

T H E  
**M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E,**  
*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

No. 106.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1749.

At the particular Desire of several Subscribers, and for the Benefit of the Public in general, the following is inserted.

*EXTRACTS from Mr. Prior's Narrative of the Effects of TAR WATER.*

THE happy Discovery of the Efficacy of Tar-Water, in curing most Kinds of Fevers and Pleurifies, is a Thing of singular and most extensive Benefit to Mankind, and confirmed by so many Trials, that they who are acquainted with this Practice, think themselves in little Danger from Fevers; and it is found by Experience, that the larger the Quantity of Tar-Water that is taken in Fevers by the Patient, the sooner he recovers. If he takes but two or three Quarts a Day, the Fever may last four or five Days; but if four, five, or six Quarts, or more, be drank warm in twenty-four Hours, they often find the Fever quite carried off in a Day or two. And what is very remarkable, there is no Instance of Danger or Harm done by any Quantity taken; on the contrary, Patients in Fevers are in higher animal Spirits the more they drink, the Water passing through their Bodies by Urine or Perspiration, as fast as it is taken in, and thereby carrying off the noxious Humours and Venom of the Distemper the sooner. The Patients at the same Time get sound Sleep, and a better Appetite than is usual in Fevers. My Correspondents farther assure me, that they never knew an Instance where warm Tar-water was given besides in a Fever, and in due Quantity, that it failed of Success. It is judged, that the greater Part of grown People, who die in their Beds, die of some Kind of Fever or other: Therefore, if Respect were only to be had to this one Article of Fevers, wherein Tar Water is so successful, it would seem to follow, that nothing is more beneficial to the Life of Man, or that would save more Lives, than this Water duly prepared and taken.

The greatest and most useful Discovery of this, or perhaps any other Age, is that of Tar Water's curing so suddenly and effectually all sorts of Fevers, Pleurifies, and inflammatory Distempers, whereby two Thirds of Mankind are carried off before their natural Time. These Maladies destroy more of the human Species, than all the Artillery great and small in the World can do; and yet are themselves easily subdued by Tar-Water.

This late Discovery of the Virtues of Tar Water stand so confirmed, by the authentic Proofs mentioned in the Narrative, that Nobody can doubt the Truth thereof, who doth not at the same Time deny Facts, which are so many, and so well attested. But this may be put on a short Issue; it is in the Power of any one, and every one is concerned in the Event, to make a fair Trial of the Truth or Falshood of this Discovery, and see whether Tar-Water, taken in due Time and Quantity, before the Fever has utterly destroyed the Crasis and Constitution of the Blood, will not entirely subdue and carry off the Fever in a few Days, of any Kind whatever.

But then, to give Tar-Water fair Play, the following Caution should be observed, which has been found necessary in many Instances; viz. That the Water be good in it's Kind, that it be administered to the Patient lying in Bed, in the Beginning of the Fever, and that warm, in the Quantity of half a Pint, or more, every half Hour, according to the Age and Strength of the Person, 'til the Patient takes six or eight Quarts in the Space of 24 Hours; and that no other Medicine be taken with it; that Care be taken against catching Cold; that when the Fever abates, no Nourishment be given but what is light and cooling; and that when the Fever is gone, the Patient keep his Bed a Day or two longer, free from Noise and Peoples talking, to prevent a Relapse. It is found by Experience, in many Instances, that Patients in Fevers cannot drink too much Tar-Water; there is no

Danger from Excess; the more they drink the sooner they are cured.

Pour a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of Liquid Tar, in a glazed earthen Vessel; stir, mix, and work them thoroughly together, with a wooden Ladle or flat Stick, for the Space of five or six Minutes. Then let the Vessel stand close cover'd three Days and Nights, that the Tar may have full Time to subside. After which, having first carefully skimmed it, without moving the Vessel, pour off the clear Water, and keep it in Bottles well corked for Use: This Method will produce a Liquor much stronger than that published in *Siris*, but not so sensitive, if carefully skimmed. It is a good general Rule, but as Stomachs and Constitutions are various, it may admit of some Latitude. Less Water, or more Stirring, makes it stronger; a more Water, or less Stirring, makes it weaker. It is to be noted, that if several Gallons are made at once in the same Vessel, you must add five or six Minutes Stirring for every Gallon. Thus two Gallons of Water, and two Quarts of Tar, require ten or twelve Minutes stirring.

The only Tar that I have used is that from our Northern Colonies in America, and that from Norway; the latter being thinner, mixeth easier with Water, and seems to have more Spirit. If the former be made use of (as I have known it with good Success) the Tar-Water will require longer stirring to make it

Tar-Water, when right, is not paler than French, nor deeper colour'd than Spanish White wine, and full as clear; if there be not a Spirit very sensibly perceived in drinking, you may conclude the Tar-Water is not good; if you would have it good, see it made yourself.

Tar Water, in the several Editions of *Siris*, hath been directed to be made by stirring three, four, five, or six Minutes, for a Gallon of Water and a Quart of Tar. But although it seems best made for general Use within those Limits; yet the Stomach of the Patient is the best Rule, whereby to direct the Strength of the Water; with a little more stirring, 6 Quarts of good Tar Water may be made from one of Tar; and with eight Minutes stirring I have known a Gallon of Tar-Water made from second hand Tar, which proved a good Remedy in a very bad Fever, when better Tar could not be had. For the Use of Travellers, a Tar-Water may be made very strong, for Instance, with one Quart of Water and a Quart of Tar, stirred together for the space of twenty Minutes. A Bottle of this may serve long on a Road, a little being put to each O'afs of common Water, more or less, as you would have it stronger or weaker.

Note, 'Tis to be observed, that the best Tar to make Tar-Water of, is that of the first Running of the Kln, if to be got.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September.

*We have received a Confirmation of the Accounts relating to the famous Chelshire Doctress, as follows:*

*S I R,* Sandbach, Cheshire, Sept. 16.  
**T**HE old doctress, Bridget Boscock, lives at Coppenhall, between this place and Nantwich, being three miles from each. She is a very plain woman, about 64, and hath followed doctoring for some years to some few people in the neighbourhood. About a quarter of a year ago she came into great fame for curing of most diseases, by rubbing the place with the fasting spittle of her mouth, and praying for them; she hath had 6 or 700 of a day, and has been so throng'd, that a great many people have come, and have staid a day or two before they could get to her. She now speaks to none but those who have been with her aforetime, and we hear she will



will not fail (next April) excepting such, and those for deaf-  
ness. The Rev. Mr. William Harding, minister of Coppen-  
hall, gives her a very great character, and says, that she is  
one that is a constant frequenter of his church. A son of his  
was cured of his lameness by her, when all other doctors  
could do him no service; Mrs. Gradwell, of Liverpool hath  
wonderfully recover'd her sight by the assistance of the said  
doctors. — she helps and heals, in a wonderful manner,  
all persons that come to her, and doth more service to the  
world than all other doctors besides — some of this neigh-  
bourhood have received great benefit; but others that have  
been with her but little.

[In the Magazine for October are Remarks on the Cures of  
the above Doctors, which will be in our next, if nothing more  
extraordinary occurs.]

## L O N D O N.

October 29. Yesterday Sir William Calvert, Knight, Lord  
Mayor elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guild Hall;  
when the chair, and other ensigns of mayoralty, were surren-  
der'd to him in the accustomed manner.

On his day, the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late  
Lord Mayor, the judges, recorder, and sheriffs, in their  
scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water side, the  
two and mace being carried before them, and the city offi-  
cers attending; and from the city proceeded in the city barge,  
attended by the several companies in their respective barges,  
adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster: and ha-  
ving walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts,  
they went to the Exchequer bar, and the Lord Mayor did  
there take the oaths appointed, and having recorded warrants  
of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Black  
Friars, and from thence in coaches, with the usual solemnity,  
to Guild-Hall, where a magnificent entertainment was provid-  
ed; at which were present the great officers of state, diverse  
of the nobility, lords of his majesty's most honourable privy  
council, the judges, and several other persons of distinction.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales,  
with the young princes and princesses, were at the Seven Stars  
on Ludgate hill, to see the above procession.

On the 20th of October there was at Lisbon an Act of Faith,  
when three Jews were burnt; and likewise a Nun, for being  
a witch or sorceress.

We are assured that the honourable Col. York, son to the  
Lord High Chancellor, is appointed secretary to his grace the  
duke of Richmond, who is to go ambassador to the court of  
France.

We are informed, that several regiments of horse and dra-  
goons will be reduced about one third of their complement,  
as will several regiments of foot in proportion, in order that  
the land tax, which has been heavy on the land holders for  
some years, may be reduced next session of parliament.

We hear that the honourable the East India company have  
received a packet over land, with advice that the French had  
made a second attempt upon Fort St. David's, with all the  
force they could get together; but that it proved ineffectual,  
and they were beat off with considerable loss.

At North Curry, near Taunton in Somersetshire, July 12,  
1748, there was plough'd up an urn or picher, in which were  
contained several silver Roman coins; viz. of Gratianus, Va-  
lesianus, Valens, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, Con-  
stantinus, Constant, Julianus, and many others.

They are almost all of them of the same size, except one of  
Gratianus, with this inscription; D. N. GRATIANUS. P.  
R. AUG. and on the reverse a foot of an angel standing with  
one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hand, in which  
are these words, VGT. V. MUL. X. and in the round, VIC-  
TORIA. AUGUSTORUM. and on the bottom, S. M. T.  
R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and  
weighs very near a shilling.

There have been found about 150 of the smaller pieces, and  
the greatest part of them are now in the possession of the Rev.  
Mr. Woodhouse, vicar of North Curry above mentioned.

They have been viewed by several learned gentlemen, and  
are reckon'd to be some of the greatest curiosities of the kind,  
yet here found.

They are perfect and free from decay, as if they were but  
very lately coin'd; notwithstanding the latest of them is about  
1350 years old.

Last Monday the purser of the *Leopard*, Capt. Costes, from  
Bencoolen, arriv'd at the India House, with an account of the  
ship's arrival in the Downs, last from Lisbon.

Last Tuesday several companies of the three regiments of

foot guards were review'd, in order to disband all the old and  
short men.

November 1. They write from Hamburg, that they had  
letters from Stockholm, which gave an account that the mer-  
chant of that city had contracted with the court of France to  
build her ten men of war within a limited time.

## KINGSTON, in Jamaica.

January 7. Yesterday was tried at the court-house a negro  
fellow named Ben, belonging to Capt. Jennings of Old Har-  
bour, for robbing Mr. Ely Flowers; the fact being proved,  
and he found guilty, he was immediately executed at Spring  
Path.

January 14. On Monday last returned here a brigantine,  
John Cannon master, bound for South Carolina; and says,  
that the Sunday before, two of the crew popped seizing the  
vessel, in order to run her ashore on the South Keys, and in  
some of the churches there to take sanctuary; but were happi-  
ly prevented by one of the sailors, who discover'd their villainy  
to the said master; upon which he returned on pretence of be-  
ing out of wood and water, and deliver'd the two wretches to  
one of his majesty's ships.

We hear the Conquestador will remain here 'til there are  
orders for her from England, and that part of her officers are  
to go on board the *Elizabeth*.

January 21. On Wednesday last was tried at the court-  
house, before Thomas French and Thomas Wheeler, Esquires,  
justices, and three freeholders, Hector, a negro fellow, for  
stabbing his master Capt. Hufley; for which he was sentenced  
to have his left hand cut off, and to be immediately hanged;  
which was accordingly put in execution at Spring Path.

January 28. Yesterday morning sail'd his majesty's ships  
Canterbury, and Weasel sloop of war. Likewise the Milford,  
Capt. Walsen, for Bristol.

## Jamaica, on Long-Island, February 25.

About 12 of the clock last night, was heard at this place  
two or three terrible and most surprizing claps of thunder,  
which seem'd to shake the earth, and terrified some women so  
much, that they fainted away: The lightning fired a barn be-  
longing to one Jonah Rodes, in this place, which was consum'd  
to ashes; and with it certain quantities of English hay,  
wheat, rye, flax, six shoats, twenty-six ewes and lambs, a fine  
mare, and many utensils of husbandry. The loss is computed  
at about 80 l. And it is remarkable, that three barns which  
have been built upon this same spot of ground, have been all  
consumed by fire within a few years, viz. one by accident,  
and two by lightning.

## PHILADELPHIA.

March 21. Yesterday arriv'd here Capt. Faulkner, of this  
place, from Cadiz, which he left about seven weeks ago; and  
informs us, that then the peace was not declared, nor was it  
known when it would be.

