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LET, ing 260 Acres, ent fresh Water young grafted the Vine-Yard; Houfe, Stable, d further Par- Jacques, Mer-  
os-street; VER TISE- e Shilling

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

[Numb. 669.]

THURSDAY, March 2, 1758.

FROM WILLIAMSON'S LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, November 18, 1757.

S I R,  
It has been observed, that Misfortunes in private Life seldom come single, but in Clusters, and like Job's Messengers, one treads close upon the Heels of another; and may we not perceive that the same, or something like it, happens to States also, as at this Time to this Nation? For does not every Day bring forth some new Disaster? Let us only enumerate such as have in a very short Space of Time befallen us. Minorca lost, Oswego and other Ports in America taken, Braddock defeated, the late inglorious Convention, Hanover in the Hands of France, and our only Ally, the Defender of the Protestant Religion, in the utmost Distress, the Dearness of Bread-Corn, the late well plann'd Design against Rochefort render'd fruitless and dishonourable, and now Mr. Holbourne's Fleet shattered and dispersed by Tempest. Surely, if we seriously reflect on such a Train of Misfortunes, such a Succession of Misfortunes, we cannot but perceive, that we are under the Displeasure of the Almighty, and that the Hand of Providence is against us. Such a Number of concurring Misfortunes are sufficient, one would think, to awake the most Lethargic, and raise up the most Insatiable; for do they not call as loud for national Repentance and Amendment, as Jonah's Preaching to the Ninevites? Were the Inhabitants of Ninevah more wicked than we? Alas! I doubt it. But where is our Jonah? Where are all those, whose peculiar Duty it is to cry aloud and spare not, to lift up their Voices like a Trumpet, and shake the Consciences of the Sinsful? Where are all our Watchmen? Have we not one left? Is there a Possibility of their not feeling the Necessity of an immediate national Repentance and Amendment, and of a general Fasting and Humiliation for that End? Surely they cannot forget what the Word of God hath said by the Prophet Ezekiel, Chap. 33. *Son of Man, speak to the Children of thy People, &c.*

Now, O ye Watchmen of this Land! Do ye not see the Sword come, Why then do ye not blow the Trumpet, and give the People Warning? Should they fall in their Iniquity, Will not their Blood be required at your Hands? Did not Jonah blow the Trumpet to a City doomed to be destroyed, and did not the People thereof take Warning, and by a true Fast and sincere Humiliation, avert their impending Destruction? And ought we not to follow the Example of the Ninevites, and proclaim a solemn Fast; for are not our Iniquities as great as theirs, and do not our numberless Misfortunes declare, as plain as Jonah's Preaching, the nearer Approach of the destroying Angel? But true Fasting does not indeed so much consist in afflicting the Body, by refraining from giving it due Refreshment, as in a deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins; in a sincere Resolution to abstain from them for the future, and in doing Justice and shewing Mercy, in cloathing the Naked, and feeding the Hungry.

Hear what the Prophet Isaiah says of Fasting, Chapter 58. *Behold ye Fast for Strife and Debate, &c.*  
Such is the Fast which the Prophet here declares to be acceptable to the Lord, and able to avert impending Judgments, and to call down Blessings upon a People. The Duty, the Necessity of such a Fast, will, I hope, be enforced by those whose proper Province it is; for surely there never was a Nation whose Circumstances more required, or called louder for it.

There are many amongst us, I know, that will say, the Misfortunes that have befallen us, are the Fruits of our own Negligence, and ill Conduct; and would never have happen'd, had we timely and properly exerted our Naval National Strength.

But it must be confess'd, that the Pride of human Nature is very great; that we are too apt to rely on human Means, and human Wisdom, and to attribute any Misfortunes we meet with to second Causes, and to our not making Use of human Prudence, and to say with the Roman Satirist, *Nullum Numen abest si sit Prudentia.* But alas! Can human Prudence command the Winds, or bid the Seas be still? Nay, indeed, should we agree with the Sentiment of that Satirist, yet, From whence doth Prudence come? Can we call it forth as we please? or, is it not the Gift of an Almighty Creator? Our Reason is subverted by our Pride. Can any Creature possess any Faculties that are not given him by his Creator? And yet, How apt are we to pride ourselves in our own Prudence, our own Wisdom, without ever thinking of our Maker, from whom we received it! Nay, have we not seen some Mens Reason so far confounded by their Pride, as to make them doubt an over-ruling Providence, and dispute whether God does, or does not govern his own Works, and regard the Actions of his own Creatures? But can any Thing be more absurd, more contrary to Reason, than to suppose the infinitely wise Creator, who made the Universe in such harmonious Order, and gave Men such excellent Faculties, should not rule it, or be regardless of their Actions? We are assured by God's Word, that the smallest Creature don't fall to the Ground without his Knowledge and Permission; and indeed, it is impossible they should, since all Things proceeded from his Power, and in him we live, and move, and have our Being.

To humble the Pride of human Nature, and suppress its vain Presumption; to call Men from their empty Amusements and irrational Pleasures to a due Consideration of themselves, and their Duty to their Creator; to make them reflect upon their Ways, and awake the Consciences of the Wicked; to avert impending Judgments, and bring down Blessings on the People, nothing is so proper, nothing so efficacious, as Days of solemn Fasting and Humiliation; and for which, Do not the Circumstances of this Nation now loudly call?

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From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE for January.  
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1758.

THE Assembly of this Province hath been sitting since the 2d Instant, during which Time some Steps have been taken, so alarming in their Nature, and attended with such public Heats and Animosities, that we dare not trust ourselves at present to give a particular Account of them, lest we should have caught some Degree of the general Infection to make us depart from our usual Coolness and Candour of Disquisition.

The Business recommended by the Governor at their first Meeting, and afterwards press'd in his Message of the 24th Instant, was—“To grant the necessary Supplies for the current Year, to frame and pass effectual and constitutional Bills to establish a Militia and regulate the Indian Trade.” After which he requested them to consider how unbecoming it is to neglect these great Services, and employ themselves in new Heats and Disputes, at a Time when public Danger surrounds us on every Side, and our vigilant Enemies are every Moment preparing to renew their Cruelties and Barbarities against us.

The Reasons given by the Assembly for delaying these Points, will appear from their Messages. All we can say at present, is, that the chief Issue of 30 Days sitting, is the committing to the common Goal of this County, William Moore, Esq; President of the Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, and the Reverend Mr. Smith, Provost of

the College in this City, together with the Trial and Discharge of several Gentlemen concerned in the general Clap of the Audience at the Close of Mr. Smith's Trial on the 25th Instant.

These Things have been the Occasion of so much Speculation, and are like to be productive of such interesting Consequences to the Province, that we intend a very full and particular Discussion of them, as we have not been unconcerned Spectators of their Transaction. At present we shall just hint, that the Charge against Mr. Moore was for Mal-Conduct in his Office as a Magistrate, and for writing and publishing an Address to the Governor, in which the late Assembly was reflected upon, and which was resolved by the present Assembly to be a Libel.

As to the First, Mr. Moore refused the Jurisdiction of the House, and their Right to try him for his Conduct as a Magistrate, declaring, however, his Desire to have an impartial Hearing before the Governor, as is usual in such Cases, or in any legal Judicature where he might either be condemned or acquitted by the Verdict of his Peers. As to the Second, he confessed that, with the Advice of his Council learned in the Law, he did write, and order to be published in the Gazette, the Address which the Assembly shewed to him, being of Opinion, that he had the same Right to address the Governor in his own Defence against the late Assembly (who he imagined had injured his Character) as the said Assembly had to address the Governor against him. Upon this Refusal therefore, and as the Author and Publisher of the said Address, he was committed to Goal.

The Charge against Mr. Smith was for promoting and abetting the writing and publishing the said Address; and his Sentence was only for Part of this Charge, namely the promoting and publishing. What is meant by the promoting we cannot say, except it be that Mr. Smith was one, among many others, who saw Mr. Moore's Address before it was printed, and made some transient Remarks in Conversation upon it, the Purport of which none of the Evidences (who were all Parties concerned) pretend to remember. As to the publishing, it appears from the Evidence, that Mr. Smith, as a Trustee for an honourable and noble Society lately erected in London, for promoting religious Knowledge among the German Emigrants in this Province, has the Directions of a German Printing Press; that Four Weeks after Mr. Moore had got his Address printed in both the English News-Papers, by Mr. Hall, Printer to the Assembly, and likewise by Mr. Bradford, another English Printer, Mr. Moore, and several Dutch People, applied to Mr. Smith to have a Translation of the said Address put into the German News-Paper, desiring some supernumerary Copies, for which Mr. Moore was to pay; that Mr. Smith did accordingly, the first Opportunity of seeing the Translator, mention the Thing to him, and desire him to re-publish the said Address from Mr. Hall's Paper, adding, that it could not be wrong or criminal so to do, since the Assembly's Printer had done it before. Yet for this Publication, or rather Re-publication, it seems Mr. Smith is sentenced to a loathsome Goal, shut up from the common Air and common Use of his Liberty, while the other Printers, who led the Way (and one of them with the Consent of Three principal Members of Assembly \*) have passed unmolested, together with the Gentlemen of the Law, and all the other Persons who saw the said Address in Manuscript.

Mr. Smith's Sentence implies that there is no Way of being released from this Confinement, but by making Satisfaction to the House, which being intimated to him before his Commitment, he replied,

\* Mr. Hall, who first printed the Address, declares upon Oath, that without the Advice and Consent of Mr. Norris, late Speaker, Mr. Matters, and Mr. Gallows, whom he consulted on that Occasion at Mr. Norris's House, he would not have printed it.

plied, that he thought it his Duty to keep the "Dutch Press as free as any other Press in the Province, and as he was conscious of no Offence against the House, his Lips should never give his Heart the Lie, there being no Punishment which they could inflict half so terrible to him as the Thoughts of forfeiting his Veracity and good Name with the World." He spoke more to the same Effect, which was so much approved of by the vast Audience present, that it produced the Clap of Applause mentioned above.

Mr. Smith, before he withdrew, offered an Appeal from this Sentence to his gracious Majesty in Council, which Appeal the House refused to admit. We hear, however, that both Mr. Moore, and he, are notwithstanding determined to lay their Case before his Majesty, and seek Redress from his Royal Clemency and Justice.

It is remarkable in this Trial, that the House, by Two Resolves of their own, fixed the Nature of the Crime and their own Authority to try it. The Import of these Resolves was, that the Council for Mr. Smith should not be allowed to adduce any Arguments tending to prove, that the Paper was not a Libel, or that might call in Question their Jurisdiction and Right to take Cognizance of it as such.—These few Facts, we hope, will satisfy our Readers at present, till we can give a more ample Detail of this whole Affair.

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*Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia, to Lord Marshal, wrote immediately after the Battle of Hastenbeck, near the City of Prague.*

“THE Imperial Grenadiers are an admirable Corps; One Hundred Companies defended a Rising Ground that my best Infantry could not carry. Ferdinand, who commanded them, returned Seven Times to the Charge, but to no Purpose. At first he mastered a Battery, but could not hold it. The Enemy had the Advantage of a numerous and well served Artillery. It did honour to Lichtenstein, who had the Direction; only the Prussian Artillery can dispute it with him. My Infantry were too few. All my Cavalry were present, and idle Spectators, excepting a bold Push by my Household Troops, and some Dragoons. Ferdinand attacked without Powder: The Enemy, in return, were not sparing of theirs. They had the Advantage of a Rising Ground, of Intrenchments, and of a prodigious Artillery. Several of my Regiments were repulsed by their Musketry. Henry performed Wonders. I tremble for my worthy Brothers: They are too brave: Fortune turned her back on me this Day. I ought to have expected it: She's a Female, and I am no Gallant. In Fact, I ought to have had more Infantry.—Success, my dear Lord, often occasions a destructive Confidence. Twenty-four Battalions were not sufficient to dislodge 60,000 Men, from an advantageous Post. Another Time we will do better.—What say you of this League, that has only the Marquis of Brandenburg for its Object? The great Elector would be surprized to see his Grandson at War with the Russians, the Austrians, almost all Germany, and 100,000 French Auxiliaries.—I know not if it will be Disgrace in me to submit, but I am sure there will be no Glory in vanquishing me.”

*Lisbon, Sept. 27.* By one of our Ships lately arrived from the Azores Islands, we learn, that on the 9th of July, about 11 at Night, a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt there, which did great Damage, particularly to the Island of St. George, Part of which was swallowed up, and upwards of 1000 Persons are said to have perished there. The Islands of St. Michael, Terceira, and Fyall likewise suffered greatly by the Earthquake; and when the above-mentioned Ship failed, the Inhabitants of those Places were so terrified, that they did not dare return to their Houses, but continued to encamp in the Fields.

L O N D O N, November 10.

*Extrall of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 1.*

“Many Persons, who saw the King of Prussia when he passed lately through Leipzig, cannot express how much he is altered. They say he is so much worn away that they scarce knew him. This indeed is not to be wondered at. He hath not a Body of Iron, like Charles XII. and he endures as great Fatigues as he did: He is as much on Horseback as Charles was: And often lies upon the Ground. His inward Sufferings cannot be less than his outward: Let us cast our Eyes on a Map of the Prussian Dominions, and measure what he hath left of the many fair Pos-

sessions he had in the Month of April last, which a Space of seven Months hath stript him. Whence can he have Men? He is shut out from the Empire. And from whence can he draw Money? The Dutchy of Guelders, the Dutchy of Cleves, the Principality of Moers, the County of Lingens, the County of Lipstadt, the Principality of Minden, East-Friesland, Embden, and its infant Company, Part of the Archbishoprick of Magdebourg, some other Parts of the Marck, Ducal Pomerania, a great Part of Silesia, a great Part of the Kingdom of Prussia; Berlin itself, almost all his Dominions in short, are either taken from him, or laid under Contribution, and possessed by his Enemies, who collect the public Revenue, fatten on the Contributions, and with the Money which they draw from the Electorate of Hanover and other Conquests, defray the Expences of the War. This Picture certainly differs greatly from that which the King of Prussia might have sketched out the Day he took Arms to enter Saxony. Add to this the Duke of Cumberland's Convention, which deprived him of all his Allies, and left him without any Assistance whatever, excepting four or five hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, which the British Parliament may give him. Add, likewise, some domestic Uneasinesses. The Death of the Queen Mother gave him infinite Concern, and at present there is a Difference betwixt him and the Prince of Prussia, which cannot be agreeable. They did not see one another when the King was lately at Leipzig.”

From the North of Germany, agitated by so many Convulsions, let us pass to the South of Europe. Lisbon, where we ought to find only Emulation in re-building their Ruins, or vigorous Measures to restore Order and Plenty, presents a Scene of Intrigues, Cabals, and Wrangling. The Expulsion of the Jesuits from a Country where they had such great Influence, is more memorable by its Causes than it is in itself. The Matter was this: It was the Jesuits, and particularly Father Moreyra, who raised M. de Carvalho to the Post of Prime Minister, and paved the Way to his gaining the Ascendant over the King: Carvalho, who could not suffer any besides himself to intermeddle in the Affairs of the Ministry, first deprived the Jesuit-Fathers of their Power; and then seating least they might one Day do him as much Hurt, as they formerly did him Service, he hath thought proper to drive them entirely from Court.

*Extrall from several Letters from Capt. George Foster, on board the Ship Thistle, of Liverpool, dated at Sea, on the North-Side of Cuba, August 30, per the Polly, Peter Haffy, Master, from the North-Side of Jamaica.*

“On June 7, we left Limerick, in Ireland; little occurred till July 10, when we saw a Sail in the Morning wearing South from us; we then hauled up for her, and came within Gun-Shot about 4 that Afternoon, when we engaged very smartly for an Hour, and then Monsieur took to his Heels; we crowded after her all Night, and at 4 in the Morning gave her a few Broad-sides, upon which she struck. Our People behaved gallantly; especially Mr. Blythe of Manchester, (a Passenger on board us) whose Conduct and Bravery deserves due Acknowledgment. The Prize proved to be La Jeune Anna, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, Capt. Fernoux, Burthen 350 Tons, laden with Wine, Provisions, Iron and Dry-Goods; She mounted 8 Nine-pounders, 2 Four-pounders, and carried 49 Men, 3 of whom were killed, and 14 wounded; but it pleased Providence we had not one Man hurt, though we had only two Four-pounders, 12 Three-pounders (mostly for Sale) 8 Swivels, and 20 Men in the Whole. We retained 7 Men on board the Prize, and two here; the Captain, Officers, and Rest of the Men, we sent away in our Long-Boat and Yawl, as we were then in Lat. 15:40 North, and within 20 Leagues of Dominico. The Officers tell us, their Adventures cost in France 400,000 Livres, so that we imagine her Cargo will turn out very rich. We missed the Island of Jamaica, and I am afraid shall be short of Bread and Water, and we have scarce Men left on board to work the Ship, having sent Mr. Hardy (Mate) the Gunner, Boatwain, one Fore-mast Man, and Three Half Seamen, on board the Prize, which were seven of our best Men; and, to add to our Misfortune, we were carried down the Gulph of Mexico, with strong Currents and little Wind. We parted with our Prize the 19th Instant, in the Night, and having beat up here, luckily fell in with the Polly, by whom we acquainted you of our good Success.”

Captain Haffy observes, that the Frenchmen were so enraged to find themselves Prisoners on

board so small a Vessel as the Thistle (Burthen about 150 Tons) that they attempted three Times to retake the Prize after Captain Foster had sent them off with the Boats and Provisions sufficient to carry them into Dominico. This to be presumed, that had the Frenchmen waited till Day-Light, they would not have struck. And one of the Letters mention, that the French Officers were almost distracted when they came on board the Thistle.

Nov. 10. Saturday arrived at Dartmouth the Charls-Town, Webb, a Letter of Marque Ship, of Bristol. She had been taken by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, after an Engagement of three Glasses; during which Time she had four Men killed, and eight wounded, two of which are since dead: She was retaken by his Majesty's Ship, Lancaster, Capt. Edgcomb.

We learn from Hanover, that the State of Lunnembourg have made the following Regulations for raising the exorbitant Sum which the French demand over and above the Grain and Forage which have already been delivered to them. 1. All Placemen, of what Station or Condition soever, shall pay Eight per Cent. of their Salaries, at four different Terms. 2. All who receive Pensions out of the public Money shall pay Four per Cent. 3. The Nobility and Land Owners shall pay 200 Crowns (3l. 6s. Sterling each) for each Horse they keep. 4. Each Farmer shall pay Four per Cent. 5. For every Coach drawn by Horses shall be paid four Crowns; for each Sedan Chair two Crowns; and for each Livery Servant one Crown. 6. For each Chimney shall be paid 16 Marengros, (a Marengro is equal to 11. 11. 6d.) With Regard to Tradesmen, each Master shall pay one Crown for himself, and 16 Marengros for each Journeyman. With Respect to Shop-keepers and Sellers of Wine, &c. they shall pay one per Cent. of all the Money they took from Michaelmas 1756, to Michaelmas 1757, or 20 Crowns once for all, at their Option. 8. With Regard to the Jews in particular, each shall pay as much as he pays yearly in Suitz-Geld to the Royal Bailiwicks. 9. All the said Moneys are to be paid by Way of Advance only, and upon Interest after the Rate of four per Cent. per Annum. Any who gives in a false Valuation of his Substance, is to pay double for the Part concealed. *Liverpool, Novemb. 18.* The Industry, Samuel Nuttall Commander, from Philadelphia, with Six Thousand Bushels of Wheat, and 300 Bushels of Flour (mentioned in our last Paper, to be consigned to Messrs. Hillary and Scot) was taken by a St. Malo Privateer, and stranded on the Island of Guernsey on the 6th Instant, Part of the Cargo will be saved, but the Vessel is gone to Pieces. There were only two Englishmen left on board, one of whom, and one Frenchman, were drowned.

