept with two Boats, and four good Hands, and due Attendance given.

*Joshua Dorsey*.

**THE** Executor of the late Capt.

*Thomas Ashew*, having constituted me the Subscriber his Attorney in Fact, for settling his Affairs in this Province; this is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on the said *Ashew's* Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged: And those indebted are requested to make speedy Payments, to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

*Lancelot Jacques*.

**LOST**, a good Silver Watch,

the Maker's Name *KIPLING, LONDON*, the Number forgot; had a much worn yellow Silk String, to which was fix'd, a Cornelian Seal set in Gold, the Key, and a small Brass Padlock Key. An Impression of the Seal being left at the Printing Office.

Whoever brings the Watch, Seal, &c. either to Mr. *Middleton*, or the Printer hercof, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

If offer'd to be Sold or Pawn'd, pray stop it.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 510.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1755.

The following SPEECH was made by Governor GLEN, of South Carolina, to the new chosen Assembly of that Province, on Wednesday, the 13th of November, 1754.

I KNOW no Province in a more happy and flourishing Condition than this; no Enemies interrupt the Peace we enjoy, no Parties discompose the Tranquility that reigns among us; and to crown all, we have the Smiles of Heaven upon our Labour, in constant and plentiful Crops: But, American Affairs are subject to sudden Changes, this Sun-shine may be soon obscured; and for some Time past Clouds have been gathering to the Northward that threaten to ruffle the Serenity of our Southern Skies; happy were it for us had they been timely dispersed! But Matters seem to have now gone too far for an Ecclaircissement; if you shall find this to be the Case, I doubt not that you will be of Opinion, that it is necessary to have Recourse to Force, for we cannot be idle unconcerned Spectators, if the Subjects of a Foreign Prince have presumed to make Encroachments on any Part of his Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, tho' not within the Limits of this Province: I hope therefore, we shall lose no Time, in concerting such Measures, with other Provinces, as the common Safety of all the Provinces calls for.

In such a Situation of Affairs, it is a great Comfort to me that I can promise myself the ready Assistance of the Council; I am sensible of the happy Effects of it upon every Occasion: And it gives me particular Pleasure, to see so many Gentlemen of Prudence and Consideration elected by their Country to represent it in this New General Assembly: the Experience that I have had of former Assemblies forbids me to doubt of the Advice and Assistance of this; but yet, whoever happens to have the Helm in his Hand in such a Conjunction will find it a critical one. A watchful Eye must be kept upon the French, who at this present Moment are endeavouring to draw our Indians from our Interest. The greatest Attention must be given to these Indians, for, though they be all in Treaty with us, yet they may not always prove so faithful as we have found them for some Years past; and, it must be considered, that they consist of many Thousands, all accustomed to the Use of Arms, and all acquainted with every Corner of the Country. But, Gentlemen, let us consider, that the Eyes of all our own Indians, and of other Indian Nations, are at present open to the Behaviour of the British Provinces: If we permit the French to gain Ground, we shall certainly lose the Indians; on the contrary, if we exert ourselves properly, we shall for ever fix their Friendship, and I am persuaded the French will never after choose to measure their Strength with ours on this Continent.

I know how unnecessary it is, for me to say any Thing to animate you upon this great Occasion. If the Subjects of an absolute Prince can shew such Keenness to enlarge their Master's Territories! What Spirit and Zeal should inspire the Sons of Liberty in the Defence of theirs? for, not only our Country, but our Constitution is worth contending for: We enjoy the happiest and most perfect Frame of Government in the World; it is the Envy of all Nations; the Language of all Nations is, Who would not be a Briton? By this Constitution, this Colony, from small Beginnings, has, in a short Space of Time, become very considerable, and highly beneficial to Great-Britain: When our Fathers came from thence to settle here, they brought with them the Laws of the Mother Country as their Birth-Right; and a glorious Inheritance they are: They brought with them that inestimable Jewel, the Privilege of enacting Laws for their good Government, without which they could have made no Progress; this Privilege I hope we shall ever possess, in the same pure Manner we do at present, by three distinct Branches of the Legislature. The sure Way to do so is, to continue to use the greatest Care and Circumspection in passing our Laws; to

be cautious not to intrench upon his Majesty's Prerogative and just Rights, who during the Course of his glorious Reign has never invaded the Privilege of the meanest of his Subjects; to pass no Act by which the Trade or Navigation of Great-Britain may be affected, nor by which the Inhabitants of this Province may be put upon a more advantageous Footing than his Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain; and in general, to pass no Law of an unusual or extraordinary Nature, without inserting a Clause suspending the Execution thereof till his Majesty's Pleasure be known concerning the same.

J. GLEN.

(The Assembly's Answer to this Speech is only expressive of their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty; Affection for the Governor; a just Resentment against the Encroachments of the French on the British Territories; and a becoming Resolution to unite against every Invader, in the Defence of every Part of his Majesty's American Dominions: After presenting their Address the 15th of November, the Day following they adjourned themselves to the 6th of January.)

PARIS, October 19.

ACCORDING to the Advices brought by our India Ships, it was without Foundation, that certain Foreign Gazettes published, that the Portuguese Embassy was so well received by the Emperor of China, that he had granted Permission to the Missionaries to preach the Gospel throughout that Empire: The Persecution still rages against the Christians, and this Embassy has been of no Service to the Missionaries, who oppose the idolatrous Worship of Confucius.

Paris A-la-main, October 1. Though the King has explained himself distinctly in his Declaration of the last Month, concerning the Refusal of the Sacraments, yet this does not prevent Things being transacted in the several Provinces contrary to the Silence which his Majesty imposed relating to those Matters; particularly at Orleans, where the Bishop and the Chapter have acted with so much Rigour in their Refusal of the Sacraments to a certain Person who was at the Point of Death, that the President of Orleans took Cognizance of the Affair, and, after several Summons sent by him, as well as by the sick Person, the Bishop and the Chapter, persisting in their Refusal, were sentenced to pay a Forfeiture of 15000 Livres. The Cause was carried to the Chamber of Vacations at Paris. M. Le Pelletier de Rosambo, who is President of that Chamber, went on this Occasion to Fontainebleau; and the King, being made acquainted with his Arrival, came out of his Closet to this Magistrate, took him by the Hand, and conducted him into his Closet. M. Pelletier having informed the King the Cause of his coming, his Majesty told him, that in his Declaration he had ordered, that every Thing that had been done anterior to it should be void, and that, in regard to whatever should be done posterior thereto, he had explained himself clear enough. His Majesty then reconducted him to the Door, telling him that he was perfectly satisfied with his Zeal, and his Punctuality in executing his Orders. The President then returned to Paris, and communicated to his Fellow-Members what the King had said to him. They thereupon dispatched a Messenger to Orleans, charged with Power to constrain the Bishop, and the Chapter not only to pay the Fine, but to administer the Sacraments to the sick Person, who was yet living, upon Pain of being looked upon and treated, in Case of persevering in their Refusal, as Perturbators of the public Repose.

Paris, November 1. The Chapter of Orleans persisting in their Refusal to administer the Sacraments, two Exempts of the Police are sent from hence to seize upon the Temporalities of the Canons which made this Refusal, with Orders to convoke a general Chapter to oblige them to administer the Sacraments, and a Member of Parliament is to attend at this Chapter to give an Account of the Proceedings.

LONDON

September 27. The following unhappy Affair is the Subject of much Conversation in France:

An Irish Officer in the military Service of his Most Christian Majesty, had a considerable Fortune left him by the Death of his Father; but being involved in a Dispute concerning some Lands, with the Sieur Andrieu, a Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, whose Interest proved too powerful for the Officer; the latter soon found himself deprived of his Right, and plunged in great Distress. On this he repaired to his Adversary, and after informing him, that he was obliged to go to Italy, tho' ill prepared for so expensive a Journey, he demanded Money of the Counsellor, and also insisted that he would do him Justice. The great Man, however, only answered the other's Complaints and Demands, with haughty Speeches, and insolent Denials, which so provoked the unfortunate Officer, that he told the Counsellor, He must have Money; he would have Justice; and if Justice was not immediately done him, he would take it. Being still peremptorily refused, he pulled out a Pistol, and shot the Counsellor dead on the Spot; the Ball unhappily also entering the Pope's Eye of another Person who stood near, and killing him likewise.

The Officer had the present good Luck to escape, and got safe to England; but after landing at Dover, he was so weak, so infatuated, as to resolve, on some Account, we do not hear what, on returning to France. Accordingly he did so, was taken into Custody at Calais, and immediately sent to Paris; where, in all Probability, the Wheel will put a Period to his Misfortunes; if he has not already suffered that cruel and terrible Death.

October 22. The Dublin Journal informs us, That, for the Honour of Ireland, Mr. Joseph Ravell of Drogheda, has invented a Machine that will be of the greatest Use in Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, and several other Branches in the Mathematics; for, from one Station, it shews the Distance of an Object within Sight, as accurately, as if measured with a Chain on even Ground, and at the same Time shews the Elevation or Depression thereof to a Second, as well as the Bearing. By it any one, who can multiply by two or three Figures, may, in a few Minutes, determine the exact Shape and Dimensions of all the Sea-Coast within Sight, from any eminent Station, to the greatest Exactness; as also the Distance and Path-Way of a Ship at Sea, tho' her Tacks be ever so frequent, with her true Distance from any Rock, Island, or other Object at Sea, within Sight. He has exhibited this Instrument, and demonstrated the Uses thereof by many Experiments to several Persons of Skill in Dublin.

Last Saturday a remarkable Case happened in Goswel street. A Woman with Child, who died undelivered, being opened in the Presence of the Physicians of the Lying-In Hospital in Aldersgate-street, it appeared that the Head of the Child, and the Arm extended, had made their Way through the Womb, and were found lying among the Bowels: The Child was very much putrefied, and supposed to have been dead a considerable Time.

October 26. Yesterday Morning the Good Intent, Capt. Bull, lying off Hoar's Wharf, near the Hermitage, by some Accident was burnt to the Water's Edge. She was bound for Shoreham, and had a valuable Cargo on board, which was consumed.

November 13. The Brigantine Lydia, Clarkson, belonging to Piscataqua, from Barbados, for New-London, founder'd off Cape Sable. The Master and Crew were taken up by the Diamond, Kirkwood, and brought to London.

We are informed by Travellers that the Roads in Lincolnshire were scarcely passable last Week, by Reason of Snow lately fallen. At the same Time the Weather in Hertfordshire has been such, that the Sportsmen complain 'tis too dry for hunting, and the Farmers in the open Field want Rain for sowing Wheat.

Orders



By Directions of a late ACT,

**THIS** is to give Notice, That there is taken up, by *Thomas Morgan*, and *John Stallings*, junr. on the *Cliffs*, in *Calvert* County, near *Parker's Creek*, a small Shallop about 22 Feet in Length, from Stern to Stern, 8 Feet Beam, square Stern, bluff Bow, new Oak Bumpkin, has no Deck, there is about 8 Fathom of Cable, an old Mainfall and Jibb, and 4 Oars: Had also to her 4 old Tubs, one small Bag with some Salt in it, one small Rundlet, two Quart Bottles, and two old Baskets.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

January 29, 1755.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, on the 36th of this Instant, an Indented Servant Man, named *Thomas Musgrave*, born in *Bristol*, a Sadler by Trade, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a black Complexion, has short black Hair, and about 30 Years of Age. He had on a Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Ol-nabrigs Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be had again, shall have, if taken in the County, One Pistole, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the County, Two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows.

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Conformable to LAW,

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There is also at the same Plantation, a red Heifer about 3 Years old, not mark'd.

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Signed per Order of the Commissioners.

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Clerk Paper Currency Office.

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Joshua Dorsey.

**THE** Executor of the late Capt. *Thomas Mow*, having consulted me the Subscriber his Attorney in Part, for settling his Affairs in this Province; this is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on the said *Mow's* Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged: And those indebted are requested to make speedy Payments, to prevent Expenses to themselves, and Trouble to

Lancelot Jacques.

**LOST**, a good Silver Watch, the Maker's Name *KIPLING, LONDON*, the Number forgot; had a much worn yellow Sil Spring, to which was fix'd, a Corneilian Seal set in Gold, the Key, and a small Brass Padlock Key. An Impression of the Seal being left at the Printer's Office.

Whoever brings the Watch, Seal, &c. either to Mr. Middleton, or the Printer heretof, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward; and no Question ask'd.

It offer'd to be Sold or Pawn'd, pray keep it.

M A R

The following SPEECH  
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Assembly of that Prov  
of November, 1754.

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**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-Street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this Paper; and where Advertisements of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.



# MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1755.

The following *SPEECH* was made by Governor *GLEN*, of South Carolina, to the new chosen Assembly of that Province, on Wednesday, the 13th of November, 1754.

**I** KNOW no Province in a more happy and flourishing Condition than this; no Enemies interrupt the Peace we enjoy, no Parties discompose the Tranquillity that reigns among us; and to crown all, we have the Smiles of Heaven upon our Labour, in constant and plentiful Crops: But, *American Affairs* are subject to sudden Changes, this Sun-shine may be soon obscured; and for some Time past Clouds have been gathering to the Northward that threaten to rattle the Serenity of our Southern Skies; happy were it for us had they been timely dispersed! But Matters seem to have now gone too far for an *Ecclaircissement*; if you shall find this to be the Case, I doubt not that you will be of Opinion, that it is necessary to have Recourse to Force, for we cannot be idle unconcerned Spectators, if the Subjects of a Foreign Prince have presumed to make Encroachments on any Part of his Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, tho' not within the Limits of this Province: I hope therefore, we shall lose no Time, in concerting such Measures, with other Provinces, as the common Safety of all the Provinces calls for.

In such a Situation of Affairs, it is a great Comfort to me that I can promise myself this ready Assistance of the Council; I am sensible of the happy Effects of it upon every Occasion: And it gives me particular Pleasure, to see so many Gentlemen of Prudence and Consideration elected by their Country to represent it in this New General Assembly; the Experience that I have had of former Assemblies forbids me to doubt of the Advice and Assistance of this; but yet, whoever happens to have the Helm in his Hand in such a Conjunction will find it a critical one. A watchful Eye must be kept upon the *French*, who at this present Moment are endeavouring to draw our *Indians* from our Interest. The greatest Attention must be given to these *Indians*, for, though they be all in Treaty with us, yet they may not always prove so faithful as we have found them for some Years past; and, it must be considered, that they consist of many Thousands, all accustomed to the Use of Arms, and all acquainted with every Corner of the Country. But, *Gentlemen*, let us consider, that the Eyes of all our own *Indians*, and of other *Indian Nations*, are at present open to the Behaviour of the *British Provinces*: If we permit the *French* to gain Ground, we shall certainly lose the *Indians*; on the contrary, if we exert ourselves properly, we shall for ever fix their Friendship, and I am persuaded the *French* will never after choose to measure their Strength with ours on this Continent.

I know how unnecessary it is, for me to say any Thing to animate you upon this great Occasion. If the Subjects of an absolute Prince can show such Zealness to enlarge their Master's Territories! What Spirit and Zeal should inspire the Sons of Liberty in the Defence of theirs? for, not only our Country, but our Constitution is worth contending for: We enjoy the happiest and most perfect Frame of Government in the World; it is the Envy of all Nations; the Language of all Nations is, *Who would not be a Briton?* By this Constitution, this Colony, from small Beginnings, has, in a short Space of Time, become very considerable, and highly beneficial to *Great-Britain*: When our Fathers came from thence to settle here, they brought with them the Laws of the Mother Country as their Birth-Right; and a glorious Inheritance they are: They brought with them that inestimable Jewel, the Privilege of enacting Laws for their good Government, without which they could have made no Progress; this Privilege I hope we shall ever possess, in the same pure Manner we do at present, by three distinct Branches of the Legislature. The sure Way to do so is, to continue to use the greatest Care and Circumspection in passing our Laws; to

be cautious not to intrench upon his Majesty's Prerogative and just Rights, who during the Course of his glorious Reign has never invaded the Privilege of the meanest of his Subjects; to pass no Act by which the Trade or Navigation of *Great-Britain* may be affected, nor by which the Inhabitants of this Province may be put upon a more advantageous Footing than his Majesty's Subjects of *Great-Britain*; and in general, to pass no Law of an unusual or extraordinary Nature, without inserting a Clause suspending the Execution thereof till his Majesty's Pleasure be known concerning the same.

J. GLEN.

(The Assembly's Answer to this Speech is only expressive of their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty; Affection for the Governor; a just Resentment against the Encroachments of the French on the British Territories; and a becoming Resolution to unite against every Invader, in the Defence of every Part of his Majesty's American Dominions: After presenting their Address the 15th of November, the Day following they adjourned themselves to the 6th of January.)

PARIS, October 19.

**A**CCORDING to the Advices brought by our *India Ships*, it was without Foundation, that certain Foreign Gazettes published, that the Portuguese Embassy was so well received by the Emperor of China, that he had granted Permission to the Missionaries to preach the Gospel throughout that Empire: The Persecution still rages against the Christians, and this Embassy has been of no Service to the Missionaries, who oppose the idolatrous Worship of Confucius.