From Bermuda there is advice, that the ship *Leontoff*, Capt.  
Fielding, lately a privateer, bound to London from Jamaica  
with sugars, struck upon the rocks there and sunk; the cargo  
was entirely lost, but the people were all saved but one.

The following is an Ordinance of the General of the French  
Windward Islands in America.

"Charles de Thiebrea de Live de Pestel de Grimbois,  
marquis of Caylus, knight of the order of St. John of Jerusa-  
lem, and of the royal military order of St. Lewis, commander  
in chief of his majesty's ships, his governor, and lieutenant ge-  
neral of the islands of Martinico, Guardaloupe, Grand and Pe-  
tin-Terre, Deserada, Marigallante, the island of Dominico, St.  
Lucia, and St. Vincent's, Bequiria, Candanum, Carriacou,  
Grenade, and of the islands and isles commonly called the Gra-  
nadilloes, Tobago, St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's, Cayan,  
and the continent comprehended between the rivers of the A-  
mazons and Oroneque:

The island of Tobago, commonly called Tobacco, one of  
those under our government, indisputably belonging to his ma-  
jesty, and the property which he has in it, having been authen-  
tically acknowledged by treaties, no prince or sovereign power  
whatever having laid any pretensions to the sovereignty of the  
same; has oblig'd us to give no credit to an information we  
have received, that a small frigate, calling herself *English*, and  
authorized by certain pretended powers, issued from the go-  
vernment of Barbadoes, should have been about a month ago at  
the said island of Tobacco, and there clandestinely stuck up on  
trees, in different parts of the same, a pretended proclamation,  
imposing that Mr. Greenville, governor of Barbadoes, who  
in the same proclamation, without any foundation, calls him-  
self governor of St. Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent's, and To-  
bacco, together with all the other islands, colonies and planta-  
tions,



tions, in America, commonly known and called by the name of the Caribbee Islands; which Islands and plantations nevertheless belonging indisputably to his majesty, had order'd the inhabitants of Tobacco, who are all subjects to his majesty, to quit the same within thirty days, giving them to understand, that they must expect military execution in case of their non-compliance. The nature of such an act, and the terms in which it is conceived, put it out of all doubt, that it never could have proceeded from the governor of Barbadoes; but that it is the work of some evil disposed person, and determines us to waive the demanding any satisfaction from the pretended author of it, who in all probability had no hand in it. Nevertheless, it being necessary to hinder all persons, of what nation, quality, or condition, soever they may be, from falling into the snare laid for them, we declare to all the subjects of his majesty, who are settled upon the said island of Tobacco, as well Whites and Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and all others whom it may concern, that we will defend them against any attempts that any nation, strangers to us, may form against the said island; and that we will send them such a quantity of ammunition and provisions as they may stand in need of. We prohibit their having any correspondence or dealings with the neighbouring colonies, belonging either to the English, Dutch, or Danes, nor to suffer any of them to continue among them, or to permit their coming on shore on the said island of Tobacco, until we shall have sent a commanding officer with regular troops, for their protection and defence. It is our will and pleasure that these presents be published and set up in all the quarters of the said island of Tobacco, that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same.

Given under our seal at arms, and the countersign of our first secretary at Martinico, December 7, 1748.

Le Marquis de CAYLUS.

By his Lordship's Command,

MORRETT.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

St. John's, March 3, 1749.

By Capt. Breakbill, in the ship *Shaw*, who arrived here on Thursday, in six Weeks, from Ireland, we have the following Advice: viz.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 29th of November, 1748.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I acquainted you at the Close of the Parliament, that preliminary Articles for a general Pacification had been signed by my Ministers, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces. To which the Empress Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and Sardinia, and the other Powers engaged in the War, soon afterwards acceded.

I lost no Time in taking the proper Measures with my Allies for effectuating the general Peace, by a definitive Treaty, in which all Parties were to concur: And notwithstanding the Difficulties which must attend so extensive a Work, wherein the Interests of so many Powers were to be finally settled by my Consent, I have been able, by the Blessing of God, in the Course of the Summer, to complete it; and I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that a definitive Treaty, previously concerted with my Allies, has been signed by my Ministers, and those of France and the States General, to which all the other Powers concerned in the War have acceded without Reserve.

It has been my chief Endeavour, in putting an End to the Calamities of the War, to make the most effectual Provision for securing the Rights and Interests of my own Subjects, and to procure the best Terms and Conditions for my Allies; that the Situation of Affairs would admit. And I take much Satisfaction in being able to tell you, that I have found a general good Disposition in all the Parties engaged in the War, to bring this Negotiation to a happy Conclusion. From these Circumstances we may promise ourselves, under God, a long Enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace, provided we make the right Use and Improvement of it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As great a Progress has been made towards reducing the public Expences, as the Nature of the Case would allow; and I only desire you to grant me such Supplies, as may be requisite for the current Services of the Year, for your own Security,

and for making good such Engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before you. Times of Tranquillity are the proper Seasons for lessening the national Debt, and strengthening ourselves against future Events: And as the necessary Means for these Purposes, I must recommend to you the Improvement of the public Revenue, and the maintaining our naval Force in proper Strength and Vigour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible for me to speak to you on this Subject of the happy Re-establishment of the public Tranquillity, without returning you my sincerest Thanks for the great and affectionate Support you have given me, in carrying on this just and necessary War; in which not only the common Cause of Europe, but our own Independence and essential Interests were highly concerned. As the extraordinary Burdens which it brought upon my good Subjects, gave me much Uneasiness, so I could not but wish to see as speedy an End put to them as possible.

Whatever the Events of War may have been, on every Occasion to their lasting Honour; and our signal Successes at Sea, must ever be remember'd, to the Glory of the British Fleet, and entitle it to the particular Attention and Support of this Nation. You will further consider, that those brave Men, who have serv'd well by sea or Land, and cannot now be employed, justly deserve to be the Objects of your Favour and Protection.

As my first Care has been to take the most early Measures, that my People may as soon as possible reap the Benefits of Peace, so I doubt not of your cheerful Assistance in perfecting this good Work. Let me earnestly recommend to you the Advancement of our Commerce, and cultivating the Arts of Peace, in which you may depend on my hearty Concurrence and Encouragement. It shall be my Endeavour to continue these Blessings, by a punctual Execution of the Engagement now taken, and by maintaining the perfect Harmony and good Correspondence with the Friends and Allies of Great Britain.

The Experience I have had of you makes me rely on your Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch of your Proceedings; and you may be assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to make you a flourishing and happy People.

\* By the Oversight of the Senso, here seems to have been an Omission of several Words in the Print we copied from.

L O N D O N, November 19.

We are informed that the public Thanksgiving for a Peace will be on the 10th of January next, when his Majesty will repair to St. Paul's, with the usual Ceremonies; and that the Fire works, so long preparing, will be play'd off the same Evening in the Green Park.

December 27. On Sunday last General Hawley arrived at Gravesend from Holland, and there are now nine of the Transport with Troops on board, put into that Port.

A N N A P O L I S.

Wednesday last the Reverend Mr. Ansbaw LENDUM was Inducted into this Parish, in the room of the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. JOHN GORDON, who is Removed, to the great Grief of his Parishioners, to St. Michael's Parish in Talbot County, vacant by the Death of the late Rev. Mr. NICOLL.

We hear that the Gentlemen chosen to represent Dorchester County, are Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Capt. Matthew Traverser (a new Member in the room of Capt. Bartholomew Ennalls), Mr. Philemon Leeming, and Col. Henry Hooper.

Last Monday the Assizes began in Baltimore County; and will begin here on Friday next.

One Day this Week, came to Town, with a Waggon from the Back Woods, a very remarkable Horse, who has six fair Hoofs, four before, and two behind. He is a well made strong large Horse, and every way like other Horses, except his two extraordinary Hoofs, which grow on the Footlock Joint, about five Inches from the Ground, and measure at the Bottom from the Frog to the End 3 Inches, and on the upper Side 3 Inches, growing right towards, and yet the Horse does not cut as he travels, and goes very well.

Mr. Green,

Please to insert the following in your next Gazette, and you will oblige me greatly.

On Saturday the 18th of March last, and in Dorchester County, in the 39th Year of her Age, Mary, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Bailey, late of Portsmouth in New England (now residing at Kiames, on Nantuxet River, in the said County), and Daughter



Daughter of John and Rosanna Hodges, of Dorchester County. She was a dutiful Daughter, and, during the 17 Years and 4 Months of her conjugal State, behaved herself as a tender prudent Wife; she was affectionate to her Friends, kind to her Neighbours, and courteous to All, which renders her Death much lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance. Her Character (except that she was childless) may be found in *Proverbs xxxi*, from the 10th Verse to the End of the Chapter.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered.

Febr. 25. Sloop Sea Flower, Thomas Palmer, from Virginia;  
Mar. 13. Schooner Phoenix, Stimson Jordan, from Piscataqua;

Cleared for Departure.

March 1. Schooner Speedwell, Stephen Greenleaf, for Boston;  
7. Ship Triumphant, William Manby, for London;  
13. Schooner Spry, William Fleet, for Boston;  
Sloop Charming Patty, Nath. Parsons, for Boston;  
20. Schooner Tryal, David Freeman, for Boston;  
25. Sloop Greyhound, Isaac Prince, for Nevis;  
Schooner Phoenix, Stimson Jordan, for Piscataqua;  
28. Sloop Benedict, Thomas Hammond, for Barbadoes;  
April 1. Sloop Wheeler, Mark Parsons, for Boston.

## P R O P O S A L S

For Publishing by SUBSCRIPTION

A MAP of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware,  
By LEWIS EVANS.

**T**HIS Map, besides those Provinces and Territories, contains,  
A great Part of the *Endless Mountains*, and of the Country of the *Six Nations*.

The Route of the *Albany* Traders to the Fort of *Oswego*, on Lake Ontario.

The Path from Pennsylvania through the Mountains to *Onondaga* the Capital of the *Six Nations*, and to the great Lakes. Some Parts of the adjacent Provinces of *New England*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*.

The several Provinces and Counties are distinguished in the plain Maps by their Division Lines, and in the colour'd ones by different Colours.

The Sea-Coast, Creeks, Rivers, Roads, intermediate Distances of Places, and Situation of Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. are laid down with as much Exactness, as the Dimensions of the Maps and other Circumstances will admit of; and by a particular Table, in one Corner of the Map, the Distances between the most considerable Towns may be seen at once.

There is also noted, How far the Tide runs up the several Rivers.

The Time of High Water, at Full and Change, in the several Rivers, Bays, &c.

The Variation of the Needle in many Places from accurate Observations, and the Rate of it's Decrease; and the greatest Length of Days and Nights in every Place.

Several Vacancies in the Map are filled with useful and entertaining Remarks; Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations; an Account of the Weather in this Climate; the Production of Lightning and Fogs accounted for; with other Articles recommended by the Curious to the Enquiry of Travelers: And some Part of the Theory of the Earth naturally occurring, on viewing some surprizing Phenomena in the *Endless Mountains*.

## CONDITIONS.

**T**HAT the Price of the plain Maps on Printing-Paper, be one Piece of Eight; and of the colour'd Ones, on superfine Writing Paper, two Pieces of Eight, each.

That Half be paid down on Subscribing, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Maps.

That if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears soon, the Maps shall be forthwith printed, and ready to be delivered in May next. And none, but those subscribed for, shall be sold under an advanced Price.

That if Subscriptions for a thousand Copies are not made by the first of May, the Subscription to be void, and the subscribers shall have their Money returned on Demand. And if afterwards the Author publishes the Map, at his own Risk, he

shall not be confined to take the Prices abovementioned. That those who subscribe for six, shall have a seventh gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in,

In New-York, by Mr. James Parker, and Mr. George Harrison; in Tulapaboccon, by Mr. Conrad Weiser; in Newcastle County, by the Rev. Mr. Timothy Griffith; in Philadelphia, by the Author; and at Annapolis, by Jonas Green.

N. B. The Plate is finished, and a few Copies printed off; to be seen, both colour'd and plain, where Subscriptions are taken in.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Maccubbin Reynolds*, late of *Anne Arundel* County, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, to prevent further Trouble: And those who have any legal Claims on the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by  
PHILIP HAMMOND, Administrator.

**T**HE Subscriber, living in *Baltimore* County, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in May or June next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts.  
JOHN HUNT.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. *Walter Smith*, late of *Carvert* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.  
ALTHEA SMITH.