On Sunday last a Petition went from hence, signed by the Magistrates, Merchants and others; praying that all due Encouragement might be given to the Importers of Corn, that all Exportation might be prohibited, that a Stop might be put to Distillers that use Corn; and that all Reselling and Re-grating of Corn in a Wholesale Way, might be effectually put an End to.

The mistaken Notion of involving the Importer of Corn in the Number of With-holders and Fore-stallers, has been ignorantly propagated in this Neighbourhood; whereas the Importers of Grain ought to be encouraged in every Shape: It is the Petty-Dealers and Corn-Jobbers, who buy up the Grain brought to Market by the Farmers; and send Agents to their Houses to purchase their Crops that ought to be branded with the Ignominious Marks of Abusers of their Country; and if the Legislature were to excommunicate them from Society, or make such like Offences Capital, by punishing them with Death, and a Confiscation of all their Effects to the Use of the Poor, it would be a Justice due to the Public.

On the contrary Hand, all Riots and Mobes are of the most pernicious Consequence, as they effectually destroy the very Means they intend to be serviceable to, by stopping the Importer's Hand. It's to be presumed; that no Man of Character would willingly lie under the Lash of an ill Name, or lay his Fortune open to the enflamed Rage of a thoughtless Multitude. When the Poor deem themselves oppress'd by applying to the Magistrates, they are entitled to a lawful Redress, and may demand all the Assistance in their Power, in order to bring the Fore-staller to Justice.

ST. JOHN'S, in ANTIQUA, December 3. On Sunday last a French Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and about 40 Men, was brought into this Harbour by the Sturdy Beggar, of New-York.

Dec. 10. Last Harbour by the belonging to No Sloop, called the riage, and 10 Sw Martinico, and w cartigy.

Dec. 17. On this Harbour by commanded by V French Privateer 14 Swivel Guns, Amis, of 6 Carri 65 Men; both reckoned the best that Island.—T Cruise.

CHARLES-TOWN

If we can judge received from the Indies, there are War in America, according to these and 2 Frigates sail November; 7 Sh from Martinico of and 4 of the Li Francois on the extremely sickly, and those from th that our Men of t the Enemy, till m most any Hazard will be undertak portunity offers.

On Sunday last the Wager, comm a large French L 12 Six Pounders, ed Les Aimable of Francis Penn, an Bourdeaux, with of Sugar, some I Captain Shurmy on the 18th ult. tin Shurmy sel called the Charp ster, bound from sent her away fo

Jan. 26. Th Prize, which-w that before he Four English Pr 24 Guns, as (which was sail sippi) having 400 Barrels of Stores, and ha

Yesterday at Creek Chief (e disposed towar Headmen of t an Audience Chamber; bei Town Troop Hon. Col. Mo Some Cherokee Town. And are at this T his Majesty's dian Affairs ( tifices and Int wear a mask

February 2 an Express the Upper C that though successful in French, yet undoubted F tachment u than 12 Sc went towar erected, an the Ohio o sippi) with was, and f five Soldie quently se the Fort, s of its For Frenchme the other Rest of th and there And on hi good Fri

Dec. 10. Last Harbour by the belonging to No Sloop, called the riage, and 10 Sw Martinico, and w cartigy.

Dec.

Dec. 10. Last Night was brought into this Harbour by the private Snow of War Cicero, belonging to New-York, a French Privateer Sloop, called the Little Caesar, mounting 4 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns. She belonged to Martinico, and was commanded by Joseph Pelartigny.

Dec. 17. On Thursday last was brought into this Harbour by his Majesty's Ship Amazon, commanded by William Norton, Esquire, the French Privateer St. Antoine, of 6 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 68 Men. Also the Deux Amis, of 6 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns, and 65 Men; both belonging to Martinico, and reckoned the best sailing Sloops belonging to that Island.—They had taken no Prize this Cruise.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) Jan. 5.

If we can judge from several Accounts lately received from the Northern Colonies and the West-Indies, there are now only Two French Men of War in America, and those at Cape-Breton; for, according to these Accounts, 17 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates sailed from Louisburg on the 1st of November; 2 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates from Martinico on the 10th of the same Month; and 4 of the Line and 3 Frigates, from Cape-François on the 13th; those from Louisburg all extremely sickly, and ill supplied with Provisions; and those from the Cape sickly, and ill fitted; So that our Men of War are now at Liberty to distress the Enemy, till March or April next, without almost any Hazard; and it is to be hoped something will be undertaken by them, when so fair an Opportunity offers.

On Sunday last arrived here his Majesty's Ship the Wager, commanded by William Shurmur, with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, mounting 12 Six Pounders, and mann'd with 64 Men, called Les Aimable Marthe, commanded by Monsieur Francis Penn, and bound from Cape-François for Bourdeaux, with a Cargo of about 400 Hogheads of Sugar, some Indico, Cotton and Coffee; which Captain Shurmur took in Sight of the Havanna, on the 18th ult. Two or Three Days before Captain Shurmur fell in with her, she took a Schooner called the Charming Nelly, Captain Shannon Master, bound from Jamaica, for Cape-Fear, and sent her away for Port au Paix.

Jan. 26. The Master of the King Hendrick's Prize, which arrived here last Week, mentions, that before he left Monto-Christo, he heard that Four English Privateers had taken off that Place, after a smart Engagement, a large French Ship of 24 Guns, as she was going to Cape-François; (which was said to be afterwards bound to Mississippi) having on board 100 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Barrels of Gunpowder, and other warlike Stores, and had sent her to Jamaica.

Yesterday arrived in Town the Wolf King, a Creek Chief (of great Note, and remarkably well disposed towards the English) with several other Headmen of that Nation, and immediately had an Audience of the Governor in the Council-Chamber; being conducted thither by the Charles-Town Troop of Horse, and received there by the Hon. Col. Montgomery's Company of Grenadiers. Some Cherokee Headmen have also lately been in Town. And, to all Appearance, both Nations are at this Time in Temper very advantageous to his Majesty's Interests in America; so that our Indian Affairs (once very fluctuating, thro' the Artifices and Insinuations of the French) now again wear a most pleasing Aspect.

February 2. Last Sunday Night arrived here an Express from Fort Loudoun, at Tennessee, in the Upper Cherokee's, with the agreeable News, that though the Little Carpenter had been unsuccessful in two former Expeditions against the French, yet he was returning from a Third with undoubted Proofs of Valour, and of his firm Attachment to our Interest, having got no less than 12 Scalps, and 3 Prisoners. It seems he went towards a French Fort (said to be lately erected, and supposed to be situated either where the Ohio or Cherokee River falls into the Mississippi) within two Miles whereof his first Adventure was, and falling in with a French Lieutenant, and five Soldiers, all which he killed, and consequently scalped. After this he proceeded nearer the Fort, so as to be able to give a good Account of its Form and Strength, and there took two Frenchmen Prisoners. How, or where, he got the other Prisoner (which is a Woman) and the Rest of the Scalps, is not particularly mentioned, and therefore are probably only of French Indians. And on his Return he met with a Party of our very good Friends the Chickelaws, with whom the

Cherokees had lately a Misunderstanding, which was on the Point of producing an open War between them; with these he negotiated a Peace, and, to ratify it, gave them two of the Scalps he had taken. And as a farther Token of his Regard for them as our Friends, and hearty Affection for us, he also gave them a red Hatchet he had received here, recommending to them to use it in Concert with the Cherokees.—Thus we are at length fully convinced, that the extraordinary Pains taken by this Government within two Years past, on Account of this Nation, have not proved fruitless. On the contrary, we see all the Machinations of the French amongst them defeated, and a Disposition in our Favour produced, that is at least equal to, if not beyond, our most sanguine Expectations. It may be added here, with Truth, that all our Indian Affairs become daily more and more promising.

#### B O S T O N .

January 30. By a Vessel that arrived at Marblehead Tuesday last, from Lisbon, in 44 Days, we have an Account, That the King of Prussia has obtained a complete Victory over the French Army, supposed to be commanded by Marshal Richelieu.—The French at Lisbon say, That about Ten Thousand Prussians were at Leipzig; which Place being invested by the French, the Commanding Officer there acquainted the King of Prussia of it; and the Circumstances they were in: The King sent him for Answer, That if they could hold out so many Days, which he mentioned, he might depend on his coming to their Assistance, which he effected; and thereupon a Battle ensued, in which the King of Prussia gained a great Victory.—So far the French Account.—But it was said by other Accounts at Lisbon, by the Way of Madrid, That there was kill'd and taken of the French Twenty five Thousand Men.

#### N E W - Y O R K . February 13.

We hear from West-Chester, that on Saturday Night, the 4th Instant, the Court-House at that Place was unfortunately burnt to the Ground: We have not learnt yet how it happened.

One of our Pilots came up Yesterday from Sandy-Hook; and brought a Letter from Mr. Moore, Prize Master of a large French Ship, which arrived there the Friday Morning before.—He mentions that the Ship was taken the 25th of December last, in Latitude 36: Longitude 44: by the Privateer Ship Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Nicoll, of this Port.—Her Burthen is about 350 Tons; mounts 12 Carriage Guns; had 45 Men; was a Letter of Marque; and loaded with Coal and Fish; bound from Cape-Breton to Cape-François. He also advises, that he has been beating on the Coast about 3 Weeks; that he had lost Eight of his Hands thro' the Severity of the late hard North-Westers; and that those on board were so pinch'd with the Cold, as rendered them unable to bring her up.—Her Owners have since sent down Help.—She proves to be one of the Transports that failed up St. Laurence's River about June or July last.

We hear that a Subscription was opened on Friday last, by the Merchants of this City, in order to raise a Sum of Money, Part of which is to be laid out on a Piece of Plate, to be presented to Captain Robinson, of Philadelphia, for his gallant Behaviour in lately destroying a French Privateer; and the Remainder, 'tis said, will be distributed amongst his brave Crew.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A , February 23.

In a Letter from Antigua, dated January 12, it is said, that his Majesty's Ship Amazon, and the Brig Antigua, have taken, and sent in there, about Twenty Privateers. And our Advices in general from that Island, and from St. Christophers, mention the Trade being extremely well protected at present.

Captain Ford informs us, that Two or Three Days before he left St. Christophers, a French Privateer, of Eight Guns, was brought in there by Captain Woolford, in a Privateer Ship of that Island.

By Letters from New-York, there is Reason to believe that a Privateer Snow, of 16 Guns, from Cape-Breton, is upon the Coast, she having taken a Vessel lately in Latitude 37: to the Eastward of Bermuda.

His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun left New-York on Friday last for New-England; and the Packet, Captain Morris, sailed for Falmouth on Sunday.

A French Brig, a Packet from Old France, supposed for Cape-François, is sent into New-York. She was taken by Captain Haley, in a Privateer of that Port, and a Sloop belonging to Rhode-

Island: The French Captain endeavoured to sink his Letters, but they were taken up, and are sent to Jamaica. We have heard of no Cargo she had on board excepting some Flour.

#### A N N A P O L I S , March 2.

The Paragraph, in the preceding Column, under Boston, of the 30th of January, it is probable occasion'd the Report so positively related, and published last Week, of the King of Prussia's having beaten Marshal Richelieu; but, when we trace back to the Time the Ship left Lisbon (about the 10th of December) and consider the great Distance between Lisbon and Leipzig, it may be supposed the Report arose from the great Victory which his Prussian Majesty obtained over his Enemies on the 5th of November.

We are informed, that about 500 Friend Indians are lately come to Winchester, to join the Virginia Forces.

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called *Hard Travel*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.

B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April next, at QUEEN-ANNE, on Patuxent River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after,

A CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to Thomas Bladen, Esq; removed from his Plantation in Baltimore County; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold.

B. TASKER, junior.

ANY Clergyman who wants an Assistant, or any Gentleman who wants a Person to teach his Children Latin, Mathematics, or such Things, is desired to send a Letter, Post paid, directed for James Brown, at the Widow Denton's, Front-Street, Philadelphia; and the Terms he proposes, if agreeable, will be accepted.

March 2, 1758.

STRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. John MatPherston, at New-Port, in Charles County, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.

Likewise, about a Fortnight since, from the Plantation of Mr. Roger Smith, at Port-Tobacco, a large Black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with M, is a natural Pacer, has a Swift Tail, and some few white Hairs in his Forehead.

Also, a large Chestnut Sorrel Horse, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer.

Whoever brings either or all of them, to the Plantation of Mr. Robert Gill, senior, at New-Port, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. John Ridgely, in Baltimore County, taken up as Strays,

A small Bay Stone Horse, about 13 Hands high, about 4 Years old, branded I B on the near Buttock.

And, An old Grey Gelding, about the same Size, branded with something like this M on the near Buttock, tho' not plain, with some black Spots on his Buttocks.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and-paying Charges.

Calvert County, February 17, 1758.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at St. Leonard's Creek Town, on Wednesday the Fifteenth Day of March next,

SUNDRY European and East-India GOODS, for Bills of Exchange or Sterling Cash. The Goods may be seen at any Time, by applying to SAMUEL GRAY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Isaac Brooke, late of Frederick County, Surveyor, are desired to pay off their Balances immediately, for the Use of the Creditors, or they shall be sued without farther Notice.

RICHARD BROOKE, Executor.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.  
**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

**R**AN away on the 25th Day of July, 1756, from the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of Conococheague, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is Isaac Cromwell, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-set, can talk Dutch as well as English, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named Susanna, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is Anne Green, an English Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, she is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Hands on her Hips. She acknowledges the said Mulatto to be her Husband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the Jerseys.

The said Servants were some Time ago in Baltimore County, but I am informed they are now removed, and gone, as is supposed, either over the Bay, or else to the Northward.

Any Person securing the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may get them again, shall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subscriber, shall receive the aforesaid Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CRESAP.

If they should happen to be taken up, Notice is desired to be given to Jonas Green.

**W**HEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name Toby, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Dirts, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brads Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of St. Mary's County. MARY LEE.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, near Meherrin River, in Bertie County, North-Carolina, the 7th of April last, Two Negro Men Slaves, viz. Jamie, an Eboe Negro, about 35 or 40 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, well made, of a yellow Complexion, and is very sly and crafty. Had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes. John, about the Age and Stature of the other, says he was born in France, has the same Sort of Cloaths with the other, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, small hollow Eyes, walks very upright, with his Toes inclined inwards.

Whoever apprehends the said Negroes, and conveys them to me, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for each; and if they secure them, and send me Word where they are, Three Pistoles Reward for each. HENRY HILL.

**S**OME Time ago was stolen (as it is supposed) by one William Seagar, a Black Mare, belonging to the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, which he has since recovered. He lived in St. Mary's County, and is well known there for the many Villainies he has committed. Whoever will apprehend the said Seagar, and commit him to Goal, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by

MICHAEL TANEY.

**T**HERE is in the Possession of James Spurgin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Nose, she has Wall Eyes, her hind Feet are white, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus M.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly.

**T**HE (SO-MUCH-TALK'D-OF) ASSESSMENT BILL, which Passed the Lower House last Session, and was Rejected by the Upper House; with all the Proceedings relating thereto: Containing in the whole, Fifty-eight Pages in Folio. A few Copies are to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Price 3/6.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter, from Mr. William Perkins, Merchant in London, dated the 11th of November last, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, viz. the Tryton, Capt. Watson, to Load in Patuxco River, and the Tryton, Capt. Wilkins, to Load in Patuxent River: And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Lading, not exceeding Six Pounds per Hoghead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of Patuxent River, will repair to their respective Moorings the first fair Wind. I have in the abovementioned Letter, Advice of the Duke, Capt. Mailand, who Loaded in Patuxent River last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to London, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered, of which Mr. Perkins informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account.

HENRY CARROLL.

**S**TRAYED from Lower-Marlborough the second of January last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS.

**C**HOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

**A** VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

**A** BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

**A**LL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Seaman, now gone for Great-Britain, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 15 d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN.

ROBERT COUDEN.

**W**HEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts.

C. HOMEWOOD.

**W**HEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Wolfenholme, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

**S**TRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a middle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frederick County, as he was bred there.

**H**ORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.

THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.

T. PECKER.

**J**UST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT.

**A** PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8. by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c.

STEPHEN WATTS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing 200 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yards on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-MASTER, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

M A

**T**HE following before the (in this Province), for the Improvement of this Province, of sundry Subscribers nothing but some Province from the it's Commerce is to pay the heavy burthen'd with, Disturbances in the candid Peru Country, who (tents with all the deserves, and oblige and Disquisitions mental Scheme

An ESSAY on

**T**OBACCO the of, in f alm

they cannot be f ble Quantity, bu Province. The rightly improved valuable Branch the Number of Sugar-Trade; midable Rivals, Competitors th the same Mark - Year, of late us of this Colo Virginia it bea are several con Difference, whi the LAW.

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THE TOBAC reason of the about 8 d. See they could be they would n any from her in a Hoghead Reason we are ing out Stapl and which are

BUT the D being very fi Commodity. Quantity of however, is fi who, in Con to the Crown Tobacco int retailed on t the Traff, a other Places greatest Part to sell it to almost every other Part for the Con their own T

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1758.

THE following ESSAY (which was Wrote before the Passing the first Inspection Law in this Province), containing very important Hints for the Improvement and Regulation of the Trade of this Province, is now Re-printed at the Instance of sundry Subscribers, who are of Opinion that nothing but some such Scheme can rescue this Province from the low and languid State to which it's Commerce is reduc'd, and enable the People to pay the heavy Taxes they must necessarily be burthen'd with, in Consequence of the present Disturbances in America. It is recommended to the candid Perusal of all Well-wishers to their Country, who (it is hop'd) will consider its Contents with all the Attention so interesting a Subject deserves, and oblige the Public with such Remarks and Disquisitions as may bring this most emolumental Scheme to Maturity and Perfection.

An ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.

## SECTION I.

**T**OBACCO is a Commodity which the Europeans are so extremely fond of, that they must and will have it, in spite of the high Duties that are almost every where laid upon it: Yet they cannot be supplied with it, in any considerable Quantity, but from this and the neighbouring Province. These are Circumstances which, if but rightly improved, might render Tobacco a more valuable Branch of Commerce, in Proportion to the Number of Hands employed in it, than the Sugar-Trade; for in this the French are our formidable Rivals, but in the other we have no Competitors that attempt to appear with us at the same Market.

Yet, of late, Tobacco has hardly cleared to us of this Colony the Cost of making it; tho' in Virginia it bears an extraordinary Price. There are several concurrent Causes that occasion this Difference, which would all cease on an INSPECTING LAW.

I. The principal one is, that the Tobacco exported from Virginia is all sound and good; whereas ours is mix'd with a great deal of Trash, which can sell for nothing, yet pays as much Freight, Insurance, Commission, &c. as that which is merchantable.

II. The Trash obliges us to sell our Staple to the French and Dutch, from whom we must therefore take just what they please to give us for it.

THE Tobacco consumed in England must, by reason of the great Duty on it, cost the Retailers about 8d. Sterling a Pound; and therefore, if they could be sufficiently supplied from Virginia, they would never run the Risk of purchasing any from hence; for by every Pound of Trash in a Hoghead they lose 8d. Sterling. For a like Reason we are in a Manner excluded from vending our Staple in most other Countries in Europe, and which are the best Markets for it.

BUT the Duty on Goods imported into Holland being very small, and laid on the Value of the Commodity, the Dutch take off a considerable Quantity of our Tobacco. The greatest Part, however, is sold to the Farmers-General in France, who, in Consideration of a great yearly Rent paid to the Crown, have the sole Privilege of importing Tobacco into that Kingdom; and it being also retail'd on their Account, they cannot suffer by the Trash, as the Tobaccoists do in England and other Places. But tho' they therefore do buy the greatest Part of what we make, yet being confined to sell it to them, as our Trash excludes us from almost every other Market, and there being no other Purchasers allowed in France that might bid for the Commodity, we must let them have it on their own Terms. Nor can it be imagin'd, that

for their Leavings the Dutch will give us a greater Price.

III. THE bad Quality of a great Part of our Staple, as it is occasioned by the ill Curing, unseasonable Pressing, and other careless Management, must necessarily lessen the Demand, and consequently the Price of it: Whereas, if it was all sound, and fragrant, the Consumption even among the French and Dutch would be much increased.