Paris *A-la-main*, October 1. Though the King has explained himself distinctly in his Declaration of the last Month, concerning the Refusal of the Sacraments, yet this does not prevent Things being transacted in the several Provinces contrary to the Silence which his Majesty imposed relating to those Matters; particularly at Orleans, where the Bishop and the Chapter have acted with so much Rigour in their Refusal of the Sacraments to a certain Person who was at the Point of Death, that the President of Orleans took Cognizance of the Affair, and, after several Summons sent by him, as well as by the sick Person, the Bishop and the Chapter, persisting in their Refusal, were sentenced to pay a Forfeiture of 15000 Livres. The Cause was carried to the Chamber of Vocations at Paris. M. Le Pelletier de Rosambo, who is President of that Chamber, went on this Occasion to Fontainebleau; and the King, being made acquainted with his Arrival, came out of his Closet to this Magistrate, took him by the Hand, and conducted him into his Closet. M. Pelletier having informed the King the Cause of his coming, his Majesty told him, that in his Declaration he had ordered, that every Thing that had been done anterior to it should be void, and that, in regard to whatever should be done posterior thereto, he had explained himself clear enough. His Majesty then reconducted him to the Door, telling him that he was perfectly satisfied with his Zeal, and his Punctuality in executing his Orders. The President then returned to Paris, and communicated to his Fellow-Members what the King had said to him. They thereupon dispatched a Messenger to Orleans, charged with Power to constrain the Bishop, and the Chapter not only to pay the Fine, but to administer the Sacraments to the sick Person, who was yet living, upon Pain of being looked upon and treated, in Case of persevering in their Refusal, as Perturbators of the public Repose.

Paris, November 1. The Chapter of Orleans persisting in their Refusal to administer the Sacraments, two Exempls of the Police are sent from hence to seize upon the Temporalities of the Canons which made this Refusal, with Orders to convocate a general Chapter to oblige them to administer the Sacraments, and a Member of Parliament is to attend at this Chapter to give an Account of the Proceedings.

L O N D O N

September 27. The following unhappy Affair is the Subject of much Conversation in France:

An Irish Officer in the military Service of his Most Christian Majesty, had a considerable Fortune left him by the Death of his Father; but being involved in a Dispute concerning some Lands, with the Sieur Andrieu, a Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, whose Interest proved too powerful for the Officer; the latter soon found himself deprived of his Right, and plunged in great Distress. On this he repaired to his Adversary, and after informing him, that he was obliged to go to Italy, tho' ill prepared for so expensive a Journey, he demanded Money of the Counsellor, and also insisted that he would do him Justice. The great Man, however, only answered the other's Complaints and Demands, with baughty Speeches, and insolent Denials, which so provoked the unfortunate Officer, that he told the Counsellor, *He must have Money; he would have Justice; and if Justice was not immediately done him, he would take it.* Being still peremptorily refused, he pulled out a Pistol, and shot the Counsellor dead on the Spot; the Ball unhappily also entering the Pope's Eye of another Person who stood near, and killing him likewise. —The Officer had the present good Luck to escape, and got safe to England; but after landing at Dover, he was so weak, so infatuated, as to resolve, on some Account, we do not hear what, on returning to France. Accordingly he did so, was taken into Custody at Calais, and immediately sent to Paris; where, in all Probability, the Wheel will put a Period to his Misfortunes; if he has not already suffered that cruel and terrible Death.

October 22. The Dublin Journal informs us; That, for the Honour of Ireland, Mr. Joseph Ravell of Drogheda, has invented a Machine that will be of the greatest Use in Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, and several other Branches in the Mathematics; for, from one Station, it shows the Distance of an Object within Sight, as accurately, as if measured with a Chain on even Ground, and at the same Time shows the Elevation or Depression thereof to a Second, as well as the Bearing. By it any one, who can multiply by two or three Figures, may, in a few Minutes, determine the exact Shape and Dimensions of all the Sea-Coast within Sight, from any eminent Station, to the greatest Exactness; as also the Distance and Path Way of a Ship at Sea, tho' her Tacks be ever so frequent, with her true Distance from any Rock, Island, or other Object at Sea, within Sight. He has exhibited this Instrument, and demonstrated the Uses thereof by many Experiments to several Persons of Skill in Dublin.

Last Saturday a remarkable Case happened in Goswel street. A Woman with Child, who died undelivered, being opened in the Presence of the Physicians of the Lying-In Hospital in Aldersgate-street, it appeared that the Head of the Child, and the Arm extended, had made their Way through the Womb, and were found lying among the Bowels: The Child was very much putrefied, and supposed to have been dead a considerable Time.

October 26. Yesterday Morning the Good Intent, Capt. Ball, lying off Hoar's Wharf, near the Hermitage, by some Accident was burnt to the Water's Edge. She was bound for Shoreham, and had a valuable Cargo on board, which was consumed.

November 13. The Brigantine Lydia, Clarkson, belonging to Piscataqua, from Barbados, for New-London, foundered off Cape Sable. The Master and Crew were taken up by the Diamond, Kirkwood, and brought to London.

We are informed by Travellers that the Roads in Lincolnshire were scarcely passable last Week, by Reason of Snow lately fallen. At the same Time the Weather in Hertfordshire has been such, that the Sportsmen complain 'tis too dry for hunting, and the Farmers in the open Field want Rain for sowing Wheat.

Orders



Orders are sent to the Searchers of Ports in the County of Kent, to be very strict in examining all Passengers of mean Degree, that go to France; it being discovered, that many Men, especially Natives of Ireland, daily embark to enlist themselves in the Service of the French King.

There are several Persons now in Custody, who were apprehended at Graveland on board a London Sloop, using the French Trade, who were going over to Dunkirk to enter into the Irish Brigades in the French Service.

November 14. Last Saturday there was a Proof of 95 Guns at Woolwich, all for the Service of the East-India Company.

We learn from Constantinople, by the Way of Venice, that upon the Return of the Grand Signior to the Seraglio, most of the Inhabitants followed his Example, and entered with great Spirit and Alacrity upon repairing the public and private Buildings in that Capital; but unfortunately, about two in the Morning, on the 3d of October, their Labours were disturbed by a very considerable Shock of an Earthquake; which returned with greater Violence about six, and in half an Hour after happened a third, more terrible than either of the former, by which three of the seven Towers were demolished, and a great Part of the City laid in Ruins. The Particulars of this dismal Accident cannot be expected, as the Letters are dated the very same Day that it happened.

BOSTON, December 24.

We hear from Hampton, in the Province of New-Hampshire, that on Thursday last, a little before Night, one Peter Clough, of that Place, who had been for some Time out on the Fishing Business, having mist a Pig, charged one Eliphaz Dow, of the same Town, with taking it away in a clandestine Manner; and after some Words had pass'd, and Clough was going home, Dow call'd to him and told him, he would pay him for the Pig, if he would come back; upon which he return'd, and as he drew near, the said Dow took up a Hoe that was by him, and struck the said Clough on the back of his Head, so that he fell down and died immediately; upon which Dow directly made his Escape. We since hear he is taken and committed to Goal.

NEW YORK, January 13.

A Letter from the Island of St. Eustatia of a late Date, has the following Words in it, viz. "I am informed Capt. Broadhurst (who left New York the 13th of September last bound to Madeira) foundered at Sea forty Leagues to the Eastward of Antigua; and all Hands saved."

From Roxbury, in Morris County, East-New-Jersey, we learn, That a few Weeks ago, one John Pelzer's Wife, having a Pound of Gun Powder in a Basin, and not dreading the Consequence of going too near the Fire with it, a Spark (it was supposed) jumping into the Basin, caused an Explosion so great as to affect a Child that stood near it in such a Manner that it died soon after, whilst the Mother received little or no Damage thereby.

From the same Place we likewise learn, That a Servant Man belonging to one Matthias Auble, died suddenly there much about the same Time: And a Jury being called, and his Body opened by the Physicians, it was judged his Death was occasioned by the Cruelty of his Master a few Days before in chastising him for some Misdemeanor; and Auble was immediately taken up and secured in the County Goal in order to be brought to a Trial for the same.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Friday one Penelope House, was committed to Prison here, for Shop-lifting, which Business, it is said, she has carried on for some Time.

His Excellency our Governor is expected in Town To-morrow or next Day.

Thursday next the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here.

Saturday Night last Three Convict Servant Men broke into Capt. Marsh's House in Chester-Town, and took away almost all his Cloaths, among which were a dozen good Shirts, and also took away many small fine Goods out of his Store; from thence they went to a Plantation of Mr. Ringgold's (one of them being his own Servant) and in an Out House they broke open a Carpenter's Chest wherein was some Cloaths and Money, but the Dogs barking alarm'd Mr. Ringgold, who got up, went out, and seized one of the Men, but he being too strong for him, got away from him; he then laid hold of his own Man who was a very luffy Fellow, and had an open Knife in his Hand, who desired his Master to let him go, telling him he had too great a Regard for him to hurt

him, except it was his own Fault, but as they had already done that which would hang them if they should be taken, they were resolute not to be taken, and if any Body should attempt to touch him, that Knife should be their Portion; and there being only Mr. Ringgold, the Carpenter, and an old Negro Fellow, they escaped; and notwithstanding diligent Search was made for them the next Day and Day after, they stulk'd away to the Mouth of Sassafras, where they were seen by some Negroes on Monday Night, when they stole a Canoe, and, it is supposed, went over to Baltimore County. There is a Reward of Twenty four Pistoles offer'd for the apprehending them; and as the Community is greatly interested in detelling and bringing such Villains to Justice, it is to be hoped, from one Motive, or the other, that they will be soon taken up and secured.

Custom-House, Annapolis, Enter'd since January 16. Schooner Hannah, Jonathan Copeland, from Philadelphia; Schooner Charming Patty, Mark Parsons, from Boston;

Cleared for Departure, Ship Sharpe, Samuel Aliyae, for London; Snow Peggy, William Wallace, for Cork.

TWENTY-FOUR PISTOLES REWARD.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, where this Hue and Cry shall come.

KNOW ye, That you are hereby authorized and commanded, to raise sufficient Assistance, and make diligent Search for, seize, and apprehend, the following Felons and Robbers, that is, Edward Pryce, Servant of William Ringgold, near Chester Town, a likely, well-set, lofty, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, a Blacksmith by Trade, is an Englishman, dressed in a new Snuff-colour'd Coat of good Broad Cloth, lined with white Tammy, red Plush Breeches, a grey cut Wig, and is well dressed every other Way.

Thomas ———, Servant of John Glenner, a luffy, well set, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and thick Lips, well dressed, a Miller by Trade, and a West-Country Man.

And John Roberts, Servant of Capt. Nathaniel Marsh, of Chester Town, a tall slim Fellow, pitted with the Small Pox, and has a very large black Beard, and shoope a little in the Shoulders.

These Fellows, last Night, broke open the Store of Capt. Marsh, in Chester Town, and took away all his Wearing Apparel of all Kinds, and sundry small Articles of Goods, as Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Stockings, and many other Things. The Coat, Breeches, Wig, and other Cloaths, on Edward Pryce, belong to the said Capt. Marsh. As they had Variety of Cloaths with them, all their Dresses cannot be so well described. They attempted several other Robberies and Felonies the same Night, and resisted an Attempt to take them, and went off. This Hue and Cry, therefore, is directed to go from Constable to Constable, from Hundred to Hundred, and from County to County, and all People are hereby required and commanded to take, seize, and to justice bring, the said Felons and Robbers; And it is further declared, for Encouragement, that the said Masters will give Two Pistoles Reward for each of the said Servants, if taken and secured in any Goal, so that they may be got back, and brought to Justice. Given under the Hands of us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for Kent County, in the Province of Maryland, this 9th Day of February, 1755.

B. Hands,  
John Williamson.

And the said Nathaniel Marsh, being the greatest Sufferer, promises Two Pistoles extraordinary.

The Fellows are all Convicts.

A Subscription is also made up by some Gentlemen of Chester Town of Sixteen Pistoles more, which will be paid to the Apprehenders of those Villains, by Virtue of this Advertisement, by

Thomas Ringgold.

They stole a Canoe, and went across the Bay to Baltimore, and 'tis thought will make for the Ohio. The Officers on that Expedition are desired to have them apprehended, if they come to enlist.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

For Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, on Tuesday the 17th Day of March next, at Alexandria, being Fairfax County Court Day.

THREE Tracts of Land, being now in the Possession of Mr. William Clifton, of the said County: one of 1800 Acres, lying on Potomack River and Little Hunting Creek; the other two Tracts of near 600 Acres each, joining the said Tract: They are all well situated for Trade, and are within five Miles of Alexandria.

For Title and Terms apply to

Ignatius Digges,  
John Addison,  
William Digges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Hannah Benson, late of Anne Arundel County, who deceased in the Year 1752, are desired to make immediate Payments: And those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

Henry Griffith, Administrator.

Conformable to LAW, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Samuel Warfield, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, branded with something like two Dots; but has no natural Marks.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold for Ready Money, to the highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on Tuesday the 18th of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land called Park Hall, containing about 1550 Acres, lying and being in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland. The said Land is divided into several Lots, any of which may be agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at the County Court for that Purpose. The said Lands did formerly belong to Mr. William Park, deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

John Shelton.

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part, may enquire of John Saverigen and William Anderson near the said Land.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about 5 Feet 9, or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look, and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osnabrigs Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats. He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County, near Bryan Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives, whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write, it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and returns him so as his Master may get him again, shall have, if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

BROKE out of the County Goal, last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings him to my Goal, shall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, FIVE PISTOLES Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

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## MARTLAND GAZETTE,

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THURSDAY, February 20, 1755.

Mr. GAZER,

I SUPPOSE you will, in your next Gazette, entertain the Public with some Account of the Proposals that have been lately made, for leaving a certain Number of Frenchmen to cohabit with the English in these Colonies, to share with them their Fortunes and Estates. The Scheme, I am told, demonstrates that the Subscribers to the Proposals will most unaccountably improve their Fortunes, by assigning away one Moiety of their Estates, to such of that Nation as may be prevailed upon to reside among them upon such reasonable Terms.

Many Arguments have been urg'd (I learn) from the Projectors, sufficient to convince every impartial Person, that we should be the only Gainers from our Alienation of such a Moiety of our Estates to that industrious, happy, and most polite People, whose late amiable Characters from the Ohio, our ill grounded Prejudices have made us answer in a Manner very unbecoming that Gratitude we owe to a People, who to be sure, have nothing further in View than to promote our Happiness. As I should be too prolix, if I infer'd the whole, or even the Substance of all the Arguments offered in Favour of the Proposals, I shall only communicate to you Part of the Letter that has given Birth, as far as I can find, to this Scheme, which I have hitherto avoided countenancing, because it has been limited to me that the Author (whom they call *Charlevoix*, a Man, it seems, of great Sagacity, who has published many wise and just Observations on what occurred to him in his Travels through this Continent), was a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, wherefore I hope some of your Readers, who may be acquainted with his Deserts and religious Character, will satisfy me as to that Particular, which will at once determine me what Credit I ought to give to his Authority, and with what Eye I shall view this plausibly beneficial Scheme.

"One does not see in Canada any Person of great Fortune, or Master of much Wealth, which is really a great Pity, for they are generally disposed, and love to make a Figure with what they have; with Difficulty will you find an Individual guilty of Avarice, or inclined to Hoarding. If they can afford it, they keep good Tables and dress gaily, and in these two Articles expend their whole Income: If their Finances are insufficient for both (as is no rare Case), they retrench a little the Luxury of their Tables, to support them the better in the other Article; and among Persons of every Rank and Fortune, you may observe universal Ease, Gaiety, and Politeness. How vast the Disparity between them and the English in their Neighbourhood! Indeed such is the Difference, as not oblige any one, who would form a Judgment of both from their Manner of Living, Address, and Conversation, without the least Hesitation, to declare in Favour of the French, and proclaiming us to be, beyond Dispute, the most flourishing Colony. In the English Provinces on the American Continent, the People being possessed of Riches and Wealth, live in the greatest Affluence and Plenty, but to all Appearances are unable, or know not how, to enjoy either; while the Inhabitants of New France are happy in their Poverty, which they conceal under an Air of unaffected Ease and Cheerfulness: While the Numbers and Riches of the first are surprisingly increased from the Fertility of their cultivated Plantations, and extensive Commerce, the latter can scarce find a Subsistence from the greatest Industry, yet the Taste, Genius, and Manner of that Nation, diffuses over the whole Colony, an inexpressible Air of Contentment and Satisfaction. While an English Creole is solicitous to amass Wealth, and anxious to avoid every superfluous Expence, shuns the Appearance of Luxury, the Canadian enjoys what he has, and often makes a Parade of what he has not: The one makes himself a Slave to, and labours for, his Heirs, the other leaves his in the same narrow

"Circumstances in which he himself was left, with the wide World to pass his Fortune in. The English Americans dread and decline Fighting, because they have a good deal to lose; they do not imagine they shall want the Assistance of the Indians, and therefore give themselves little Trouble about them. The French, for the contrary Reasons, are not much disposed to Peace, and spare no Pains nor Expences to gain the Affections of those People."