**H**OPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in *Annapolis*, by  
THOMAS FLEMING.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, near *Pickawillany* Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silversmith's Work; mends all sorts of Watches; and engraves all sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W. H. by  
WILLIAM HOWARD.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William* County, *Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Sparlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow-legged, and speaks good *English*: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William* County aforesaid, shall receive Two PISTOLS Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.  
THOMAS DAVIS.

March 8, 1749.  
**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of March past, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonair*, a Backsmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.  
SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1749.

*Extract of a Letter from the HAGUE, October 29.*

“**HE** ambassador of Russia is incessantly presenting memorials to the States General, pressing their high mightinesses to pay a million of Dutch florins for the Russian troops which are in their pay. The Bavarians likewise demand money; and the prince of Wurzburg has made very strong remonstrances upon this subject, and heavy complaints of the military sollicitors, which they are obliged to make use of. The other princes of the empire, who have troops in the pay of the republic, insist in like manner upon the payment of what is due to them; but the coffers of the republic are empty, and if the India company does not come in speedily to its assistance, nobody knows where it will find the necessary funds for supplying its pressing wants. The expedient which has been made use of, for provisionally supplying the place of the abolished farms, does not in any sort answer the ideas which had been formed of it. Rents too are ill paid for want of money, which it is apprehended is going to be still more scarce. It is likewise much to be feared, that the government will find great difficulty to extricate itself from the labyrinth it is in, in respect to its finances; because the assembly of the states of Holland, which is the great measure the regulator of the other assemblies of the republic, cannot resolve upon any solid plan; tho’ it is assured, that the prince stadtholder has several in his custody which could not fail of succeeding; but hitherto the good intentions of his serene highness have been obstinately traversed in the assembly of their noble and great mightinesses. The regency of Amsterdam have been accused of being the cause of this. It is now more than a month since they have been changed, and yet there is no amendment in their deliberations, which are still extremely tedious, because they can agree upon nothing. The regencies of Haerlem, Leyden, Rotterdam, Tergau, Dort, Gorcum, and the Brill, have been and are to be also changed; which ought certainly to produce the effect desired, seeing there is the utmost reason to suppose, that the prince will put none into place but such as will readily obey his orders. Or do not these magistrates conduct themselves as those who become counsellors in the parliament of Paris? who though they have been educated in the strictest principles of Loyola, as soon as ever they set foot into the great chamber, one would imagine that the air which they breathe there, has a power of metamorphosing their sentiments and thoughts; since the most determined Molinist becomes in an instant the defendant of the Gallican church, an enemy of the Ultramontaine maxims, and in short a very Janseist.”

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, November 12.*

“The Warwick Indiaman, from Bengal, belonging to the English East India company, has put in here, as also the St. George sloop, which last was sent from Fort St. Davis six months ago, with dispatches for England, whither she has since continued her course; but the Warwick remains here, and will be obliged to unload, in order to be refitted. By these vessels we have advice, that commodore Griffin had not yet made himself master of Pondicherry, at the time of their sailing, for want of men enough for an enterprize of that nature; but that he had made such dispositions, that upon admiral Boscawen’s arrival, the fortress would infallibly be obliged to surrender; which was so certain, that the inhabitants had already retired further into the country, with their best effects.”

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, December 6, N. S.*

“As to the affair of the young Pretender, we have to relate, that the courier that was sent to Rome, upon his first or second refusal to depart the kingdom, being returned, and having brought the king a letter from the chevalier de St. George, in which was inclosed another uncalled, addressed to prince

Edward; his majesty, after perusing the last, sent it to the prince, who seemed to make light of it, and to have no intention to take his father’s advice. This being reported to the king, he call’d a council upon the affair, and it was resolved that he should be arrested, and so thrust out of the kingdom, since he would not leave it in a handsome manner. So early as Monday the 9th instant, it was known all over Paris, that the duke de Byron, colonel of the French regiment of guard, had received orders from the king to that purpose. And accordingly thirteen men were pick’d out of every company, to cover this exploit, and eight sergeants in disguise were order’d to stand in the two passages of the opera house. The next day, about 5 in the evening (the secret, it seems, being known by every body but the Pretender and his friends), prince Edward arrived with three lords of the retinue, at the spot where they waited for him; and the moment he step’d out of the coach, two sergeants seized him fast by the arms; while two others lifted him up from the ground, and carried him into the court of the Fountains, where the duke de Byron was waiting with M. de Vauroull, major of the guards; the soldiers with their bayonets scow’d, keeping the people at a distance in the mean time, and forcing his retinue. M. de Vauroull having advanced towards him, accosted him thus: *Arrest you, Sir, in the king’s name; deliver up your arms.* The young Pretender presented him his sword; and searching him, after they had got him within the doors, two pistols and a poniard were found upon him. He exclaimed bitterly at the manner of his being arrested, asking whether this was fit usage for the grandson of a king? After they had given him a little leisure to vent his rage and spleen, and recover from the surprise, they put him into a coach drawn by six horses, behind which were four sergeants, and two within, and three brigades of the city watch round about the coach. At St. Anthens gate, which is the road to Vincennes, they changed horses. Several hackney coaches followed with the pretender’s officers, guarded by some sergeants. In the mean time a detachment of the French guards went to the prince’s house, and secured all his servants, who were carried to the Bastille. The lieutenant of the police went and affixed his seals upon the house, where a great number of fire arms and some barrels of powder were found; the young hero having resolved to repel force with force, if they had come to take him in his own house, and therefore the court order’d the business to be done when he should come to the opera, to prevent the effusion of blood. Being arrived at Vincennes, they brought him into a ground floor, where the chimney smoked to such a degree that they were forced to put out the fire. The major having asked him, whether he would promise on the word of a prince to make no attempt upon his life, he answer’d in a rough haughty tone, That he never made any promises to those who kept none. Upon which the major order’d his arms to be tied with a silken string.

Prince Edward having then asked, whether he was in the hands of friends or foes; and whether they were going to carry him to London? The officer replied, No, Sir, my orders extend no farther than bringing you to this castle. He would eat no supper, tho’ the table was spread; and he also refused to go to bed. However, he threw himself upon the bed in his cloaths, and wrapped himself up in the blanket; and soon after, being a little more composed, he said, *I did reckon to see the opera once more at least; methinks there was to have been a very full house: But now he appeared more calm and sedate, he refused to take any thing for forty eight hours; but Thursday evening he thought better of it, and call’d for a crull of bread.*

Last Saturday the king call’d a council again, on the affair of the young Pretender; and it was resolved that he should be sent away the next day. Accordingly on Sunday the 11th instant, about 7 in the morning, the prince, and some of his domestics,



horses, set out in three post chaises from Vincennes, without any other escorte than the marquis de Peruzzi, an officer of the guards, charged to conduct him by the way of Fountainbleau, to the place of his destination. Some say he is gone the Lyons road, and will take up his residence at Avignon: Others think he will be conducted as far as Marseilles, and shipped off there for Civita Vecchia. Another set of people will have it, that he is gone to reside in Switzerland, but whether at Friburg or Solothurn they don't know; nor can any man tell what to make of this farce, 'till the restoration of our marine, upon which they continue to work very diligently, clears up the mystery, and gives half an eye to some people, who at present seem to have none at all."

*Paris, December 20.* There arrived here a few days since, the duke of Richmond's secretary, in order to take for his grace one of the finest houses in this city. The English lords and gentlemen, who had retired from hence on account of the Pretender's son being still here, have returned again, on hearing that he is sent to Vincennes. The reason of the name of Edward, which the young Pretender has assumed, has been lately very much the enquiry and conversation of many people here, who profess themselves surprized at his taking the name, when in all his declarations and protestations, he calls himself Charles. But various reasons have been assigned, too many to enumerate here; but the names the royal almanack of Paris give him are, Charles Edward Lewis Philip Calimir. The affair relating to his departure is at length determined: He declared the 13th of this month, that he was disposed to conform to the directions of the king: His majesty, after having been informed of his intentions, was pleased to give directions that he should be released on his parole of honour, provided he departed without delay, and retired absolutely out of these dominions. He was released the 15th from Vincennes, and came to Fountainbleau, where he resided 'till the 17th; then he departed, attended by two captains of the guards, and a commandant of the musquetairs. We cannot yet tell exactly the place where he will retire.

*Paris, December 25.* The young Pretender, after having parted from Fountainbleau, went directly to Pôrt Beauvoisin; from whence he crossed to Savoy, to go, as it is presumed, to the canton of Friburg, where the regency received him with the utmost satisfaction, and treated him, with the lords and gentlemen who attended him, with great respect, and presented him with a magnificent service of plate, made by the king's goldsmith.

*Paris, December 27.* There have appeared lately five ordinances from the king, relative to various reductions in the troops, and other points of a military nature. His majesty has been pleased to grant to marshal count de Saxe, one of the islands in the neighbourhood of Martinico, with the title of sovereign, to him and his descendants, with permission to people it, and to make such establishments therein, as shall seem to him expedient.

#### KINGSTON, in Jamaica.

*Jan. 14.* This day came in the privateer Resolution schooner, Capt. Owens, from a cruise, but lost from Rattan, where he has been for some time past; he has brought in with him a Spanish prize, which he took before the cessation of arms, in which was the governor of Fort Chagre, whom he used with the greatest humanity, and afterwards dismissed. In the taking this vessel (which was greatly superior to him in force, having several great guns, small arms, and between 40 and 50 men), he was obliged to use a stratagem, which had the desired effect. Capt. Owens had with him at this time a small vessel, which he had taken some time before, but could be of no service to him in fighting. He came up to the Spaniard in the night, and after the usual salute, call'd out to him, *That he had better strike to him, for if the other captain came up, meaning his small prize, which was behind, he would give them no quarter;* upon which, being all in confusion with the suddenness of the thing, the governor called out of the cabin window for good quarters; which being misunderstood by the others, they fired a volley of small arms upon them; and they immediately struck, deliver'd up their guns and other arms to Capt. Owens, but were not a little surprized at themselves to find, when the small prize came up, that our captain had not more than 22 men that were able to assist him in the attack.

*Feb. 11.* We are informed by Capt. Woods, who touch'd at the Windward Islands, in his way thither from the coast of Guiney, that the French guarda costas keep a strict look out at Martinico, to prevent a clandestine trade; that they had taken 11 North America men, loaded with lumber and provisions,

trading on their coast, and that they had used the captains and crews with the utmost rigour, insomuch that several of the captains died in prison.

*Pertsmouth, New Hampshire, Feb. 7, 1748 9.*

Some time in December last, a man arrived here by 11 o'clock A. M. who had that morning walked from Exeter, about 15 miles, and the day before from Londonderry (the place of his habitation) between 20 and 30 miles from Exeter: He would have come through the first day, but being unacquainted with the road, eat heartily and slept soundly there. His business was with an attorney, to get something done that would prevent his son, between 80 and 90 years old, from injuring his daughter (of about 20) of her dowry; and after dexterously performing his business, was going 25 miles out of his way home, to see how many children his grandchildren's grandchildren had; for they had been married several years. By his countenance and sprightly gait, he appears as though he was but about 50, 55, or not more than 60 years of age. He was just leaving the grammar school when Oliver Cromwell died, of which he has a perfect remembrance; and indeed of almost every remarkable event that has been since, as well as many before that. The powers of his mind are as vigorous and active as those of his body. He labour'd last Spring at days work, making stone wall, and received common wages, or as much as any of his great grandchildren's children would have had. He calls himself 104 years old, but comparing notes, 108 is thought to be nearer the truth. He never had a moment's sickness in his life, and don't know what we call pain; in particular, a load or oppression at the stomach; never eating or drinking without an appetite, and never cloying that. He has thoughts of the matrimonial state, having lived near 20 years single, after living near two matrimonial lives. *Rara avis in terra, Gulielmo similis Scobice.*

*WILLIAMS BURG, March 25.*

*Extract of a Letter from Barbados, Decemb. 11.*

"The Cheltenham man of war, from Guiney, is brought in under command of the boatswain: One of the lieutenants (named Ceuchman) form'd a party on board on the coast, and set up for themselves as pirates. Accordingly, they took their opportunity when the captain (Dudley), two lieutenants, and the purser, just went ashore, and return'd to hoist the barge on board, weigh anchor, and set sail. All went well with them for 5 or 6 days, during which time the boatswain being applied to among the rest, gave dubious answers, and only avoided giving them offence, and took his opportunity to sound one and another of the crew on the matter whom he perceived least earnest, and by that means confirmed above one half of the number on his side against the piracy; and without collecting or herding together, he took a sudden occasion to pipe, and call all hands upon deck, and in few words, told them the inconvenience and impossibility of success in what they were going upon, and demanded who was for their king and country, and for being honest men? Whereupon, in an instant, more than two thirds of the crew join'd him, with their usual uproar: And the boatswain himself, without any discomposure, went and seiz'd the new captain in his cabin, and clapp'd him and near fifty of the crew, his best friends, in irons. Among them is the carpenter's mate, who it seems was one of Lowther the pirate's crew, and from whom it is conjectur'd the whole has arose; the lieutenant himself having been a man of extreme good character, as well as an officer, as in his private life and family, wholly supporting a mother and sisters by his pay; but all must be charged on him, as the commanding officer."