TOBACCO badly cured, or spoiled in the pressing, contracts a funky loathsome Scent, that must render it very unhealthy, and raise an Aversion in the Takers to the Commodity itself. The Farmers of the French Revenue cannot but be very sensible of this; and in Fact, we see that they rather chuse to purchase Virginia Tobacco at almost any Price, than accept of ours at the lowest Rate, by which they run the Risk of disgusting their Customers, from whom they get near as many Shillings for a Pound of TOBACCO as they pay Pence for it.

THE Reader will readily observe, that whatever lessens the Value of our Staple in Europe, must also sink the Price of it in Maryland.

IV. BUT there is another Reason why Tobacco sells so low in this Colony, compared to what it yields in Virginia; and that is, the much quicker Dispatch given to Vessels, and the greater Ease in purchasing the Commodity there than here.

THE Notes given by the Inspectors for the Tobacco of the neighbouring Province, so exceedingly facilitate the Exchange of it, whether for Money or Goods, that one Factor there can purchase, in less Time, and with much less Trouble and Charge, more Tobacco than 4 or 5 Factors can do here; so that a Merchant, who sends a Vessel with a Cargo to purchase a Load of Tobacco in Maryland, is at four or five Times the Expence that he would be at in Virginia. And the Commodity being there collected in public Warehouses, his Vessel may be soon dispatched from thence after her Arrival; whereas here, a Ship sometimes waits four or five Months for her Loading: It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, if a Merchant would rather give 7s. Sterling per Hundred for Tobacco in Virginia, than 5s. here, supposing the Commodity in both Places equally good.

AFTER having observed, that the Shippers are affected by the Delay which Vessels meet with, but not by the Difficulty of purchasing Tobacco;

It may be objected, That the Freight from Maryland home is lower than from the neighbouring Colony; and that therefore the Dispatch given there to the Shipping can be no Reason why our Tobacco yields less here, or nets less at home, than that of Virginia.

To which it is answer'd, That here the Master of a Vessel never signs a Bill of Lading but for the Hoghead; but in Virginia he is oblig'd not only to sign the Bill for the Hoghead, but for the Weight of it; and therefore the Factor to whom the Tobacco is consign'd, must account for every Pound of it to the Shipper: But what goes from hence always sustains an intolerable Loss by the Weight. From whence it follows, that a Merchant who sends a Vessel here on Freight, which hardly ever happens but for the Sake of the Consignments, may gain more by taking in Tobacco at 14l. per Ton, than he could do at 16l. in Virginia. Therefore, admitting the Fact to be true, as I believe it is, on which the Objection is grounded, nothing can be concluded from it against the Assertion laid down, that our Tobacco must net less at home, than that from Virginia (and consequently must yield less here), by reason of the greater Dispatch given to Vessels in that Province than in this: I should be glad, however, to see so odd a Phenomenon in Trade accounted for in a different Manner.

Now it is evident, that the several Inconveniences before explained, which our Staple, and the Trade for it labour under, would be all effectually remedied by an INSPECTING LAW; and therefore the Necessity and Advantages of such a Regulation must appear visible.

AN INSPECTING LAW is the universal one of Commerce. Except Maryland, where is there now a trading policied Country on the Face of the Globe, whose Staple is not under the strictest PUBLIC INSPECTION?

As to the Apprehension of Partiality in the INSPECTORS, it can only proceed from the Want of a due Attention to the Nature of the REGULATION. It will be one of those popular Laws, that always execute themselves. The INSPECTORS will be as narrowly watched, as the Counterfeiters and Utterers of false Coin, and for the like Reasons.

## SECTION II.

WE have before seen how the erecting of public Warehouses, to lodge the TOBACCO in after INSPECTION, would considerably lessen the Freight, thro' the Dispatch that would thereby be given to the Vessels: But the Saving on that Article would be much more, if the TOBACCO brought to those Warehouses was to be transported to Two Ports, One on each Side of the Bay. This would not clash with an INSPECTING LAW, being only an Ingraftment on it; and therefore might be done at any Time after, when the Inhabitants should be convinc'd of the vast Advantage it would be to them. By an Act of Assembly formerly pass'd, all Vessels were oblig'd to load at Two certain Ports: But that Design fail'd, through the Insufficiency of small Craft; which can be no Objection at present. Yet even now it would be much more convenient, and less expensive, to the Planters, to allow a Salary to such as would undertake to carry their Tobacco from the Inspecting Houses in the Counties to the capital Ports, than to transport it thither directly themselves; for a common Carrier can do the Business of many at the same Expence, that one can do his own himself.

SUPPOSE the annual Charge would amount to 3600 l. Sterling, which is 2s. per Hoghead; and that a Vessel, if her Loading could be ready to put on board at her Arrival, as it always would be after erecting these Ports, might be dispatched a Month and a half sooner, than she could when oblig'd to take in her TOBACCO at several Inspecting Houses; and it will appear, that the Province would save every Year, by the Regulation propos'd, about 8400 l. Sterling: For the Tobacco we annually make requires 100 Vessels, carrying 360 Hogheads each, to transport it; whose Expences, during a Month and a half, may be computed at 12000 l. that being 80 l. per Month for each Vessel.

THE several Profits that are made in handing a Commodity from the Planter, the Farmer and Manufacturer, to the Consumer, ought to be considered by the latter in the same Light as he would so many Taxes on it. Therefore, if by any Contrivance the Gain of the Merchants, and of those employ'd under them, that they make by exchanging British Goods with us for our TOBACCO, could be reduced: For Instance, from 110 to 10 per Cent, it would be exactly the same Thing to the Planters, as if a Tax of 100 per Cent was to be taken off all Commodities imported into the Province.

THAT these Ports would powerfully operate in producing such an Effect, I shall now proceed to shew.

IN the first Place, they would become Two great Magazines of all the British Goods imported into the Province. There the greatest Tobacco Purchasers would immediately settle, and thither the Planters would all resort; for the Boats and other Craft continually plying there from all Parts

of the Province, would every Day furnish us with an Opportunity, by ourselves or Friends, of laying out the Notes we should receive from the Inspectors, as easily, and much more advantageously, than we could do with the petty Store-Keepers in the Counties, who then might be more usefully employed in increasing the general Stock, which they now live and fatten upon without contributing any Thing to it.

THE Trade thus circumstanced, might be carried on with a great deal of Ease and Safety by a few Hands, which would infallibly draw in Men of large Fortunes to invest their Stocks in it, who would esteem 10 per Cent a vast Profit, as the natural Interest of Money in England does not exceed Three; and therefore they would not attempt to make a greater Gain, nor perhaps so much, knowing they would then be soon superseded by others, who having much Money lying out at a small Interest, are continually watching for Opportunities of employing it to greater Advantage. But admitting they would not trade at a less Profit than 10 per Cent, they might, and, I think, would; in that Case deliver us here for every Hoghead of our TOBACCO, on an Average, as much Goods as can be bought in England for 5 l. 10 s. at a Wholesale and Ready Money Price, supposing that after an Inspecting Law, our Tobacco would sell at home for 2 1/2 per Pound; upon which Supposition, the 36000 Hogheads that we yearly make would yield there 432000 l.

Now to purchase this TOBACCO at 5 l. 10 s. per Hoghead, the Merchants must advance and lay out in England,	198000 0 0
Insurance to Maryland, 12 per Cent,	24750 0 0
	222750 0 0
Commission to Factors here, 5 per Cent,	11135 0 0
	233885 0 0
Insurance home, 12 per Cent,	29235 0 0
Freight 12 l. per Ton, on 36000 Hogheads,	108000 0 0
Petty Charges at home, 10 s. per Hoghead,	18000 0 0
	389120 0 0
The Merchant's Profit, 10 l. per Cent,	38912 0 0
And yet there will remain,	3968 0 0
	£. 432000 0 0

WHEN opulent Men are engaged in Trade, those who Till the Earth, or Manufacture the Materials it yields, receive a good Price for their Labour, whereby they are encouraged to work incessantly, and the general Stock is continually increasing. In this single Point the whole Policy of the Dutch Commerce centers, as will appear to any one that reads Sir Josiah Child's Observations on the Trade of that Nation. The French, from the Beginning of Colbert's Administration, have always aimed at the same Thing; otherwise they could never have made such a prodigious Progress in Trade as they have done, since the Time of that able Minister, who first pointed out to them the true Road to Riches. How easily we might also imitate the Dutch in this Particular I have already shewn, and of what Advantage it would be to the Planters: Nor is the Profit inconsiderable, that would be derived from thence to Great-Britain.

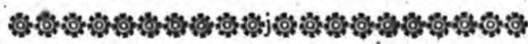
WE do not get for the TOBACCO purchased here 2 s. Sterling per Hundred in Goods, rating them at the prime Cost; and therefore 20000 l. Sterling laid out in Manufactures in England, purchases 20000 Hogheads of our Tobacco, supposed to be yearly bought up here. And if the remaining 16000 Hogheads be shipped home by the Planters on their own Account, and clear 4 l. per Hoghead, which is 64000 l. on the Whole; yet, by Reason of the Insurance, they cannot have for that Sum more Goods delivered them here; than cost at home 54000 l. which added to the 20000 l. abovementioned, shews that this Colony does not at present take off but 74000 l. in British Manufactures; and therefore, under the Regulation proposed, it's Value to Great-Britain would be almost trebled, according to the foregoing Calculation, which is left to the Reader to correct as he thinks fit. But to avoid Mistakes, he may be pleased to observe,

I. THAT our Factors are often under a Necessity of selling a Cargo on it's Arrival, to answer the pressing Demands of their Employers. But on the Execution of some such Scheme as this, the To-

acco would be in the Hands of a few money'd Men, who would not be under the Necessity of selling when the Markets are glutted, and therefore might command their own Price; for, as was above remarked, the Europeans must have it, cost what it will. Hence the French Government, and many other States, are enabled to draw from their Subjects immense Sums, without being obliged to use the least Force: In which we might come in for a reasonable Share, if by proper Regulations in our Trade, we could induce Men of large Fortunes, either here or at home, to take upon them the Management of it.

II. ON the Establishment of these Ports, the Ships would be loaded at one Time, and as they would make up a very large and rich Fleet, they could never fail of a Convoy either to or from England; which as it would lessen the Freight and Insurance, perhaps to less than they stand in the foregoing Calculation, so it would be such a Security to our Trade in Time of War, that, were there no other Reason for it, that alone might be a sufficient Argument for entering upon such a Regulation. Yet there are other Benefits that would accrue to the Province from thence, as considerable as any already set forth, which shall be the Subject of the following Section.

[The Remainder to be in our next.]



B O S T O N, February 6.  
WE have a Report in Town, that the Captains Gruchy and Sample, in two fine Privateer Ships from this Port, have taken a French Man of War in the West-Indies.

February 13. By a Vessel from St. Eustatia, we have Letters of the 10th of January past, which inform, that an English Privateer of 18 Guns, is taken and carried into Martinico: And, that a Vessel arrived at Nevis, from Bristol, brought Advice, that Admiral Hawke had taken four Capital French Men of War, on their Return from Louisburg, and was left in Chase of some others. —What seems to countenance this Account is, a Letter from Barbados, dated the 17th of January past, which says, 'We have an Account of the King of Prussia's Success in Germany; and a Confirmation of the taking the French Men of War in the Bay and in the Channel.'

And by a Vessel arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, from Barbados, we hear, that Eleven English Men of War were cruising off Martinico.

N E W - Y O R K, February 20.  
February 20. It is reported with great Confidence, that a Party of the Twightwee Indians had lately made a Visit to Fort du Quesac, on the Ohio, and insisted upon living in the Fort, which the Commandant refused; —that they afterwards asked for some Rum, which he also refused; and that being thereupon enraged, they fell to killing the Cattle about the Garrison, when the Commandant fired his Cannon on them, and killed and wounded several. That upon this the Twightwees sent a Message to the Five Nations, proposing a Meeting at Onondago, and offering to join them against the French; That this Proposal being accepted, a Treaty has accordingly been held; and their mutual Resolves to attack the French, it is said, have been ratified.

Part of a Letter, from Captain Richard Wright, of the Brig Privateer Johnson, to his Owners in New-York, dated Charles-Town, South-Carolina, February 7, 1758.

We arrived here the 21st ult. and are using our best Endeavours to get the Vessel ready for Sea. —We have sent you a fine large Ship, which we took in Company with Capt. Wallace, of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, of New-York, I hope she'll arrive safe. She is esteemed worth about Eighteen Thousand Pounds. She is well manned, and had good Officers, mounts 16 Six-Pounders, and is under a Jury Main-Mast. We parted with her on the Sixteenth of January, in the Latitude of 27 North. I am, &c.

Tuesday last Captain Nicholl's Prize, (as mentioned in our last) came up from Sandy-Hook: She is called La Reine Esther, Monsieur Grenou, Commander; was taken the 22d of December last, on her Voyage for Cape-François from Cape-Breton, having left the last mentioned Place eleven Days before. Only two of the eight that died on-board the Ship were English, the other six being Frenchmen.

The second Captain of the above Prize, acquaints us, That the Dogger. Decoy, Captain Knights, of this Port, was taken by a French 64

Gun Ship, in the River St. Lawrence, and carried into Cape-Breton, out of which Place they have 20 Privateers, one a Snow of 16 Guns, formerly the Massachusetts Country Vessel, Prince of Wales, Captain Dowle, who had the Misfortune to be taken by a Frigate last Summer, and carried into Louisburg. They have converted the Dogger into a Brig.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Francis Koffler, of the Defiance Privateer Ship, to his Owners in New-York; dated at the Island of St. Thomas, January 3, 1758.

—My last to you was of the 3d ult. by Mr. Forsyth, whom I sent home in a Prize Ship I took, bound from Louisburg to Cape-François, which I hope arrived safe; since which I have had no Success. I came here Yesterday to take in Water, and Boot-top, and shall sail as soon as possible. On the 18th ult. in Lat. 28, Long. 90, I met with the Hull of a Sloop, called the Fanny, Duncan M'Walter, Master, belonging to Messrs. Willit and Colhoun, at St. Christophers, and bound from New-York thither. On the 5th of September (in the same Latitude and Longitude) they met with a Hurricane, in which they lost all their Sails, Masts, and every other Spar; their Round-House, Rudder, Compasses, and all their Water, and Provisions, except some Flour, (Part of the Cargo) of which they made Bread with Salt-Water, and baked it in the Sun, and on which they lived, with raw Fish they sometime struck, for the Space of One Hundred and Four Days: Now and then they got a little Rain-Water, and when we met with them were at the Allowance of about Half a Gill per Day. As the Sloop, besides what I have already mentioned, had her Waist stove in on both Sides, and a Streak of Plank ripped off under the Wale, so that 'twas impossible she could have got safe to any Port; and as the People would not continue with her, I took them on board, set fire to her, and burnt her. I have nothing new otherwise to inform you of. We are all in good Health. I am, &c.

February 27. We hear from Newark, that on Tuesday or Wednesday last, the Dwelling House belonging to Col. Peter Schuyler's Mines near that Place, by some Means or other which we have not yet learnt, had taken Fire, and was entirely burnt to the Ground.

Thursday last the Privateer Ship St. George, of 16 Carriage Guns, Capt. Deveraux, fell down to the Wattering Place, there to water for a few Days; and then proceed on her Cruise.

We hear from Above, That the Enemy have, within a few Days past, burnt two Houses at the German-Flats, and carried off a Number of the Inhabitants; —And that they were forming themselves into a Body at Cadaraque, to come down upon our Frontiers: —That this Intelligence was brought to Albany by Express from Schenectady, &c. —And, That a Body of our Forces had marched to oppose them.

A large Snow arrived here on Friday last from Rhode-Island, under the Command of Captain Stoddard; who, we hear, is fitting her out for a Privateer, to mount 16 Carriage Guns. She first belonged to the English as a Merchant Vessel, —was taken by the French on her Passage to the West-Indies the past Year, and by them fitted out as a Privateer, to cruise among the English Islands, but was soon retaken by the Amazon Man of War, of 20 Guns, carried into Port, and by the Captain, given to her former English Commander, who brought her to Rhode-Island; where she was bought for the Purpose abovementioned.

N E W - Y O R K, March 1, 1758.  
[Monday last the 27th of February about Twelve o'Clock, an Express arrived here from Boston. We hear his Dispatches were for Lord LOUDOUN, who being at Hartford, in Connecticut, as the Express came along, he followed his Lordship, and delivered them. And that his Lordship was pleased immediately to forward him to this Place.]

By this Express we have a Boston News-Paper of the 20th of February, which contains some very important Articles.

H A G U E, December 4.  
IT is very certain, that on the Twenty-second of last Month, there was a smart Engagement near Breslau, between the Austrian Army, commanded by Duke Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Daun; and that of the Prussians, under the Orders of the Prince of Bevern. Some Advices from very authentic Hands, assure, that the latter, notwithstanding the Superiority of it's Opposers, had not only gained a compleat Victory, but that he had

had pursued them to Battle. Nevertheless by the Post, from Vienna. That the Austrians, at length perceiving, and took advantage, so that we must further Intelligence. Indeed, both Armies were the Day; but, in the of Bevern.

[Besides this there is a Paper, Disadvantages of November it needs to suffice to inform Prussia, after Silesia, obtained December for under the Command and Marshal (say) the Prussians above my word broke them killed or having under Paper, strong the Truth of to wit, B O S T O N The following glo

B Y a Vessel in a short Letters from that 17 last, a Confirmation of the Austrian Army by the November last; a by the Battle, as first apprehended 5th of December, the King of Men, in Silesia, the Austrian Army strong: In which were slain; and of Battle, and That Prince Charles who commanded Breslau, with Troops, which he immediately they, with 14,000 Prisoners.

[It appears that rain, had a Breslau, as as being ce the Treaty. Other Letter der Prince Frederick, having son Prisoners, Army was struck and obliged h Germany, flag We further the late Snow Ships, bound into that Port, were entirely brought by the Sir Charles Ho ordered to th War immediately equipped, for Preparationis.

There is which says, t Louisburg, w without hav but we have [Indeed it is that Sir Ed Biscay (as m will, in a lit P H I ]

We have 8th ult. as into the W they were Party of In jeant w as notwithstanding lock again tomahawk into the Fo

had pursued them Four Leagues from the Field of Battle. Nevertheless, Letters received this Day by the Post, from Germany, tell a different Story, viz. That the Austrians, after an obstinate Resistance, at length penetrated the Prussian Entrenchments, and took all their Baggage and Equipage; so that we must suspend our Belief, till we receive further Intelligence of this important Affair. — Indeed, both Armies equally claim the Honour of the Day; but, in general, it is given to the Prince of Bevern.

[Besides this there are several Accounts in the Boston Paper, speaking of the Advantages and Disadvantages of this Engagement of the 22d of November, to both Parties; but we think it needless to insert them. At present it must suffice to inform our Readers, That the King of Prussia, after joining the Prince of Bevern in Silesia, obtained a complete Victory the 5th of December following, over the Austrian Army, under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorain and Marshal Daun. — That (as some Accounts say) the Prussians were 44,000, and the Austrians above 60,000: That the Austrian Army were broke to Pieces, and above 20,000 of them killed or taken Prisoners. — But the following under the Boston Head out of the same Paper, strengthens the Whole, and seems to put the Truth of the Intelligence quite out of Doubt] to wit,

BOSTON, MONDAY, February 20.  
The following glorious Piece of News is just come to Hand, viz.