From this Contrast between the Circumstances and Genius of the two Nations, our Projectors have form'd their Plan: "As we have Wealth (say they), and can't enjoy it, let us invite our Neighbours, who will save us of our superfluous Riches, and at the same time teach us how to be happier with what will remain, after they are satisfied, than we are now, altho' in Possession of the Whole: As we hate Fighting, let us make the French our Friends, by giving them what they want; by this Means we shall secure to ourselves an eternal Peace; or in Case any unforeseen Enemy should arise, we can't doubt but our good Friends will most cheerfully take to themselves the whole Fatigue and Danger of Fighting our Battles."

As I have already, I am afraid, exceeded the Bounds of a Letter, I shall refer you, for further Particulars, to the Scheme itself.

And am, SIR, your humble Servant,  
Feb. 15, 1755. A. B.

MADRID, October 17.

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His Excellency our Governor is expected in Town To-morrow or next Day.

Thursday next the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here.

Saturday Night last Three Convict Servant Men broke into Capt. Marsh's House in Chester-Town, and took away almost all his Cloaths, among which were a dozen good Shirts, and also took away many small fine Goods out of his Store; from whence they went to a Plantation of Mr. Ringgold's (one of them being his own Servant) and in an Out House they broke open a Carpenter's Chest wherein was some Cloaths and Money, but the Dogs barking alarm'd Mr. Ringgold, who got up, went out, and seiz'd one of the Men, but he being too strong for him, got away from him; he then laid hold of his own Man who was a very lusty Fellow, and had an open Knife in his Hand, who desired his Master to let him go, telling him he had too great a Regard for him to hurt

him, except it was his own Fault, but as they had already done that which would hang them if they should be taken, they were resolute not to be taken, and if any Body should attempt to touch him, that Knife should be their Portion; and there being only Mr. Ringgold, the Carpenter, and an old Negro Fellow, they escaped; and notwithstanding diligent Search was made for them the next Day and Day after, they sculk'd away to the Mouth of Sassafras, where they were seen by some Negroes on Monday Night, when they stole a Canoe, and it is supposed, went over to Baltimore County. There is a Reward of Twenty four Pistoles offer'd for the apprehending them; and as the Community is greatly interested in detecting and bringing such Villains to Justice, it is to be hoped, from one Motive, or the other, that they will be soon taken up and secured.

Custom-House, Annapolis, Enter'd since January 16. Schooner Hannah, Jonathan Copeland, from Philadelphia; Schooner Charming Patty, Mark Parsons, from Boston;

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Sharpe, Samuel Allayne, for London; Snow Peggy, William Wallace, for Cork.

TWENTY-FOUR PISTOLES REWARD.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, where this Hue and Cry shall come.

KNOW ye, That you are hereby authorized and commanded, to raise sufficient Assistance, and make diligent Search for, seize, and apprehend, the following Felons and Robbers, that is, Edward Pryce, Servant of William Ringgold, near Chester Town, a likely, well-set, lusty, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, a Blacksmith by Trade, is an Englishman, dressed in a new Snuff-colour'd Coat of good Broad Cloth, lined with white Tammy, red Plush Breeches, a grey cut Wig, and is well dressed every other Way.

Thomas —, Servant of John Gleaves, a lusty, well set, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and thick Lips, well dressed, a Miller by Trade, and a West-Country Man.

And John Roberts, Servant of Capt. Nathaniel Marsh, of Chester Town, a tall slim Fellow, pitted with the Small Pox, and has a very large black Beard, and floops a little in the Shoulders.

These Fellows, last Night, broke open the Store of Capt. Marsh, in Chester Town, and took away all his Wearing Apparel of all Kinds, and sundry small Articles of Goods, as Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Stockings; and many other Things. The Coat, Breeches, Wig, and other Cloaths, on Edward Pryce, belong to the said Capt. Marsh. As they had Variety of Cloaths with them, all their Dressies cannot be so well described. They attempted several other Robberies and Felonies the same Night, and resisted an Attempt to take them, and went off. This Hue and Cry, therefore, is directed to go from Constable to Constable, from Hundred to Hundred, and from County to County, and all People are hereby required and commanded to take, seize, and to Justice bring, the said Felons and Robbers: And it is further declared, for Encouragement, that the said Masters will give Two Pistoles Reward for each of the said Servants, if taken and secured in any Goal, so that they may be got back, and brought to Justice. Given under the Hands of us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for Kent County, in the Province of Maryland, this 9th Day of February, 1755.

B. Hands,  
John Williamson.

And the said Nathaniel Marsh, being the greatest Sufferer, promises Two Pistoles extraordinary. The Fellows are all Convicts.

A Subscription is also made up by some Gentlemen of Chester Town of Sixteen Pistoles more, which will be paid to the Apprehenders of those Villains, by Virtue of this Advertisement, by

Thomas Ringgold.

They stole a Canoe, and went across the Bay to Baltimore, and 'tis thought will make for the Ohio. The Officers on that Expedition are desired to have them apprehended, if they come to enlist.

To be Sold at Public Sale, For Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, on Tuesday the 13th Day of March next, at Alexandria, being Fairfax County Court Day,

THREE Tracts of Land, being now in the Possession of Mr. William Clifton, of the said County: one of 1800 Acres, lying on Potomack River and Little Hunting Creek; the other two Tracts of near 600 Acres each, joining the said Tract: They are all well situated for Trade, and are within five Miles of Alexandria.

For Title and Terms apply to

Ignatius Digges,  
John Addison,  
William Digges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Hannah Benson, late of Anne Arundel County, who deceased in the Year 1752, are desired to make immediate Payments: And those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

Henry Griffith, Administrator.

Conformable to L A W, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Samuel Warfield, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, branded with something like two Dots; but has no natural Marks.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold for Ready Money, to the highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on Tuesday the 18th of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land called Park Hall, containing about 1550 Acres, lying and being in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland. The said Land is divided into several Lots, any of which may be agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at the County Court for that Purpose. The said Lands did formerly belong to Mr. William Park, deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

John Shelton.

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part, may enquire of John Swearingen and William Anderson near the said Land.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look, and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osnabrig Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats. He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County, near Bryan Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives, whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write, it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures him so as his Master may get him again, shall have, if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

BROKE out of the County Goal, last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings him to my Goal, shall have Four Pistoles Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, Five Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 20, 1755.

Mr. GREEN,

**I** SUPPOSE you will, in your next Gazette, entertain the Public with some Account of the Proposals that have been lately made, for inviting a certain Number of Frenchmen to cohabit with the English in these Colonies, to share with them their Fortunes and Estates. The Scheme, I am told, demonstrates that the Subscribers to the Proposals will most unaccountably improve their Fortunes, by assigning away one Moiety of their Estates, to such of that Nation as may be prevailed upon to reside among them upon such reasonable Terms.

Many Arguments have been urg'd (I learn) from the Projectors, sufficient to convince every impartial Person, that we should be the only Gainers from our Alienation of such a Moiety of our Estates to that industrious, happy, and most polite People, whose late amiable Overtures from the Ohio, our ill grounded Prejudices have made us answer in a Manner very unbecoming that Gratitude we owe to a People, who to be sure, have nothing further in View than to promote our Happiness. As I should be too prolix, if I inserted the whole, or even the Substance of all the Arguments offered in Favour of the Proposals, I shall only communicate to you Part of the Letter that has given Birth, as far as I can find, to this Scheme, which I have hitherto avoided countenancing, because it has been hinted to me that the Author (whom they call Charlevoix, a Man, it seems, of great Sagacity, who has published many wise and just Observations on what occurred to him in his Travels through this Continent), was a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, wherefore I hope some of your Readers, who may be acquainted with his Deserts and religious Character, will satisfy me as to that Particular, which will at once determine me what Credit I ought to give to his Authority, and with what Eye I shall be this plausibly beneficial Scheme.

"One does not see in Canada any Persons of great Fortunes, or Masters of much Wealth, which is really a great Pity, for they are generously disposed, and love to make a Figure with what they have; with Difficulty will you find an Individual guilty of Avarice, or inclined to Hoarding. If they can afford it, they keep good Tables and dress gaily, and in those two Articles expend their whole Incomes: If their Finances are insufficient for both (as is no rare Case), they retrench a little the Luxury of their Tables, to support them the better in the other Article; and among Persons of every Rank and Fortune, you may observe universal Ease, Gaiety, and Politeness. How vast the Disparity between them and the English in their Neighbourhood! Indeed such is the Difference, as must oblige any one, who would form a Judgment of both from their Manner of Living, Actions, and Conversation, without the least Hesitation, to declare in Favour of the French, and proclaim ours to be, beyond Dispute, the most flourishing Colony. In the English Provinces on the American Continent, the People being possessed of Riches and Wealth, live in the greatest Affluence and Plenty, but to all Appearances are unable, or know not how, to enjoy either; while the Inhabitants of New France are happy in their Poverty, which they conceal under an Air of unaffected Ease and Cheerfulness: While the Numbers and Riches of the first are surprisingly increased from the Fertility of their cultivated Plantations, and extensive Commerce, the latter can scarce find a Subsistence from the greatest Industry, yet the Taste, Genius, and Manner of that Nation, diffused over the whole Colony, an inexpressible Air of Contentment and Satisfaction. While an English Creole is solicitous to amass Wealth, and anxious to avoid every superfluous Expence, some the Appearance of Luxury, the Canadian enjoys what he has, and often makes a Parade of what he has not: The one makes himself a Slave to, and labours for, his Heirs, the other leaves his in the same narrow

Circumstances in which he himself was left, with the wide World to push his Fortune in. The English Americans dread and decline Fighting, because they have a good deal to lose; they do not imagine they shall want the Assistance of the Indians, and therefore give themselves little Trouble about them. The French, for the contrary Reasons, are not much disposed to Peace, and spare no Pains nor Expences to gain the Affections of these People."

From this Contrast between the Circumstances and Genius of the two Nations, our Projectors have form'd their Plan: "As we have Wealth (say they), and can't enjoy it, let us invite our Neighbours, who will save us of our superfluous Riches, and at the same Time teach us how to be happier with what will remain, after they are satisfied, than we are now, altho' in Possession of the Whole: As we hate Fighting, let us make the French our Friends, by giving them what they want; by this Means we shall secure to ourselves an eternal Peace; or in Case any unforeseen Enemy should arise, we can't doubt but our good Friends will most cheerfully take to themselves the whole Fatigue and Danger of Fighting our Battles."

As I have already, I am afraid, exceeded the Bounds of a Letter, I must refer you, for further Particulars, to the Scheme itself.

And am, SIR, your humble Servant,

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His Excellency our Governor is expected in Town To-morrow or next Day.

Thursday next the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here.

Saturday Night last Three Convict Servant Men broke into Capt. Marsh's House in Chester-Town, and took away almost all his Cloaths, among which were a dozen good Shirts, and also took away many small fine Goods out of his Store; from thence they went to a Plantation of Mr. Ringgold's (one of them being his own Servant) and in an Out House they broke open a Carpenter's Chest wherein was some Cloaths and Money, but the Dogs barking alarm'd Mr. Ringgold, who got up, went out, and seized one of the Men, but he being too strong for him, got away from him; he then laid hold of his own Man who was a very lusty Fellow, and had an open Knife in his Hand, who desired his Master to let him go, telling him he had too great a Regard for him to hurt

him, except it was his own Fault, but as they had already done that which would hang them if they should be taken, they were resolute not to be taken, and if any Body should attempt to touch him, that Knife should be their Portion; and there being only Mr. Ringgold, the Carpenter, and an old Negro Fellow, they escap'd; and notwithstanding diligent Search was made for them the next Day and Day after, they sculk'd away to the Mouth of Sassafras, where they were seen by some Negroes on Monday Night, when they stole a Canoe, and, it is supposed, went over to Baltimore County. There is a Reward of Twenty four Pistoles offer'd for the apprehending them; and as the Community is greatly interested in detecting and bringing such Villains to Justice, it is to be hoped, from one Motive, or the other, that they will be soon taken up and secured.

Custom House, Annapolis, Enter'd since January 16. Schooner Hannah, Jonathan Copeland, from Philadelphia;

Schooner Charming Patty, Mark Parsons, from Boston;

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Sharpe, Samuel Aliyne, for London; Snow Peggy, William Wallace, for Cork.

TWENTY-FOUR PISTOLES REWARD.

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, where this Hue and Cry shall come.

KNOW ye, That you are here-

by authorized and commanded, to raise sufficient Assistance, and make diligent Search for, seize, and apprehend, the following Felons and Robbers, that is, Edward Pryce, Servant of William Ringgold, near Chester Town, a likely, well set, lusty, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, a Blacksmith by Trade, is an Englishman, dressed in a new Snuff-colour'd Coat of good Broad Cloth, lined with white Tammy, red Plush Breeches, a grey cut Wig, and is well dressed every other Way.

Thomas —, Servant of John Gleaves, a lusty, well set, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and thick Lips, well dressed, a Miller by Trade, and a West-Country Man.

And John Roberts, Servant of Capt. Nathaniel Marsh, of Chester Town, a tall slim Fellow, pitted with the Small Pox, and has a very large black Beard, and stoops a little in the Shoulders.

These Fellows, last Night, broke open the Store of Capt. Marsh, in Chester Town, and took away all his Wearing Apparel of all Kinds, and sundry small Articles of Goods, as Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Stockings, and many other Things. The Coat, Breeches, Wig, and other Cloaths, on Edward Pryce, belong to the said Capt. Marsh. As they had Variety of Cloaths with them, all their Dressies cannot be so well described. They attempted several other Robberies and Felonies the same Night, and resisted an Attempt to take them, and went off. This Hue and Cry, therefore, is directed to go from Constable to Constable, from Hundred to Hundred, and from County to County, and all People are hereby required and commanded to take, seize, and to Justice bring, the said Felons and Robbers: And it is further declared, for Encouragement, that the said Masters will give Two Pistoles Reward for each of the said Servants, if taken and secured in any Goal, so that they may be got back, and brought to Justice. Given under the Hands of us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for Kent County, in the Province of Maryland, this 9th Day of February, 1755.

B. Hands,  
John Williamson.

And the said Nathaniel Marsh, being the greatest Sufferer, promises Two Pistoles extraordinary.

The Fellows are all Convicts.

A Subscription is also made up by some Gentlemen of Chester Town of Sixteen Pistoles more, which will be paid to the Apprehenders of those Villains, by Virtue of this Advertisement, by

Thomas Ringgold.

They stole a Canoe, and went across the Bay to Baltimore, and 'tis thought will make for the Ohio. The Officers on that Expedition are desired to have them apprehended, if they come to enlist.

To be Sold at Public Sale,  
For Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, on Tuesday the 13th Day of March next, at Alexandria, being Fairfax County Court Day,

THREE Tracts of Land, being now in the Possession of Mr. William Clifton, of the said County; one of 1800 Acres, lying on Potomack River and Little Hunting Creek; the other two Tracts of near 600 Acres each, joining the said Tract: They are all well situated for Trade, and are within five Miles of Alexandria.

For Title and Terms apply to

Ignatius Digges,  
John Addison,  
William Digges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Hannah Benson, late of Anne Arundel County, who deceased in the Year 1754, are desired to make immediate Payments: And those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

Henry Griffith, Administrator.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Samuel Warfield, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, branded with something like two Dots; but has no natural Marks.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold for Ready Money, to the highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on Tuesday the 18th of March next,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of Land called Park Hall, containing about 1550 Acres, lying and being in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland. The said Land is divided into several Lots, any of which may be agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at the County Court for that Purpose. The said Lands did formerly belong to Mr. William Park, deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

John Shelton.

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part, may enquire of John Swearingen and William Anderson near the said Land.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look, and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osnabrigs Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats. He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County, near Bryan-Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives, whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write, it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures him so as his Master may get him again, shall have, if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

BROKE out of the County Goal, last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings him to my Goal, shall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, FIVE PISTOLES Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

M A R

Mr. GREEN,

I SUPPOSE you will entertain the Public the Proposals that I am inviting a certain I inhabit with the Eng share with them their Scheme, I am told, demobers to the Proposals, by all of their Estates, to such prevailed upon to reside reasonable Terms.

Many Arguments have I the Projectors, sufficient to Person, that we should b our Alienation of such a I that industrious, happy, whose late amiable Overl all grounded Prejudices h Manner very unbecoming to a People, who to be fu in View than to promote should be too prolix, if even the Substance of all i Favour of the Proposals, I to you Part of the Lette far as I can find, to this S therto avoided countenan hinted to me that the A Charlevoix, a Man, it s who has published many w on what occurred to him this Continent), was a Ron wherefore I hope some of be acquainted with his I nter, will satisfy me as will at once determine me give to his Authority, as he this plausibly beneficia

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.