The brigantine Endeavour, Capt. Simpson, bound from Glasgow to Virginia, with a considerable quantity of goods on board, was taken last October, near our capes by a Spanish privateer. Several gentlemen here, who were interested in the said brig, agreed to lead in search of her to St. Augustine and Havanna, as she was taken out of time. They accordingly fitted out a vessel, and sent Capt. Simpson in her. He returned to Virginia last week, and relates, that he found the brig at Havanna; but could not get her released; the governor refusing it on account of admiral Knowles's having taken a Spanish man of war, and burnt another, but a little before. That admiral Knowles, the next day after he took the said ship, took a packet boat from Old Spain; and finding in it the articles of peace signed between England and Spain, return'd to Havanna, and sent it on shore to the governor; and also demanded restitution of the English ships there, and of the English prisoners there: To which the governor answered, that as to the prisoners they should be released; but that he would not deliver up the ships, 'till satisfaction was made for the man of war.



war he had taken out of time. Admiral Knowles replied, that he could not give up the man of war, 'til his master's pleasure was known: So that several British vessels, and other vessels belonging to the British plantations, are detained on that account; and Capt. Simpson was obliged to return without his vessel. He says, that peace between England and Spain was proclaimed at Havanna while he was there; and that great rejoicings were made on that occasion. He adds, That Don Pedro was sent for to Old Spain, to account for his taking a Dutch ship, with a great number of slaves in her.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

Sometime in the month of December last, John Hadden, and Abigail his wife, both of the county of Westchester, departed this life; he aged 96 years, and she above 90: they lived together man and wife 70 odd years; they were taken ill within a day of each other, and lay ill six days, when the old man's lamp of life was extinguished, for want of oil; and his constant companion, 10 hours after, shared the same fate; they were buried in the same grave. He had a small farm, which, by his industry and his frugality, enabled them to pass through this vale of tears with comfort and content; they were observed to treat each other, during the 70 odd years of their cohabitation, with all the affection and regard they had shewn during the honey-moon. You may truly say of them, that all their days were days of content, and all their nights were nights of pleasure.

*In Matrimony's State how few there are,  
That John and Nabby's Fate can hope to share;  
For Length of Days do seldom add to Bliss,  
And ancient Folks take Trifles oft amiss:  
Then let all those, that are by Hymen bound,  
Pray for those Joys that John and Nabby found.*

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Since our last, we have Accounts of the undermentioned Gentlemen being chosen, to represent their several Counties; viz.

##### ST. MARY'S County:

Capt. Zachariah Bond, Philip Key, Esq; Major Abraham Barnes, and Mr. James Mills; all old Members.

##### CHARLES County:

Mr. Bayne Smallwood, Capt. John Stoddert, Mr. Arthur Lee, and Mr. Jonathan Wilson. Capt. Stoddert formerly represented Prince George's County; Messieurs Lee and Wilson are new Members: These three last Gentlemen are in the room of Mr. William Middleton, Mr. William Wilkinson, and Capt. Richard Harrison.

##### KENT County:

Mr. Nicholas Smith, Mr. Richard Lloyd, Mr. Matthias Harris, and Mr. Simon Wilmer. Mr. Harris is an old Member; the other three Gentlemen are new ones, in the room of Mr. George Wilson, deceased, and Mess. John and Richard Gresham.

##### TALBOT County:

Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, Mr. John Goldsborough, Mr. Robert Lloyd, and Mr. Edward Oldham. The three last named Gentlemen are old Members; Mr. Oldham a new one, in the room of Mr. William Thomas, now High Sheriff of that County.

##### WORCESTER County:

Capt. Thomas Robins, Col. John Scarborough, Major John Selby, and Col. John Henry. Major Selby is a new Member, in the room of Capt. John Purnell; the other three Gentlemen are old Members.

Mr. GREEN,

THE Advertisement at the Bottom of this Paper, is a genuine Specimen of that odd Sort of Grammar and Orthography, in Use among our Underlings of the Theatre, such as Rope-Dancers, Jack Puddings, and Tumblers; it is taken from an authentic Original of the Author's own Hand-Writing, and is, *verbatim and literatim*, a true Copy.

Tho' these *itinerant Kirtush*, may be a Degree or two below the Learning and Erudition of our Professors of *Physic* in that Way, or our *Stage Doctors*; yet it must be observed, that tho' the latter may sometimes write more correctly, yet the performances of the former come nigher to what they promise than those of the latter; at least there be any Decent; they propose less upon our Senses, than the other Gentlemen do upon our Understanding and Judgment.

As you, Sir, are our public Intelligencer here, and the Per- thro' whose Hands all the Labours of the Learned must pass, before they visit the Public; so it is supposed, that you are a Person of such Diligence, Care, and Perspicuity, that you

will not suffer either gross Blunders, or small Errors, to pass uncorrected into the World; but, like the diligent Dam of a young Bear Cub, lick them into some reasonable Shape or Form, before they are exposed to public View. For this very Reason I commend you much, if many such Advertisements as the following come to your Hands; for sure I am, difficult and perplexing must the Task be, to correct, amend, and make them intelligible. Therefore your publishing the following, purely as it stands, will be a Demonstration and Evidence to the World, of that vexatious and puzzling Labour you must frequently submit to, in putting your correcting Hand to many such inaccurate Advertisements, as must necessarily come in your Way; for I, and every one else, must suppose, that you are frequently under the cruel Necessity of undertaking that dull dry Labour of making Sense out of Nonsense, both for the better Education of your Readers, and for the Honour of your own Press: For I doubt not but you will agree with me, that the Liberty of your Press, or any other Press in Being, does not extend so far, as to be the Promulgator of Nonsense and false Language to the World, whenever any Coxcomb of an Author thinks fit to compose such; and that you are the only Judge of such Compositions, intended for the Public, by way of your *Typographical Machine*, I, and every other Person, will readily grant.

PHILOTYPOGRAPHUS.

*This is to Give Notice That there is Come to this Place*  
TH A Sellabated Poster Master and Tomner of Great Britten which he Trans Form's his Body to such a Varyus Shapes and Form which Know Body Can Give Credit without Seeing the first of his Performans his Bending Backward and Walking like a See Crab which he Carrys a Man of two hundred fifty Weight and Secondly he Sticks a Couple of Pins half foot before his Toe he bends Backwards and takes one in Each Eye and Thirdly he takes a Chair he standeth On the Back of it he bends Backward and Passes Bodly through the Fram of the said Chair and fourthly he takes a drinking Glas he bend Backward he Extends his head feet and hands upon the foot of the same Glas with Several Othe Curiofitys to Regious her to Measlon Perform

By Your Most humble Servant

JOHN WILBIAH

#### PROPOSALS

For Publishing by SUBSCRIPTION

A MAP of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware,

By LEWIS EVANS.

THIS Map, besides those Provinces and Territories, contains,

A great Part of the Endless Mountains, and of the Country of the Six Nations.

The Route of the Albany Traders to the Fort of Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

The Path from Pennsylvania through the Mountains to Onondaga the Capital of the Six Nations, and to the great Lakes.

Some Parts of the adjacent Provinces of New England, Maryland, and Virginia.

The several Provinces and Counties are distinguished in the plain Maps by their Division Lines, and in the colour'd ones by different Colours.

The Sea-Coast, Creeks, Rivers, Roads, Intermediate Distances of Places, and Situation of Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. are laid down with as much Exactness, as the Dimensions of the Maps and other Circumstances will admit of; and by a particular Table, in one Corner of the Map, the Distances between the most considerable Towns may be seen at once.

There is also noted, How far the Tide runs up the several Rivers.

The Time of High Water, at Full and Change, in the several Rivers, Bays, &c.

The Variation of the Needle in many Places from accurate Observations, and the Rate of it's Decrease; and the greatest Length of Days and Nights in every Place.

Several Vacancies in the Map are filled with useful and entertaining Remarks; Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations; an Account of the Weather in this Climate; the Production of Lightning and Hogs accounted for; with other Articles recommended by the Curious to the Enquiry of Travelers:



lers: And some Part of the Theory of the Earth naturally occurring, on viewing some surprizing Phenomena in the *Endless Mountains*.

#### CONDITIONS.

**T**HAT the Price of the plain Maps on Printing Paper, be one Piece of Eight; and of the colour'd Ones, on superfine Writing Paper, two Pieces of Eight, each.

That Half be paid down on Subscribing, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Maps.

That if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears soon, the Maps shall be forthwith printed, and ready to be delivered in May next. And none, but those subscribed for, shall be sold under an advanced Price.

That if Subscriptions for a thousand Copies are not made by the first of May, the Subscription to be void, and the Subscribers shall have their Money returned on Demand. And if afterwards the Author publishes the Map, at his own Risk, he shall not be confined to take the Prices abovementioned. That those who subscribe for six, shall have a seventh gratis.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in,

In New-York, by Mr. James Parker, and Mr. George Harrison; in Tulapacca, by Mr. Conrad Weiser; in Newcastle County, by the Rev. Mr. Timothy Griffith; in Philadelphia, by the Author; and at Annapolis, by Jonas Green.

N. B. The Plate is finished, and a few Copies printed off; to be seen, both colour'd and plain, where Subscriptions are taken in.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Maccubbin Reynolds*, late of *Anne Arundel County*, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, to prevent further Trouble: And those who have any legal Claims on the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by  
PHILIP HAMMOND, Administrator.

**T**HE Subscriber, living in *Baltimore County*, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in May or June next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts.  
JOHN HUNT.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of *Mr. Walter Smith*, late of *Calvert County*, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.  
ALETHEA SMITH.

**H**OPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold at *Annapolis*, by  
THOMAS FLEMING.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles County*, near *Pickawaxen Church*, makes and mends all Sorts of Jewellers and Silversmith's Work; mends all Sorts of Watches; and engraves all Sorts of curious Seals for Watches; And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W. H. by  
WILLIAM HOWARD.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William County*, *Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Sparlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow-legged, and speaks good English: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William County* aforesaid, shall receive Two POUNDS Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.  
THOMAS DANIEL.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 25th of March past, a *Convict Servant Man* named *James Bower*, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letter S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant to his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat. S. GALLOWAY.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN,

At the Post-Office in Annapolis,

SELLS very good CHOCOLATE, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

**N**OTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near *South River*, That any Masters of Ships, or other Persons, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hoghead, and Barrel; and also Oak-Plank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.  
RICHARD BEARD.

March 8, 1749.

**C**HOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in *Annapolis*, by  
ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

**T**HE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lynal Lyde*, Merchant in *London*; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to *Maryland*, about June next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Commissions, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige  
Their very humble Servant,  
LYDE GODWIN.

Patapsco, March 1,  
1748 9.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Heruler*, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good English: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.  
J. ROBERT.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living at *West River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, on Wednesday the 22d of February last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Druggert Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Offshirts Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.  
ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, Senior.

This is to give NOTICE,

**T**hat all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *James Barnes*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Balances, and prevent further Trouble. ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

**T**HOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes, and Books, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published.  
JONAS GREEN.

ANNAPOOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-Street: where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Adoices, Foreign and Domestic

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1749

From a late WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

It was the kingdom's misfortune, that the sea was not the duke of Marlborough's Element: Otherwise the noble force of the war would infallibly have been bestowed there, infinitely to the advantage of his country, which would have then gone hand in hand with his own.

Conduct of the Allies, by Dr. Swift.

To the Author of the Westminster Journal.