BY a Vessel arrived Yesterday at Marblehead, in a short Passage from Lisbon, we have, by Letters from that Place, dated the 27th of January last, a Confirmation of the Defeat of the Austrian Army by the King of Prussia, on the 5th of November last; and that the Advantages he gained by the Battle, are infinitely greater than was at first apprehended: — And further, That on the 5th of December, just a Month after the other Battle, the King of Prussia, with an Army of 38,000 Men, in Silesia, entirely vanquished and routed the Austrian Army there, which were 70,000 strong: In which Action Numbers of the Austrians were slain; and the Prisoners taken on the Day of Battle, and since, exceed 20,000 Men! — That Prince Charles of Lorain and Count Daun, who commanded the Austrians, had retired into Breslau, with only 10,000 of their remaining Troops, which Place the victorious King of Prussia immediately blockaded, and in a few Days, they, with 14,000 Austrian Troops, surrendered Prisoners.

[It appears that Count Daun and the Duke of Lorain, had a little Time before attacked and taken Breslau, which belonged to the King of Prussia, as being ceded to him in 1742, and confirmed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.]

Other Letters add, That the Hanoverians, under Prince Ferdinand, had actually routed the French, having taken Harburg, made the Garrison Prisoners, marched against Richelieu, whose Army was struck with a Panic on their Approach, and obliged him in great Haste to retire out of Germany, slaughtering them on their March.

We further learn, by the same Paper, That in the late Snow Storm we had here, Two London Ships, bound in to Boston, were cast away going into that Port, and that the Vessels and Cargoes were entirely lost, but the People saved. Letters brought by these London Vessels, acquaint us, That Sir Charles Hardy, our late worthy Governour, was ordered to the Command of a Fleet of Men of War immediately to proceed to Halifax as soon as equipped, for which they were making all possible Preparations.

There is one more Paragraph in the Paper, which says, that M. de la Motte's Squadron from Louisbourg, was safe arrived in some Port of France, without having been met with by the English Fleet; but we have Reason to think this is premature: [Indeed it is a French Account:] And we trust, that Sir Edward Hawke's Success in the Bay of Biscay (as mentioned in our last Monday's Gazette) will, in a little Time, come confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.  
We have Advice from Albany, that on the 8th ult. as a Serjeant and some Men were going into the Woods at Fort Edward for Firewood, they were surrounded and attacked by a large Party of Indians, in Snow Shoes: That the Serjeant was shot through both his Thighs, but notwithstanding defended himself with his Firelock against the Indians, as they came up to tomahawk and scalp him, till he was carried into the Fort: That a Corporal and Fifteen Men

were killed, and some Prisoners carried off: That a Soldier got into the Fort after being scalped: That two of the Enemy were shot, but taken away by their Friends: And that Captain Rogers, with 120 Rangers, went immediately in Pursuit of the Indians, but could not come up with them.

ANNAPOLIS, March 9.  
His Excellency our Governour, this Forenoon, by a short Speech to both Houses of Assembly, Prorogued them to Thursday the 23d Instant: This Meeting of the General Assembly was only a Convention, as no Bill was passed into a Law.

Last Saturday Evening, an old Woman named *Patience Jennens*, accidentally stumbled into a Well in this Town, and perish'd. It is said she died in Liqueur.

By a private Letter from Philadelphia, of the 3d Instant, we are inform'd, That the great Body of Snow on the Ground, prevented our Forces going on any Expedition Northward; that the Snow was Six Feet deep at Albany, the oldest Man living not remembering so much Snow there in a Winter before, and that the Passage with Carriages was altogether impracticable. — That a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia that Day, from Barbados and St. Kitts, which spoke with a Man of War bound to New-York, which confirm'd the foregoing Account of the great KING OF PRUSSIA'S Victory; and further inform'd, that she parted with Seven other Sail of Men of War bound to America; and that a great many more, with a large Armament, were very soon to follow them.

## A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	100 £.
2 of 75	are	150
4 of 50	are	200
8 of 25	are	200
12 of 15	are	180
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 5	are	150
125 of 2	are	250
1000 of 1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize	6	
1 last Drawn, Ditto,	4	

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565  
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £: 435 for above Uses.  
4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers, N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

March 9, 1758.

THIS Day escaped out of Anne-Arundel County Goal, Richard Johnson, an Englishman, committed for Deserting from Capt. Prince's Company of the Second Battalion of Royal Americans: He is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, has a round Face, grey Eyes, and dark brown Hair. He had on when he made his Escape, a light colour'd Frock Coat of Cloth, blue Waistcoat and Buck-skin Breeches. Whoever will bring the said Johnson to the Sheriff of the aforesaid County, shall have ONE PISTOLE Reward, paid by  
URTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, on the first of this Instant March, a West-Country Convict Servant Man, named William Mansfield, aged about 21 Years, is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, fresh colour'd, and has short black Hair: Had on when he went away, a new Felt Hat, a Country Cloth Kersey Jacket with Metal Buttons, a Linsey Woolsey striped Ditto, Osnabrigs Shirt, Leather Breeches, white Cotton Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes nailed all round the Soles with Hob Nails. He has got the Assignment of one Jonas Messer with him, and a Discharge on the Back of it signed by me.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as he may be had again, shall have ONE PISTOLE Reward, paid by  
JOHN LEGG, junior.

THE Subscriber, living near Allen's Fresh, in Charles County, near a Year ago, gave Leave to a Negro Wench to go and see her Husband at Port-Tobacco, and she has not yet return'd, and is suppos'd to be harbour'd and detain'd by some evil-minded People, as he has lately been offered 70 l. Sterling for her. She is a likely young Wench, named Sue, marked with the Small-Pox, and has a young Child with her named Jen, about 18 Months old; she can Cook, Wash and Iron, and is very handy in a House.

Whoever takes up the said Wench and Child, and brings them home, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by JACOB ANDREW MINITREE. N. B. Written Advertisements have been often set up at Port-Tobacco; but immediately pull'd down.

THERE is at the Plantation of Westall Ridgely, living near Kittockton Mountain in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Black Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, has several Saddle Spots, his near hind Foot white, and is branded on the off Thigh with something like this W.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Walker, in Prince-George's County, taken up as Strays, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock with O, appears to be about 4 Years old; and a Sorrel Colt, neither branded nor dock'd, appears to be about 2 Years old.

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

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called *Hard Travel*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.  
B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April next, at QUEEN-ANNE, on Patuxent River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after,

A CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to Thomas Bladen, Esq; removed from his Plantation in Baltimore County; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold.  
B. TASKER, junior.

ANY Clergyman who wants an Assistant, or any Gentleman who wants a Person to teach his Children Latin, Mathematics, or such Things, is desired to send a Letter, Post paid, directed for James Brown, at the Widow Denton's, Front-Street, Philadelphia; and the Terms he proposes, if agreeable, will be accepted.

March 2, 1758. STRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. John MacPherson, at New-Port, in Charles County, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.

Likewise, about a Fortnight since, from the Plantation of Mr. Roger Smith, at Port-Tobacco, a large Black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with M, is a natural Pacer, has a Swish Tail, and some few white Hairs in his Forehead.

Also, a large Chestnut Sorrel Horse, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer.

Whoever brings either or all of them, to the Plantation of Mr. Robert Gill, senior, at New-Port, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each.

Calvert County, February 17, 1758. To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at St. Leonard Creek Town, on Wednesday the Fifteenth Day of March next,

SUNDRY European and East-India GOODS, for Bills of Exchange or Sterling Cash. The Goods may be seen at any Time, by applying to SAMUEL GRAY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Isaac Brooke, late of Frederick County, Surveyor, are desired to pay off their Ballances immediately, for the Use of the Creditors, or they shall be sued without farther Notice. RICHARD BROOKE, Executor.

RAN away on the 25th Day of July, 1756, from the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of Conococheague, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is Isaac Cromwell, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-set, can talk Dutch as well as English, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named Susanna, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is Anne Green, an English Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, she is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Haps on her Hips. She acknowledges the said Mulatto to be her Husband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the Jerseys.

The said Servants were some Time ago in Baltimore County, but I am informed they are now removed, and gone, as is supposed, either over the Bay, or else to the Northward.

Any Person securing the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may get them again, shall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subscriber, shall receive the aforesaid Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CRESAP.

If they should happen to be taken up, Notice is desired to be given to Jonas Green.

WHEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name Toby, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears) he had a Pair of Brass Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of St. Mary's County. MARY LEE.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758. THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER. LOTHIAN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near Meherrin River, in Bertie County, North-Carolina, the 7th of April last, Two Negro Men Slaves, viz.

Jamie, an Eboe Negro, about 35 or 40 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, well made, of a yellow Complexion, and is very fly and crafty. Had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes.

John, about the Age and Stature of the other, says he was born in France, has the same Sort of Cloaths with the other, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, small hollow Eyes, walks very upright, with his Toes inclined inwards.

Whoever apprehends the said Negroes, and conveys them to me, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for each; and if they secure them, and send me Word where they are, Three Pistoles Reward for each. HENRY HILL.

SOME Time ago was stolen (as it is supposed) by one William Seagar, a Black Mare, belonging to the Subscriber, living in Calvert County, which he has since recovered. He lived in St. Mary's County, and is well known there for the many Villainies he has committed. Whoever will apprehend the said Seagar, and commit him to Goal, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by MICHAEL TANEX.

JUST PUBLISHED, Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, THE (SO-MUCH-TALK'D-OF) ASSESSMENT BILL, which Passed the Lower House last Session, and was Rejected by the Upper House; with all the Proceedings relating thereto: Containing in the whole, Fifty-eight Pages in Folio. A few Copies are to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Price 3/6.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter from Mr. William Perkins, Merchant in London, dated the 11th of November last, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, viz. the Tryton, Capt. Watson, to Load in Patuxco River, and the Tryton, Capt. Wilkins, to Load in Patuxent River: And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Loading, not exceeding Six Pounds per Hoghead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of Patuxent River, will repair to their respective Moorings the first fair Wind. I have in the above-mentioned Letter, Advice of the Duke, Capt. Maitland, who Loaded in Patuxent River last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to London, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered; of which Mr. Perkins informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account. HENRY CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD, A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

T. O. B. E. S. O. U. D. By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS, CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin. JOHN CLAPHAM.

STRAYED from Lower-Marlborough the second of January last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. THOMAS JONES.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758. WANTED, A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH BELT, junior.

January 28, 1758. WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts. C. HOMEWOOD.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Wolfenbome, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber; This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Faith.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses. THOMAS PECKER. N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by-Notes, to prevent further Trouble. He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. T. PECKER.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIG-POINTS, A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jaeger, Merchant, in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1758.

Remainder of the ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND, begun in our last.

### SECTION III.

**O**UR Considerations, with Respect to the Ports abovementioned, have been hitherto confined to the Influence they would have on the TOBACCO-TRADE: We shall now endeavour to shew the good Effects they would produce in every other Branch of our Commerce; and, as we proceed, shall occasionally touch upon some other Advantages attending them.

I. **FIRST** then, such a Regulation would render this Colony superior to any other in the GRAIN-TRADE.

THESE are now in Maryland, exclusive of the white Females, about 40000 Taxables, i. e. Persons above the Age of 16, of whom about 15000 are Slaves; who, all together, according to the Rules of political Arithmetic, may be reckoned equal to 50000 Working Hands; not including such, whose Circumstances set them above the Necessity of common Labour. Of these, 24000 would be sufficient for the TOBACCO-BUSINESS; and if, of the Residue, 18000 only were to be employ'd in raising of WHEAT, and each of these would only make 120 Bushels to send abroad, the whole would amount to above double the Quantity of Labour that has been ever exported from Pennsylvania in any one Year, as will appear from the Accounts of it's annual Exports published there.

PENNSYLVANIA has but one navigable River, and therefore but a few of the Inhabitants can have the Benefit of Water-Carriage; and the rest of them being settled at a considerable Distance from the Capital, who must transport their Produce thither by Land, which is an intolerable charge on bulky Commodities, are therefore obliged to sell upon coarse Manufactures to cloath themselves; and so they raise very little more for Exportation than what barely furnishes them with Rum, Sugar, and Salt; and in many Places their Care hardly extends beyond the last Article.

THE Disadvantage that Pennsylvania lies under, in Point of Water-Carriage (an Inconvenience that we are not subject to), is the reason that it's Exports are so small, in proportion to the Number of the Inhabitants, said to be many more than here: But the Settlement of their Merchants in one Place, where the Planters are always sure of ready Money for their Produce, and the Vessels are never delayed, is the Advantage they have over us, which enables them to carry away a Trade, in which, with a like Advantage, and but with the fourth Part of our Numbers, we might, and certainly would do twice as much as they, with their united Force, possibly can; for it is through the Want of such an Encouragement only, that we now idle away above half our Time.

EXCEPT TOBACCO, the Produce of our Plantations is generally of very little Worth. Those who come here to purchase our Wheat are a long Time in collecting it, while their Vessels lie at a great Expence, and therefore they can afford to give us but a Trifle for it; which, were it not for the Loss of some West-India Commodities, we should intirely neglect beyond our own Consumption.

BUT if a fair Market was opened for our Wheat, we should get much more by it than the Planters in Pennsylvania can; for the Expence of carrying the Commodity by Land to Philadelphia, is from many Places as great as the Charge of making it; and therefore, tho' we should have but an equal Price with them for our Wheat, we would nevertheless receive a great deal more for our Labour than they do. Besides we should then be sure of selling our Produce for ready Money, which we

might lay out with whom we please, and for what suits us best. Such Incitements to Industry as these would soon rouse the most Indolent amongst us out of their Lethargy.

WERE two Ports established, one on each Side of the Bay, only with a View to the TOBACCO, they would in Time draw the GRAIN-TRADE thither: But if the Commodity was to be carried to Magazines in the County where transferable Notes should be given for it, and from thence transported to the principal Ports; Maryland would immediately become the greatest Mart for Grain in America.

THESE Notes might be given with less Inconveniency for Wheat, when it is weighed, than for Tobacco; this being very variable in it's Quality, and that not. The Advantages flowing from them are so great, I need not scruple to affirm, that since the Invention of Money, Trade cannot boast of a more useful Discovery.

II. THE Establishment of these two Ports would soon enable us to carry all our Produce abroad in our own Bottoms.

THE great Resort of Shipping to these Places would immediately draw many Ship-Carpenters to settle there, for the Profit that is got by repairing, which is a very considerable Article in the commercial World; and thus the great Delay the Vessels now often meet with here on that Account, would be avoided, and the Expence much lessened, which would contribute to bring down the Price of the Freight.

BUT these Ship-Carpenters being drawn together, would soon be employed in Building. We have with the Timber, the other chief Principals, Hemp and Iron, amongst ourselves, in the greatest Perfection, and lying upon the Water. To all other Ship-Yards on the Continent, some of these heavy Materials are either transported from abroad, or come loaded with a heavy Expence, occasioned by the Land Carriage. We might therefore fit out Ships with much less Labour, and consequently cheaper than any other Colony in the British Dominions.

IF 40000 of our People should be employed in raising of GRAIN and TOBACCO, there would be 18000 remaining, a Number sufficient, not only to Build and Man whatever Vessels our Produce might require to transport it abroad, but also to manufacture great Quantities of Hemp and Iron for Exportation besides.

III. THUS we should not be obliged to run all upon one Commodity, that may be overdone, and for which every Man's Land cannot be fit; but each of us might apply himself to that Article for which the Quality of his Soil is best adapted, or for which he might find the greatest Call; and thus there could be no Danger of our answering the Quantity of TOBACCO, in a greater Perfection than the Amendment of it's Quality may enlarge the Demand for it.

IV. THESE two Ports would in a few Years rise up into great Cities; but without such a Regulation, none of us that are now alive can expect to see any considerable Town in Maryland.

THE several Places laid out for Towns, of which there is one or more in each County, being all on navigable Rivers, are generally equally well situated for Commerce; and therefore a Town in one County cannot draw to it much of the Trade of another. Now a Town must owe it's Existence and Support either to Trade, or to Manufactures.

AS to Manufactures, we have very little of them, and shall have Occasion for less after an Inspecting Law; for that will enable us to purchase more, even of the coarsest Sorts that come here from England, with the Produce of our Labour on TOBACCO, than we can with the same Labour make them ourselves. But I would not insinuate, that Women and Children, and such weak Hands, should not be employed in spinning

and working up our Wool and Flax for ordinary Use; for unless they are so exercised in filling up their vacant Time, the greatest Part must remain in a State of Idleness, which has the worst Influence on the Morals of both Sexes; when they grow up. It would even be an Advantage to Great-Britain; for as it would remove no Hands from the Field, it would be the Means of increasing the Consumption of the finer Sorts of Goods, for which Workmen get the best Wages. But such Manufactures as are carried on by private Families for their own Use, and only to fill up vacant Time, can be of no manner of Support to our Towns. They must therefore rise by Trade, or not at all. Now as to our Trade, which consists in exchanging our Produce for British Wares, and some West-India Commodities, three or four good Stores in every County would suffice.

WHEN the People grow numerous, and come to want Territory, so that all cannot be employed in Agriculture, the rest must necessarily betake themselves to Manufactures, for Want of other Business; and then, and not 'til then, these Towns will be considerable. But Posterity will reap an infinite Advantage, from the wise Precaution of their Ancestors in laying them out; as it will oblige them to build in the most commodious Situations, and in a regular beautiful Manner.

OUR many Rivers are now, and will be for several Ages, an insuperable Obstacle to the Growth of any great Place of Trade, while it is left to shift for itself, unassisted by the Legislature: But under the Regulation proposed, those very Rivers, as they all run into the finest Bay in the World, would soon raise two Ports, one on each Side of it, into much greater Places of Trade than Philadelphia; for as there is little Difference in the Expence of carrying Goods seventeen or seventy Miles by Water, the remotest Plantations would find very near the same Advantage in sending their Produce to one or other of the Capitals as the nearest: And therefore, every Man in the Province might equally contribute by his Labour to the Exports, which would then be four Times more from each Port, than they can possibly amount to from Philadelphia.

LASTLY, THESE two Ports would soon become the Seats of Learning, as well as of Commerce. There Academies should be established; for the various Branches of Science requiring many different Professors, they cannot all be supported with a Decency suitable to their Characters, but by a great Number of rich Pupils, which a trading City can never want. Athens was the Center of the Commerce, as well as of the Literature, of ancient Greece.

BESIDES, without the Advantage of a learned and polite Conversation, which a wealthy populous Town will always furnish, the Knowledge derived from Books is often very crude, and generally more troublesome than ornamental or useful. Letters, says the wise Lord BACON, do not sufficiently teach their own Use; but that is Wisdom, beyond and above them, gained by Observation.

THUS I have endeavoured to make it appear (and I hope it does, with the Light and Evidence of an Axiom), that the Execution of this Scheme, than which none was ever more simple, or less complex, would not only introduce Riches, but also Learning and Politeness, amongst us in a short Time.

THO' every Member of Society is immediately interested in the good or ill State of it's Trade; yet there are none so much affected by it as the Landholders. Take a View of the Globe, and you will find, that on every Part of it they are rich or poor according to the Nature and Extent of the Commerce carried on amongst them; which, therefore, demands their particular Attention,

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attention, wherever they have a Share in the Legislature.

The proper Business of Merchants is, to buy as cheap, and to sell as dear, as they can; and so they have little Occasion to trouble their Heads with the Theory of Commerce: Yet, if they were acquainted with the Subject, it would be imprudent to rely blindly on their Advice; for they may, and often do, gain by a Trade that is ruinous to the Country they reside in. From all which I conclude, that in every Society, where the Bulk of the Property is in Land, the Proprietors of it are the only fit Persons to watch and regulate the Motions of Traffic.

The End of this Essay will be fully answered, if, by any Hints in the, landed Gentlemen of this Province should be led to consider the Nature and Genius of Commerce, a Study as delightful in Speculation, as it is useful in Practice; for then they would soon fall upon the proper Measures of improving their natural Advantages of Soil and Situation, which are greater, much greater, than any other People that we have seen, read or heard of; enjoys. Moreover, they should consider, that Liberty has not a greater Friend than Trade; for even in an arbitrary Government, when that happens to flourish, the Administration stands corrected by it.

To conclude, as I think it must appear visible in every Part of this Work, that the Writer had no other Object in View than the Prosperity of Maryland, as connected with the Interest of his Mother-Country, he makes no Doubt, but that the involuntary Errors he may have committed will be censured with Candour; and therefore, any further Apology for them seems unnecessary.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, December 30.