# THE MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 20, 1755.

Mr. GREEN,

**I** SUPPOSE you will, in your next Gazette, entertain the Public with some Account of the Proposals that have been lately made, for inviting a certain Number of Frenchmen to cohabit with the English in these Colonies, to share with them their Fortunes and Estates. The Scheme, I am told, demonstrates that the Subscribers to the Proposals will most unaccountably improve their Fortunes, by assigning away one Moiety of their Estates, to such of that Nation as may be prevailed upon to reside among them upon such reasonable Terms.

Many Arguments have been urg'd (I learn) from the Projectors, sufficient to convince every impartial Person, that we should be the only Gainers from our Alienation of such a Moiety of our Estates to that industrious, happy, and most polite People, whose late amiable Overtures from the Ohio, our ill grounded Prejudices have made us answer in a Manner very unbecoming that Gratitude we owe to a People, who to be sure, have nothing further in View than to promote our Happiness. As I should be too prolix, if I inserted the whole, or even the Substance of all the Arguments offered in Favour of the Proposals, I shall only communicate to you Part of the Letter that has given Birth, as far as I can find, to this Scheme, which I have hitherto avoided countenancing, because it has been hinted to me that the Author (whom they call Charlevoix, a Man, it seems, of great Sagacity, who has published many wise and just Observations on what occurred to him in his Travels through this Continent), was a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, wherefore I hope some of your Readers, who may be acquainted with his Deserts and religious Character, will satisfy me as to that Particular, which will at once determine me what Credit I ought to give to his Authority, and with what Eye I shall see this plausibly beneficial Scheme.

"One does not see in Canada any Persons of great Fortunes, or Masters of much Wealth, which is really a great Pity, for they are generously disposed, and love to make a Figure with what they have; with Difficulty will you find an Individual guilty of Avarice, or inclined to Hoarding. If they can afford it, they keep good Tables and dress gaily, and in these two Articles expend their whole Incomes: If their Finances are insufficient for both (as is no rare Case), they retrench a little the Luxury of their Tables, to support them the better in the other Article; and among Persons of every Rank and Fortune, you may observe universal Ease, Gaiety, and Politeness. How vast the Disparity between them and the English in their Neighbourhood! Indeed such is the Difference, as must oblige any one, who would form a Judgment of both from their Manner of Living, Actions, and Conversation, without the least Hesitation, to declare in Favour of the French, and proclaim ours to be, beyond Dispute, the most flourishing Colony. In the English Provinces on the American Continent, the People being possessed of Riches and Wealth, live in the greatest Affluence and Plenty, but to all Appearances are unable, or know not how, to enjoy either; while the Inhabitants of New France are happy in their Poverty, which they conceal under an Air of unaffected Ease and Cheerfulness: While the Numbers and Riches of the first are surprizingly increased from the Fertility of their cultivated Plantations, and extensive Commerce, the latter can scarce find a Subsistence from the greatest Industry, yet the Taste, Genius, and Manner of that Nation, diffuses over the whole Colony, an inexpressible Air of Contentment and Satisfaction. While an English Creole is solicitous to amass Wealth, and anxious to avoid every superfluous Expence, shuns the Appearance of Luxury, the Canadian enjoys what he has, and often makes a Parade of what he has not: The one makes himself a Slave to, and labours for, his Heirs, the other leaves his in the same narrow

"Circumstances in which he himself was left, with the wide World to push his Fortune in. The English Americans dread and decline Fighting, because they have a good deal to lose; they do not imagine they shall want the Assistance of the Indians, and therefore give themselves little Trouble about them. The French, for the contrary Reasons, are not much disposed to Peace, and spare no Pains nor Expences to gain the Affections of these People."

From this Contrast between the Circumstances and Genius of the two Nations, our Projectors have form'd their Plan: "As we have Wealth (say they), and can't enjoy it, let us invite our Neighbours, who will ease us of our superfluous Riches, and at the same Time teach us how to be happier with what will remain, after they are satisfied, than we are now, altho' in Possession of the Whole: As we hate Fighting, let us make the French our Friends, by giving them what they want; by this Means we shall secure to ourselves an eternal Peace; or in Case any unforeseen Enemy should arise, we can't doubt but our good Friends will most cheerfully take to themselves the whole Fatigue and Danger of Fighting our Battles."

As I have already, I am afraid, exceeded the Bounds of a Letter, I must refer you, for further Particulars, to the Scheme itself.

And am, SIR, your humble Servant,  
Feb. 15, 1755. A. B.

MADRID, October 17.

**C**OURIERS of late arrive very frequently from Paris, and are immediately sent back; their Dispatches are thought to relate to the critical State of Affairs between France and Great Britain, on Account of the Invasion of the North-American Colonies of the latter, by a large Body of French Troops; on the other Hand Sir Benjamin Keene is very alert in his Province.

Ratisbon, October 24. The Protestants of Carinthia have sent to the Ministers of their Communion at the Diet, very moving Complaints of the cruel Hardships they suffer in the Exercise of their Religion, notwithstanding the Declarations of the Empress Queen in their Favour. It is said, the Protestant Ministers will make a common Cause of this Affair: The Minister of Brandenburg has already intimated, that the King of Prussia, his Master, would interest himself in it with the greatest Zeal and Activity; and that, if his Application to the Court of Vienna, in Conjunction with the other most considerable Princes and States of the Protestant Communion, did not produce the desired Effect, the Roman Catholics settled in the Protestant States of the Empire ought not to be surprized, if this Usage should be retorted on them.

Copenhagen, October 21. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which the King has just concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, is very advantageous to this Kingdom. As the Differences, which occasioned the Interruption of the Correspondence between this Court, and that of Madrid, took their Rise under the Ministry of the Marquis de la Ensenada; and as the Court of Spain, is making some Improvements in the Management of public Affairs, it is hoped, this may furnish some favourable Opportunity to restore the good Understanding, which heretofore prevailed between our Court and that of Spain, in which we do not doubt of meeting with the good Offices of the French Court. The principal Point will be, to remove the Prejudices which Spain has conceived against this Court, on Account of its Engagements with the Emperor of Morocco, and to shew that these Engagements, so far from prejudicing the Subjects of Spain, may, on the contrary, prove to their Advantage, by rescuing them from Slavery, when they have the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Moors.

Naples, October 8. According to some private

Advices from Palermo, Commodore Martinez, who was cruising in the Sicilian Seas with two Men of War, and four Xebecques, having lately met with five Algerine Corsairs, he attacked them so vigorously, that after sinking One, he forced the others to sheer off. We wait with Impatience for the Particulars of this Engagement, which is said to have lasted several Hours.

The Levies for the new Regiments still go on very successfully.

Paris, November 1. The Conversation of the Public is very much engrossed about an extraordinary Secret discovered by a Swiss Physician, who, by Means of a certain Composition, pretends to preserve Life without Eating or Drinking. At first this was looked upon as a Joke; but People are since of a different Opinion, because, upon his being sent for to Court, he not only asserted the Truth of his Secret, but offered to make an Experiment of it upon any Persons who should be pitched upon for that Purpose, and likewise to make one of the Number himself. Accordingly some Soldiers were sent to the Royal Hospital of Invalids, where they were confined and watched fifteen Days, during which Time they had no Food, except a Dose of Powder composed by the Physician, which he gave them in the Morning and at Night, diluted in Wine, Beer or Water, and at the Expiration of the fifteen Days, they appear'd as strong, and in as perfect Health, as at first. After this Experiment, the Physician underwent the same Course himself, with the like Effect. Notwithstanding these Proofs several suspect some Deceit, and, in order to come at a greater Certainty, more Experiments are order'd to be made upon Prisoners, &c. after which, the Benefits that may accrue from this Discovery are to be enquir'd into. [What a very useful Discovery must this be, provided the Doctor's Powders are Cheap! At what easy Rates will all Kind of Provisions be!—But 'tis likely that those who learn the Art of living without Visuals or Drink, will be serv'd as the Man's Horse was, who had no sooner learn'd, than he died.]

Paris, November 1. They write from Brest, that a new Man of War of 64 Guns, was lately launched there, and that another of 80 Guns, was to be launched in a few Days.

Hanover, October 29. The Troops of this Electorate are to be new clothed in the Spring, and to hold themselves in Readiness to be reviewed by the King, who is expected about the Middle of April.

LONDON, October 29.

Extra of a Letter from Bilbao, October 10.

"France has got the Start of Britain here in all the finer Sorts of Woollen Goods, by making them as fine to the Eye, and not of half the Substance as the British Superfines; therefore she can afford to sell them much cheaper. The Policy of the French is very remarkable. Finding that they could not make Cloths of so good a Quality as the British, they very judiciously attempted to outdo them in Cheapness, which they have effected; and, in order to take off the natural Objection against the French Cloths, that they are not so durable as the British, they are continually making Improvements in their Colours; and as soon as a good approved Colour appears, it is more unfashionable not to be dressed in that Colour, than it would be in England to be dressed in a Suit made of Blanketing. By this Artifice, the French Subjects in this Kingdom, and others also, are inticed into a Wear of their thin Cloaths; and the Wearers will tell the Shopkeepers they can have two French Coats for the Price of one made of British Cloth; so that if the Manufacturers of Cloth in Great-Britain cannot invent a Cloth as cheap as the French, they must expect to be beaten out of their Trade."

October 31. Several Gentlemen, in different Parts of England, are going on in the Planting and Improving Vineyards, some Wines having been made in this Kingdom of good Strength, and of a delicate Flavour than the best Growths of France.

October.



October 31. On Monday—Fenwick, Esq. and several other Gentlemen, who have Estates at Carolina, set out, in order to embark for that Place, on having receiv'd an Account that the French, and Natives in their Interest, were marching to invade their Settlements.

'Tis reported, that a Gentleman of great Eminence will propose an effectual Remedy to the honourable House of Commons, in order to prevent the Abuses practis'd upon the current Coin of this Kingdom, to the Reproach of the Nation, and great Injury of Individuals.

*Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, October 16.*

"There does not want People in this City of Amsterdam that are ill affected to her Royal Highness the Princess Governante and her Family, they are much too numerous. This very eminently appears by the licentious Discourses which are held in Coffee Houses, and indeed almost every where, without any Body taking upon them to reprove or contradict the impudent Murmurers. It seems as though the Regency did not take the Interest of the Court much to Heart; if they did, they would silence those who so insolently declaim against that illustrious Princess, who is prevented from doing the Good she is desirous of doing, by the Cabal, who have Art enough to throw the Blame of whatever goes amiss upon the Conduct of the Court. These discontented People murmur and find Fault at every Thing her Royal Highness does, or orders to be done; whatever happens well is not placed to her Account, but every Thing that is done against the Interest of the Public, is laid to the Charge of her Royal Highness. It is hoped that the perfect Union between the Count de Bentinck, the Grand Pensionary, the Treasurer-General, M. de Reye, Secretary of the Council, to whom the Greffier Fagel may be added, will contribute to heal the Evils which are complain'd of. God preserve us, and grant that Order may be drawn from Confusion."

November 1. We learn by a private Letter from Peterburgh, that some Proposals have been lately made to the Court about reviving the Trade of the Caspian Sea, by means of an annual Fleet, to be built at the Expence of the Crown, the Ships to be commanded by Russian Officers, or at least Officers in the Russian Service; but Merchants and their Goods to be transported, at a reasonable Rate, with a sufficient Force to escort and protect them. In case this Project can be brought to bear, it is intended to make Astracan the Mart where all Persian Commodities are to be vendid. But till the Troubles of Persia are some Way or other at an End, it is not easy to conceive, how a Scheme of this Sort can be carried into Execution with any possible Hopes of Success.

November 2. We hear that many Rebel Officers, who had their Lives given them after the late Rebellion, on Condition of transporting themselves, and never returning into any of his Majesty's Dominions, have made their Appearance lately in this City, in the most audacious and public Manner, as if in open Defiance of his Majesty's Government, and the Laws of the Country.

November 5. They write from Smyrna, that the contagious Dissemper that raged there with great Violence for two or three Months, is at length totally ceased; and that the Christians, who are by much the greatest Part of the Inhabitants of that City, have caused Te Deum to be sung in their Churches, for so happy a Deliverance.

It is currently reported, that a Treaty of Accommodation between the Court of Naples and the Order of Malta, is upon the Point of being settled, to the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties.

Last Night one of his Majesty's Messengers set out with Dispatches to the Court of Madrid; and the Day before another arrived from France.

*An Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated October 20.*

"According to our last Advices from Asia, Africa and America, the Disputes between the English and French in all those Quarters of the World increase, and grow every Day more serious than other, how well soever the two Nations may seem to agree in Europe. The French Party in the other three Quarters appear to have the upper Hand, having found Means to get the Indian Nations, in the Neighbourhood of the English Settlements, over to their Interest; and this is what gives daily Occasion for Quarrels and Skirmishes between the two European Nations, who are thereby continually increasing their Inveteracy the one to the other; insomuch that one may easily foresee, that notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours used by the Ministers on each Side to bring Things to an Accommodation, it will be impossible to draw any Advantage from them, either to reconcile the Differences that have arisen between the two Nations in A-

merica, or to agree about settling their respective Limits. This is a commercial Dispute, which is not so easily determined as a political Quarrel. If some Advices that we have received are to be depended on, the English are using their utmost Endeavours to maintain themselves in their Possessions, and to drive the French out of them, which most infallibly occasion a Rupture between the two Nations in North America, from whence it is said, the French are very desirous of driving the English, and are even resolved, if they are capable, to do so. The latter, however, are so well anchored in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and their other Settlements, that there will be some Difficulty attending the Execution of that Design."

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, October 21.*

"The Bishop of Orleans, we hear, has repaired to Fontainebleau, in order to vindicate the Conduct of his Chapter, and obtain an Arret of Council in their Favour; but the King will have them submit to his Declaration of the 2d of last Month. His Majesty has given the like Answer to the Bishop of Nantz, who also came up to Court to solicit an Evocatory Arret against the Parliament of Brittany, who, he says, have pick'd his Pocket of 12,000 Livres, only because he stood up in Behalf of Truth, and the Decisions of the Church."

"The King, who, in Imitation of Augustus, Louis le Grand, and other Princes who were Protectors of shining Talents, has always reckoned it Part of a Sovereign's Duty to encourage Men of Letters by his Benefactions, has just granted considerable Pensions to several of our most eminent Authors and Academicians."

November 5. We hear the Result of our East-India Company is, that the Articles of the Plan of Accommodation lately proposed by the French, cannot safely nor honourably be accepted: In Consequence of which Resolution, it seems, Hostilities must be continued in India, till other Terms can be procur'd.

We learn from Persia, that Prince Heraclius, whose Exploits have made so great a Noise in the World, was drawing all his Forces into the Provinces bordering upon the Caspian Sea, in hopes, that by the Vicinity of Georgia, and the Assistance he may receive by Sea from Russia, to preserve that Part of the Empire; he proposes an equal Toleration of all Religions, professing himself a Christian of the Greek Communion.

Changes in the Ministry are talk'd of by Persons of good Intelligence.

It ought to be made public, and to the Honour of our North American Navigators, that a safe and good Passage is found out between the Colerado Rocks and Cuba; which will be a great Safety, and shorten the Passage of all Ships coming from Jamaica thro' the Gulf of Florida; of which there is no good Draught, tho' it was said one was some Years since taken by Capt. Gascoyn in a 20 Gun Ship, sent for that Purpose, and for some Reasons was refused to be made public.

Upwards of 900 German Protestants have given in their Names, to settle in the English Plantations in America within a few Weeks past.

November 9. We have Accounts of great Mischief done in the North Parts of Yorkshire by the Floods, occasioned by the late Rains; particularly at Helmsley, several Houses were carried away, and thirteen Persons drowned. A Farmer attempting to cross the Bridge at Hutton Rudby, was drowned by its giving Way; and on the Banks of the River Leven, which rose six Feet higher than ever was known before, there are found various Kinds of Household Furniture. Other Rivelets have in some Places made themselves new Channels.

A Gentleman at Stockholm, has published the following Account of the Effects of Electricity.—It causes the Tooth-ach to abate, or gives immediate Ease, especially if occasioned by a Cold. A Person of Distinction, who had for a long Time been hard of hearing, and was subject to Tinglings in the Ear, was cured in two or three Minutes. A Man 57 Years of Age, and deaf above 33, by a Wound over his left Eye; and at the same Time having the Tooth-ach to an excruciating Degree, was immediately eased of his Torture, and heard every Word spoke in the Room. A young Man of 22, who six Years before had almost lost his Hearing by such violent Reaches, that sometimes the Blood oozed out of his Ears, was cured with the same Speed, and now hears perfectly well. A Girl eight Years old, born deaf, and consequently never spoke, begins now to hear what is said to her in an audible Manner, and likewise to repeat the Words taught her. A Youth of 19, who in the Winter of 1744, falling into the Water, and not being taken out till half an Hour after, was brought almost to a total Deafness, is much mended by Electricity. The Instances of its Success in mus-

cular and arthritic Cases, are too many to enumerate. A Stone-cutter, who, by a Sciatica, had lost the Use of his Hands and Feet, was enabled within a Week to work with the same Alacrity as ever. A Boy, under extreme Pain in his Left Thigh, the Joint of which could not bear to be touched, a few Days after was at his Sports. Another, who had used a Crutch seven Years, after a Course of 13 Days, as a Token that he had the free Use of his Feet, burnt his Crutch. A Girl of 13 Years of Age, who in her fourth Year had contracted a Lameness by the Small-pox, and her Thigh bone was still in some Measure dislocated, is, after being repeatedly Electrified twenty Days successively, brought to walk without any Support.