MR. TOUCHIT,

YOU have often given us your opinion; which is indeed the opinion of the greatest part of the nation; that a war could never be carried on to the advantage of Great Britain, unless the principal efforts of it were made by sea. But you have never, as I remember, attempted to assign a reason why neither the last war (if we may call it so before a peace is entirely concluded), nor the last war but one, nor the last war but two, was conducted in that advantageous manner to this island: And yet I have more than once seen in your paper, quotations from the pamphlet that furnishes me with a text; and I believe the very words of that text, tho' without making the particular application of them that struck me at the first reading: By this time, however, you cannot miss the same application; which I have therefore scarce occasion to tell you, is: That in order to have a British war well conducted, it is necessary that the sea should be the favourite element of our favourite hero.

It was not merely to throw a reflection on that great man, the duke of Marlborough, whose name must always stand one of the first in our annals, that the dear mentions his affection to the land rather than the sea services as the kingdom's misfortune. History will prove my general inference to be true, more than at first thought can be imagined. If ever general could have made this nation great as well as glorious, by abilities and success in the conduct of a land war, the duke of Marlborough certainly was the man: For never were the British arms so often triumphant under any other leader. With greater propriety therefore might it be said of any other war than that in which he commanded, of any other general than him, that a want of sufficient attention to the watery element was the kingdom's misfortune.

Not to go farther back in history than the reign of queen Elizabeth, the first English monarch that raised our reputation; it is well known that the favourite heroes of her time, as Howard, Esingham, Cumberland, Norris, Drake, Cavendish, Raleigh, and many others, were all the sons of Neptune. By them it was that the reduced and mortified house of Austria, at that time formidable to all Europe, that she cover'd with confusion the most haughty and insolent of princes, Philip II. her brother in law, who reigned her contemporary no less than 40 years, and was all that time conspiring her destruction by force or treachery; and his boasted armada, famed *Invincible* by the Roman pontiff, his holy father, was destroyed or dispersed; and that the English name began to grow respectable in the most distant parts of the globe, in Asia, in America, and in the frozen seas of the Russian empire. By land he was an auxiliary only to the Dutch, and yet in that capacity enabled them to assert their independency, while her fleets were every where triumphant against their late tyrannical masters the Spaniards.

The reign of her successor the pedantic and pacific king James, will afford us very few instances of military exploits. But of those few, all that were honourable to Britain with little believe, appear to have been achieved on the ocean. The immortal Raleigh, one of the most renowned of the servants of

queen Elizabeth, lived through the greatest part of his reign, and would have extended the power and fame of his master in the same manner he had done that of his mistress. Who without a tear can relate the rest? That pusillanimous ungrateful master, at the instigation of his worst enemy, cut off this faithful and able servant under the colour of an antiquated sentence, but really in revenge for his attempts to extend our settlements and commerce. We should look in vain for a set of favourite heroes, either in the camp or the navy, under the reign of so unheroical a monarch.

King Charles I. when prince, failed with a powerful fleet under the duke of Buckingham, to win a mistress: But found her coy to his addresses, and had the mortification to be treated with neglect at the court of his father. When king, he more than once sent out a squadron under the same minister, to succour the Rochellets, who notwithstanding lost their liberties. The minion, who grasped to himself every honourable employment, and seemed peculiarly to affect that of a commander, prevented our making any figure on that element during the first years of his master's government: And the latter part of that unhappy prince's reign is well known to have been filled with domestic troubles, that he wonder we did nothing by land or sea. Our heroes were all busy in cutting the throats of each other, and the reputation of their virtues was in a great measure sunk in the quarrel that called them forth into action.

During the suppression of monarchy, in the commonwealth and the protectorship, the nation had a sort of amphibious heroes, who seemed equally fit for either service. Cromwell, the darling of Fortune, did not perform any naval exploits: But neither did he, by his personal prowess, in the least extend the power or reputation of his country in foreign fields. His victories were first over his sovereign, and next over his country, in which, and in his Scotch and Irish wars, when he had still subjects of the same crown to engage with, it must be owned he was extremely successful. In his time, and under his direction, we were also victorious by sea; the credit of those expeditions fell chiefly to the care of his officers, such as Drake, Penn, Monk, Montague, and Blake. Penn commanded the fleet that annexed Jamaica to the British dominions. Monk and Blake were generals by land as well as admirals by sea: But it was in the latter capacity that they won honour, and advantage to their country against foreign enemies. And when Monk afterwards, in his character of general, secured to himself an immortal name by the king's restoration, and became the favourite hero of the times; he owed nothing to his bravery in the field, but all to his wisdom and secrecy in council; nothing to conquest over the enemies of his country, but all to his prudence in subduing and conciliating the hearts of his rebellious subjects.

In the reign of king Charles II. the duke of York, brother to his majesty, was certainly the favourite hero of the people: And that prince, after his family was restored in Britain, applied himself to all the heroisms he was possessed of (the measure of which we will not here dispute) to the service of his country, in the office of Lord High Admiral, who he held before, if the French historians say true, made no inconsiderable figure in camps during his exile. As in the time of the usurpation the two republics of England and Holland quarrell'd and fought from a principle of jealousy of each other's greatness, the restoration of monarchy made the name of republic so odious in England, that we loyally fell again to mauling the poor Dutch, under the conduct of his royal highness, for no other reason, (but because his most Christian majesty desired it of his cousin the majesty of Great Britain). These two Dutch wars, if on all hands agreed, furnish us with a series of the most remarkable naval combats that are to be met with in history. The only misfortune was, that while we and the Dutch were



ruining each other, to gratify *France* the common enemy of both, this common enemy raised so mighty a fleet, as to be able afterwards to dispute with us the empire of the ocean. But it should not be forgot, that during these *Dutch* wars, we acquired the provinces of *New-Holland* and *New-Sweden* in *America*, now called *New-York* and *New-Jersey*, which united our Northern and Southern provinces on that continent, and were a more valuable acquisition than we have ever since made and held, when our hero was a land commander.

When the duke of *Tork* came to be king, he kept to himself his former office of Lord High Admiral, and executed the business of the navy with only the assistance of a secretary: But his reign was short, passed without foreign wars, and was so much devoted to the darling scheme of restoring Popery, that this best seaman of all our monarchs did not, on the throne, make any addition to our naval glory.

Come we now to the three last wars, in whichland was the element of our darling heroes; and in which, the plains of *Flanders* have drank so plentifully of the blood of our soldiers. In the first of them we had nothing to boast, except that we prevented the exiled king from being again thrust in upon us, and made somewhat of a stand to the progress of the *French* arms in the *Netherlands*. But by the partition treaty which followed it, we laid the foundation of the second war, as you plainly shewed on a late occasion. And what did we in this second war? Why, after an unparalleled series of victories, we obtained an insufficient barrier for the *Dutch*, a few out-lying portions of the *Spanish* monarchy for the emperor, and for ourselves the property of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* in *Europe*, besides a few cessions (that have hitherto turned to little account) in *America*. Our exploits in the third war are too recent to need a particular enumeration. The *Dutch* barrier, lost by the war, will be imperfectly restored by the peace. *Parma* and *Placentia*, granted to the Imperial house as an equivalent for *Naples* and *Sicily*, are again dismembered from its dominions to satisfy an enemy; and a large part of the *Milanese* is cut off to reward a friend. All these losses to our *Allies* have been sustained with an unreasonable expence to us, who, for want of a naval hero, have in the mean time no tenable acquisition for ourselves.

Contemporary with king *William*, the duke of *Marlborough*, and his R—H—, the nation had indeed a glimpse of some characters, which seemed to be endowed with all the qualities requisite for acquiring the reputation of naval heroism. But it was not for a *Ruffet*, a *Rick*, or a *V—n*, to eclipse the glory of a monarch; a favourite captain general, or a beloved —. Had king *William*, in person, won the victory of *La Hogue*, the sea, from that time forwards, would doubtless have been his favourite element. If the duke of *Marlborough*, in 1704, had commanded the fleet before *Malaga*, instead of the Confederate army upon the *Danube*, the future prosecution of that war, for the recovery of the *Spanish* monarchy, had been made in a great measure by sea; the operations had been directed against the remote branches of that monarchy, where our own future advantage, as well as the grandeur of the house of *Austria*, might have been provided for. And in the last instance I have taken notice of, if either his R—H— the D— of C— had commanded in the *West Indies*, or admiral V— had been as much a favourite at C— as he justly was with the people, the reduction of *Porto Bello* and *Fort Chagre* had not sufficed to our glory, nor been an adequate sufficient sacrifice to the resentment of our injured merchants. Probably we had taken, but certainly we should have made an attempt on the *Havanna*, if not another on *Carthagena*. When *Porto Bello* was open, *Panama* would scarce have been eight years unattacked. It would have been thought inglorious that *St. Augustin*, at the end of nine years was, should remain in the hands of the *Spaniards*. We should not have been three years in possession of *Louisburg*, continually solicited by the people of *New-England*, and have suffered *Quebeck* to remain all the time unmolested. May we not then esteem it the kingdom's misfortune, that at his setting forth in the full pursuit of glory, the land, rather than the sea, was chosen for the element of his R—H—? From the beginning we had other hopes: The journey to *Boissinuth*, the going on board the *Fideler*, the general report that this gallant Fr— was destin'd for the service of the sea, gave us great expectation of seeing once more a R—l admiral to lead on our fleets; 'til the unhappy encounter with the *Joon*, or some other less known accident, suddenly blasted all our hopes, and the sending of an army into *Germany*, called his R—l H— to attend the sacred person of his F—

at the head of it. But must not our hopes be again revived by the reports that are spread, and even given us in the articles of news from H—, that this darling hero is at last coming to *England*, to take possession of the post of Lord High Admiral? May we not from such an event, if it actually happens, promise ourselves great advantages in the next war against the house of *Bourbon*, which I suppose to be not very remote? At least, let us amuse ourselves with prospects a little distant, since those at hand are so very gloomy. I am, &c.

T. WISHWELL.



## L O N D O N.

December 27. Friday last the lords of the admiralty put the Salisbury man of war into commission, and gave the command to the Hon. George Edgeworth, Esq;

The same day Mr. Champion, purveyor to his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, arrived in town from Holland, where he left his Royal Highness well on Thursday last.

The Tavistock, Gloucester, Sheerness, and Nightingale men of war, are ordered to be manned and victualled with all expedition for Guiney and the West Indies.

They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish majesty having missed, some years ago, an opportunity of taking general Keith into his service, is inclined to repair that loss by making use of marshal Lowendahl, who has lately purchased very large estates in the duchy of Holstein, with an intention to reside in that monarch's dominions.

This morning an order was given from the war office, for the reduction of several regiments lately come from Holland.

And there will also be a reduction of the matrosses belonging to the train of artillery.

It is said that an act of indemnity will pass this session of parliament.

Whitehall, December 27. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Bryan Fairfax, Wardel George Westby, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, William Levinz, and Edward Hooper, Esquires, to be commissioners of the customs within that part of Great Britain called England.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Dunk, earl of Halifax, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, Baptist Leveson Gower, James Greenville, Esquires, Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Dupplin, and Francis Fane, Esq; together with Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, in the room of Richard Plummer, Esq; to be commissioners for trade and plantations.

## ST. JOHN'S, Antigua.

February 24. By a flag of truce arrived here from Martinico on Tuesday last, in three days, in which came several persons who have been lately taken by their guarda costas, on suspicion of carrying on a clandestine trade; who inform us, that they have carried in there fourteen of our vessels since last October, which have been sold with their cargoes; some of them, when taken, being three leagues off the island. That two frigates were to sail in two days; one of which was for Tobago, with some soldiers on board, and a good many 18 pound cannon; the other, tho' said to be going on a cruise, was supposed to be bound to the same place.

## KINGSTON, in Jamaica.

February 4. On Monday came in here a vessel from the coast with slaves, who informs, that they were so sickly on the coast, that three hundred pilloles had been offered for any one capable of acting as mate of one of the vessels there bound hither.

By a vessel arrived here from St. Domingo, we have an authentic account, that a sloop with flour, Capt. Johnson master, from New-York, took in four Malatto Spaniards, for their passage, who villainously rose at sea, and murder'd all the crew. They brought the sloop into St. Domingo, and reported to the governor of that place, that they were all made slaves, bound to Jamaica, and there to be sold with the vessel. The sloop and cargo was sold there, and the money deposited in the king's chest, 'til their allegation is proved; otherwise they are to be hang'd, and the money restored to the lawful claimer. Capt. Hall, who formerly belonged to a privateer here, was said to be on board, and suffered. They could find nothing in the papers belonging to the said sloop, more than orders for her being sold at Jamaica.