BERLIN, December 10.

An authentic Relation of the March of the Prussian Corps, since the Battle of Weissenfels, out of Saxony into Silesia, till the Battle of Lissa, which the King gained, on the 5th of December, 1757, over the Grand Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Marshal Count Daun.

AFTER our Troops had pursued the Army of the Empire as far as Erfurth, and that of the French to Querfurth, it was resolved to march to the Relief of Schweidnitz, which was besieged by General Nadasti. The King set out from Leipzig on the 12th of November, with 19 Battalions and 28 Squadrons. Whilst this Corps was marching towards Lusata, Marshal Keith got into Bohemia thro' the Defile of Pauberg. He took, at Leutmetitz, a considerable Magazine, which the Enemy had there, set Fire to the Bridge over the Elbe, and marched on towards Prague. We continued our March with great Diligence. Upon our coming to Orolsen-Hayn, we received the disagreeable News of the Surrender of Schweidnitz. General Marshall was easily drove out of Lusata; and the Corps which the King commanded, got, on the 24th, to Naumburg upon the Queis. We heard there, that, on the 22d, there had been an Action between Marshal Daun, and the Prince of Bevern, which, it was said, had ended to our Advantage; but, the next Day it was known that Bevern's Army had been forced in it's Entrenchments, and had retired to the other Side of the Oder; and, soon after, that the Town of Breslau had surrendered. We made forced Marches, and, on the 28th, got to Pätzwitz, near the Oder, where our Vanguard surpris'd a Detachment of 300 Austrians, 50 of which were killed, and 250 made Prisoners. The Prince of Bevern's Army had, crossed the Oder at Glogau, and joined, on the Second of December, On the Third the Troops rested, having been greatly fatigued with the toilsome Marches they had made. On the Fourth we marched to Neumark, where we made 500 Prisoners, 100 of them Pandours or Hussars. We heard that Prince Charles had left Breslau with his Army, that he had advanced beyond Lissa, that his Right Wing was covered by the Village of Niepern, and his Left by that of Gohls, with the Rivulet of Schweidnitz in his Rear. The Army marched on the Fifth very early in the Morning; our Vanguard met and destroy'd a near the Village of Born, consisting of two Regiments of Hussars, and the Saxon Dragoons; attacked them, drove them back to their own Camp, and took six Officers and about 300 Men Prisoners. As soon as our Army had got to the high Grounds, it was resolv'd to attack the Left of the Enemy. We extended ourselves to the Right as far as the Rivulet of Schweidnitz. The Attack began, in a Wood, where the Enemy had posted some Infantry, and which however we soon forced. The Enemy, who found themselves turn'd, were oblig'd to change their Position. They had lost the Post that covered them, which put them under the Necessity of taking precipitately the first Post that came in their Way, in order to prevent our taking their whole Army from one Wing to the other. They posted some Brigades of Foot on an Eminence that lay behind the Wood, which was attack'd by our Right, and carried, after an obstinate Resistance. The Enemy formed a new Line, near the Village of Lutzen, where they defended themselves with great Bravery, but where we forced them. Then the Cavalry of our Right charged that of the Enemy, and beat them, but were check'd by the Enemy's Cannon firing upon them with Cartridge Shot. Our Cavalry, however, recovered themselves presently; fell upon the Enemy's Infantry; and made a great Number of Prisoners. During all these different Attacks, the Right of the Austrian Cavalry and Infantry came up; our Left of Cavalry charged that of the Enemy, and broke

them; after which the Regiment of Bareut attacked the Austrian Infantry, which was posted on an Eminence in the Rear, at the same Time that the Left of our Infantry attacked them in Front. The whole of this Corps of the Enemy was entirely broke, and the King pursued them as far as Lissa. The Action began at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ended at Four. If Day-light had lasted another Hour, their Defeat would still have been greater.

On the 6th we pursued the Imperialists as far as Breslau. The 7th we invested the Town, and all the necessary Dispositions have been made to besiege it. The same Day General Ziethen was detached with a large Body of Cavalry and Infantry, in Pursuit of the Enemy. He soon after took above 3000 Waggon of their Baggage and Provision, some Cannon, and a prodigious Number of Prisoners. He is still at their Heels. The Austrians are marching towards Grolsbourgh, without it's being yet possible to know whether they are taking the Road to Schweidnitz or to Moravia. We have taken in this Battle 291 Officers, amongst whom are the Lieutenant-Generals Odonel and Nostitz, the Colonel Count Bitten and others, of which a List will be given as soon as it is possible. The Number of Prisoners taken in the Battle, and in the Pursuit, amount to Twenty one Thousand Five Hundred Men. We have besides taken 116 Pieces of Cannon, 51 Colours and Standards, and 4000 Waggon of Ammunition and Baggage. We reckon on our Side 300 killed, and 2300 wounded. We have not lost any General, except Major-General Crokov, of the Dragoons, who was wounded and taken when our Cavalry were first repulsed. The Officers and even the common Soldiers have behaved to Admiration in this Battle.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Prince Ferdinand's Army, to a Friend at Stade, dated Altenbagen, December 16, 1757.

Marshal Richelieu makes War as an Incendiary. At the Approach of our Army, he caused the Suburbs of Zell to be burnt down without Necessity, after having first plundered the Houses. He likewise adds Cruelty to Devastation; Witness the Hospital for Orphans at Zell, in which the greatest Part of the Children were burnt, and those who attempted to escape the Flames, by leaping out at the Windows, perished by the Fall; and all this though we made no Motion towards the City either Yesterday or the Day before; and consequently the Enemy could not have the least Pretence for such barbarous Excesses. They also burnt down Yesterday all the Farm-Houses and Buildings belonging to the King's Sheep-Walks, after having first entirely plundered them, without paying the least Regard to Prince Ferdinand's Representations to Marshal Richelieu.

Hamburg, Nov. 29. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, perceiving that the French were in Motion to attack him, thought fit to invest Harbourg, and brought before it a Train of Artillery, upon which the French quitted the Town, and retired into the Castle.

Rennsburg, near Harbourg, Nov. 29. The Inhabitants of Harbourg are in a most deplorable Situation. The French Garrison have carried into the Castle with them, contrary to all Custom on the like Occasions, several Women and Children, and amongst them the Countess of Sehelembourg, notwithstanding their Assurances to protect her, and leave her at Liberty to retire. M. Perreux even threatens to set Fire to the Town.

Vielville, Nov. 30. M. de la Motte's Squadron, consisting of 17 Men of War, lately arrived at Brest from Louisbourg, without meeting one English Man of War in it's Passage.

Paris, Dec. 5. They write from Morlaix, that three of the King's Ships from Martinico have entered Brest, with an English Man of War of 50 Guns, which they took in their Passage.

Madrid, Dec. 13. The Court has sent Orders to the Commanders at the several Sea-Ports of this Kingdom, for all the Sailors belonging to his Majesty's Ships to repair on board by the 15th of March at least.

Berlin (Capital of Prussia), Dec. 27. We had a solemn Thanksgiving in all our Churches on Christmas-Day, for the Taking of Breslau. The King has conferred the Government of Breslau on Lieutenant General de Forcade; and appointed, for the present, Major Zeist, to command in his Place.

Paris, Dec. 30. We have just learnt that the French have taken Madras, one of the strongest Settlements that the English have in the East-Indies; but this wants Confirmation.

Hague, Dec. 30. The Castle of Harbourg capitulated Yesterday. The Garrison is not to serve during the War against his Majesty, but has been permitted to go out with all the Honours of War. The Cannon, Ammunition, &c. are to be delivered to the King's Commissaries to be named for that Purpose.

Hague, Jan. 1. Extracts of two Letters which are just come to Hand, one dated from the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians at Ulzen, December 26, and the other from a French Officer, dated Zell, December 29; the Report of the former is as follows.

After having laid several Days in Sight of the Enemy, who had retired with Precipitation behind the Aller, and broke down the Bridge of Zell, behind which City they entrenched themselves up to the Chin; his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, considering that the Troops suffered much by the Rigour of the Season, has thought fit to march to this Place, in order to canton them.

It was Yesterday in the Morning that the Army began to move this Way, after having offered the Enemy an Opportunity to give us Battle, which they did not chuse to do. All that they did was only causing us to be observed, during our March, by some Detachments of Light Troops, who never dared to break in upon us: Nay, a Body of 5 or 600 Cavalry, Dragoons and Hussars, having advanced towards this Place Yesterday, ran away at the Approach of 300 Dragoons.

The Sequel will quickly shew you whether we are desirous of coming to Blow with the Enemy; in the mean Time nothing has passed between the two Armies but what I have just related, which is strictly true.

The French Officer's Letter runs thus. Marshal Richelieu, having received his Reinforcements, made, between the 20th and 24th, the proper Dispositions for attacking the Army of the Allies, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The 24th, in the Night, the French

Army crossed the Aller, on several Bridges. The Division on the Left met with very few Obstacles in the Villages that covered the Right of the Enemy's Army. The Center found their Camp abandoned, and the Enemy retreated so hastily, that it was impossible to over take them; only some Light Troops were ordered to pursue them. The 26th we made 500 of them Prisoners, and killed and wounded as many as their hasty Retreat would allow us to come up with. We did not lose above 20 Men in the Pursuit. We have taken many Waggon full of Baggage and Provisions. The same Evening the Volunteers of Flanders carried off from the Enemy 120 Horses, and many Waggon laden with Equipages and Provisions.

The Marshal was back at Zell the 25th in the Evening, and has fixed his Head Quarters there. The Enemy marched 24 Hours successively in their Retreat, and took the Rout of Lunenburg.

Letters of the 20th mention nothing but that the Enemy continued retiring. We owe this Success to the Marshal, who, by his prudent Dispositions, hindered Prince Ferdinand from attacking him before his Army was completely assembled, and oblig'd him to march back as soon as it was possible.

L O N D O N, December 10.

It is said that the whole Venture of the Canada Trade, for one Year, was on board the Bien Acquis Man of War, taken by the Sheermans, Captain Graves, computed to be worth at least 200,000 l. on account of the very great Demand within a few Years past of that fashionable Commodity, Furr, which has risen greatly in its Price of late.

The Land-Tax for the ensuing Year will be Four Shillings in the Pound.

The Hanoverians are superior in Number to Marshal Richelieu, who is retiring from them in a Panic.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

Last Night arrived his Majesty's Ship the Newark, Admiral Holbourne, alone; but she not being as yet come up to Spithead, cannot learn what is become of the Rest of his Squadron. The Wind being North, it is thought the Ships for Plymouth and the Bay are sailed from St. Helen's.

The Dorsetshire Man of War, building here, will be launched next Week. Remain Admiral Knowles, &c.

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Counsellor at Law, is appointed Governor and Captain General of New-Jersey.

December 13. The Government have received Offers to the Amount of Six Millions Sterling, which is about Three Millions more than is wanted.

Portsmouth, Dec. 15. This Day arrived the Ramilles, Sir Edward Hawke, the Royal George, Admiral Boscawen, the Neptune, Royal William, Barileur, Namure, and Pallas Men of War, from a Cruise.

Remain at Portsmouth, Admiral Boscawen, with upwards of 50 Ships and Sloops of War, most of whom we hear are waiting for Orders to proceed to North-America, under the Command of the Admirals Boscawen and Sir Charles Hardy.

Lord George Sackville, we learn, is immediately ordered to North-America; we suppose without a Reinforcement to the Forces already there; and that he is to embark on-board the Fleet at Portsmouth.

The truly Heroic King of Prussia, since the 6th of last May, has fought the following Battles; viz.

1. The Battle of Riefling, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
2. The Battle of Prague, commanded by the King in Person.
3. The Battle of Collin, commanded by the King in Person.
4. The Battle fought against the Russians, by Marshal Lehwald.
5. The Battle of Rossbach, commanded by the King in Person.
6. The Battle of Breslau, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
7. The Battle of Neumark, commanded by the King in Person.

The above are general Engagements; besides the Siege of Prague, and great Numbers of skirmishes.—The Consequence of this last Engagement will be, in all Probability, the entire Evacuation of Silesia, by the Austrians.

Private Letters from Holland by Yesterday's Mail, advise, that the French have pass'd the Weser, and are retiring out of Hanover as fast as they can.

It is currently reported that his Royal Highness Prince Edward will go as a Volunteer under the King of Prussia early in the Spring, and his Field Equipage is preparing with all Expedition. Orders are given out for eight Men of War to be victualled with all Expedition for the East-Indies, to relieve the Admirals Pococke and Waton.

December 30. lately arrived brought several Tilbury, which Captain of the and many other port, that there Brest among the Fleet from Lou Place, in a Lett to his Brother, ne of it as follows: ple are arrived great Mortality King's Hospital Recouvrance, the lites, Seven Sa the Two Cong Cimitierre, are concludes thus; Misery in the We are inform concluded betw and Holland; the latter will imm Common Cause and Spain too, the Popish Lea Yesterday Mo his Majesty's M with some Disp under the Cor Brunswick.

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December 30. The Pomona, a French Frigate, lately arrived at Portsmouth from Brest, has brought several of the Officers and Sailors of the Tilbury, which was wrecked in America; the Captain of the Victory Privateer of London, and many other English Prisoners, who all report, that there is a very great Mortality at Brest among the Seamen lately arrived in the Fleet from Louisburg. A Gentleman of that Place, in a Letter dated the 10th Instant, wrote to his Brother, now a Prisoner at Plymouth, to take of it as follows: "A great Number of sick People are arrived in the Squadron, and there is a great Mortality among them; inasmuch that the King's Hospital, those of the City, and of La Reconnaissance, the Churches of the Jesuits, Carmelites, Seven Saints, Capuchins, Notre Dame, the Two Congregations, and La Chapelle du Cimetiere, are all filled with the Sick. And he concludes thus; "My dear Brother, the greatest Misery in the World reigns now at Brest. We are informed that a Quadruple Alliance is concluded between England, Prussia, Denmark, and Holland; in Consequence of which the two latter will immediately join their Forces in the Common Cause against France, Austria, Russia, and Spain too, if the latter chuses to strengthen the Popish League. Yesterday Morning, at Three o'Clock, one of his Majesty's Messengers came over London Bridge with some Dispatches from his Majesty's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. We are assured this Messenger brings Advice, that there has been an Engagement between the Hanoverians and French, and that after a very bloody Engagement the French were entirely defeated. The Letters from Hamburg mention, that the French had burnt and sunk 40 Barges in the Weser, belonging to Bremen, and carried it so far as not to suffer the Bargemen to come on Shore, by which Cruelty they all perished either by Fire or Water. Letters from Lisbon mention of a Plan being approved upon by his Most Faithful Majesty, for rebuilding that City with all Expedition. It is said the Reinforcement of Troops intended for America will be 7000, and that Three General Officers are going over with them. There are now upwards of 700 Persons employed in making Arms, some Hundred Stands purchased of the Dutch being found very defective. A Commission is made out for Colonel Abercrombie for Lieutenant General, and he is to command in the Room of Lord Loudoun. We are assured that Orders are sent to the Play-Houses, not to perform till after the Interment of the Princess Caroline. Portsmouth, December 27. Yesterday arrived at Spithead the Chichester Man of War, of 70 Guns, and brought in with her a French Man of War, called Le Bien Aequis. Capt. M'Cartney, of 28 Twelve, and 2 Six-Pounders, with 300 Men, taken by the Sheerness Man of War, of 24 Guns. She was homeward bound from Louisburg, and came out with several other Ships; and when taken, there were two more of our Men of War in Sight. January 10. Private Letters by the Dutch Mail of Saturday last, from Bressau, say, that Schweidnitz had surrendered to the Prussians, and that the King of Prussia took it by Stratagem. Letter to an eminent Hamburgh Merchant, which was dated at Bressau after the Surrender of that City to the Prussians, expressly says, that the Austrians had evacuated Schweidnitz, after plundering it of every Thing that was valuable, and taking with them the Cannon, Provisions, warlike Stores, and stripping the Inhabitants, whom they left almost destitute of Victuals and Clothes. It is reported that General Keith had defeated General Marshall, and that the few Men General Marshall had left fled with him to Bengue. Advice is arrived here, that Commodore Keppel, in the Torbay of 80 Guns, and Captain Wheeler, in the Illus of 50 Guns, have taken in the Bay a large French Ship from the South Sea, immenely rich, and sent her into Plymouth. Out of the Number of Transports that are lying here, Forty of them are ordered to be got ready for Sea on the first Notice. Some private Letters by the last Flanders Mail say that the Chevalier de St. George is dead. The Troops intended for North-America, have received Orders to be ready to march on the first Notice.

Six Men of War are getting ready to sail for the Bay, in order to join the Sixteen left on the French Coast by Admiral Hawke. The Troops quartered at Winchester, Southampton and Ramsey, are ordered to begin their March from those Places the 17th, in order to make Room for the Troops going to America. There are Letters in Town from Spain, which bring an Account of the great Armaments which were making there, and that every Thing appears to be Preparations for War; it is likewise said, that an Embargo is laid on all English Vessels in the Ports of Spain. We are informed by a Letter from Cork, that the additional Companies for the Highland Battalions, were all embarked on the 19th ult. and ready to sail for America, under Convoy of the Hampshire Man of War. We hear from Rhode-Island, that last Week died there, greatly lamented, the Honourable WILLIAM GREEN, Esq; Governor of that Colony. PHILADELPHIA, March 9. By Capt. Coburn, from St. Christophers, we have Advice, that Commodore Moore, in the Cambridge, and the Buckingham, belonging to the Squadron under his Command, had destroyed a Fort at Martinico of 18 Guns, that he had sunk three Privateers, and taken one, that when he sailed it was said they were blocking up Fort St. Pierre, and that some other Ships of War were ordered to their Assistance. His Majesty's Ships on that Station are, 1 of 80 Guns, 1 of 74; 1 of 64; 3 of 50; 1 of 40; 2 of 20 Guns, and 4 Sloops. Last Night Captain Brown, from Carthagena, came up to Town. He informs us, that while he was there, a French Privateer came in, and brought Advice, that Admiral Coates fell in with a French Fleet, bound for Hispaniola from Old France, took twelve Merchantmen, and drove two Frigates ashore. ANN ARBOR, March 16. We are informed by the latest Letters from London, that Lord Loudoun, Lord Hyl, General Webb, and Col. Prevost, are ordered immediately Home; that Lord Loudoun has lost his Regiment at Home, and the Royal Americans; that Lord George Sackville is Chief on the Command to the Eastward; General Abercrombie to command in Chief on the Continent; that Colonels Stanwix, Forbes, Howe, White, and La Motte, are made Brigadier-Generals; Col. Monckton to have the Second Battalion; Gage, Burtin, Elwell, Bogue, and another whose Name is forgot, are made Colonels; Col. Broadstreet is made Quarter-Master-General; and to Rank as a Lieutenant Colonel. Expedition to St. Louis is postponed; That an Account of 30 Sail of French West-India Ships, Insured in England from 60 to 75 per Cent. of their are brought into the Port of Bristol. Since the Turn of Affairs in Silesia and Hanover, all Thoughts of Peace are taken away for some Time. The Armament for North-America is to be from 6 to 10,000 Men. The King of Prussia is returning to Louisburg, to head the Army commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and is to be made a Knight of the Garter. Our General Assembly is to meet here again, on Thursday next. CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, NONE. Cleared for Departure, Sloop Swan, Henry Hammond, for Antigua; Schooner Anson, Henry Collin, for Ditto; Sloop Neptune, Richard Boone, for Bermudas; Brig Sea Flower, James Cole, for Barbados; Schooner Sharpe Packet, Ben. North, for N. York; Sloop Mary, David Tyler, for Virginia; Schooner Industry, John Bristol, for Bristol; Schooner West River, J. Crockett, for Barbados.