There are private Letters from Naples, that the King has given such a Gratuity to the Crew of a Privateer that lately took a Turkish Corsair as amounted to upwards of thirty Crowns a Man, which has excited such a Spirit that three or four new Privateers are fitting out.

One great Topic of Discourse, over all the North of Europe, is the Sermon of Mr. Lubinski, Arch Deacon of Cracow, at the Opening of the Diet. His Text was the latter Part of the 38th, and the Whole of the 39th Verses of the 5th Chapter of the Acts, *If this Council or this Work be of Men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.* He from thence laid down two Positions. The first was, that in all public Deliberations, Concord and Union was to be reputed the Work of God. His second, that whoever endeavoured to prevent the Accomplishment of great salutary Designs, by exciting Discord and Tumult, fought against God, and did the Work of the Devil. The Discourse, it seems, was excellent, but unluckily it had no Effect.

November 12. Sunday Morning General Braddock arrived at his House, in Arlington Street, from France, and the same Morning he waited on his Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, who arrived at his Apartments about 9 o'Clock for the Winter.

Saturday a great Quantity of warlike Stores were sent from the Tower on board the Isabella and Mary, for Virginia.

Last Week a Serjeant's Wife at Rotherhith was delivered of a Child with four Legs, four Arms, and four Eyes.

November 14. There are Letters in Town from Germany which advise, that Prince Frederick of Hesse (married to the Princess Mary of England) abjured the Protestant Religion in the Presence of the Elector of Cologne during the Journey he made four Years ago, in Company with his Father, to the Castle of Neubaus, a Seat of the Elector, situated at the Gates of Paderborn. This important Step has been hitherto carefully concealed, and only got Air since Prince Frederick's Journey this Summer to Aix and the Spa. The Confidence and filial Love which he shewed for the Bishop of Augsborg, during the few Weeks that they staid there together, gave a Suspicion to certain Persons, who watching him more narrowly, discovered in the Sequel that he had assisted several Times at Mass, and received the Communion from the Hands of a Romish Priest. Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, his Father, greatly moved at the News, which he so little expected, expressed his Repentment by immediately stripping him of the Post of Commander in Chief of his Forces, which he gave to General Dieden. This Officer was ordered at the same Time to inform the Son of his being degraded, and to signify to him that his Father forbade him to appear in his Presence, or to assist at any Council or Conference. M. Dieden was further ordered to signify to Prince Frederick that he could not be ignorant that he was a Subject of Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Prince Frederick of Hesse, after having learnt in his Infancy and Youth the Principles of the Reformed Religion under those Masters which the Landgrave his Father thought the fittest to fix them in his Understanding and his Heart, was afterwards sent to Lausanne and to Geneva under the Care of M. Crousaz, to take in there by large Draughts the Spirit of Calvin and of Beza.

Last Night there was a grand Meeting at the Cock pit Whitehall, on Affairs of Importance.

The Master of an English Vessel, arrived at Genoa from Bona in Africa, reports, that the Bays of Tunis and Constantine are at great Variance; that frequent and sharp Skirmishes happen between their Troops, in which many are slain on both Sides.

CHARLES-TOWN, South Carolina.

December 26. By a moderate Computation, there have been (at least) 7000 Palatine brought to the British Colonies in America, the present Year.

January 7. We hear that a few Days ago land; where, it is said, extraordinary Nature has been observed.

Two Days ago, two Towns, with Expresses, (or Traders) has been taken.

On the 1st Instant, at Cape Breton, the Sloop Polly, bound from St. Kitt's for Cape Breton, was taken by a French privateer.

On Monday last arrived in Tuesday Capt. Joseph with Part of the Officers Ship, and for Nantz Millain, Bechet Dewar was left on the 22d with Cargo consisted of 700 H Indigo, upwards of 100 Spice; all which, with Part of her Company, perished with the Vessel perished on Island, for above humane Captains Way, and taken all they

BOSTON  
We have certain Adv in hither from the Wel lasses, was lately call away the Vessel and great Part Men had the good Fort We have also Advic ember last, a French was lost in a violent Storm deck, in Canada.

NEW-YO  
We hear the Connecticut hing called together on A There is talk of Money to that Government have be

February 3. We learn Briton, that there were a Sail of French Merchant Sloop and Schooners, among them; (So that the Men of War's either entirely groundless.) T were extremely scarce; throughout lay entirely n habitants seemingly, pr tified at the Indifference o regard to the present Sit Affairs; and otherways shew touching their Depo —(These several Intel lum more than probable Dispute the People there supply and relieve their F the River St. Lawrence down that of Ohio, and some good natur'd Christi in supplying the Cape Br many other useful Commu Pretences of being dissati their Mother-Country, rti Whole is alone calculated all the Negligent; or Secu the deeper," on the Back The General Assembly here To-morrow.

On Tuesday last, at 10 came on an Action of Stan Deputy, Widow, was Pl Defendant: On the Tr prov'd against him, and maliciously calculated, a Plaintiff's Reputation.

Plaintiff's Reputation, fences of the Case, and wicked Intention, as wel tiff's Character, which, if the Defendant's utmo mained clear and unblem ther a few Minutes, bro the Defendant for 500l. in the Declaration, to t Court, and a crowded A thought it most prudent t

We hear the Genera Connecticut have orderd ay, to be issued in Billi street at 5 per Cent. for which, it is said, is Provisions for such For Government for the Defs America.

We hear also from C Night, the 21st of last Norwalk, James Hall,



January 7. We hear that some Dispatches arrived here a few Days ago, from Boston in New England; where, it is said, some Intelligence of an extraordinary Nature has been lately received from Cape Breton.

Two Days ago, two Cherokee Runners arrived in Town, with Expresses.—We hear, that a Trader (or Traders) has been lately killed in that Nation.

On the 1st Instant, at One o'Clock in the Morning, an ashore on Cape Romain (and is since beat to Pieces) the Sloop Polly, Alexander Innes, Master, bound from St. Kitt's for this Port, with upwards of seventy Hogheads of Rum on board.

On Monday last arrived here Capt. McCarthy, and on Tuesday Capt. Joseph Smith, both from Jamaica, with Part of the Officers and Crew of a large French Ship, of and for Nantz from Leoganne, called Le Millain, Bechet Dewormeaux, Commander, which was lost on the 22d ult. on Crooked Island: Her Cargo consisted of 700 Hogheads of Sugar, 100 of Indigo, upwards of 100 Casks of Coffee, and some Spice; all which, with the Vessel, is entirely lost: Part of her Company, which consisted of 58 Souls, perished with the Vessel; and the Rest must have perished on Island, for want of Water, had not the above humane Captains providentially pass'd that Way, and taken all they could on board.

BOSTON, January 20.

We have certain Advice, that a Schooner bound in hither from the West Indies, loaded with Melasses, was lately cast away near Martha's Vineyard, the Vessel and great Part of her Cargo lost, but the Men had the good Fortune to save their Lives.

We have also Advice, that some Time in November last, a French Man of War of 74 Guns, was lost in a violent Storm in the Harbour of Quebec, in Canada.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

We hear the Connecticut Assembly are now sitting; being called together on Account of the Ohio Affairs: There is talk of Money to be raised, and Officers in that Government have begun to insist M.n.

February 3. We learn from Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, that there were in December last, near forty Sail of French Merchantmen in that Port, mostly Sloops and Schooners, and but few Topsail Vessels among them: (So that the Report of a French Squadron of Men of War's either arriving or being there, is entirely groundless.) That Provisions in general were extremely scarce: That their Fortifications throughout lay entirely neglected: And, That the Inhabitants seemingly, pretended to be greatly dissatisfied at the Indifference of the Court of France with regard to the present Situation of their Government Affairs; and otherways ironically expressed themselves touching their Dependency on the Gallic Crown.—(These several Intelligences from Cape Breton seem more than probable to be true, since 'tis beyond Dispute the People there are as charitably disposed to supply and relieve their Friends and Acquaintances up the River St. Lawrence, and those lately settled down that of Ohio, with Bread, Flour, &c. as some good natur'd Christians among the English are in supplying the Cape Bretoners with the like, and many other useful Commodities. And their several Pretences of being dissatisfied with the Behaviour of their Mother-Country, render it as probable that the Whole is alone calculated the better to "lull us into all the Negligence or Security, in order to wound us the deeper," on the Back.

The General Assembly of this Province is to meet here To-morrow.

On Tuesday last, at the Mayor's Court of this City, came on an Action of Slander, wherein Mrs. Frances Dupuy, Widow, was Plaintiff, against John Perot, Defendant: On the Trial the Charge was fully prov'd against him, and appeared to be falsely and maliciously calculated, with a Design to ruin the Plaintiff's Reputation. The Jury, from the Circumstances of the Case, and a due Abhorrence of such a wicked Intention, as well as in Justice to the Plaintiff's Character, which, notwithstanding the Efforts of the Defendant's utmost Malice to calumniate, remained clear and unblemish'd; after consulting together a few Minutes, brought in their Verdict against the Defendant for 500l. being the full Damages laid in the Declaration, to the entire Satisfaction of the Court, and a crowded Audience; since which he has thought it most prudent to abscond.

We hear the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut have ordered 7500l. Proclamation Money, to be issued in Bills of Credit, and to bear Interest at 5 per Cent. for three Years. The Chief of which, it is said, is to be employed in providing Provisions for such Forces as may be raised in that Government for the Defence of the British Interest in America.

We hear also from Connecticut, that on Tuesday Night, the 21st of last Month, a Sloop belonging to Norwalk, James Heit, Master, bound out for the

West-Indies, with Horses, Live Stock, &c. was by a strong South East Wind driven ashore upon some Rocks off of Guilford, and bilged. The Men were all saved, and great Part of the Cargo; but it is feared the Vessel will not be got off again.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Last Night a Gentleman came to Town from New-York, and informs us, that a Vessel had arriv'd there from the Mosquito Shore, the Captain of which says, that the Spaniards have Orders from Old Spain to evacuate the Bay of Honduras, and to let the English remain in quiet Possession thereof.

ANNAPOLIS.

Tuesday last Afternoon, his Excellency our Governor returned home in Health.

By an Express Yesterday from Virginia, we are informed, that a Vessel is arrived there, from Ireland, which sail'd some Days after the Forcett. And by a Gentleman from Worcester County, we hear, that a few Days ago a Number of Ships were seen off, standing in for the Bay; so that it is probable they are, by this Time, arriv'd in Virginia.

Capt. Leonard Brooke, in the Ship Horatio, is arriv'd, at West River, from London. We hear he has brought Advice, that the Parliament has Voted 70,000l. for the Service of America this present Year; and 3000 Men.

[The Printing off this Side of this Week's Gazette, has been delay'd, that we might insert his Excellency's Speech to the Assembly. Thursday proving a very snowy Day, and Friday a bad Day for Travelling, the Assembly did not meet till this Morning, Saturday, X o'Clock.]

The SPEECH of his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland, to the General Assembly of the said Province, on Saturday the 22d of February, 1755.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

As you have already expressed yourselves sufficiently sensible of the fatal Consequences, that must attend the Enemy's remaining Masters of that Part of his Majesty's Dominions to the Westward, on which they have lately presumed to raise Forts, and make Settlements; and have promised that Nothing shall be wanting on your Part, to avert the imminent Danger with which their Vicinity threatens us; it only remains with me now to hope, that you will fall on the most prudent and unexceptionable Measures, to raise as large a Sum as the Circumstances of this Province will allow; and generously and gratefully express your Duty to the best of Kings, and your Care and Regard for the Lives and Fortunes of Yourselves and Fellow-Subjects. The Advice and Instructions I have received from home, since our last Meeting, might give me Occasion to enlarge on the tender and paternal Care that his Majesty has been most graciously pleas'd to show, for the Security and Welfare of his Subjects in these Parts of his Dominions; but as I am persuaded that I need not attempt to add to the Weight of a Letter, that I have received from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which sets in the strongest Light, that, and the several other Motives, which should prompt us to exert ourselves on this Occasion, I will satisfy myself with laying it before you; and with exhorting you to consider how far the Season is already advanced, and to finish the Business for which you are assembled, with the greatest Dispatch.

Gentlemen, I take this Occasion of recommending to you, to regulate the Hire of Waggon and Horses, in Case the Service should require us, at any Time, to impress either in this Government; which I do not doubt but you will think highly proper and reasonable, when I acquaint you, that a short Experience has shown, that many of the Inhabitants have raised the Price of Carriage since the Beginning of these unhappy Disturbances, in Proportion as they found we stood in Need of their Assistance.

I must also observe to you, that the few Men we have been hitherto obliged to quarter in, or march through, this Province, have occasioned a very extravagant Expence, by Reason the Ordinary Keepers refused to receive any into their Houses, or afford them Entertainment, but at the Rates that have been settled by the Magistrates of the respective Counties for private Travellers and Passengers: These Prices, I doubt not, you will think too great to be paid for private Soldiers; and you will, I hope, regulate them by a Bill, in a moderate and reasonable Manner, which will remove all Occasion of Dispute between the Soldiers and the Inhabitants.

Gentlemen of the Lower House,

I shall acquaint you, by a Message, how Part of the 6000l. which you granted some Time since, has been disposed of for the Service; and shall be much pleas'd, if my Manner of expending it, receives your Approbation.

RAN away on Monday the 10th of this Instant February, a likely, young, dark, Mulatto Fellow, named Peter: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat and Breeches striped, a Pair of Leather Breeches and white Yarn Stockings.

Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall be rewarded with One Pistole, besides what the Law allows,

Henry Gaffaway.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, but now at Work on Kent Island, on the 13th of February, the two following Servant Men, viz.

John King, by Trade a Sawyer, is an Englishman, and has a Mole on his Chin.

James Dunkin, an Irishman, by Trade a Sawyer, but may pretend to be a Barber, being first bought by William Elton for that Trade.

They are both in common Servants Dresses; and carried with them two Axes.

They went away in a large Canoe, made of Pine, 28 Feet long, and three Feet wide.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that their Master may get them again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward for each.

Joseph Spencer.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of John Hammond, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock, but with what cannot be discerned, has some Saddle Spots, is shod before, and paces slow.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Edward Neall, in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a small young Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus: with a Stroke across the middle of it, has a short Tail, and a small Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of William Elderton, in Frederick County, near Patuxent River, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, about 4 Years old, and neither dock'd nor branded: She has with her a Colt about 4 Months old.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ALL Persons indebted to the

Estate of Mrs. Hannah Benson, late of Anne-Arundel County, who deceased in the Year 1752, are desired to make immediate Payments: And those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted, by

Henry Griffith, Administrator.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look, and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osnabrigs Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats. He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County, near Bryan-Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives, whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write, it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures him so as his Master may get him again, shall have, if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

FINE SALT, just imported from Liverpool, in the Ship Unity, Captain Birch, to be sold cheap for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange, at Oxford, by Wholesale.

Henry Callister.



**TWENTY-FOUR PISTOLES REWARD.**

To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, where this Hue and Cry shall come.

**KNOW** ye, That you are hereby authorized and commanded, to raise sufficient Assistance, and make diligent Search for, seize, and apprehend, the following Felons and Robbers, that is, *Edward Pryce*, Servant of *William Ringgold*, near *Chester Town*, a likely, well-set, lusty, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, a Blacksmith by Trade, is an *Englishman*, dressed in a new Snuff-colour'd Coat of good Broad Cloth, lined with white Tammy, red Plush Breeches, a grey cut Wig, and is well dressed every other Way.

*Thomas* —, Servant of *John Glasier*, a lusty, well set, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and thick Lips, well dressed, a Miller by Trade, and a Well-Country Man.

And *John Roberts*, Servant of *Capt. Nathaniel Marlb.* of *Chester Town*, a tall slim Fellow, pitted with the Small Pox, and has a very large black Beard, and stoops a little in the Shoulders.

These Fellows, last Night, broke open the Store of *Capt. Marlb.* in *Chester Town*, and took away all his Wearing Apparel of all Kinds, and sundry small Articles of Goods, as Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Stockings, and many other Things. The Coat, Breeches, Wig, and other Cloaths, on *Edward Pryce*, belong to the said *Capt. Marlb.* As they had Variety of Cloaths with them, all their Dresses cannot be so well described. They attempted several other Robberies and Felonies the same Night, and resisted an Attempt to take them, and went off. This Hue and Cry, therefore, is directed to go from Constable to Constable, from Hundred to Hundred, and from County to County, and all People are hereby required and commanded to take, seize, and to Justice bring, the said Felons and Robbers: And it is further declared, for Encouragement, that the said Masters will give Two Pistoles Reward for each of the said Servants, if taken and secured in any Goal, so that they may be got back, and brought to Justice. Given under the Hands of us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for *Kent County*, in the Province of *Maryland*, this 9th Day of February, 1755.