They write from the North-side, that the rains have been so frequent there since the Beginning of November last, that it has



has hinder'd their proceeding regularly in making their sugar, and that it has in a great measure lessen'd the prospect of their crops.

#### BOSTON.

March 2. We hear from the Eastward, that one Deering of Black-Point, having some difference with his wife, knock'd her down with a club, and kill'd her on the spot; after which he buried her at some distance from his house.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, January 17.

"The French are settling the island of Tobago with all expedition.—The Boston man of war went over to wood and water, but found two French men of war cruising about the island, who insisted that she should not send her boat ashore, and offered great insults to her: However the captain of the Boston went ashore, and immediately sent a sloop over with an express to the commanding officer here, which arrived two days ago; which occasioned Capt. Tyrrel, who had the command here, to sail this afternoon with a ship of 40 guns, another of 20, and a snow of 14, for that island, to enquire into the reason of the insults which the two French men of war had offered to the Boston, which ship was to remain at that island until they had heard from the commanding officer.—This affair makes most people uneasy here, especially the traders."

March 9. We hear from Cadix, by a vessel lately arrived, that there is a free trade in the Spanish ports for British ships; but Peace was not proclaimed in Spain the 23d of January last.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Rhode Island from Antigua, which brings advice, that peace was proclaimed there two days before she sailed, agreeable to the orders brought by a packet from England.

March 16. We have advice from South Carolina, that William Whitmore, Esq; (brother to Sir Thomas Whitmore, Bart. with whom he was chosen a member in the last parliament for Bridgenorth in the county of Salop,) is appointed governor of North-Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Fear, February 6.

"By two vessels just arrived from South Carolina, we learn, that they had lately escaped a very dangerous insurrection of the Negroes; who, with 20 or 30 white overseers, had determined upon a general massacre of the Whites throughout the province. The plot was discovered after they had many of them got together in arms, and 50 or 60 kill'd before they would submit." [As we have newspapers and letters from South Carolina of a later date, and no mention made of the above affair, we must suspend our belief of it until we have farther confirmation.]

A Letter from St. Kitt's, dated the 15th of February, mentions, that they are assured by vessels from London to Barbados, that the peace was not yet proclaim'd, nor like to be; so that a fresh war was expected: That the same news comes from all the French Islands; and that admiral Knowles is absolutely ordered for the security of the Windward Islands.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, February 17.

"Peace was proclaimed in the Havanna and St. Augustine three weeks ago, but not yet here. The Gbocow Indians have lately cut off a family of French near New-Orleans, of which they have brought away a young lady and four Negro women; the rest they kill'd and scalp'd."

We are inform'd from Woodstock, that on Monday the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Howard of that place was taken in travail, when there were no persons with her but a young woman and a child, who both ran to call in help; but before any came, Mrs. Howard was deliver'd of four children, all daughters, two of which died presently after the birth; the other two lived about four hours, and then died.

#### NEW-YORK.

April 3. By the mate of Capt. Elberfon, late of the ship Sea Flower of this port, who arrived here on Monday evening last from Leoganne, via Rhode Island, we have the sorrowful news of the loss of the said ship on the 15th of February last, as she was on her passage from St. Kitt's for Turk Islands and this port: She sail'd from St. Kitt's the 6th of February, and two days after sprung a leak, which continued increasing on her 'til the 13th, when being near full, she overset in sight of Atwood's Key, one of the Bahama islands: The men all got safe on shore on the Key, where they continued three days without wood or water, under a very gloomy prospect; when happily on the third day, a ship, Capt. Cole, bound from Providence for Leoganne, appeared in sight, and took them all off to their great joy, and carried them safe into Leoganne.

By the same conveyance we have also the following melancholy account of the murder of Capt. Bergeau, and his men,

late of the sloop Vulcan of this port, bound home from Curacao, and the loss of the said sloop: viz. Capt. Bergeau had taken on board at Curacao two French seamen, and sail'd from thence the 15th of December last; and on the 22d following, at 11 o'clock at night, being about two leagues to windward of Donna Maria bay on Hispaniola, those two villains took the opportunity to rise upon the company, and barbarously murder'd the captain and all the men except one, who in the fright jump'd down into the hold, and hid himself in the pump-well: After they had cleared the vessel of all the rest, they called to him by name, ordering him to come up; but he begging heartily for his life, and promising to be faithful to them, they spared him: They then hoisted out their boat, with his help, and after taking out all the money, to the amount of 15000 pieces of eight, and a gold watch, they scuttled the sloop and went on shore. The first night they lay in the woods, and made the Englishman lie between them, to prevent his escaping; and the next day tied him fast to a tree, where one of them was for killing him outright, but the other would not consent to it: They then went and bought a plantation near Donna Maria bay, with seven Negroes on it, where they continued near three weeks, keeping the Englishman with them all the time, he not having any opportunity either to escape or discover them: But wanting some necessaries for their new plantation, they went to Leoganne to be supplied, where their prisoner got an opportunity to discover the matter to a French merchant, who thereupon acquainting the authority, the two villains were immediately taken up and secured: They confessed the fact, and said they had served fifteen other English subjects in the same manner some time before. They were tack'd to death the 27th of February last, and the next day exposed on the wheel, while one of them was still living, the other having died sooner with his pains.—We hear the greatest part of the money is secured for the right owners, and 'tis thought very little of it, if any, will be entirely lost. The people killed were Abraham Bergeau, master, James Filling, mate, John Mercy, Nicholas Little, Samuel Brookman, and a Curacao man, sailors: The person's name who escaped is Philip Stewart.

By Capt. Devereux from Havanna, we have letters informing, that the brigantine Sarah, Capt. Harris, of this port, bound for Jamaica, having put into the Havanna, had been there seized; and 'twas thought both vessel and cargo would be lost.

They also inform, that a pyrate brigantine had lately taken several vessels off the Havanna; and that she had chased and taken a French vessel so near the shore, that several of the men, rather than fall into their hands, had swam ashore, and got to Havanna. The pyrate was thought to be English.

Late on Saturday night last, four Spanish Negroes were taken up and committed to our jail, for designing to cut a vessel out of the harbour to run away with: The plot was discovered by one of them, who was taken up first for being out so late without a lantern; when four cutlasses were found under his cloak: We hear some others are concerned, who are not yet apprehended.

Capt. Elberfon's mate was present at Leoganne, when the two Frenchmen who murder'd Capt. Bergeau and his company were put to the rack; the general having order'd people of all degrees to attend the execution, that the severe punishments the murderers suffer'd might deter others from the like crimes.

#### AN-NAPOLIS.

The Night after our County Election, at a Tavern in this Town, some Persons being more merry than wise, and not considering that Golden Rule of Doing to others as they would they should do unto them, made themselves Sport with Mr. Vincent Stewart, one of the Company (who had been a little too free with Liquor), by throwing and tumbling him about, whereby he got very much hurt and bruised; and last Week he died. The Coroner has had an Inquest on his Body, which is adjourn'd for some Days: It is a very melancholy Affair, as he has left a sorrowful Wife and six helpless Children.

Since our last, we have heard of the Arrival in Virginia of Capt. James Hall, who is coming with his Ship into South River. There was no Peace proclaimed in England, when Capt. Hall came away: They had a terrible storm there about Christmas, in which many Vessels were lost; but further Particulars we must defer 'til next Week, by which Time it is expected Capt. Hall will be come up.

We hear the General Assembly will certainly meet here on Tuesday the 9th of next Month.



# ADVERTISEMENT S.

**T**HE Ship *Revolution*, John Simmons Commander, now lying at Lower-Marlbrough, on Patuxent River, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to Mr. John Manbury and Company, Merchants in London, at Seven Pounds per Ton. The said Master will attend every Saturday on board, where he shall be very glad of the Company of his Friends.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1749.

**S**undry Goods being shipped by Lawrence Wilhams, on board the *Mary Gally*, Capt. Lauson, from London for Philadelphia and Maryland; the said Ship not proceeding to Maryland, the Goods were left at Philadelphia, to the Care of the Subscriber, the Owners of the said Goods, sending their Bill, or Captain's Receipts and Orders, may have them sent accordingly; paying for Storage, &c. and this Advertisement.

HENRY HARRISON.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber living in Baltimore County, on the 29th of March last, an Irish Convict Servant Man named Patrick Dancomb, but gives himself the Name of Paddy Dungan; he is a lusty young Fellow, has a fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, wears a brown Wig, or Silk Cap: He had with him a new fine Kersley Coat, Jacket, and Breeches, of a brownish Colour, a lightish colour'd Country Cloth Pea Jacket with brass Buttons, a Pair of grey Fearnotherg Breeches, a Pair of fine Yarn Stockings, a Pair of fine Cotton ditto, a Pair of Negro Shoes, a Pair of Country made ditto, a good Castor Hat, and a Felt ditto half worn, two fine white Shirts, one Check and two brown Osnabrigs ditto, old Trowsers, a Country Linnen Jacket and Breeches, and a Pair of new Leather Breeches with metal Buttons. Whoever brings the said Servant to his Master, living near the Head of Patuxent River, shall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in Maryland; or if taken in Virginia or Pennsylvania, Five Pounds, of the Currency where taken; and reasonable Charges, if brought home.

ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be RUN for, at Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

**A** Subscription of Twenty-Eight Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, Current Money, on the following Days, viz. On Tuesday the 9th Day of May, Fifteen Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Inches; each Horse, &c. being 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and so in proportion, allowing 7 lb. for an Inch; and to pay 15 s. Entrance.

On Wednesday the 10th, will be run for the Sum of Ten Pounds; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, and to pay 10 s. Entrance. And,

On Thursday the 11th of the same Month, will be run for Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, and the Entrance Money of each Day; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, as on the two preceding Days, and to pay after the Rate of 1 s. in the Pound Entrance. The winning Horses to be excepted each Day.

The Horses, &c. are to be Entered with Kennedy Farrell, by 12 o' Clock the Day before they run. And if any Differences arise, they are to be decided by John Darnall, Esq; and Capt. Nathanael Wickham.

**R**AN away this Morning from Dr. Charles Carroll, in the City of Annapolis, a Convict Servant Woman, imported in the Ship *Mary*, Lewis Brown Commander, in October last, by the Name of Mary Rider. She is a tall Woman, somewhat round of one Shoulder, has very dark Hair, and grey Eyes, but is of a Mulatto Complexion, much browner than common for Persons of English Birth. She had on a new brown and white Bird's-eye Stuff Gown, a dark brown Petticoat, and a white Flannel one, blue Stockings with white Clocks, low heel'd Shoes, a good Irish Linnen Shift and Apron, a Mullin Hood and Cap with an Edging, pretends to be a Sempstress, and is much given to Drunkenness and taking Snuff; talks plausibly, and good English. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings her to the said Carroll at Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings besides what the Law allows, if taken within ten Miles of Annapolis; furthermore, reasonable Satisfaction besides for Trouble and Charges; paid by

C. CARROLL.

**T**HE Ship *Oniz*, Capt. John Brown Commander, now lying in Severn, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to any Merchant in London, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton, and about the 20th of May, will be at Chester-Town on Chester River.

**T**HE Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in May or June next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts.

JOHN HUNT.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. Walter Smith, late of Calvert County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

ALETHEA SMITH.

**H**OPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in Annapolis, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in Charles County, near Pickawaxan Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silver-smith's Work; mends all sorts of Watches; and engraves all sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W H, by

WILLIAM HOWARD.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in King William County, Virginia, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible Virginia-born Negro Fellow, named Jack Sparlock, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow-legg'd, and speaks good English: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burnt, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in King William County aforesaid, shall receive Two PISTOLS Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.

THOMAS DANIEL.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of March past, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Bonner, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

S. GALLOWAY.

**C**HOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in Annapolis, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living at West River, in Anne Arundel County, on Wednesday the 22d of February last, a Negro Man named Adam; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good English. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Drugget Jacket and Breeches, a Country Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN, Senior.



# THE NEW YORK GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1749.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE, No. 322.

To all married Men to whom these Presents shall come.  
*The humble Petition of a Society of young Women known by the Name of the Petticoat Club, in Behalf of themselves and several Hundred of others, between the Age of Sixteen and Forty, in this City and Province; Sheweth,*

*THAT* your Petitioners being all of the ancient and honourable family of the *Wife-would-be's*, and being arrived to the age of maturity, are as we flatter ourselves, of as good abilities both of body and mind as any the world does afford, and have his majesty's honour and the interest of this province at heart; yet notwithstanding all our accomplishments and utmost endeavours, together with the vast expences to set ourselves out to the best advantage; we are frustrated of this our laudable design, by the insufferable stupidity and obduracy of a set of men called *Old Bachelors*, who know and ought to do better, and who, in contempt of the laws both of God and Nature, and to the inexpressible damage of this province, do oblige us, contrary to our desires and inclinations, to remain useless, and ever burthen some members thereof.