JONATHAN RAWLINGS,  
At the House lately kept by John Conner and Anthony Smith, about Seven Miles from London-Town, leading to Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, and the nearest Way to Upper-Marlborough from Annapolis.  
STILL keeps TAVERN, where all Gentleman Travellers may be well accommodated, and meet with good Entertainment and Usage, from Their humble Servant,  
JONATHAN RAWLINGS.

BARTHOLOMEW BROMLY,  
At MOUNT-PLEASANT on Patuxent River, Three Miles from UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and Eleven from LONDON-TOWN,

HATH provided a convenient BOAT for keeping FERRY: All Persons that favour him with Custom, may depend on a speedy Passage.

TO BE SOLD,  
A TRACT of LAND, called Griffith's Park, lying in Frederick County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of Patowmack River, near the Mouth of Cape John's Creek, containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently situated. Likewise a Tract of Land, lying in Cecil County, called Augustus's Defiance, containing, by Patent, 138 Acres. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to Robert Peters at Bladensburg, or John Brown at the Head of Bohemia.

LOST by the Subscriber on the 31st of January last, a SILVER WATCH, in Baltimore-Town in Baltimore County, in the Street near the public Wharf, made by W. KILLING, LONDON, N<sup>o</sup>. 2783. She had a Silver Seal hanging to a double ribb'd Ribbon, green on one Side, and white on the other, with WS in a Cypher. Whoever discovers the said Watch, and secures it to as the Subscriber may have it again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by the Subscriber living in Baltimore County. WILLIAM SAVORY.  
N. B. Watch-makers are desired to stop it, if offered to be mended or sold.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 31, 1757.  
WHEREAS Anne, the Wife of the Subscriber, without any just Cause, of her own Accord, Eloped from him, and taken with her all her Wearing Apparel, a fine Pair of English Cotton Curtains, a Chintz Counterpane, a Calico Ditto, two Pillow Cases, three Diaper Napkins, a large Diaper Table-Cloth, five Yards of fine Country Cotton, and a Side Saddle and Housling; and hath since her Elopement received several small Sums of Money due to the Subscriber, and taken up Goods of several Merchants on his Account: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons not to credit her on his Account, for he will not pay any Debts by her contracted.  
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

THERE is, at the Plantation of James M'Dowell, in Turkey-Point-Neck, in Cecil County, a small Black trotting Mare, with a short Tail, about 12 Years old, branded on the near Thigh thus —. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Michael Scott, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Horse, about 12 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, but no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Richard Coxall, on the Garrison Ridge in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Black pacing Horse, shod before, has several Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder I C. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Angell Hells, on the Garrison Ridge in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a large Dark Bay Horse, about 14 Hands 2 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock P D. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,  
THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Susan Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.   
Walter's, containing 200 Acres.  
Garret's Lot, containing 150 Acres.  
Aaron's Folly, containing 150 Acres.  
Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or ROBERT SWAN, Attorney in Fact for the same.

# SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz:

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1	of 100 £.	is 100 £.
2	of 75	are 150
4	of 50	are 200
8	of 25	are 200
12	of 15	are 180
30	of 10	are 300
30	of 5	are 150
125	of 2	are 250
1000	of 1/6	are 166 2/3
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6		
1 last Drawn, Ditto, - - - - - 4		
1204 Prizes,	Amounting to 2565	
2796 Blanks.	Sum raised £. 435	for above Uses.
4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.		

**T**HE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancaster Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chow, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Wesfall Ridgeley*, living near *Kittoklon Mountain* in *Frederick County*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Black Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, has several Saddle Spots, his near hind Foot white, and is branded on the off Thigh with something like this W.

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

To be Sold together or separately.

**T**HE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in *Calvert County*: The one called *Hard Travel*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond. B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April next, at QUEEN-ANNE, on Patuxent River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after.

**A** CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to *Thomas Bladen, Esq;* removed from his Plantation in *Baltimore County*; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold. B. TASKER, junior.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Walker*, in *Prince-George's County*, taken up as Strays, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock with O, appears to be about 4 Years old; and a Sorrel Colt, neither branded nor dock'd, appears to be about 2 Years old.

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

March 2, 1758.

**S**TRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. *John MacPheron*, at *New-Port*, in *Charles County*, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.

Whoever brings her to the Plantation of Mr. *Robert GHI, senior*, at *New-Port*, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

**R**AN away on the 25th Day of July, 1756, from the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of *Conococheague*, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is *Isaac Cromwell*, about 45 Years of Age; 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-set, can talk Dutch as well as English, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named *Susanna*, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is *Ann Green*, an English Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, she is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Hands on her Hips. She acknowledges the said Mulatto to be her Husband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the *Jerseys*.

The said Servants were some Time ago in *Baltimore County*, but I am inform'd they are now removed, and gone, as is supposed, either over the Bay, or else to the Northward.

Any Person securing the said Servants, so as the Subscriber may get them again, shall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subscriber, shall receive the aforesaid Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by *THOMAS CRESAP*.

If they should happen to be taken up, Notice is desired to be given to *Jonas Green*.

**W**HEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name *Toby*, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths; viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brais Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro: It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted to: Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon *St. Clement's Bay*, in *St. Mary's County*, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of *St. Mary's County*.

*Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.*

**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. *John Winter*, and do not immediately pay off their respective Balances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. *Buchanan* for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Letter from Mr. *William Perkins*, Merchant in *London*, dated the 11th of November last, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, viz. the *Tryton*, Capt. *Watson*, to Load in *Patuxent River*, and the *Tryton*, Capt. *Wilkins*, to Load in *Patuxent River*: And those who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to observe, that Insurance is made, which will be inserted in their Bills of Lading, not exceeding Six Pounds per Hoghead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of *Patuxent River*, will repair to their respective Moorings: the first fair Wind. I have in the above-mentioned Letter, Advice of the Date, Capt. *Maitland*, who Loaded in *Patuxent River* last Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to *London*, in a violent Gale of Wind, but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were saved; and that every Shipper on board said Vessel will receive their Insurances ordered, of which Mr. *Perkins* informs me he shall, by the first Opportunity, render them an Account.

HENRY CARROLL.

**T**O BE SOLD, A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

**T**O BE SOLD, By the SUBSCRIBER near *Severn-Ferry*, in *ANNAPOLIS*.

**C**HOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin. JOHN CLAPHAM.

**S**TRAYED from *Lower-Marlborough* the second of January last, a Brown Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, pace slow, and trots and gallops, has a short Switch Tail, a small white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remember'd, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off just before he was lost. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. THOMAS JOYNA.

**H**ORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman, with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses. THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. T. PECKER.

**J**UST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at *UPPER-MARLBOROUGH* and *PIE-POINT*.

**A** PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 18 by 10, and 21 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. STEPHEN WEST.

**T**O BE SOLD OR LET.

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the *Round-Bay* near the *Vine-Yards* on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Lancaster Jacques*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-Street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

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THE [Numb. 672.]  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, March 23, 1758.

RATISBON, December 7.

**T**HE Minister of the King of Great-Britain, Elector of Hanover, has received Orders to represent to the Diet of the Empire, that the King his Master finds himself under a Necessity to break through the Convention settled with the Generals of the French Army for the following Reasons, viz.

1. Because the Court of France pretended to oblige the Hanoverian Troops not to act against her or any of her Allies, during the Continuance of the present War.
2. She demanded that the auxiliary Troops should be disarmed before they returned home.
3. That then it became necessary to proceed no farther in the Convention, rather than consent that Troops which were not Prisoners of War should submit by laying down their Arms to the same Conditions as if they had been so.
4. That his Britannic Majesty look'd on a Suspension of Arms as paying the Way for Peace, and as a Means to comprehend his Allies in the Conditions which should be agreed on: But instead thereof the Court of France refused to lend its helping Hand, and to treat of Peace with the King, in Quality of Elector, that it might be left at Liberty to act arbitrarily in the electoral Territories of his Britannic Majesty, as well as those of the Princes his Allies.
5. That this was the Design is manifest by the Hostilities committed notwithstanding the Truce, by the Plunderings and Seizing the Garrison of Scharzfels in the Hartz, as Prisoners. How exact soever the Hanoverians were, in giving up the French Prisoners taken before the Convention, the French, who were obliged to the same Conditions, fail'd in the Performance. That the Bailiffs of the Districts where the French were not to enter, were forc'd to give in the State of their Receipts. That the King's Magazines, and those of the electoral Troops, were seiz'd even in Places look'd upon as Neutral. That the Country has been abus'd and plunder'd, plainly proving, that the Design was to ruin the King's electoral Dominions, and likewise cause the Destruction of his Army, which they had before endeavour'd at, by confining the Troops to Quarters where they must be expos'd to the Rigour of the Season, and in all Likelihood in Want of all Necessaries.

That for these Reasons his Britannic Majesty flatters himself that the States of the Empire will acknowledge the Solidity and Rectitude of them. He finds himself, notwithstanding his pacific Disposition, under the Necessity of having Recourse again to Arms, as the only Means to rescue his Subjects from the Oppressions they suffer, and free his Allies from the Vexations imposed upon; hoping that the Measures he is oblig'd to take, the Bounds of his Patience being exhausted, will be attended with that happy Success which may answer the lawful Views of yielding to the indispensable Necessity he is at present under, of having again Recourse to his Arms.

*A true Copy of a Letter from Monsieur de Richelieu to his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of the Hanoverian Army:*

**SIR,**  
**A**LTHOUGH for some Days past I have perceived the Hanoverian Troops in Motion, in order to form themselves into a Body, I could not imagine the Object of these Movements was to break the Convention of Neutrality, signed the 8th and 10th of September between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and me. The good Faith which I naturally suppos'd

on the Part of the King of England Elector of Hanover and of his Son, who signed the Convention, blinded me so far as to make me believe that the assembling these Troops had no other Design than going into Winter Quarters that had been assigned them. The repeated Advices which came to me from every Quarter of the bad Intentions of the Hanoverians at length opened my Eyes, and at present one may see very clearly that there is a Plan formed to break the Articles of a Convention, which ought to be sacred and inviolable.

"The King my Master having been informed of these dangerous Movements, and of the Infidelity of the Hanoverians, is still willing to give fresh Proofs of his Moderation, and of his Desire to spare the Effusion of human Blood. It is with this View that I have the Honour to declare to your Serene Highness, in the Name of his Most Christian Majesty, that I persist in my Resolution of fulfilling exactly all the Points of the Convention, provided the Hanoverian Army on its Part does the same; but I cannot conceal from your Serene Highness, that if, contrary to all Expectation, it should take any equivocal Step, and still more, if it should commit any Act of Hostility, I shall then push Matters to the last Extremity, looking on myself as authorized so to do by the Laws of War; I shall set Fire to all the Palaces, Royal Houses, and Gardens; I shall sack all the Towns and Villages, without sparing the smallest Cabbin; in short, this Country shall feel all the Horrors of War. I advise your Serene Highness to reflect on all this, and not to lay me under the Necessity of taking Steps so contrary to the natural Humanity of the French Nation, and also to my personal Character.

RICHELIEU.

"P. S. Mons. Le Count de Lynar, Ambassador of the King of Denmark, who was Mediator for the Convention, has been so kind as to take upon him to say every Thing in his Power to his Serene Highness, in order to prevent the fatal Consequences with which this Country is threatened."

The Substance of Prince Ferdinand's Laconic Answer was; "That his Serene Highness would come at the Head of his Army, and give him his Answer in Person."

LONDON, November 24.

*The last Letters from Lisbon bring the following ample Account of the great Earthquake that happened last Summer in the Azores:*

**T**HE 9th of July, Forty-five Minutes past Eleven at Night, a dreadful Shock, which lasted about Two Minutes, was felt in most of the Azores. All the Houses in the Island of Angra, or Tercera, were violently shaken. The Impulse of the Earthquake which at first was vertical, quickly became horizontal, the Direction being from West to East. During these Two Minutes the Earth was moved with such Force, that had the Shock lasted a few Seconds longer, all the tottering Buildings must have been swallowed up. The 10th, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, there was another Shock; and a Third at Four in the Afternoon, as violent as that of the preceding Day, but its Duration shorter. In St. George's Island, 21 Leagues from Angra, the Earth quaked the same Day, and at the same Hours; but the Shocks were so violent, that 1053 Persons were crushed to Death under the Ruins of the Houses. The Consternation of the Inhabitants redoubled the 10th in the Morning, at the Sight of Eighteen new Islands, which arose at the Distance of 100 Fathoms on the North Side of the Island. At the Fayans des Vimes the same Shock threw down all the Buildings; No more Houses, Temples, nor Streets, are to be

found there, but only Heaps of Rubbish and Stones. In some Places whole Fields and Gardens were rolled down into the Sea. There are still Slips of Land to be seen at some Distance from the Shore, and surrounded with Water, which retain their Form and all their Contents: Upon one of these floating Islands there is a House standing, planted round with Trees, which had been no Way damaged. Monte-Formoso, lying S. S. E. of this Island, was split in two; one Part tumbled into the Sea, the other stands within 200 Yards of it. From the East Point of Topo Island, as far as the Town of Caletta, there is yet nothing to be seen but Ruins; no House could stand the Shock; Nay, the Ground opened in several Places, and a Piece of Land, about a Quarter of a League square, was carried into the Sea. Some Mountains moved out of their Places; others have entirely disappeared; so that the Communication between some of those Islands, which was formerly impracticable, on Account of the Steepness of the Rocks, is now open and easy; where the Mountains stood there is now a Plain. Part of the Village of Norte-Grande broke loose from the Rest, and forms a new Island 300 Yards distant from it. All the terrified Inhabitants of those Islands live in the Woods, expecting every Day will be their last, the quaking Ground shewing them Graves on every Side. Enormous Masses of Stone continually break off from the Rocks, and fall into deep Pits formed by the Earthquakes. In some Places whole Rocks have sunk into the Ground. In Pico Island these Shocks have been but slightly felt, except on that Side of it which is opposite to St. George's; that Part of it has been roughly handled, and Eleven Souls perished there. On the Day of the first Shock the Sea broke into St. George's Island, the Waves running from West to East: In Pico Island their Direction was from East to West, and from South to West in Graciosa. Fayal had but a slight Shock, and the Motion of the Sea was scarce perceivable. In St. Michael's and St. Mary's Islands they felt nothing but the Effects of an ordinary Shock. The Isles of Flores and Corvo have been entirely free from this Calamity.

January 3. The Princess Caroline has left near 20,000l. to charitable Uses.

The Transports taken up to carry Troops to America, are ordered to be ready for sailing on the shortest Notice, after the 25th Instant.

A Train of 14 Pieces of Cannon, are getting ready for Embarkation, for America it is believed, and a Draught of Officers and Matroses, from Woolwich, will be made in a few Days.

We are assured, that by the Middle of February, Ten Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, and a considerable Body of Forces, will sail for North-America, under the Command of Admiral Boscawen, in order to be there as soon as the Spring opens; that, in the mean Time, an Express has been dispatched to order all the Troops already there, to hold themselves in Readiness to act in Conjunction with these on their Arrival.

WHITEHALL, January 4, 1758.  
*Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

Leipsig, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1757.

My Lord,  
**I**HAVE the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that last Night an Officer arrived from the King of Prussia's Army, with the News that Breslau surrendered on the 20th in the Morning; that the Garrison, consisting of 13 or 14 General Officers, and 10,000 Men bearing Arms, besides between 3 or 4000 Sick and Wounded, were made Prisoners of War.

As the Officer set out before the King made his Entry into Breslau, he does not know the Names of the Generals that are made Prisoners; but he tells me, the Prussians lost only 20 Men in the Approaches they made to Breslau; and that on the Night of the 14th, a Magazine of Powder was set on Fire by a Bomb, which occasioned great Confusion among the Besieged, and greatly damaged one of the Bastions.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ANDREW MITCHELL.

December 24. Private Letters from Germany, received by Yesterday's Mail, mention, that before the Post came away the French had laid the City of Zell in Ashes, and were marching towards Hanover, with Intent to set that City also on Fire; but as the Hanoverian Army were but two Leagues from the French when they left Zell, it was hoped they would come up with them, in Time to prevent the Destruction of that City.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, dated Christmas-Eve, 1757.

"The ensuing Festival will be kept with so much the greater Joy, as we have received, the Day before Yesterday, by the Sieur Schenk, Lieutenant in his Majesty's Guards, the pleasing and important News, that on the 20th, about Nine in the Morning, his Majesty became Master of the Capital of Breslau, with very inconsiderable Loss, and has made the whole Austrian Garrison Prisoners. The Gentleman before-mentioned continued his Rout to Leipzig, in order to communicate this acceptable Intelligence to Prince Henry, who is also on the Point of executing an Expedition of Importance, which, in its Consequences, may give a new Turn to the Affairs of the Empire, at least hinder the French from eating up and destroying the Dominions of German Princes, Friends and Enemies. According to the Report of those who saw the Lieutenant during his short Stay here, there are Fourteen Officers of high Rank, Three Hundred others, and Thirteen Thousand private Men Prisoners. His Majesty has made a grand Promotion of General Officers, and as a Mark of his Clemency, published a full and general Pardon for all Deserters who shall, within the Space of three Calendar Months, rejoin their respective Corps in the Field, or in Quarters, or shall repair to the several Rendezvous in the Cities of Berlin, Crossen, Breslau, Brieg, Glogau, Neiss, and Reickenback. This General Pardon bears Date the 18th."

January 4. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Army serving in North-America, viz.

Major-General James Abercrombie, Commander in Chief, and likewise Colonel in Chief of the Royal American Regiment, consisting of four Battalions of 1000 private Men each.

John Stanwyx, Esq; John Forbes, Esq; Lord Viscount Howe, Edward Whitmore, Esq; Charles Lawrence, Esq; Brigadiers General in North-America only.

Thomas Gage, Esq; Henry Boquet, Esq; Archibald Montgomery, Esq; Colonels.

John Bradstreet, Deputy Quarter-Master General.

The Austrian Magazine which General Keith destroyed at Leutmeritz consisted of 4000 Tons of Meal, and a considerable Quantity of all Sorts of unthrashed Corn.

January 7. The Howe Privateer of Guernsey, Capt. Howard, is arrived at Falmouth, and has brought in with him a French Privateer, mounting 14 Six-Pounders, called the Reprisal, of Bayonne, and a Vessel from Dundee for South-Carolina; which the French took up at Sea, but found no Person on board her.

The Transports are victualling with the utmost Expedition; and all the Officers are ordered to join their Corps by a certain Day, on Pain of being cashier'd.

It is positively assured, that by the Opening of the Spring, the King of Prussia will be at the Head of 80,000 Men, Measures being taken for that Purpose.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, January 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Byron, of his Majesty's Ship the America, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, the 7th Inst.

"The 9th of December, in the Latitude of 48, the Lizard bearing N. 71, E. 140 Leagues, we retook the John Galley belonging to Boston laden with Tar and Oil, put some Hands on board her, and ordered her for Plymouth. The 14th the Coventry joined us. On the 18th, in

the Latitude 48:40, Lizard N. 82, E. 203 Leagues, we took a French Ship from Gaspi-Bay, called the Neptune, laden with Fish, put some Men into her, and ordered her also to Plymouth. On the 19th, in the Latitude of 49:20, the Lizard N. 86, E. 214 Leagues, we came up with a French Snow, who, in firing her Stern-Chase at the Brilliant, which was very near her, by some Accident took fire in her Powder Room, and blew up all the After Part of her. She burnt with great Violence for Half an Hour, and then sunk. Out of 70 Hands no more than 24 could be saved, and those so miserably burnt, that many of them are since dead. She was a very fine Vessel, of upwards of 200 Tons, called the Diamond, mounted 14 Carriage Guns, came from Quebec, and was of very great Value, as her Cargo consisted of the finest Furrs. On the 24th, in the Morning, in the Latitude of 48:51, the Lizard 84 E. 204 Leagues, we chased a French Privateer, and towards the Evening, falling very little Wind, the Coventry came up with her, and engaged her an Hour and Half, when she struck. She was called the Dragon, belonging to Bayonne, is quite a new Ship, and was but just come upon her first Cruize. She has 24 Nine-Pounders, and many Swivels, and had 284 Men. She had 4 killed, and 10 or 12 wounded. The Coventry had only 6 wounded, one of which is since dead. On the 25th, as we were employed in removing the Prisoners, we saw a Sail, and made the Brilliant's Signal to chase, who soon came up with her. She was a Snow Privateer of 14 Guns, from Bayonne, called the Intrepid. She fired into the Brilliant, and wounded one Man, upon which the Brilliant returned the Fire, and sunk her. She had 130 Men, eight or ten of which were killed, the Rest were saved by the Brilliant's Boats."