*B. Hands,*  
*John Williamson.*

And the said *Nathaniel Marlb.* being the greatest Sufferer, promises Two Pistoles extraordinary.

The Fellows are all Convicts.

A Subscription is also made up by some Gentlemen of *Chester Town* of Sixteen Pistoles more, which will be paid to the Apprehenders of those Villains, by Virtue of this Advertisement, by

*Thomas Ringgold.*

They stole a Canoe, and went across the Bay to *Baltimore*, and 'tis thought will make for the *Ohio*. The Officers on that Expedition are desired to have them apprehended, if they come to enlist.

**Conformable to LAW,**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Samuel Warfield*, near the Head of *Severn*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, branded with something like two Dots; but has no natural Marks.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold for Ready Money, to the highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on Tuesday the 18th of March next,

**ALL** that Tract or Parcel of Land called *Park Hall*, containing about 1550 Acres, lying and being in *Frederick County*, in the Province of *Maryland*. The said Land is divided into several Lots, any of which may be agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at the County Court for that Purpose. The said Lands did formerly belong to *Mr. William Parks*, deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

*John Shelton.*

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part, may enquire of *John Saverigen* and *William Anson* near the said Land.

**To be Sold at Public Sale,**

For Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, on Tuesday the 13th Day of March next, at *Alexandria*, being *Fairfax County Court Day*.

**THREE** Tracts of Land, being now in the Possession of *Mr. William Clifton*, of the said County; one of 1800 Acres, lying on *Potowmack River* and *Little Hunting Creek*; the other two Tracts of near 600 Acres each, joining the said Tract: They are all well situated for Trade, and are within five Miles of *Alexandria*.

For Title and Terms apply to

*Ignatius Digges,*  
*John Addison,*  
*William Digges.*

*Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.*

**BROKE** out of the County Goal, last Night, at *Joppa*, *John Tucker*, a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said *Tucker*, and brings him to my Goal, shall have Four Pistoles Reward; if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, Five Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

*William Young, Sheriff.*

**Conformable to LAW,**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *John Syer*, near the Falls of *Gun-Powder River*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized Dark Bay Horse, has a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, shod before, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock M, and on the near Shoulder and Buttock unintelligibly.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

*January 25, 1755.*

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel County*, a Servant Man, named *John Gammon*, a Scotchman, 20 odd Years of Age, can talk *Irish*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has reddish coloured Hair, is a notorious Liar, and a great Gameller: Had on and with him, a half-worn Castor Hat, an old white Frock, a Pair of *Russia Drab* Breeches, a brown Holland Jacket, with Mother of Pearl Buttons, an old Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of new Shoes, ribb'd Stockings, and a dark brown *Devonshire Kerse* Great Coat, much worn.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, or brings him to *Mr. John Inch*, in *Annapolis*, or to *Mr. William Horn*, on *Kent Island*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

*John Lammond.*

N. B. He took with him a Piece of *Irish* Linen, and several other Things, which, it is supposed, he will offer to sell.

*January 29, 1755.*

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, on the 26th of this Instant, an Indented Servant Man, named *Thomas Muspratt*, born in *Bristol*, a Sadler by Trade, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a black Complexion, has short black Hair, and about 30 Years of Age. He had on a Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Onabrigs Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be had again, shall have, if taken in the County, One Pistole, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the County, Two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows.

*Stephen Steward.*

**Conformable to LAW,**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of *Ninian Beall*, Son of *Ninian*, in *Frederick County*, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with WL.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**By Directions of a late ACT,**

**THIS** is to give Notice, That there is taken up, by *Thomas Morgan*, and *John Stallings*, junr. on the *Cliffs*, in *Calvert County*, near *Parker's Creek*, a small Shallop about 22 Feet in Length, from Stern to Stern, 8 Feet Beam, square Stern, bluff Bow, new Oak Bumpkin, has no Deck, there is about 8 Fathom of Cable, an old Mainfall and Jibb, and 4 Oars: Had also in her 4 old Tubs, one small Bag with some Salt in it, one small Rundlet, two Quart Bottles, and two old Baskets.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

**ONE** Mr. Robert Walker, about

Thirty odd Years ago, with his Family, came into this Province from *England*, and settled on *Patuxent* or *Potowmack*, as he afterwards wrote Word to his Friends. He served his Time to *Henry Mafen*, Linnen Weaver, in a small Town about 4 Miles from *Durham*, and was married to *Sarah Mafen*.

If Mr. Walker, or any of his Family, be living, and will send Word to the Printer of this Paper where they live, it will much oblige a near Relation of theirs, a Freeman, lately come into the Country.

*January 7, 1755.*

**THE** Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, desired the Debtors to that Office to come and pay the Interest due on their Bonds, which they have not hitherto complied with: Therefore they now inform all concerned, that they have put several Bonds in Suit, and that they will continue to do so, in every Instance, until all the Interest Money, due to the said Office, is paid in.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

*Richard Dorsey,*  
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

**THE** Subscriber being appointed

by *Mr. James Jolly*, late of this City, Wire-worker (now gone to *London*) his Attorney in Fact, desires all Persons indebted to him, (of which he has the Accounts legally prov'd) to come and pay their respective Debts: And all those to whom he was indebted, if any, on producing their Accounts, shall be paid, by

*John Inch.*

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Valuable Tract of Land, in *Dorchester County*, on *Nanticoke River*, between 1300 and 1500 Acres, a very convenient Place for Trade, Ships can come up to the Landings on the Land; remarkably fertile in all Kinds of Grain, well adapted for raising large Quantities of Stock, for getting Lumber and Myrtle Wax; very level, rich Land, and little used or cleared. Whoever is inclinable to purchase it, may know the Terms, and have an indisputable Title, from *Philip Ludwell Lee*, at *Stratford*, in *Westmoreland County*, near *Potowmack River*, in *Virginia*.

**THE** Executor of the late *Capt.*

*Thomas Askew*, having constituted me the Subscriber his Attorney in Fact, for settling his Affairs in this Province; this is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on the said *Askew's* Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged: And those indebted are requested to make speedy Payments, to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

*Lancelot Jacques.*

**LOST**, a good Silver Watch,

the Maker's Name *KIPLING, LONDON*, the Number forgot; had a much worn yellow Silk String, to which was fix'd, a *Cornelian* Seal set in Gold, the Key, and a small Brass Padlock Key. An Impression of the Seal being left at the Printing Office.

Whoever brings the Watch, Seal, &c. either to *Mr. Middleton*, or the Printer hereof, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

If offer'd to be Sold or Pawn'd, pray stop it.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

**MA**

**Mr. GREEN,**

**I** OBSERVE, in your *Translat* Demosthenes: *Eu* commended it, bad, in only of gratifying your clared his true Reason, had be shown that wbe ed, the several States of with Regard to Philip, Colonies are, at this French; that his Dej Greece by Parcell, as same Manner, of all Philip was executing b separate State of Gree did, just as we do now, turn on his daily Growth of its Neighbour, till J Yoke, or utterly destroyed too few and too feeble could make, that Fate Opposition had infallible moethenes (who's aftera Slavery of his own St his Son Alexander) coul to his Countrymen, the from their Leibargy, bu Years after, equally ap pondent might, I say, t an Attention to the Subj Oration, from many of never heard of such a have no Curiosity to kno too, perhaps, have en have formed in their on like this, short Conclusi the same with that of t Designs the same with their Example, we must and submit and cringe t haps with this Aggrava To all such therefore dard that Oration, in earnestly recommend the bable Means of affordi present Situation, and the Consequence of con sensibly Conduct. For those who wan securitative of Oursel present you with a T of another Discourse of although it may serve however, further spei Cases why at a Ti every sensible Man, he was done.

**THE ORATION.**

**I**T were to be wi your Oration a Partiality and Af their real Sentim of the greatest t the Subject of your L Motives to speaking in Emulation, + and o is your Duty, Athenia Actions, to consider o the Public Good.

The Business now smus, and Philip's E he has now been ele

(Orators) The O their public Affem of the Assembly, Debate, by votin + (And others from Pique and Resent dual, or from Av private Jobb of of the State.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1755.

Mr. GREEN,

**I** OBSERVE, in your Gazette No. 501, you gave us a Translation of the first Olynthian of Demosthenes: But I wish the Person who recommended it, had, instead of pretending a Design only of gratifying your Readers Curiosity, fairly declared his true Reason for offering it at that Time; had he shown that when that Discourse was delivered, the several States of Greece were circumstanced, with regard to Philip, much as the several British Colonies are, at this Time, with regard to the French; that his Design was a Conquest of all Greece by Parcell, as theirs is a Conquest, in the same Manner, of all these Colonies; that while Philip was executing his destructive Schemes, every separate State of Greece, not immediately attacked, did, just as we do now, look with an Eye of Unconcern on his daily Growth of Power, and the Ruin of its Neighbour, till so many were subjected to the Yoke, or utterly destroyed, that the Remainder were too few and too feeble to avoid, by any Effort they could make, that Fate which a timely concurrent Opposition had infallibly prevented; and that Demosthenes (who afterwards lived to see the abject Slavery of his own State from this very Man, or his Son Alexander) could hardly urge any Argument to his Countrymen, the Athenians, to rouse them from their Lethargy, but what is now, above 2000 Years after, equally applicable to us; your Correspondent might, I say, by this Means, have gained an Attention to the Subject Matter of that excellent Oration, from many of your Readers, who, having never heard of such a Man as Demosthenes, could have no Curiosity to know how he spoke; and might too, perhaps, have enabled some in particular to have formed in their own Minds this, or something like this, short Conclusion, That as our Condition is the same with that of the Greeks, and our Enemies Designs the same with those of Philip, if we follow their Example, we must be content with their Fate, and submit and cringe to the Lash of Slavery; perhaps with this Aggravation, a Slavery to Savages!

To all such therefore who have not already considered that Oration, in the foregoing Light, I would earnestly recommend their doing so, as the most probable Means of affording them some Prospect of our present Situation, and of prophesying what must be the Consequence of continuing our present unadvised selfish Conduct.

For those who want not Incentives to Measures salutative of Ourselves and our Posterity, I here present you with a Translation, in the Year 1744, of another Discourse of the same Great Man, which, although it may serve to enforce the former, will, however, further serve to point out some of the Causes why at a Time when so much was, by every sensible Man, hoped and expected, so little was done.

Yours, &c. C. D.

**THE ORATION concerning the Chersonesus.**

**I**T were to be wish'd, O Men of Athens, that your Orators would divest themselves of all Partiality and Affection, and speak nothing but their real Sentiments, especially when Affairs of the greatest Consequence to the Public are the Subject of your Deliberations. But, since the Motives to speaking are various, some arising from Emulation, † and others from other Causes, it is your Duty, Athenians, in all your Decrees and Actions, to consider only what is most conducive to the Public Good.

The Business now before us relates to the Chersonesus, and Philip's Expedition into Thracia, where he has now been eleven Months at the Head of

\* (Orators) The Orators were the Speakers in their public Assemblies, and they with the rest of the Assembly, formed the Resolution after the Debate, by voting.

† (And others from other Causes) Such as private Pique and Resentment, Favour to some Individual, or from Avarice, in order to execute some private Job of their own, though to the Ruin of the State.

a formidable Army. Nevertheless most of the Speeches, made upon this Occasion, have turn'd upon the Actions and Designs of Diopithes. For my own Part, I think it a Matter of no Consequence, nor worth disputing, whether you now consider the Accusations brought against those, whom you can, at any Time, punish according to Law, or defer the Consideration of them to another Opportunity. But the Designs of Philip against this State admit of no Delay; nor should we suffer our Attention to be diverted, by † Clamours or Accusations of another Nature, from that Enemy of our Country, whose Forces besiege the Hellespont, and threaten to deprive us of those Possessions, which, if the present Opportunity be neglected, we may never have it in our Power to recover.

It is notorious, that nothing has given Philip the Ascendant over this State so much, as his early Improvement of all Advantages, his keeping up a standing Force, and the Dispatch with which all his Designs are executed; whereas some Stroke is usually struck before we are in Motion, or make any Preparations for War. Hence it unavoidably comes to pass, that he is enabled to maintain his Conquests; whilst we, by our unseasonable Delays, and neglect of the most favourable Opportunities, involve ourselves in fruitless Expences, and reap nothing but Disappointment and Disgrace. For, whatever your Orators may pretend, O Men of Athens, while you sit idle at home, and none of the Forces of this State are in the Field, Philip has ample Leisure and Opportunity to put all his Designs in Execution.

I do not so much wonder at the rash Counsels of your insolent Speech-Makers; I am rather surprized to find such a Disposition in your Public Assemblies, that, if any one steps forth, and charges our Misfortunes upon Diopithes, or Chares, or Aristophon, or any other Athenian, you immediately assent, and receive his Oration with a Thunder of Applause. But if any stands up, and speaks the Truth; if he says you are deceived, O Men of Athens, Philip is the Source of all these Evils. (For had he been quiet, this State would have been so too); though you cannot deny the Truth of what he says, you hear him with as much Reluctance, as if he was the Messenger of some dreadful Calamity. The Reason is—but, first, in the Name of the Gods, let me freely speak what is for the public Service—The Reason is, those, who have had the Management of your Affairs for some Time past, have render'd you daring and terrible in your Assemblies only, but cowardly and contemptible in your warlike Preparations. Hence, if you are told, the Author of these Misfortunes is to be found in the Bosom of your own City, and thence liable to its Censures, you readily believe and are pleased that it is so; but if any one points out to you that Man, who can be punished only by being conquer'd, you are at a Loss how to act, and angry to be undeceived: On the contrary, O Men of Athens, your Leaders should have accusom'd you to a mild and gentle Behaviour in your Assemblies, in which you meet to determine the Rights of your Citizens, and of your Allies; and have made you daring and terrible in War only, in which the Dispute is with your Enemies and Opposers. But now, by a mean Compliance with your Humours, and obsequiously courting your Favour, they have so formed and moulded you, that, in your Assemblies, you swell with Pride and Arrogance, and lend a willing Ear to nothing but Complaisance and Flattery; while, at the same Time, the very Being and Safety of the State is exposed to the utmost Danger.

There are, who think an Orator is sufficiently answered by asking him, What then is to be done? To which I reply, with the utmost Truth and Justice, Not what we are now doing. But I will be more distinct and particular in my Advice, and only desire, these Men would be as ready to act, as they are to question.

† (Clamours) Here he plainly means the Clamours against Diopithes.

In the first Place, Athenians, you ought to be fully persuaded, that Philip has broke the Peace, and is at War with this State; that he is an Enemy to this City, its Territory, and all its Inhabitants, especially those, who think themselves most in his Favour. If they think this incredible, let them remember the Fate of Eutocrates and Lasthenes, the Olynthians, who, when they had betrayed their City to Philip, and were thought his most intimate Friends, were most miserably sacrificed by him. But the principal Object of his Malice is, the Liberty of this State; and he employs his utmost Art and Pains to compass its Destruction; and nothing but a Persuasion of this will rouse you to a serious Consideration of the true State of your Affairs.

In the next Place, Can any one be so weak as to imagine that Philip would undergo all the Fatigues and Hazards of a Winter Campaign only to conquer a few paltry Towns of Thracia, such as Drangilus, Cabyle, and Mastira; and not rather with an Eye to the Harbours, the Docks, the Silver Mines, and the rich Revenues, of Athens? Will he suffer you long to enjoy these Advantages, and take up his Quarters in a mere Dungeon, only to taste the wretched Products of the Thracian Soil? No, he endures the one, that he may get Possession of the other.

If you are convinced of these Truths, you will think it prudent to shake off this destructive Indolence; you will raise the necessary Supplies; you will concert Measures with your Allies and Confederates; and provide for the Support of a standing Army; that, as Philip has his Legions in Readiness for the Invasion and Conquest of the Greeks, yours may likewise be ready for their Protection and Defence. Nothing is to be done by sending only auxiliary Forces, raised in Haste; you must keep on Foot a large Army, supply it with all Things necessary, and regulate the Expences in the most frugal Manner. If you relish this Advice, and take your Measures accordingly, you will either procure (what is much to be desired) an honourable Peace, and oblige Philip to retire home with all his Forces, or you will contend with him upon equal Terms. If any one thinks, all this cannot be done without great Trouble and Expence, he thinks very rightly; for it must be confessed, the Inconveniences of War are many and great: But if he reflects on the Dangers, to which the Neglect of these Measures will expose the State, he will see the Expediency of engaging heartily in a Business of so much Consequence.