For our relief in these our deplorable circumstances, is our earnest desire, that you would so far commiserate our condition as to use your utmost endeavour, that there be such a fine laid on all offenders of this nature, as may bear some proportion to the heinousness of their crimes; and that all Bachelors above 26 years of age may be obliged to pay a moderate tax, which should yearly increase 'till they arrive at 40; that the said fine may be applied to the education of the boys of this province, that so they may have the opportunity of learning more sent and better manner; and wherein the true interest of their country does consist. And if any of the afore-said drones shall presume to continue in their obduracy 'till the age of 40, then we pray, that there may be some public mark of distinction, that they may be known from other men; and we think it not improper to oblige such stubborn offenders to wear one side of their beard at full length, to shew their age, and the other half shaved bare, as a mark of their folly; unless they can make appear that they have done something of equivalent advantage to their country; which we think can hardly be, and believe will be the case of very few of them. We hope you will not deny us your kind assistance, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

But considering oftentimes, when good and wholesome laws are proposed, there have not been wanting some, who, out of sinister and selfish principles, have endeavoured to hinder and impede the same; and lest this may be our case, and that thereby we may suffer irreparable damage, we shall beg leave to support our cause, First, by endeavouring to prove the things asserted in the preamble to this petition; and in the next place to make appear the reasonableness of the thing petitioned for, and also wherein it would be for the interest of this colony.

That there are such numbers of the ancient and honourable family of the *Wife-would-be's*, in this province, is so manifest it needs no proof; that the treatment they meet with, is in contempt to the divine law, is plain; for no sooner was man created male and female, but God commanded them to *increase and multiply, and replenish the earth*; which command the *Old Bachelors* have no regard to, unless to replenish it with such an illegitimate race, as would be a standing reproach to their parents, and which oftentimes they are ashamed to own. We could multiply texts of Scripture to the purpose; but that being the particular business of the priest, who in the end would be no loser by promoting what we so much desire, we shall pass on to shew, that it is even contrary to the laws of nature. We see that the male and female of all species of creatures (except the *Old Bachelors*) have a natural inclination towards each other,

by which their kind is propagated and maintained in the world; so that many, even of the savage beasts, chuse their mates, and mutually assist in providing for their young; 'till they can help themselves. The very fowls of the air are an undeniable proof of this assertion; nay, this a general rule with the whole creation; and the *Old Bachelor* seems to be the only exception; and how he will account for the talent committed to his charge, we know not, but fear his doom will be with the unprofitable servant who hid his lord's money in the earth; which we would willingly prevent if we were able.

The next thing to prove is, that what we petition for, is reasonable; and this will appear, if it be considered, that those who are best able, and have least charge on their hands, ought to pay the most tax: That the Bachelor has the least charge is plain, having none but himself to support, and yet has the same liberty and opportunity to pursue his business as other men; for which reason, if he is not capable it's his own fault, which often happens; for having no suitable companion at home, he is often inclined to indulge himself in drunken frolics abroad, not only to the damage of his own health, but often to the great disturbance of the whole town in which he lives.

As to the distinguishing mark we mentioned, it cannot be denied, but as he who acts for the benefit and interest of his country, deserves public marks of honour; so he that does otherwise, as well deserves some public badge of disgrace; for if both are alike esteemed, what encouragement is there for virtuous action?

Now, that these men do not pursue the true interest of their country, is the next thing in order. It must be allowed the riches, strength, and security of a country, consists in the number of its inhabitants, well employed, disciplined, and instructed: We don't mean such inhabitants, transported convicts or slaves, who, like *Esop's ass*, care not what master they serve; but such free born natives as have ever been esteemed the best defence, and most to be depended on in time of need. Now, that the honourable state of matrimony may be brought into such credit and reputation, as it may be counted a shame long to keep out of it, is what we propose as the only lawful method to attain this great and necessary end, and those who oppose it can't be esteemed true to their country's interest; for could we accomplish our desires, we would answer for it, that we would quickly fill the country with such a numerous race, as would bid defiance to both *French and Spaniards*; and would sufficiently challenge any enemy that durst presume to attack us. And since the children of this province are endowed with good faculties, and are as capable of learning as in any other country; if the fine above-mentioned were applied to their education, why may not some of us hope to be a mother of *Boys*, a *Marlborough*, or even a *Newton*? and then what honour and renown would this reflect upon this province!

Where Bachelors but wise enough to see  
 The Way to Bliss and true Felicity  
 How soon could they exchange their senseless Nails  
 For prattling Gies, and lovely smiling Boys  
 Who round their Table would their Praise proclaim  
 Maintain their Honour, and preserve their Name  
 Defend their Country, and their Fame secure  
 To future Generations: Thus we pray

A M S T E R D A M, November 19.  
 We have good reason to believe, from the concurrence of a great number of letters lately received from France, that one powerful motive to the conclusion of the late peace, was the prospect of disturbances in the North. If there had broke out before the conclusion of a general pacification, they must not be neglected; and to find supplies for the North, at



The same time that vast armies were maintained in the South, was absolutely impossible: It was therefore necessary to be rid of one drain.

**Paris, Nov. 23.** The earl of Suffolk and the lord Cathcart, whom the king of Great Britain has sent to France, to remain there as hostages, agreeable to the 9th article of the definitive treaty of peace, signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 18th of last month, had yesterday the honour to be presented to the king, and to deliver to his majesty a letter from his Britannic majesty.

**Paris, Nov. 8.** It is at length settled, that the publication of the peace shall be made on the 15th of March next; and the magistrates of this city have caused a plan to be made of the space between Pont Royal and Pont Neuf, in order to execute upon the river a most beautiful and magnificent fireworks, for which vast preparations are making with all the diligence possible.

**Nov. 25.** We are now very well assured that there will be a reform in the king's troops of 200,000 men, and that only 180,000 will be kept on foot: But no part of the troops will be disbanded, as we are told, 'till the beginning of the spring.'

**Lige, Nov. 26.** Letters from M. de Licht assure us, that all things were ready for the evacuation of that place, and that the Dutch troops were at hand, in order to take it forthwith into their possession.

**Hager, Nov. 29.** The people of Leyden having formed some new pretensions, and assembled in a riotous manner, to compel the regency to comply with their demands, the magistrates sent notice thereof to the prince of Orange; upon which his highness thought proper to order a detachment of dragoons and foot-guards to march to Leyden last Friday night, to protect the magistrates from the insults of the people.

**Nov. 21.** As Bergen op Zoom is to be surrendered forthwith to the troops of the States, his highness the stadtholder has nominated major-general Stuart, colonel of a Scotch regiment, to be grand-major of that place; and he has already acted in that capacity, having substituted several inferior officers to aid and assist him. The inhabitants of that place, for above a month past, have had the privilege of going in and out of the city at pleasure, without any special license for so doing. The French garrison, which is now actually there, and which is obliged to continue to be so 'till the time of the evacuation, amounts to above three hundred men, including the detachments that are in the forts. The inhabitants that withdrew from the town on account of the siege, are returning daily; besides there are several families arrived there from Holland, Zealand, and elsewhere, in order to reside and settle there; inasmuch that 'tis hoped as things are now circumstanced, that the town of Bergen op Zoom will recover, in a few years, the misfortunes that have so lately attended it.

**Jan. 21.** A dreadful fire happened last week at Flushing, which consumed the arsenal, the prince of Orange's house, the great church, and a considerable part of the town.

**Lige, Jan. 25.** The Austrian troops took possession of Tarpent on the 23d instant; and by an express just arrived there is advised, that they entered Loosvain this morning. 'Tis expected that Brussels will be delivered up on Tuesday next.

**Jan. 31.** The squadron equip'd at Brest is still in that port, nor is it known when it will put to sea. A report prevail'd that it was destin'd to transport the troops that are to be sent to take possession of Cape Breton; but this was asserted without any foundation; for that island is to be deliver'd up to the troops that are in Canada.

We continue building new men of war in the ports of this kingdom; and 'tis confidently asserted, that upwards of twenty millions of livres will be expended on the marine, the funds being already found; and they likewise say, that orders have been issued for recruiting and complementing all the old corps of the king's troops.

Our nobility and gentry vie with each other in civilities to the English hostages, all studying how to make them pass their time in as agreeable a manner as possible; as nothing could be more agreeable to the nation, than the occasion of sending them home.

**Antwerp, Nov. 28.** We have advice from Ostend, that the French have embarked all their heavy artillery in order to it's being transported into Dunkirk, where they have already begun to demolish those batteries which had been erected on the sea shore.

**Avignon, Jan. 4.** The Pretender's eldest son, who came here the 24th of December, with a small retinue, remained incognito 'till the 2d instant, when he made his public entry into this city. He was in a coach and six attended by the lord

Dunbar, preceded by a company of the pope's troops, and followed by several other coaches in which were the principal nobility. He was conducted to the episcopal palace, where Mr. Alfenus complimented him in the name of the city; and the next day he received the like compliments from the respective tribunals and colleges. In the evening fireworks were play'd off, and there was a ball, which lasted all night. We don't yet know whether he will fix his residence here, or go to Malta, as has been reported.

**Dunkirk, Nov. 21.** They write from Alsace, that the French are forming great magazines there, and buy up all the corn and provisions they can get with along the Rhine.

**Edinburgh, Nov. 3.** Tuesday last the reverend the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale met, when the reverend Mr. George Wishart, one of the ministers of this city, was elected moderator. In the afternoon, they went upon the question relating to Mr. Whitefield's conduct; and, after long reasoning, by a majority of voices, the same was declared irregular, and a recommendation given to the brethren within the bounds not to employ him.

**Nov. 17.** Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the seceders at Mr. Gibb's meeting-house, in Bristol street, in order to swear the new modell'd solemn league and covenant. Several hundreds adventur'd on the oath, tho' the greater part took it to a visandum; they solemnly engaged to strengthen one another's hands, in the use of lawful means, to expurgate Popery, Prelacy, Arminianism, Arianism, Trithemism, Sabellianism, George Whitefieldism, &c. &c. &c. The whole was gone about with that gravity and solemnity which became an action of that importance.

## L O N D O N

**November 12.** We hear commodore Griffin has taken six French ships in the road of Pondicherry, and destroyed several others; and that he has likewise taken the St. Louis, a French man of war of 40 guns; another account says, it was not a man of war, but a large ship: Six small trading ships are also said to be taken by him, and that he is gone in order to attack Pondicherry.

**Nov. 22.** Last Saturday his royal highness the prince of Wales was pleased to give orders to all his servants, not to appear before him any more in any foreign manufactures, but that of the manufactures of Great Britain. A laudable example, and worth by a great prince.

**Nov. 26.** Yesterday died, sunk under bodily infirmities, and a weight of years, the ingenious and truly venerable Isaac Watts, D. D. a man of exalted piety, and the most amiable exemplary virtue.

**Nov. 28.** By letters from Stockholm in Sweden, there is advice, that 10 men of war of the line, from 50 to 70 guns, which have been built in Sweden, for the service of the French king, were actually sail'd for France. And they have now orders to build 16 more, from 50 to 80 guns, as soon as possible. — What can be the meaning of this, after the sword is sheath'd, we know not, but time perhaps will show.

We are inform'd, that his majesty has declared it as his royal will and pleasure, that the sum of 50,000*l.* be divided among such of the disbanded soldiers as are incapable of getting their livelihood, proportionable to the length of time they have served the crown.

Many private letters from Holland give us reason to expect the presence of their serene highnesses the prince and princess of Orange at our court for a few weeks this winter.

*Extract of a Letter from Newton, in Lancashire*

There has been a great disturbance here, by a meeting of gentlemen who put white cockades in their hats, and asserted at several houses, drinking treasonable healths, and forcing others to do the same; inasmuch that the people of Wigan in the same county, were obliged to raise a posse of about 500, and proclaim king George at the cross; on which a great skirmish ensu'd, and in the fray several lives were lost; but the Jacobite mob was routed, and they are now hunting for them about the country.