January 10. They were busy at all the Cranes on Tower Wharf on Sunday, Yesterday, and this Day, in Shipping off Cannon-Ball, Bullets, and other military Stores, which are destined for some particular Design in North-America.

We hear that the late excellent Princess Caroline has left to her Niece, the Princess Augusta, Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The King of Prussia has caused Notice to be formally delivered to the Empress Queen, of the great Number of Prisoners now in his Hands, and of the Impossibility, in the present ruinous Condition of his Country, of providing for such an extraordinary Number, and therefore recommending to her Majesty to think of some Means of Redemption, or sending these unhappy Captives some Relief, as the Law of Nations, as well as those of Nature, require, that his own Troops should be provided for first, and there is not sufficient Subsistence for both.

Plymouth, January 7. The Angelique, of and from Rochelle, for Louisburg, with Provisions and Soldiers, is sent in here by the Antient Briton Privateer of Bristol, and the Earl of Granville Privateer of Jersey. The America Man of War is arrived from a Cruize, and has brought in the Dragon Privateer of Bayonne, of 24 Nine-Pounders, and 280 Men, who had been but five Days out, and taken nothing. The America fell in with eight Sail of French Ships, supposed East-India Men, under Convoy, 50 Leagues West of Scilly.

January 12. We are informed that the victorious King of Prussia is in perfect Health at Berlin, where he intends to spend some short Time, in order to relax his Mind from the Cares and Fatigues of his long and glorious Campaign, in which he has taken upwards of 50,000 Prisoners.

A Letter, under the King of Prussia's own Hand, containing an Account of his Success, has been lately receiv'd by our Court.

The Roi David, of 400 Tons, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Constantine and Severn Privateers of Bristol. She came out with 30 Sail, but parted Company in bad Weather the 15th of last Month. Three Hours after the above Capture, a French Frigate, of 36 Guns, in bearing down upon the Constantine and Severn, by some Accident overset, and all on board perished. The two Privateers were drawing up their Courses, and making ready for their Defence, when they saw the Accident happen in tacking, but could give no Assistance, in order to save any of the Crew. The St. Domingo Man is sent into Bristol, and is a very valuable Prize, having on board 450 Hogsheads of Sugar, 100 Tons of Indico, and other valuable Effects.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, January 14.

Captain Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French Ship, and Snow from

St. Domingo, taken by himself and the Magua-nime.

The Medway and Lowestoffe are also arrived at Plymouth with two French Ships, one of 300 Tons, 8 Guns, 23 Seamen, and 19 Soldiers; the other 350 Tons, 20 Carriage and 10 Swivels, 61 Seamen, and 20 Soldiers, both laden with Provisions for Louisburg; the former of which was taken by the Stirling Castle and Essex, the latter by the Lowestoffe, on the second Instant.

The Prisoners say they sailed from L'Isle de Aix, in Company with three other Merchant Ships laden with Provisions for Louisburg, under Convoy of the Prudent and Capricieux, and the Tripon and Heroine Frigates, the two former of which parted Company with them the Day before they were taken.

The Frigates made their Escape from our Ships by its falling light Wind, before which his Majesty's Ships out sailed them greatly; but there is Reason to believe, that the other Merchant Ships are taken by the Ships that were left in Chase of them.

The Brilliant and Coventry are likewise arrived at Plymouth with two Prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape-Breton.

January 14. By the Vigilance of the present Ministry, we are well assured that some sudden Blow will soon be struck that will astonish Europe; but of what Nature or Kind, or in what Part of the World, we do not pretend to point out. But we are well assured, that none of the Commanders in Chief, who have hitherto been entrusted with the Execution of any former Plan of Operations, will be employed in the Conduct of this.

It is said Sir William Johnson will have the Command of the Attack intended against Quebec; and General Amherst of that against Louisburg.

We hear the Lords of the Admiralty have given the Command of a Fifty-Gun Ship to Captain Lockhart.

A Ship from St. Domingo is taken by the Earl of Granville Privateer of Jersey, and brought into Weymouth. She is a large Ship, and bound for Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar and Indico.

We hear that a large Quantity of all Kinds of Ammunition, Stores, Cloathing, &c. for the King of Prussia's Army, is getting ready in this Kingdom, to the Amount of several Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It is said the Domingo Ship, taken by the two Bristol Privateers, is really worth 50,000l. and as the Men of War and Privateers in the Bay are not less than 40, it is hoped they will fall in with more of them, as they were 30 in Number when the above Ship was separated from them in a hard Gale of Wind.

Salisbury, Jan. 16. The Court, after sitting six Days on the Trial of Sir John Mordaunt, finished with the Examination of Sir Edward Hawke, which lasted above three Hours, and then proceeded to give their Opinion.

By the Sentence reported to the King, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to confirm on Tuesday last, Sir John Mordaunt is unanimously and honourably acquitted of the Charge exhibited against him.

From Faulkner's Dublin Journal, Dec. 27.

Extract of a private Letter from London, Dec. 20.

"All this Kingdom and City are in Raptures at a Speech lately made by Mr. P. against the Officers of the Navy and Land Forces, the Victuallers, Contractors, Purveyors, Remitters, Purfers, &c. wherein he sets forth their Non-Attendance in their different Stations, their great Neglect of Duty, their trifling Excuses for Absence, their pretended Illness, their Attendance in Parliament when their Presence was very seldom wanting, their false Musters, to the great Loss of his Majesty's Honour and the Service of the Nation that paid them; their Want of Application to Geography, the different Arts of War and Military Discipline; their Insolence to their inferior Officers, and Tyranny over the common Men; that the Nation was taxed beyond Measure to support Men in their Extravagance, Idleness, and Luxury, whilst large Armies are due to the most useful Set of Men, and Bulwark of the English Nation, the common Sailors; whilst little Fribbles, perfumed and scented Petit Maitres were put in Commission by P. Interest, in Prejudice to these brave Tars. In short, it was the finest Oration that ever was made in an English Senate, and more against ministerial Corruption than ever was before spoke by any Minister of State since the Foundation of Machiavel's Principles; which, if possible, hath added much to his Fame and Popularity."

KINGSTON Saturday last a

Augusta, Arthur brought in with

Le Mars, Mont 12, 9 and 6 Pound Le Theodore, La Margueritta, Le St. Pierre, Guns.

Le Solide, M. Le Flore, M. Le Morrice l. Guns.

Le Brilliant, M. Brigantine Le M. Capt. Forrest got of December, off Colours up, the Courfe, imagining however, Night c and stood after the up with the Le M the first Broadside

lowing her Exam These Ships w Old France, and They are all rich ton, Coffee, &c. Prince 170,000 l.

The same Day of War the Horne Privateer of four which she took o where she also dro Privateer Snow o

On Tuesday Letter of Marque from Bourdeaux t by two New-Yor of 7 Gaffes.

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"New C in America; Tra

Thing carries th There are some Spain will not la

present I cannot the present Chan to Madrid, and I cellorship. Mr. Bribery and Cor ons will not be rit alone, and no Way to Preferm ken at our Affai in the House u Speech deserves wther to his C Extracts of it."

Extract of a L "I received thank you. At transmitted, mu tions for War a the Dutch and I in order to supp ny, and prevent ing in the Han

We are info here in 6 Wee the Harriot Pa Falmouth, a C with Advice, t jesty's Ship the ken and sent it six Transports, Old France, an dron were in P consisting of 2 tioned Man of

Capt. War 12 Days befor taken by Cap Jamaica Head Admiral, and all 12 Sail, 1 the Augusta, one 50 Gun 8

And that the Indico, Cotte On Tuesda the Diana of Portsmouth, little Time, side the Dian

KING

**KINGSTON, in Jamaica, January 5.**  
 Saturday last arrived here his Majesty's Ship  
 Augusta, Arthur Forrest, Esq; Commander, who  
 brought in with him the following French Ships,  
 viz.  
 Le Mars, Monsieur Pierre La Ray, 32 Guns,  
 12, 9 and 6 Pounders.  
 Le Theodore, M. Kliefvan Trollo, 22 Guns.  
 La Margueritta, M. Jacques Brochard, 16 Guns.  
 Le St. Pierre, M. Foamon Urbin Aefier, 16  
 Guns.  
 Le Solide, M. Pierre Pavianne, 14 Guns.  
 Le Flore, M. Oliver Brunneauy, 14 Guns.  
 Le Morrice le Grande, M. Jean Gondre, 18  
 Guns.

Le Brilliant, M. Guillian Jandine, 14 Guns,  
 Brigantine Le Manette, M. Fontaine, 10 Guns.  
 Capt. Forrest got Sight of this Fleet on the 23d  
 of December, off Porto Prince, but having Dutch  
 Colours up; the Frenchmen never altered their  
 Course, imagining it to be a Dutch Man of War;  
 however, Night coming on, Capt. Forrest tacked  
 and stood after them, and about 11 o'Clock came  
 up with the Le Mars, who struck upon Receipt of  
 the first Broadside, the whole Fleet soon after fol-  
 lowing her Example.

These Ships were bound from Porto-Prince to  
 Old France, and were going through the Gulph.  
 They are all richly laden with Sugar, Indico, Cot-  
 ton, Coffee, &c. and their Cargoes cost at Porto-  
 Prince 170,000l.

The same Day arrived here his Majesty's Sloop  
 of War the Hornet, who brought in a small French  
 Privateer of four Carriage and ten Swivel Guns,  
 which she took on the North Side of Hispaniola,  
 where she also drove ashore and destroyed a French  
 Privateer Snow of 14 Carriage Guns.

On Tuesday last arrived here a large French  
 Letter of Marque Ship, mounting 22 Guns, bound  
 from Bourdeaux to Cape-Francois. She was taken  
 by two New-York Privateers after an Engagement  
 of 7 Glasses.

**NEW-YORK, March 13.**

Part of a Letter from London, December 25.  
 "New Officers are appointed to command  
 in America; Transports are ready to sail; every  
 Thing carries the Face of an active War.—  
 There are some here who apprehend Peace with  
 Spain will not last long; but from what Motive at  
 present I cannot say. Mr. Henry Bilson Legge,  
 the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is going  
 to Madrid, and Lord Dupplin is to have his Chan-  
 cellorship. Mr. P----- firmly keeps his Ground.  
 Bribery and Corruption are just expiring. Elec-  
 tions will not be sought after so eagerly, since Mer-  
 it alone, and not a Seat in the House, is the only  
 Way to Preferment. Great Dissatisfaction is ta-  
 ken at our Affairs in America. Mr. PITT spoke  
 in the House upwards of two Hours.—Such a  
 Speech deserves to be in the Hands of every Well-  
 wisher to his Country; at present we have only  
 Extracts of it."

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, January 13.  
 "I received yours by the Packet, for which I  
 thank you. And in Return for the Intelligence  
 transmitted, must inform you, that great Prepara-  
 tions for War are making in Spain; and it is said  
 the Dutch and Danes intend to assist Great-Britain,  
 in order to support the Protestant Cause in Germa-  
 ny, and prevent the Austrian Netherlands remain-  
 ing in the Hands of France."

We are informed by Capt. Dyer, who arrived  
 here in 6 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth, in  
 the Harriot Packet, that the Day he sailed from  
 Falmouth, a Cutter arrived there from Plymouth,  
 with Advice, that Commodore Howe, in his Ma-  
 jesty's Ship the Magnanime, of 74 Guns, had ta-  
 ken and sent in there a French 74 Gun Ship, and  
 six Transports, that were bound to Louisburg from  
 Old France, and that some Ships of Hawke's Squa-  
 dron were in Pursuit of fourteen others, the Fleet  
 consisting of 20 Sail, convoyed by the abovementioned  
 Man of War.

Capt. Ward, from Jamaica, says, that about  
 12 Days before he left that Island, the nine Prizes  
 taken by Capt. Forrest, as mentioned under the  
 Jamaica Head, together with two taken by the  
 Admiral, and one by a Privateer of Jamaica, in  
 all 12 Sail, sailed for England, under Convoy of  
 the Augusta, Capt. Forrest, himself, of 70 Guns,  
 one 50 Gun Ship, two 20 Gun Ships, and a Sloop:  
 And that their Cargo chiefly consisted of Sugar,  
 Indico, Cotton and Coffee.

On Tuesday last arrived here, his Majesty's Ship  
 the Diana of 32 Guns; Commodore Durell, from  
 Portsmouth. We hear his Command here for a  
 little Time, will consist of three 20 Gun Ships be-  
 side the Diana; and that as the Commodore is ap-

pointed to the Command of an 80 Gun Ship; he  
 will afterwards remain at Halifax.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Langworthy in  
 four Days from Rhode-Island.—He informs that  
 Yesterday Week came into Newport, a large Tran-  
 sport Ship bound to this Place from Ireland, hav-  
 ing on board near 200 Highlanders.—That she  
 left Cork in Company with 16 others about 12  
 Weeks since; and that about the Western Islands  
 she parted with her Convoy, and all the other  
 Transports.

And, Yesterday six others of them arrived here,  
 under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Hamp-  
 shire of 50 Guns, Capt. ———.

We hear from Albany, That the Forces there  
 had not moved on Monday last.

**PHILADELPHIA, March 16.**

From Barbados we have the following Advices,  
 viz. That on the 21st of January the Falkland and  
 Speaker sent in there another French Privateer, a  
 fine Sloop, of 8 Carriage, and 12 Swivel, Guns,  
 and about 70 Men. That Captain Phipps, in a  
 Halifax Privateer, had had an Engagement with  
 a Privateer from Martinico, to Windward of Bar-  
 bados, which lasted five Hours, when the French-  
 man made off, having 11 Men killed, and 27  
 wounded, his Vessel hulled in several Places, lost  
 his Topmast, and received other considerable Da-  
 mage; Captain Phipps had seven Men wounded.  
 That a Snow from Virginia for Barbados, was  
 taken by the Privateer that took Capt. Cobourn of  
 this Port. That on the 29th of January a Flag of  
 Truce arrived at that Island from Martinico, and  
 brought Advice of a large Brigantine, deep load-  
 ed, going in there, as she came out. That his  
 Majesty's Ships Cambridge and Buckingham were  
 cruising off of Martinico, where they had been  
 for some Time; and that as they were standing in  
 for the Land, between Fort St. Pierres and Fort  
 Royal, a Privateer Sloop, of 12 Guns, under  
 Dutch Colours, came out to view them, and, af-  
 ter making her Observations, tacked, and stood  
 in again, hoisting a French Pendant, and firing at  
 the Men of War; upon which the Ships immedi-  
 ately gave Chace, and ran her close under a Bat-  
 tery of eight Guns, where she anchored for Pro-  
 tection. That on the Ships approaching the Bat-  
 tery began to fire, which they returned, and with  
 two or three Broadsides intirely demolished it, took  
 the Privateer Sloop, and scuttled four more. That  
 the Captain of the Sloop, and five of his Hands,  
 were killed, as were also five or six Men in the  
 Battery. That no Prize, except the above men-  
 tioned, had been carried into Martinico for six  
 Weeks; and that Provisions were very scarce there,  
 Beef being at Thirty Pieces of Eight a Barrel, and  
 Flour Twenty Pieces.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated Feb. 19.

"A Sloop arrived here from Waterford, brings  
 Advice of two St. Domingo Men, and a French  
 Privateer, being lost; and that five more are sent  
 into Plymouth by our Cruizers in the Bay.—  
 New Officers being appointed to command in your  
 Part of the World, great Matters are expected."

In several Letters from England it is mentioned,  
 that the People there had been almost in Despair,  
 on account of their bad Success every where during  
 the last Year; but that the late good Fortune of  
 the magnanimous King of Prussia began to revive  
 them again. It is also said he will have a great  
 Sum granted him by Parliament.

Tuesday last Captain Finglafs arrived here from  
 London. He came out with the Beaver Man of  
 War; which Vessel, we hear, the Honourable  
 Proprietaries have got stationed in Delaware Bay.

**ANNAPOLIS, March 23.**

An Embargo is laid on all Vessels in this Pro-  
 vince.

Last Night, at Two Minutes before X, when  
 the Air was very clear and serene, we had here a  
 very considerable Shock of an EARTHQUAKE;  
 but, thro' GOD's Mercy, it has done no Damage  
 that we have yet heard of. For about 1/4 of a Mi-  
 nute before the Shock, there was a rumbling Noise,  
 not unlike that of Carriage Wheels on Pavements  
 or frozen Ground, at a distance, which encreased  
 'til the Shaking, and that lasted about half a Mi-  
 nute.

This Day the General Assembly of the Province  
 were to have Met here, the Honourable Speaker,  
 and a few of the Members, being come to Town;  
 but the Day proving very Snowy, it is more than  
 probable there will not be Members enough to  
 make up a House 'til Tomorrow or next Day.

Tuesday last Eight Indians of the Cherokee Na-  
 tion came to Town; but what is their Business, or  
 how long they are to tarry, we have not yet heard.  
 One of them, who is called Round O, is said to be

one of the Chief Warriors of that numerous Na-  
 tion.

The greatest Part of the Five Companies of the  
 ROYAL-AMERICANS, who took up their Win-  
 ter Quarters here, are embark'd and gone up the  
 Bay, and the rest are soon to follow, to Rendez-  
 vous at Philadelphia.

**JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,**

In the Ship UNITY, Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDSON,  
 and to be Sold by Wholesale by the Subscriber, liv-  
 ing near the Head of Severn River, at a reason-  
 able Price, for ready Cash or good Bills of Exchange,

**A CARGO of GOODS**, amounting to near  
 350 l. prime Cost, consisting of a Variety  
 of Irish Linens, Linen and Cotton-Checks, striped  
 Cottons, Womens Cotton Gowns, Handkerchiefs,  
 Bed Bunts and Bolsters, Bristol and Drop Shot,  
 Bar Lead and Gunpowder, Glass, Stone and  
 Earthen Ware, Pipes, broad and narrow Hoes,  
 broad and lopping Axes, 8d. 10d. and 20d  
 Nails, Pewter of several Sorts, single and double  
 refined Sugar, brown Rolls, Olinabrigs, white  
 Dowlas, Hollands, Cambricks, and Russia Linen,  
 Mens, Womens, Boys and Girls Worsted Hosi-  
 Mens single and double Worsted Caps, Mens and  
 Boys Felt and Castor Hats, whited brown and  
 Scotch Thread.

They are to be Landed at Mr. Jacques's Ware-  
 house in Annapolis (unless sold on board the Ship)  
 where they will be delivered to any Gentleman  
 that purchases them.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

To be LET by the YEAR, or a shorter Time,

**VERY CONVENIENT BUILDINGS** for  
 a wet and dry STORE, in the Heart of a  
 very good Neighbourhood, well situated for the  
 purchasing both of Grain and Tobacco, conveni-  
 ent to three or four Inspecting-Houses of good  
 Characters, very nigh a Merchant-Mill, the Flour  
 of which is known to sell in the West-Indies 1/6  
 per Cent. higher than several other Mills in the  
 very same Cargoes, on a very healthy Spot, sur-  
 rounded by many good Planters and Farmers;  
 where a Merchant, with or without an Assistant,  
 may be accommodated; also Stable and Proven-  
 der for their Horses; a Boy, if wanted, to take  
 Care of them, and ride of Errands. Enquire of  
 the Printer hereof, or Mr. Matthew Zuille in Ches-  
 ter-Town, Maryland.