Could we be satisfied, upon the Word of some God (for no Mortal, in that Case could gain Belief), that we might safely neglect all Means of Defence, and be under no Fear of an Attack from Philip; yet, by the immortal Gods, it would fully the Glory of Athens, and the Fame of our illustrious Ancestors, for the sake of our own particular Repose, to leave the rest of the Greeks exposed to Slavery. I would sooner die than offer such Advice. If any one else gives it, and you embrace it, I cannot help it; neglect your own Defence and abandon the common Cause. But if no one is so rash as to advise such a Conduct; if we are convinced, that the more Conquests we suffer Philip to make, the stronger and more powerful Enemy we have to deal with; why all this Reluctance? And when, Athenians, shall we begin to take Care of our Affairs?

Then I suppose, when some urgent Necessity compels us. But such a Necessity (in the Opinion of a Free People) has been long at our Doors; and surely, we shall not wait for the Necessity of Slaves. For consider the Difference: To a Free Man, there cannot be a greater Necessity than a corrupt and † scandalous Administration of public Affairs; but to a Slave, the most pressing Necessity is, the Smart of corporal Punishment. May it never be our own Case!

\* (Corrupt) He means the making private Jobs of the public Welfare.

† (Scandalous Administration) A shameful Unconcern at Philip's daily Encroachments.



In representing to you the Conduct of your Leaders for some Time past, I have willingly omitted several Particulars: But one Thing I must observe. No sooner is the least mention made of Affairs, relating to Philip, but up starts one or other among you, and cries out, "How desirable a Thing is Peace! How burthenfome the Support of an Army! These Men would plunder us of all our Wealth!" And, with Exclamations of this Kind, they abstract all your Measures, and afford Philip Leisure and Opportunity to put all his Designs in Execution. And thus you gain present Ease and Quiet (which, in the Event, I fear, will be found too dear a Purchase); and these Men † Honours and Rewards. But why all this Pains to persuade you to Peace? Are you not sufficiently inclined to it yourselves? Let them employ their Eloquence in persuading Philip to it, who is actually at War. If they can prevail with him, they are sure of your Concurrence. They complain of burthenfome Expences; but these can never be so, which are incur'd in providing for our Safety: The greatest Burthen will be, what we must suffer by neglecting to do so. And, as to exhausting the public Treasury, it is best prevented by a careful and frugal Management of it, not by a total Neglect of applying it to the most useful Purposes. For my own Part, O Men of Athens, I am highly scandalized, to see you so anxious about the Expences of a War, when it is in your Power to prevent, as well as punish, all Profusion and Misapplication of the public Money; and at the same Time so unaffected with the Progress of Philip's Arms, who is plundering all the Grecian States in their Turns, and ultimately contriving the Destruction of this.

|| I cannot but observe, how inconsistent the Behaviour of some of your Orators is with the Advice they give you. They would persuade you to sit still under the Injuries you suffer; but they will not sit still themselves, tho' no Injury is offer'd them. What! say they, shall we dissemble our Opinions? Shall we be Cowards, and afraid to speak? For my own Part, I neither am, nor desire to be thought, a bold, forward, and importunate Speaker. Nevertheless, I cannot but esteem myself more truly brave and courageous, than these rash Councillors. It is not a Mark of true Courage, to be zealous for "Accusations, Prosecutions, and Punishments, to the Neglect of the public Utility. The Confidence of such Men arises from their Safety, which they effectually secure by advising you to such Measures only, as have no immediate Appearance of Danger to the State. Whereas the Man of true Courage, and real Patriotism, is he, who, for the Sake of the public Good, opposes the general Bent of the People; who gives the most wholesome, though not always the most palatable, Advice; who prefers vigorous Measures, though attended with Difficulty and Danger, to timorous, though seemingly safer, Counsels; and who is willing to be accountable to the State for the Success of what he advises or undertakes. This is the truly brave Man; not those, who, by a temporizing Obsequiousness, have weakened the strongest Supports

\* (Leaders) He means those Speakers in their Assemblies, who, instead of consulting the true Interest of the Public, only court and flatter the Members for preserving their own Influence over them, the better to promote their own private selfish Views, as will appear more plainly hereafter.

† (How burthenfome the Support of an Army! These Men would plunder us of all our Wealth!) Here again he means their public Speakers; and I have heard, that in a Country which has no Equal, and which, it was owned was in Possession of above 100,000 Pounds in Cash, it was publicly affirmed there could not be collected, out of that Sum, for a very pressing Occasion, a very few Thousands, much short of 10,000 Pounds; and that to supply this Occasion, and at the same Time to put so much into the Peoples Pockets, the Sum wanted was to be coined, which, when done, would not be worth above one Half its nominal Value, tho' the People were to pay for it the whole nominal Value in another Specie. An excellent Way of making a People rich! Judge now Mr. Green what Motives suggested this Counsel.

‡ (Honours and Rewards) The least of which were the Huzzas and Applauses of those very People, whose Pockets they were daily picking, and who had been compleatly ruined long before, had the destructive Advice of these insidious Leaders been entirely followed.

§ (I cannot but observe, &c.) From hence to the End, is so extremely clear, beautiful and true, as to need but one more Remark.

\*\* (Accusations, Prosecutions, &c.) He here again glances at the Clamours against Diopithes.

of the State. Men! whom I am so far from desiring to emulate, and from thinking good Citizens, that should any one ask me "What Service have you done the State?" Instead of reckoning up the public Offices I have borne, the Gallies I have fitted out, the Contributions I have paid, the Captives I have ransomed, and other Acts of Humanity done by me, I would alledge nothing but my Disapprobation of the present Conduct of Affairs. Though I might accuse, prosecute, and punish, as well as others, I was never led to such Practices by Inclination, Avarice, or Ambition. On the contrary, I have sacrificed my own Reputation and Credit with you, by constantly giving such Advice, as, if followed, would have advanced the Reputation and Credit of the State. This, perhaps, I may boast of without exciting Envy. But I should have thought I acted the Part of a very bad Citizen, had I advised such Measures, as would have aggrandized myself, but have ruined the Commonwealth. For I ever look'd upon the Interests of the Government and People as inseparable; and think every one ought to propose what is best, rather than what is easiest to be done. We are naturally inclined to take up with the latter; but the Understanding and Eloquence of a good Citizen ought to be employed in promoting the former.

I have heard it objected to me, that I do indeed give good Advice, but that the Posture of Affairs requires something more than Words. Upon which I will fairly deliver my Sentiments. And I am of Opinion then, that the Duty of a Counsellor is only to propose what is fittest to be done. And this, I think, may be easily proved. You may remember what Timotheus once said to you when he was advising you to assist the Eubaeans against the Thebans, who had invaded them: "O Athenians (said the Orator) are you now deliberating what Measures you shall take, when the Enemy is actually in the Island? Why do you not press to the Haven, and embark immediately? Why do you not cover the Sea with Ships?" This was Timotheus's Advice, and by following it, you effected the Business. But if, through Indolence, you had neglected it, would the State have reap'd the Advantage it then did? No, certainly. In like Manner, whatever is proposed, by me, or any one else, at present, as fit to be done, the putting it in Execution depends intirely upon yourselves, the explaining and enforcing the Advice is alone the proper Business of the Orator.

I will briefly recapitulate what I would propose, and have done. My Advice is, that you raise the necessary Supplies of Money; that you recruit and maintain the Army now on Foot; that you look into, and rectify, past Miscarriages, and not give all up for the Cavils of a few Men; that you send Embassadors to the neighbouring States, with proper Instructions for the Management of your Interests abroad; that you severely punish, and hold in utter Abhorrence, all corrupt Betrayers of the State at home, that wise and good Men may find their Account in a prudent and virtuous Behaviour. If you follow this Advice, and rouse from your present Thoughtlessness and Inactivity, you may promise yourselves Success in all your Undertakings. But if you exert yourselves only in praising and applauding an Orator, and will not stir a Step when any Thing is to be done, the Orator may spare his Pains; for all the Eloquence in the World will not save a State, which does nothing to prevent its own Ruin.

M A D R I D, November 5.  
THE King having nominated a Commission, consisting of the Members of his Council, to confer with Sir Benjamin Keene on the Means of terminating for ever the Differences with England relative to Commerce and Navigation, and the laying down such Rules to be observed by both Sides, as may prevent any future Complaints; those Gentlemen have made their Report to the King; who has approved of it, and, it is said, Orders are given for drawing up a Plan of a new Convention agreeable to that Report. Sir Benjamin had the Honour to be informed of his Majesty's Orders and Intentions concerning this important Affair from his own Mouth; and has sent an Express with them to England.

Paris A-la-main, Nov. 29. Last Tuesday came on before the Parliament the Trial of M<sup>r</sup>. Roston for Murder. The first President pronounced Sentence on him: To be broke alive; the Sum of 300 Livres of his Estate to be applied to defray the Charge of an Inscription in the Church of St. Eustache, containing the Particulars of the Murder and the Parliament's Sentence; and another Sum to pay for an annual Service for his Soul, to be performed for ever on the Day the Murder was committed.

## L O N D O N.

November 14. An Express has been lately sent to Paris, with important Dispatches for the Earl of Albemarle, containing among other Things, an Answer from our Court to the Representations lately made by the French Ministry about the considerable Reinforcements destined for our Northern Colonies.

The Wager which Lord Powerscourt, of the Kingdom of Ireland, laid with the Duke of Orleans, that he would ride on his own Horses from Fontainebleau to Paris, which is Forty-two English Miles, in two Hours, was for 1000 Louis d'Ors. The King was pleased to order the Marshalles Guards to clear the Way, which was lined with Crouds of Parisians, and to be present when my Lord set out. He was to mount only three Horses; but did it with two: Both which, however, he killed. He performed the Wager in one Hour 37 Minutes and 22 Seconds of Time. This Bet makes so much Noise at Paris, that even the Scullions leave their Kettles on the Fire to calculate how long it would take to ride round the World on Lord Powerscourt's Horses with the Swift Doctor's Powder in one's Pocket. [Without allowing Time for mixing and taking the Powder, or for Hindrances at Gates or Ferries, it would take about 5 Weeks, 3 Days, 16 Hours and an Half. As for Sleep, there is no doubt but the Doctor's Powder will preserve Health and Life as surely, without that, as without Eating or Drinking.]

We hear that it is intended the Forces going to Virginia shall remain there three Years, in order to put those Parts into a lasting Posture of Defence, and the better to instruct the Inhabitants and their Allies in military Discipline.

November 18. On Saturday last 36116 Ounces of Silver Coin were shipp'd for Virginia, for the Payment of the Forces from hence lately embark'd for that Province.

Yesterday se'nnight a Smuggling Boat was drove on Shore by Strefs of Weather in the Duke of Newcastle's Manor, near the East Pier of New-haven. There were only two Hands on board, which were both sav'd. She had between thirty and forty Half-Anchors of Brandy on board, which were seiz'd by Mr. Hughes, the Custom-House Officer at Seaford.

December 4. Capt. Stupart, of the Speedwell, arrived from Maryland, spoke with the Union, Trout, from Boston, for London, the 22d ult. all well.

On Wednesday last the Honourable East India Company entered for Exportation to India 1066,000 Ounces of Silver Coin, 64,320 Ounces of Silver Bullion, and 5480 Ounces of Gold.

It is reported about St. James's, that his Majesty will not visit his German Dominions next Summer, notwithstanding what was inserted in the Paper some Time ago to the contrary.

December 5. A Letter received at Edinburgh from Virginia brings the following Intelligence:

"Our Assembly is broke up. At first they demanded of the Governor Copies of all the Letters he had wrote to the neighbouring Governors and to the Officers of the Army, relating to the Expedition, with their Answers; which nettled him so, that he went to his Cabinet, huddled them together, without forcing them in the least, and delivered them to the Messenger; all which gave general Satisfaction as to his Conduct. They also examined Carlyle's (Paymaster and Commissary to the Regiment) Account relating to the 10,000 l. with which they were also satisfied. Next they granted 20,000 l. for the Expedition, to be levied by a Poll Tax of 5s. each Tithable; but, on the Governor's refusing to pass a Bill for 500 l. which they agreed to give the Attorney for going to England, they would not give one Farthing: So they have cost the Country about 1400 l. and done nothing. They are adjourned till the 17th of October, by which Time they is a Man of War expected from Britain."

The foreign Grain imported into Spain last Year 1751, to supply the Scarcity partly occasioned by the Neglect of Agriculture, amounts to upwards of Fifteen Millions of Piales (3,375,000 l.).

Letters from France advise that great Damage was done on the Coasts of Brittany and Guennee by a violent Storm on the 9th and 10th ult. Several Vessels were lost off Brest. And at Bourdeaux the Damage was still more considerable both as to Ships and on Shore.

Letters from Vienna inform us that according to their Advices near 40,000 Persons perished by the late Earthquake at Grand Cairo.

Limerick, November 4. Last Friday four Sergeants, four Corporals, five Drummers, and five private Men, were draughted out of Limerick

General Bragg's Regiment off the Parade for Co the Forces that are to on Saturday the like Nu Pole's Regiment, march This Day the Draught ion of the Royal, quar from hence to Cork.

A N N A  
To his Excellency H O R  
Governor and Comm  
Province of MARYL  
The humble A D D R  
of A S S

May it please your  
W E return your Ex for the Speech to both Houses, at the And since we cannot than we have heretofor fatal Consequences that Success in their Attempt nions to the Westward, us to say on the Occa that we continue in the solutions, and shall be our Power to give a fu than by Words only.

We shall pay all due cency has been please to such Regulations as require, in the Hire of the Expences of quarter Ordinaries, on their Ma And if any other Matte we shall carefully endeavor therein. B. 2  
February 25, 1755

To his Excellency H O R  
Governor and Comm  
the Province of MAR  
The humble A D D R  
L E G

May it please your  
W E, his Majesty's jects, the Delega ryland, in General Assen Excellency our Thanks Opening of this Session; cy, that however sensible ourselves, of the fatal attend the Enemy's re Constry to the Westwar we have made on our Danger with which th the same Sensibility of Readiness to perform ti And were the self-inte Preservation entirely ou Gratitude and Duty to whose gracious Beneve towards all his Subje would demand from us knowlegements, and ex ser his Royal Expecta But we intreat your we, the Delegates, m Legislature of this Prov Concurrence of the res may be, nothing effe promoting the present from what we have alre on this Subject.

We shall, neverthele Consideration the sever lency laid before us; s of the Times and Peop to acquit ourselves, as Goodness, your Excellen deem of our Constituents We entertain no dou ving properly and frogi Mention, and readily s count in Part, and ho the Residue when you Account before us.  
Feb. 25, 1755.

The Govern  
Gentlemen of the L  
B E pleased to think much Satisfaction, fluance of your Incl in the Service recommend Ability of your Constitu agreeable Hopes that b



General Bragg's Regiment, and immediately march-  
ed off the Parade for Cork, where they are to join  
the Forces that are to embark for Virginia. And  
on Saturday the like Number, draughted from Col.  
Pole's Regiment, march'd for the same Place.  
This Day the Draughts from the Second Batta-  
lion of the Royal, quarter'd at Galway, march'd  
from hence to Cork.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq;  
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the  
Province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House  
of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our sincere Thanks  
for the Speech you was pleased to make,  
to both Houses, at the Opening of this Session:  
And since we cannot express in stronger Terms  
than we have heretofore done, our Sense of the  
fatal Consequences that must attend the Enemy's  
Success in their Attempts on his Majesty's Domi-  
nions to the Westward, nothing more remains for  
us to say on the Occasion, than to assure you,  
that we continue in the same Sentiments, and Re-  
solutions, and shall be heartily glad to have it in  
our Power to give a fuller Confirmation thereof  
than by Words only.

We shall pay all due Regard to what your Ex-  
cellency has been pleased to recommend, relating  
to such Regulations as his Majesty's Service may  
require, in the Hire of Waggon and Horses, and  
the Expences of quartering Soldiers, in the public  
Ordinaries, on their March through this Province.  
And if any other Matter shall be laid before us,  
we shall carefully endeavour to discharge our Duty  
therein.

B. TASKER, President.

February 25, 1755.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq;  
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over  
the Province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DE-  
LEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-  
jects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Ma-  
ryland, in General Assembly convened, return your  
Excellency our Thanks for your Speech, at the  
Opening of this Session: and assure your Excellen-  
cy, that however sensible we have already expressed  
ourselves, of the fatal Consequences which must  
attend the Enemy's remaining Masters of the  
Country to the Westward: and whatever Promises  
we have made on our Part towards averting that  
Danger with which their Vicinity threatens us;  
the same Sensibility of those Consequences, and  
Readiness to perform those Promises, still subsist:  
And were the self-interested Motive of our own  
Preservation entirely out of the Case, our Sense of  
Gratitude and Duty to his most sacred Majesty,  
whose gracious Benevolence, and paternal Care,  
towards all his Subjects, so highly conspicuous,  
would demand from us our warmest and just Ac-  
knowledgements, and excite our best Efforts to an-  
swer his Royal Expectations.