We are assured, that before the fireworks begin to be play'd off, there will be a hundred and one fine pieces of brass cannon discharged, which were never made use of before; and that there will be a band of upwards of a hundred of the best musicians placed in a gallery in the front of the fireworks, who are to play during great part of the time the fireworks are going off; that the building will be near a hundred feet high, and on that a large mast, fifty feet, on which will be fixed the representation of the sun, which will be thirty feet diameter, and which, on being set on fire, will expand itself above sixty. At the conclusion, six thousand rockets will be discharged all at once.



The humble ADDRESS of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, on Tuesday the 29th of November, 1748.

*His Majesty's most gracious Speech.*  
**W** E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The joy which all your faithful subjects feel on your majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a peculiar satisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effluated by your majesty's prudence and clemency, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the successful conclusion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your majesty, and with the utmost thankfulness, acknowledge your wisdom and indefatigable labours in carrying on the late just and necessary war, entered into for supporting the liberties of Europe, and securing the independency and most essential interests of this kingdom. We are equally sensible of the tender regard your majesty has shewn for your people, in the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which must have attended this important and extensive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great instance of your majesty's vigilant and active care for the public welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and with the concurrence of so many powers, in so short a time.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your majesty for your paternal goodness, in considering with so much tenderness the burdens of your subjects, and in taking the first opportunity to give them ease, and to enable them to reap the benefits of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we assure your majesty of our cheerful and hearty concurrence in all such measures as may tend to perfect what your majesty has so prudently begun; may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home; and render the blessings of peace, under the divine protection, general and lasting to your people. In doing this, we will never fail to have the utmost attention to the honour of your majesty's crown, the stability of your throne, and the safety of your kingdoms.

We have a just sense of the distinguishing behaviour of your majesty's forces by sea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and strength to their country; And we applaud that goodness which your majesty has expressed, in recommending such of them as cannot now be employed, to the favour and protection of parliament. Your majesty's sentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy of a king of Great-Britain, who has the honour and interest of this nation entirely at heart; and the signal success that has attended it in the war, as well as the consequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to shew the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the support and encouragement of the fleet.

Permit us, Sir, to make use of this happy occasion of approaching your royal throne, to give your majesty the strongest assurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person, and our zeal for the preservation of the Protestant succession in your illustrious house, the great bulwark of our religion and liberties. To these principles we will always steadfastly adhere; and we faithfully promise your majesty, to exert our utmost endeavours to support you in maintaining that repose, which your majesty has restored to your kingdoms; as well as to preserve and cultivate the most perfect correspondence and union with the friends and allies of Great-Britain; and to promote the glory and happiness of your reign.

*His Majesty's most gracious Answer.*

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that both in war and in peace, my great aim has been, and always shall be, the advancement of the true interests of my people, and the support of my allies.

[The ADDRESS of the Honourable House of Commons we are obliged, for Want of Room, to postpone 'til next Week.]

December 1. It is said, that the right honourable the Lord Chancellor has resigned the seals; and that he will be appointed president of the court; that Sir Dudley Ryder, Bart. will be made Lord Chancellor; William Murray, Esq. Attorney-general; and the Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq. Solicitor-general.

A fleet of war is ordered to sail to Brest; and under her convoy two vessels laden with provisions, for the use of the men of war and transports, who are to bring the forces from Cape Breton.

We learn from Paris, that the conduct of the young pretender embarrassed the court extremely; his most Christian majesty has dispatched thereupon an express to the Pope, as the young Pretender also did to his father, and upon the return of these, this affair will be decided; tho' there are indeed other letters, which say, that he has already quitted France.

According to the last advice from Brussels, the last convention for completing the evacuation in the Low Countries, is greatly surprized every body there, as it was signed at a time when people were very apprehensive that the new difficulties which had arisen would occasion a long obstruction of that measure.

Yesterday came the melancholy news, that the Neptune, Whitby, bound from Chester to Dublin, is lost. She had near a hundred passengers on board, who we hear all perished, together with the crew.

The Hope, Cornelius, from America, bound to Amsterdam was lost the 16th inst. off Weymouth.

The above ship mounted 50 guns, carried 100 men, had been out near three years, and was reckoned worth 100,000*l*.

Letters from Hamburgh present us with a gloomy representation of the affairs in the North, and mentions two alliances forming, to counterbalance each other.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

By Capt. Hall we have an Account of the safe Arrival in England of the following Ships, from Severn, Patuxco, and Patuxent; viz. the Winchelsea, Capt. Cornish; the Speedwell, Capt. Cressh; the William, Capt. Wood; the Rumsey and Long, Capt. Johns; the Eastern Branch, Capt. Chevalier; the Prince Frederick, Capt. Spence; the Sea-Horse, Capt. Randall; and the Sunnyside, Capt. Cadbury. And two other Ships, the Sea Nymph, and Capt. Higgins, from Patuxmack.

This Gazette, No. 209, begins the Fifth Year of it's Publication. And all Persons indebted for one Year, or more, are desired to pay.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at PUBLIC VENDOR.

ON Thursday the 11th Day of May, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland in Annapolis, the Snow Endeavour, William Palmer now Commander, Burthen about 100 Tons; with all her Materials, and Appurtenances; viz.

The Hull, and all her Masts and Yards, as they now stand; one spare Main-top-mast, one spare Fore-yard, all her standing and running Rigging, some spare small Cordage, one Brass Compass, two Wooden ditto, two Pumps with Brass Chambers, two Main-sails, two Main-top-sails, two Top-gallant-sails, two Fore-sails, one Fore-top-sail, two Top-mast-Steering-sails, one lower Steering-sail, one Try-sail, One Main-top-mast Stay-sail, one Fore-top-mast Stay-sail, one Jib, one Sprin-sail, four Anchors, one 9 Inch Cable about half worn, one 10 Inch ditto less worn, One Piece of Junk, Part of a Hawser, one Iron Hearth, one Iron Pot, one Pitch-pot, one Sauce-pan and Erying-pan, two Axes, two Hammers, Chisel, Gimlet, a Saw, Adze, a small Quantity of Nails, Bolts, and old Iron, about two Ton of Water-Cask, six Pair of double Screws, one Speaking Trumpet, one Lantern.

Also all her Cargo, consisting of 100 Barrels of Pitch, 50 Barrels of Turpentine, 228 Barrels of full bound Tar, and 222 Barrels of single bound Tar, 5000 Hoghead Staves, and about 2000 Reeds, and all to be sold together.

The Vessel and her Appurtenances may be viewed at the Dock, any Time before the Sale, where the Inventory is to be seen, and the Captain to be spoke with.

The Vessel and all her Materials will be sold together; and the Cargo in Lots, of about 30 Barrels each; or in such Manner as the Bidders shall agree; by

JONAS GREEN.



Annapolis, April 26, 1749.

**T**HIS is to give Notice to all those who have any Bonds in the Loan Office, that if they do not come and pay the Interest due upon the same, on or before the last Day of October next ensuing the Date hereof, the Commissioners, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in them by the Public, will think themselves obliged to enter up Judgment, and sue out Executions on the same; and ths they are determined to do, unless those who are concerned take due Care to prevent it.

By Order of the Commissioners,

R. DORSEY, Clerk of the Pay Cur. Office.

To be SOLD or LEASED

**A** Tract of Land, containing 200 Acres of good arable Land, lying in Prince George's County, about six Miles from Upper Marlborough.

Also another Tract of Land, lying at the Mouth of Manassas, containing 500 Acres; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable, Tobacco-House, and Orchard.

For further Particulars enquire of

MEREDITH DAVIS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

**O**N the 17th Day of May, at the Subscriber's House near the Gate-House of Annapolis, for Ready Money, sundry Sorts of valuable Household Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c.

ELIZABETH KOLLEY.

Anne Arundel County, April 26, 1749.

**W**HEREAS I am apprehensive, that many of the Inhabitants of this County are not apprized of the Law limiting the Time for paying of the public Dues and Officers Fees, by the late Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided; I therefore give this public Notice, by reciting the Words of the said Act, that all Persons concerned may prevent themselves from being made liable to be executed as the said Law directs; by which Time I hope they will make Payment, which will prevent the and them further Trouble.

And be it further Enacted, That all public and County Levies, Parochial Charges, and Officers Fees, that shall be paid in Tobacco; Clergy's Allowances, and all Officers Fees payable in Tobacco; shall be paid and satisfied by the Persons chargeable with and indebted for the same, to the respective Sheriffs, by Inspectors Notes, before the 10th Day of June yearly, during the Continuance of this Act: And if any Person chargeable with Levies, Parochial Charges, Clergy's Allowances, and Fees, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within the Time aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff, immediately after the said 10th Day of June, to distrain the Goods and Chattels of the Person or Persons so neglecting and refusing, and to sell and dispose thereof at the Expiration of five Days after Distress made, for Tobacco at public Auction; all which shall be done by the said Sheriff, without Fee or Reward, and the Overplus, if any be beyond what will satisfy the Demands aforesaid, shall be returned to the Debtor. Provided always, That when any Person, who shall be indebted for Public or County Levies, Clergy's Dues, Parochial Charges, Officers and Attorneys Fees, shall refuse to show Tobacco to the Sheriff, or any other Goods or Chattels to be distrained; that then and in such Cases, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff to take such Person in Execution for such Levies, Dues, Charges, and Fees. [Thus far are the Words of the Act in this Case.]

And I further give Notice, that no Person may be disappointed of doing Business with me at my Office, thro' constant Attendance will be given at the said Office on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in every Week; unless any unforeseen Accident shall prevent me.

JOHN GEMMAY, Sheriff.

**T**HE Ship Revolution, John Simmons Commander, now lying at Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent River, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to Mr. John Mansbury and Company, Merchants in London, at Seven Pounds per Ton. The said Master will attend every Saturday on board, where he shall be very glad of the Company of his Friends.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1749.

**S**undry Goods being shipped by Lawrence Williams, on board the Mary Gally, Capt. Loxson, from London for Philadelphia and Maryland; the said Ship not proceeding to Maryland, the Goods were left at Philadelphia, to the Care of the Subscriber, the Owners of the said Goods, sending their Bill, or Captain's Receipts and Orders, may have them sent accordingly; paying for Storage, &c. and the Advancement.

HENRY HARRISON.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber living in Baltimore County, on the 29th of March last, an Irish Convict Servant Man named Patrick Danfomb, but gives himself the Name of Paddy Dungan; he is a lusty young Fellow, has a fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, wears a brown Wig, or Silk Cap: he had with him a new fine Kersey Coat, Jacket, and Breeches, of a brownish Colour; a lightish colour's Country Cloth Pea Jacket with brass Buttons, a Pair of grey Farnothing Breeches, a Pair of fine Yarn Stockings; a Pair of fine Cotton ditto, a Pair of Negro Shoes; a Pair of Country made ditto, a good Castor Hat, and a Felt ditto half worn; two fine white shirts, one Check and two brown Ombuds ditto; old Flowers, a Country Linnen Jacket and Breeches; and a Pair of new Leather Breeches with metal Buttons. Whoever brings the said Servant to his Master, living near the Head of Patuxent River, shall have Three Pound Reward; if taken in Maryland; or if taken in Virginia or Pennsylvania, Five Pounds, of the Currency where taken; and reasonable Charges, if brought home.

ZACHARIAH MCKEY.

To be RUN for, at Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

**A** Subscription of Twenty-Eight Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, Current Money, on the following Days, viz. On Tuesday the 9th Day of May, Fifteen Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Inches; each Horse, &c. being 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and so in proportion, allowing 7 lb. for an Inch; and to pay 15s. Entrance.

On Wednesday the 10th, will be run for the Sum of Ten Pounds; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, and to pay 10s. Entrance. And,

On Thursday the 11th of the same Month, will be run for Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence, and the Entrance Money of each Day; the Horses, &c. to carry Weight for Inches, as on the two preceding Days, and to pay after the Rate of 1s. in the Pound Entrance. The winning Horses to be excepted each Day.

The Horses, &c. are to be Entered with Kenneth Farrel, by 12 o' Clock the Day before they run. And if any Differences arise, they are to be decided by John Durnall, Esq. and Capt. Nathaniel Wickham.

**T**HE Ship OGLE, Capt. John Brown Commander, now lying in Severn, is ready to take in Tobacco, consigned to any Merchant in London, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton, and about the 10th of May, will be at Chester-Town on Chester River.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 24th of March past, a Convict Servant Man named Thomas Bonner, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees. He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great Coat, a blue Cloth close bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yawl, with Mulberry Trimbers, painted red within, has a white Struck round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades, and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant for his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

S. GAULOWAY.

**C**HOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the Ship in Annapolis, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

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