But we intreat your Excellency to reflect, that  
we, the Delegates, make but one Branch of the  
Legislature of this Province, and, that without the  
Concurrence of the rest, however well disposed we  
may be, nothing effectual can be done towards  
promoting the present Service, as is too evident  
from what we have already unsuccessfully attempted  
on this Subject.

We shall, nevertheless, on our Part, take into  
Consideration the several Matters by your Excel-  
lency laid before us; and hope, the Circumstances  
of the Times and People we represent considered,  
to acquit ourselves, as not undeserving his Majesty's  
Goodness, your Excellency's Approbation, or the Es-  
teem of our Constituents and other Fellow-Subjects.

We entertain no doubt of your Excellency's hav-  
ing properly and frugally disposed of the Sum you  
Mention, and readily accept your Offer of an Ac-  
count in Part, and hope the same with regard to  
the Residue when you shall be able to lay such  
Account before us.

Feb. 25, 1755.

H. HOOPER, Speaker.

#### The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

BE pleased to think, that your Address gives me  
much Satisfaction, as it assures me of the Con-  
tinuance of your Inclination and Intention to promote  
the Service recommended to you, according to the  
Ability of your Constituents; and gives me the most  
agreeable Hopes that his Sacred Majesty's most gra-

cious Benevolence, and paternal Care, towards his  
Subjects in these Parts of his Dominions, so highly  
conspicuous, will inspire you with reciprocal Sentiments  
of Duty and Gratitude; and urge you to evince  
both in a Manner most agreeable to his Royal Ex-  
pectations. At the other Branches of the Legislature  
have also repeatedly made the same Professions, I  
hope there is not the least Room to suspect they were  
less sincere; wherefore I entertain sanguine Hopes,  
that you will now fall on such Measures, to promote  
his Majesty's Service, as will meet with their ready  
Concurrence; and that the End will now be obtained  
which we all seem to have in view, and are equally  
solicitous to accomplish.

HOR<sup>d</sup>. SHARPE.

Major General Braddock is arrived in Virginia;  
and we are positively told, that 1200 Forces are  
come in with him: It is certain the General is arri-  
ved; but the Arrival of the Forces is doubted.

Sunday last died of the Pleurisy, at his Plantation  
about 9 Miles from Town, on the Patapsco Road,  
Mr. RICHARD WARFIELD, in his 79th Year, who  
was formerly one of the Representatives in many  
Assemblies, for this County, and for many Years one  
of our Magistrates; a Gentleman of an upright and  
unblemish'd Character.

We hear from Stafford County in Virginia, that  
the new Church at Acquia, one of the best Buildings  
in that Colony (and the old wooden one near it)  
were burnt down on the 17th Instant, by the Care-  
lessness of some of the Carpenters leaving Fire too  
near the Shavings, at Night, when they left off  
Work. This fine Building was within two or three  
Days Work of being compleatly finished and delivered  
up by the Undertaker, and this Accident, it is said,  
has ruin'd him and his Securities.

By Capt. Brooke, from London, we are inform-  
ed, that Capt. JAMES DOBBINS, a Gentleman well  
known and respected in this Province, died on board  
the Thames Frigate, on his Passage, a few Days  
after he left our Capes.

Monday last a Negro Fellow was committed to  
Prison here, on a strong Suspicion of having murdered  
his Overseer.

On Thursday the Sixth Day of  
March, at the House of James Dowten, in Low-  
er-Marlborough, will be Sold to the highest Bid-  
der, for good Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A VERY valuable Tract of  
Land, lying about three Miles from Lower-  
Marlborough Town, containing Four Hundred and  
odd Acres, exceeding rich level Land, and little  
cleared, with good Improvements.

Also another Tract of Land adjoining to the said  
Town, containing Three Hundred and odd Acres,  
whereon is an excellent Dwelling House, and all  
other Conveniences, and well situated for Trade.

Likewise some Lots in the said Town of Lower-  
Marlborough.

All which Lands belonged to Captain Walter  
Smith, late of Calvert County, deceased.

Whoever is inclined to purchase the aforesaid  
Lands, may be assured there will be an indisputable  
Title made by

Christian Smith, Executrix.

ALL Persons indebted to Ri-  
chard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool,  
Merchants, for Dealings with their several Factors  
within this Province, are desired to settle their re-  
spective Accounts with, and pay the Ballances due  
to, the Subscriber, now Agent to the said Company,  
at Oxford, before the first Day of July next, other-  
wise they may expect to be dealt with, for Reco-  
very thereof, as the Laws, in that Case made and  
provided, direct: And all Persons who have any  
Demands on the said Company, are desired, in  
that Time, to apply for Payment to

Thomas Brereton.

By whom is to be Sold, at Oxford, a large As-  
sortment of European GOODS, on reasonable  
Terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, That  
the Subscriber will give constant Attendance  
at his Office, in Annapolis, on every Wednesday  
and Thursday before the Tenth of April next, to  
receive all such Money from the Inhabitants of this  
County as is due from them for Public Levies, or  
on any other Account, to

Their humble Servant,

John Raitt, Sheriff

of Anst-Arundel County.

ALL Persons indebted to the  
Estate of Mr. Stephen Onion, late of Balti-  
more County, Iron-Master, deceased, are hereby  
desired to come forthwith and discharge their re-  
spective Ballances, to prevent further Trouble: And  
all Persons who have any Demands against the said  
Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may  
be paid, by

Deborah Onion, Executrix.

Said Mrs. Onion hath, in Joppa Town, to Let,  
at a reasonable Rate, a good Dwelling-House,  
Kitchen, and Ground for a Garden; and Fire-  
Wood for the Premises.

WHEREAS one William

Mackay, born in Cox-Town, in the Parish  
of Gelfy in the Shire of Sutherland, in Scotland,  
hath been about 12 or 13 Years in or about Mary-  
land; and his Brother, Robert Mackay, being lately  
come into this Country, with Sir John St. Clair,  
Quarter Master General of his Majesty's Forces in  
North-America, and is very desirous to hear of his  
Brother, the said William Mackay, and not know-  
ing where to apply, takes this Method to find him  
out: Therefore this is to desire the said William  
Mackay to apply to Mr. William Yeldell, at his  
Excellency Governor Sharpe's House, in Annapolis,  
where he may be satisfied of every Particular where  
his Brother, the said Robert Mackay, is to be found.

By Directions of a late ACT,  
THIS is to give Notice, That

there is taken up by Thomas Cragg, living  
near the lower End of Hooper's Island, in Dorchester  
County, a Boat about 11 Feet Keel, clincher Work,  
with two Shafts knee'd, and one loofe, has Stern  
Sheets in her, and seems to be about 2 Years old,  
and has a Piece of String Wood Rope for a Painter.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
NOTICE is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Elizabeth Wad-  
dams, in Prince George's County, taken up as a  
Stray, a Roan Mare, about 12 Hands high, brand-  
ed with CB on each Buttock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his  
Property and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
NOTICE is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of William Bra-  
shar, at Bennet's Creek, in Frederick County, taken  
up as a Stray, a small brown Gelding, has a small  
Star in his Forehead, branded with S on the near  
Thigh, and a Dot on the near Shoulder, is shod  
before, and had a small Bell about his Neck.

The Owner may have him again, on proving  
his Property and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
NOTICE is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Henry Boteler,  
in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a dark  
Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded on the  
near Shoulder with H, and on the Thigh with a  
Blotch, has a small Star in his Forehead, three  
white Feet, and a small Switch Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving  
his Property and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
NOTICE is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Edward Dorsey,  
Son of John, taken up as a Stray, a large bright  
Bay Horse, has a short Sprig Tail, hanging Mane,  
a Bunch of white Hair in his Foretop, he appears  
to be old, and no Brand to be discerned.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his  
Property and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
NOTICE is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Robert Riddell,  
in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray,  
a bright Bay Horse, about 13 Hands and an Half  
high, has a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his  
Nose, one of his hind Feet white, branded on the  
near Buttock unintelligibly, and appears to be  
about five Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving  
his Property and paying Charges.



Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Mr. Philip Ham-  
mond, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray  
by Henry Baldwin, a very small Bay Horse, brand-  
ed on the near Buttock with a C, and has a Star  
in his Forehead.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Thomas Ciffel,  
near Bladenburg, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel  
Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with an R,  
and on both Buttocks with NW (joined in one),  
is about 10 Hands high, has a flaxen Mane and  
Tail, and a small Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of John Hammond,  
near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay  
Mare, branded on the near Buttock, but with what  
cannot be discerned, has some Saddle Spots, is shod  
before, and paces slow.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of Edward Neall,  
in Talbot County, taken up as a Stray, a small  
young Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus —  
with a S. like across the middle of it, has a short  
Tail and a small Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of William Elder-  
burton, in Frederick County, near Patuxent River,  
taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, about 4  
Years old, and neither dock'd nor branded: She  
has with her a Colt about 4 Months old.

The Owner may have them again, on proving  
his Property, and paying Charges.

**ALL** Persons indebted to the  
Estate of Mrs. Hannah Benson, late of Anne-  
Arundel County, who deceased in the Year 1752,  
are desired to make immediate Payments: And  
those who have any just Demands against the said  
Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that  
they may be adjusted by.

Henry Griffith, Administrator.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber,  
the 20th of November last, living on Patuxent  
River, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's  
County, a dark Mulatto Man, named Sam, about  
5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of  
Age, a Carpenter by Trade, has a down Look,  
and low Voice. Had on when he went away, a  
new Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Osnabrigs  
Shirt; he is supposed to have taken with him, one  
Cotton Coat lined with blue, one red Waistcoat  
and Breeches, one blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth  
Coat, some fine Shirts, and one or two good Hats.  
He is supposed to be lurking in Charles County,  
near Bryan Town, where a Mulatto Woman lives,  
whom he has for some Time called his Wife; but  
as he is an artful Fellow, and can read and write,  
it is probable he may endeavour to make his Escape  
out of the Province.

Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures  
him so as his Master may get him again, shall have,  
if taken out of this Province, Three Pounds; and  
if within this Province, Forty Shillings, besides  
what the Law allows, paid by

William Digges, junior.

**FINE SALT**, just imported  
from Liverpool, in the Ship Unity, Captain  
Birch, to be Sold cheap for Paper Money or Bills  
of Exchange, at Oxford, by Wholesale.

Henry Callister.

**RAN** away on Monday the 10th  
of this Instant February, a likely, young,  
dark, Mulatto Fellow, named Peter: Had on when  
he went away, a Felt Hat, a Country Cloth Waist-  
coat and Breeches striped, a Pair of Leather Breeches  
and white Yarn Stockings.

Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures  
him so that his Master may have him again, shall  
be rewarded with One Pistole, besides what the  
Law allows, 2 Henry Gassaway.

**TWENTY-FOUR PISTOLES REWARD.**  
*To all Sheriffs, Constables, and other  
Officers, where this Hue and Cry shall come.*

**KNOW** ye, That you are here-  
by authorized and commanded, to raise suffi-  
cient Assistance, and make diligent Search for, seize,  
and apprehend, the following Felons and Robbers,  
that is, Edward Pryce, Servant of William Ringgold,  
near Chester Town, a likely, well-set, lusty, smooth-  
faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, a Blacksmith by  
Trade, is an Englishman, dressed in a new Snuff-  
colour'd Coat of good Broad Cloth, lined with  
white Tammy, red Plush Breeches, a grey cut Wig,  
and is well dressed every other Way.

Thomas —, Servant of John Gleaves, a lusty,  
well set, smooth-faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and  
thick Lips, well dressed, a Miller by Trade, and a  
West-Country Man.

And John Roberts, Servant of Capt. Nathaniel  
Marsh, of Chester Town, a tall slim Fellow, pitted  
with the Small Pox, and has a very large black  
Beard, and floops a little in the Shoulders.

These Fellows, last Night, broke open the Store  
of Capt. Marsh, in Chester Town, and took away  
all his Wearing Apparel of all Kinds, and sundry  
small Articles of Goods, as Handkerchiefs, Rib-  
bons, Stockings, and many other Things. The  
Coat, Breeches, Wig, and other Cloaths, on Ed-  
ward Pryce, belong to the said Capt. Marsh. As  
they had Variety of Cloaths with them, all their  
Dresses cannot be so well described. They attempt-  
ed several other Robberies and Felonies the same  
Night, and resisted an Attempt to take them, and  
went off. This Hue and Cry, therefore, is direct-  
ed to go from Constable to Constable, from Hun-  
dred to Hundred, and from County to County, and  
all People are hereby required and commanded to  
take, seize, and to Justice bring, the said Felons  
and Robbers: And it is further declared, for En-  
couragement, that the said Masters will give Two  
Pistoles Reward for each of the said Servants, if  
taken and secured in any Goal, so that they may  
be got back, and brought to Justice. Given under  
the Hands of us the Subscribers, two of his Lord-  
ship's Justices of the Peace for Kent County, in the  
Province of Maryland, this 9th Day of February,  
1755.

B. Hands,  
John Williamson.

And the said Nathaniel Marsh, being the greatest  
Sufferer, promises Two Pistoles extraordinary.

The Fellows are all Convicts.  
A Subscription is also made up by some Gentle-  
men of Chester Town of Sixteen Pistoles more, which  
will be paid to the Apprehenders of those Villains,  
by Virtue of this Advertisement, by

Thomas Ringgold.

They stole a Canoe, and went across the Bay to  
Baltimore, and 'tis thought will make for the Ohio.  
The Officers on that Expedition are desired to have  
them apprehended, if they come to enlist.

**To be Sold for Ready Money, to the  
highest Bidder, and enter'd upon immediately, on  
Tuesday the 18th of March next,**

**ALL** that Tract or Parcel of  
Land called Park Hall, containing about  
1550 Acres, lying and being in Frederick County,  
in the Province of Maryland. The said Land is  
divided into several Lots, any of which may be  
agreed for with the Subscriber, who will attend at  
the County Court for that Purpose. The said  
Lands did formerly belong to Mr. William Parks,  
deceased. The Sale will be on the Premises.

N. B. Persons inclinable to purchase any Part,  
may enquire of John Swearingen and William An-  
derson near the said Land.

Conformable to LAW,  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
there is at the Plantation of John Sym, near  
the Falls of Gun-Powder River, in Baltimore County,  
taken up as a Stray, a middle sized Dark Bay Horse,  
has a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, shod before,  
branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock M, and  
on the near Shoulder and Buttock unintelligibly.

The Owner may have him again, on proving  
his Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.  
**BROKE** out of the County Goal,  
last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-  
Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost  
some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when  
walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings  
him to my Goal, shall have Four Pistoles  
Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of  
the County, Five Pistoles Reward, and reason-  
able Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber,  
living in Anne-Arundel County, a Servant  
Man, named John Cammeron, a Scotchman, 20  
Years of Age, can talk Irish, about 5 Feet 10  
Inches high, has reddish coloured Hair, is a notorious  
Liar, and a great Gamester: Had on and with him,  
a half-worn Castor Hat, an old white Frock, a Pair  
of Russia Drab Breeches, a brown Holland Jacket,  
with Mother of Pearl Buttons, an old Pair of  
Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of new Shoes, right  
Stockings, and a dark brown Devonshire Kersey  
Great Coat, much worn.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures  
him in any Goal, or brings him to Mr. John Lamb,  
in Annapolis, or to Mr. William Horn, on Kent  
Island, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, be-  
sides what the Law allows.

John Lammond.

N. B. He took with him a Piece of Irish Lin-  
en, and several other Things, which, it is sup-  
posed, he will offer to sell.

January 29, 1755.  
**RAN** away from the Subscriber,  
living at West River, on the 26th of this  
Instant, an Indented Servant Man, named Thomas  
Musgrave, born in Bristol, a Sadler by Trade,  
about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a black Complexion,  
has short black Hair, and about 30 Years of Age.  
He had on a Cotton Jacket and Trowsers, an Os-  
nabrigs Shirt, a blue Pea Jacket, and an old Felt  
Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures  
him in any Goal, so that he may be had again,  
shall have, if taken in the County, One Pistole,  
besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of  
the County, Two Pistoles, besides what the Law  
allows.

Stephen Stewart.

January 7, 1755.  
**THE** Commissioners of the Pa-  
per Currency Office, have, by frequent Ad-  
vertisements, desired the Debtors to that Office  
to come and pay the Interest due on their Bonds,  
which they have not hitherto complied with.  
Therefore they now inform all concerned, that  
they have put several Bonds in Suit, and that they  
will continue to do so, in every Instance, until all  
the Interest Money, due to the said Office, is paid.  
Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,  
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

**THE** Executor of the late Cap-  
t. Thomas Ashew, having constituted me to  
Subscriber his Attorney in Law, for settling  
Affairs in this Province; this is to desire all Persons  
who have any Demands on the said Ashew's Estate,  
to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ad-  
justed: And those indebted are requested to make  
speedy Payments, to prevent Expence to themselves,  
and Trouble to

Lancelot Jacques.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street,  
by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate  
Length are taken in, and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Con-  
tinuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.