**SOME Time in December last, a BARREL of**  
**PEPPER**, without any Mark or Direction,  
 was sent by the Stages from Philadelphia to Anna-  
 polis, and returned from thence to Sassafras, as no  
 Owner could be found for it. The Owner is here-  
 by requested to apply to the Master of the Sassafras  
 Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the  
 Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Adver-  
 tisement.

J. M. D. H.

**LENT** by the Subscriber some Time ago, but  
 to whom forgot, a blue GREAT COAT  
 and a Pair of LEATHER BAGS. The Bor-  
 rower is desired to return them to

GEORGE JOHNSON.

N. B. He has a likely young Negro Boy to  
 hire out by the Year.

**PURSUANT** to an Act of Assembly of this  
 Province, directing the Administratrix of Tal-  
 bot Ristean, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS  
 of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which  
 is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-  
 HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry  
 OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are  
 to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to  
 dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the  
 Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the high-  
 est Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of  
 August next, at the Court-House in the said  
 Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act  
 mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAN.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for  
 any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being  
 adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a  
 Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Un-  
 load.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Michel Criger,  
 at Kittockton, in Frederick County, taken up  
 as a Stray, a small Black Horse, branded on the  
 near Thigh F P, and paces.

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

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**T**HE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.  
 2 Walbrook, containing 260 } Acres.  
 Carter's Lott, — — — 100 }  
 Aaron's Folly, — — — 150 }  
 Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or  
 ROBERT COUDEN, Attorney in Fact for Robert Swan.

**JONATHAN RAWLINGS,**  
 At the House lately kept by John Conner and Anthony Smith, about Seven Miles from London-Town, leading to Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, and the nearest Way to Upper-Marlborough from Annapolis,  
 X STILL keeps TAVERN, where all Gentlemen Travellers may be well accommodated, and meet with good Entertainment and Usage, from  
 Their humble Servant,  
 JONATHAN RAWLINGS.

**BARTHOLOMEW BROMLY,**  
 At MOUNT PLEASANT on Patuxent River, Three Miles from UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and Eleven from LONDON-TOWN,  
 2 HATH provided a convenient BOAT for keeping FERRY: All Persons that favour him with Custom, may depend on a speedy Passage.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A** TRACT of LAND, called Griffith's Park, lying in Frederick County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of Patowmack River, near the Mouth of Capt. Johns's Creek, containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently situated.  
 2 Likewise a Tract of Land, lying in Cecil County, called Augustus's Defiance, containing, by Patent, 138 Acres.  
 For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to Robert Peters at Bladensburg, or John Brown at the Head of Bohemia.

**L**OST by the Subscriber on the 31st of January last, a SILVER WATCH, in Baltimore-Town in Baltimore County, in the Street near the public-Wharf, made by W. KIPLING, LONDON, N<sup>o</sup>. 2783. She had a Silver Seal hanging to a double ribb'd Ribbon, green on one Side, and white on the other, with W S in a Cypher. Whoever discovers the said Watch, and secures it so as the Subscriber may have it again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by the Subscriber living in Baltimore County.  
 WILLIAM SAVORY.  
 N. B. Watch-makers are desired to stop it, if offered to be mended or sold.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Richard Croxall, on the Garrison Ridge in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Black pacing Horse, shod before, has several Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder I C.  
 The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Angell Isello, on the Garrison Ridge in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a large Dark Bay Horse, about 14 Hands 2 1/2 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock P D.  
 The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

March 2, 1758.  
**S**TRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. John MacPherson, at New-Port, in Charles County, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.  
 Whoever brings her to the Plantation of Mr. Robert Gill, senior, at New-Port, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

**A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,**

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	is	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	are	100 £.
2 of 75	are	are	150
4 of 50	are	are	200
8 of 25	are	are	200
11 of 15	are	are	180
20 of 10	are	are	200
30 of 5	are	are	150
125 of 2	are	are	250
1000 of 1:2:6	are	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize	6		
1 last Drawn, Ditto,	4		

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565  
 2796 Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.  
 4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

**T**HE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 l. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers. N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

To be Sold together or separately,

**T**HE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called Hard Travail, at the Head of Bottle-Creek, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called Harwood, lying at the Head of Bottle-Creek, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond. 4 B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April next, at QUEEN-ANNE, on Patuxent River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after.

**A** CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to Thomas Bladen, Esq; removed from his Plantation in Baltimore County; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold. 4 B. TASKER, junior.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Michael Scott, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Horse, about 12 1/2 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, but no perceivable Brand.

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

**W**HEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name Toby, and is a Weaver by Trade; absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brass Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of St. Mary's County.  
 MARY LEE.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Balances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

**C**HOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER, by the Firkin.  
 JOHN CLAPHAM.

**H**ORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.  
 THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.  
 T. PECKER.

**J**UST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIG-POINT,

**A** PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8. by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.  
 STEPHEN WEST.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET,**

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yards, on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

M A

B O S

Thursday last, the Assembly met they were Prorogued Governor was Speech to both

Gentlemen of the Co

**T**HE which Bein cont of th

of Providence; As therefore we our Property and we must in earn these Means.

While we Eng of Peace and In this Country; th industriously emp Possession of it. have settled and possit it, or we planted it for th

His Majesty, v der Heaven, our over here, to af our Country, a Forces, both by of us, that we with our Provin in Gratitude an Gratitude and A in Duty to ourse Land, engage not grudgingly our own Cause, not waiting to furing our Serv tance of the Ob

The Enemy our very Door: ready to come absolutely necesflant and vigil I can add not recommended know how h disposed of, I particular Mea take, within n

During the Obedience to his Excellency On February 1 to acquaint me quire of this cannot but ho to our People playing their culars I shall you.

Gentlemen I have dir you the State commend it to the Necess Government. I do hope, t suitable Bod and Assitant to the Eastw That you the Defence Province. That you ment and Pre which I pro

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1758.

BOSTON, March 6.

Thursday last, the Great and General Court, or Assembly met here, being the Day to which they were Prorogued, when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

**T**HE Season is now advancing fast, in which the Interests, and perhaps the Being of these Colonies are to be contended for by Arms; the Events of these Operations are in the Hands of Providence; the Means are in our Hands: As therefore we in earnest value the Blessings of our Property and Religion enjoyed in Liberty, we must in earnest steadily and vigorously exert these Means.

While we *English* have been busied in Works of Peace and Industry, in settling and planting this Country; the Enemy the *French* have been as industriously employed in Works of War, in taking Possession of it. It is not therefore enough that we have settled and planted this Country, we must possess it, or we shall be found to have settled and planted it for the *French*.

His Majesty, whose gracious Protection is, under Heaven, our best Security, is pleased to send over here, to assist us in this Work of possessing our Country, a very great and powerful Body of Forces, both by Sea and Land, requiring only of us, that we should aid and assist this Service with our Provincial Troops. Let us therefore, in Gratitude and Obedience to his Majesty, in Gratitude and Affection to our Mother Country, in Duty to ourselves, and the good People of this Land, engage and co-operate in this Service, not grudgingly as though forced to it; but as in our own Cause, with all our Spirit and Abilities; not waiting to see what others will do, and measuring our Service by Quota's, but by the Importance of the Objects, and what we ought to do.

The Enemy by our unfortunate Situation is at our very Doors, at the Head of all our Waters, ready to come down upon us: 'Tis therefore absolutely necessary, that there be kept up a constant and vigilant Defence upon our Frontiers: I can add nothing on that Subject to what I recommended to you last Sessions. When I shall know how his Majesty's Regular Troops are disposed of, I shall be able to judge what more particular Measures may be necessary for me to take, within my own Command of this Province.

During the Recess of the General Court, in Obedience to his Majesty's Instructions, I met his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, at Hartford. On February the 24th, his Lordship was pleased to acquaint me, what Aid of Soldiers he must require of this Province; And further, which I cannot but hope will be a great Encouragement to our People, to express his Intention of employing their Service to the Eastward; the Particulars I shall direct the Secretary to lay before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed the Treasurer to lay before you the State of the Treasury, and I must recommend it to you to supply the same, according to the Necessities and several Exigencies of this Government: And in a more particular Manner, I do hope, that you will make Provision for a suitable Body of Forces to co-operate in Aid and Assistance of his Majesty's Regular Troops to the Eastward.

That you will appropriate a Sum sufficient for the Defence of the immediate Frontiers of this Province.

That you will make also a sufficient Establishment and Provision for the Ship of War *King George*, which I propose to fit out for Cruizing without

Delay for the Protection of the Trade and Fishery of this Province.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

It seems that the Legislatures of the several Provinces and Colonies of this Northern Part of America, wait to give us the Lead, and look to us for an Example. Perhaps it were better as it would save Delay, if every Assembly had met at one Time, and no one waited to make Precedents of the other: However, exhausted as this Province is, by alway standing foremost in his Majesty's Service, we shall not I trust, be the first to desert the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, and the just Cause of our Country: But that we shall still be an Example of Vigour and Dispatch.

March 2d, 1758.

T. POWNALL.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met pursuant to Proclamation; and on Friday his Honour our Governor was pleased to make the following Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

**H**IS Majesty having nothing more at Heart, than to repair the Losses and Disappointments of the last Campaign, and by the most vigorous and extensive Efforts to avert, by the Blessing of God on his Arms, the Dangers impending on North-America; and not doubting that all his faithful and brave Subjects there, will cheerfully co-operate with, and second to the utmost, the large Expence and extraordinary Succours supplied by his Kingdom, for their Preservation and Defence: And his Majesty considering that the several Provinces, in particular, from Proximity and Accessibility of Situation, more immediately obnoxious to the main Irruptions of the Enemy from Canada, are of themselves well able to furnish at least Twenty Thousand Men, to join a Body of the King's Forces for invading Canada, and carrying War into the Heart of the Enemy's Possessions; and his Majesty not judging it expedient, to limit the Zeal and Ardour of any of his Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each respectively, for this most important Service; his Majesty's Pleasure hath been signified to me by Letter from the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; one of his principal Secretaries of State, that I should recommend to you in the most earnest Manner, to enable me to raise, with all possible Dispatch, as large a Body of Men within this Government, as the Number of its Inhabitants may allow, to be formed into Regiments as far as shall be found convenient, to hold themselves in Readiness as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous at such Place as Major General Abercrombie, who succeeds the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun as Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in North-America, shall appoint, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a Body of the King's British Forces, and under the supreme Command of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in America, so as to be in a Situation to begin the Operations of the Campaign; as soon as shall be any Way practicable, by attempting to make an Irruption into Canada.

The King is pleased to furnish all the Men so raised, with Arms, Ammunition and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by his Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion and Manner, as is done to the Rest of the King's Forces. A sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided at his Majesty's Expence, for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore that his Majesty expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloath-

ing and Pay of the Men. And on these Heads, also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great and salutary Attempt, the King is further most graciously pleased to permit his Secretary of State to acquaint me, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour, and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

Similar Orders are sent to Massachusetts-Bay, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and New-Jersey; and the Southern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner, to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Posts in those Parts may point out.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

When you consider the great Expence the Crown is at in supporting and preserving these Countries, I persuade myself you cannot hesitate a Moment in granting ample and sufficient Supplies, for levying, cloathing and paying as large a Body of Men, as the Number of our Inhabitants will allow; especially as these Supplies are so essential to your own immediate Safety, and future Security.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

These Provinces, if they exert themselves with Vigour, are able to send into the Field such a Body of Men, as, by the Blessing of God, may give us well grounded Expectations of Success. I hope a Number of brave Men, who have at Heart the Honour of a brave, and the best of Kings, will voluntarily and cheerfully engage in a Service, on the Success of which their Properties, their Civil and Religious Liberties, depend.

The Nature of the Service laid before you, requires the greatest Dispatch: We have no Time to lose, as the Troops ought soon to be in Readiness. I therefore expect, that in Case a sufficient Number do not offer voluntarily, you will forthwith enable me, by an effectual Law, to complete the Levies in due Time. I see no other Method of doing this, than that of draughting Men from the Militia.

Gentlemen,

I can add nothing more to animate your Zeal. The Dangers impending on North-America; the extraordinary Succours supplied by the Crown; the Losses we have sustained; the Proximity and Accessibility of this Province, more immediately obnoxious to the main Irruptions of the Enemy from Canada, are the most powerful and cogent Motives, that can be suggested to induce you to exert your most vigorous Efforts, on this truly important and critical Occasion.

City of New-York, JAMES DE LANCEY.  
March 10, 1758.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, Die Martis 9b. A. M. the 14th March, 1758.

The ingrossed Address to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was read and approved of by the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker sign the said Address in Behalf of the House; which is in the Words following, viz.

To the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

May it please your Honour,

**W**E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech.

With

With the utmost Satisfaction we receive his Majesty's Directions for making an Irruption into Canada, an Event long and earnestly desired by all his loyal and faithful American Subjects; and therefore we cannot entertain the least Doubt, but that every Colony on the Continent, will most heartily co-operate with, and second his Majesty's Intentions, by a vigorous Execution of their utmost Strength on this most important Enterprize, as the only Means to obtain the future Security of all that is near and dear to them.

The great Number of private Ships of War fitted out from the Port of New-York against his Majesty's Enemies, evince the Ardour of the People of this Colony; but at the same Time, this prevailing Spirit among them, has drawn from us great Numbers of our able-bodied young Men; which, with the Necessity there will be of employing many of our Inhabitants in attending the Carriages necessary for transporting Provisions and other Necessaries for the Use of the Army, will inevitably render us unable to furnish such a Body of Forces as we are sincerely and heartily inclined to do: But we shall most cheerfully, and without a Moment's Hesitation, make effectual Provision for levying, cloathing, and paying such a Body of Troops as the Number of our Inhabitants in these Circumstances, will allow.

With most grateful Hearts we acknowledge the Bounty of our most Gracious Sovereign and his Parliament, in supplying Provisions and all other Necessaries for this great and expensive Service: And his Majesty's most gracious Declaration that strong Recommendations shall be made to Parliament the next Year, for a Compensation for the Expences which his Colonies will be put to in executing the Part recommended to them, is a fresh Instance of the great and tender Concern of a most gracious King, for the Burdens and Distresses of these his most loyal Colonies.

As we are fully sensible that no Time should be lost in making the necessary Preparations for this important Service, we shall, in our Deliberations, proceed with the utmost Unanimity and Dispatch.

By Order of the General Assembly,

City of New-York, DAVID JONES, Speaker. the 14th March, 1758.

Resolved, That the said Address be presented to his Honour by the whole House.

3b. P. M.

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with their humble Address; and that he was pleased to return the following Answer thereto, viz.

Gentlemen,

**I** RETURN you my Thanks for your Address. The just Sense you have of his Majesty's most gracious Intentions, for the Protection and Security of his loyal Subjects in North-America, is very agreeable to me, and leaves me no Room to doubt but you will effectually enable me to raise such a Body of Men as the Number of the Inhabitants of this Province will allow. For this Purpose, I rely on your Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Regard you owe to the Safety of the People of this and the other Provinces.

City of New-York,

14th March, 1758.

Die Mercurij, 9b. A. M. the 15th March, 1758. A Message from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by Mr. BANYAR, Deputy-Secretary, which being read is in the Words following, viz.

Gentlemen,

**I** RECEIVED a Letter of Yesterday's Date from General ABERCROMBIE, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America; an Extract of which I send you: The other Part relating to an Embargo on all Ships in this Port, was Yesterday communicated by me to his Majesty's Council, and an Embargo accordingly laid on all Vessels exceeding Fifty Tons Burthen.

I send this Extract now, that you may as soon as possible come to some vigorous and speedy Resolutions, to enable me effectually to comply with his Majesty's Expectations from this Province.

I learn, with a sensible Mortification, that several able-bodied Men are leaving their Habitations, merely to decline a Service in which the Honour of their King, the present Safety and future Security of their Country, are so deeply interested. Is this a Behaviour, which his Majesty could expect from his faithful and brave Subjects in this Part of the World?

We see a powerful Alliance formed in Europe, between the Roman Catholic Princes, with a View to overwhelm the Liberties of Europe, and possibly to extirpate the Protestant Religion; One of

these is at open War with our Mother Country, and carrying on a severe and cruel War against us in these Countries: And shall any one here be backward in their Purfes and Persons, to second the great Things his Majesty is doing for us, and suffer perhaps the last Opportunity to slip of saving our Country?

I need not represent the Losses and Dangers of last Year. I am fully persuaded, you will do every Thing on your Parts; do it speedily; that I may have an early Opportunity to acquaint the General with the Steps that are taking.

City of New-York, JAMES DE LANCEY. March 15, 1758.

And the Extract of the Letter mentioned in his Honour's Message, being also read;

Ordered, That the said Message, and the Extract before mentioned; be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House (according to Order) resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon his Honour's Speech of the Tenth Instant, and his Message of this Day; after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Nicoll reported the Resolutions of the Committee, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; and are as follow, viz.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that immediate Provision be made for raising, paying, and cloathing Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty effective Men, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the neighbouring Colonies, and a Body of his Majesty's Regular Troops, for making an Irruption into Canada; being the full Share of this Colony, according to the Number of its Inhabitants, in Proportion to the Number of the Inhabitants of the said neighbouring Colonies, for forming an Army of Twenty Thousand Men, exclusive of his Majesty's Regular Troops.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that there be allowed to each able-bodied Man, entering voluntarily into the said Service, the Sum of TEN POUNDS, as a Gratuity for his voluntarily Inlistment.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that there be allowed to each Officer properly authorized to inlist Men, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each able-bodied Volunteer he shall inlist into the said Service.

And the said Resolutions being read a second Time;

Resolved, That the House do agree with the Committee in the aforesaid Resolutions.

Ordered, That Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Cornell wait on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with the aforesaid Resolutions.

Saturday last the General Wall Packet Boat, Capt. Lutwyche, sailed hence for Falmouth; on board whom went Passenger General Webb; with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Day the Equipage of his Excellency Lord Loudoun came to Town from Boston. We hear his Excellency comes by Water from Providence in Rhode-Island, having embarked there some few Days ago, on board a Sloop prepared for the Purpose.

Our last Accounts from Albany are, That Yesterday Fortnight three Persons, were kill'd and scalp'd on the North Side of the German Flats, and their Habitations burnt: That several others at the same Place narrowly escaped the voracious Savages Cruelty by speedily crossing the River to the more populous Part of the Flats.—That a Sleigh bound to Fort Edward from Albany the Week before last, with two Soldiers and a Driver in it, were beset by a Number of Enemy Indians on the Road; that the Soldiers were kill'd and scalp'd, and the Driver, supposed to be one Hogg, a young Man, taken and carried off Prisoner, he not being heard of.

L O N D O N, December 20.

**W**E hear by private Letters from Holland, that the Prussians repulsed the Austrians five Times; and the Prince of Bevern, thinking the Affair was over, dispatched a Courier to the King of Prussia, advising him, that he had beat the Austrians; which Advice being directly forwarded by Mr. Mitchell, to Mr. Yorke at the Hague, and by the latter to England, occasioned the Report last Thursday, that the Prussians had gained a complete-Victory. But the same Letters now inform us, that the Austrians returned to the Charge in the Afternoon, and after four other

vigorous Attacks, forced the Prussians to abandon their Entrenchments, and retire towards the King of Prussia's Army, which was then within two or three Days March of Breslau. The Prince of Bevern, bringing up the Rear of the retreating Troops, as every brave experienced General does, was carried off by a Party of Nadasti's Light Horse. Not so was it at the Battle of Prague, the 6th of May, when Prince Charles was at the Head of the flying Troops, and the foremost Man that entered that City with them.

The following Character of Mr. Secretary PITT, is taken from Dr. Smollet's History of England, Vol. IV. just published. "WILLIAM PITT, Esq; was appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and soon promoted to the Place of Pay-Master General of the Forces; at the same Time the King declared him a Privy Counsellor. This Gentleman had been originally designed for the Army, in which he actually bore a Commission; but Fate reserved him for a more important Station. In Point of Fortune, he was barely qualified to be elected Member of Parliament, when he obtained a Seat in the House of Commons, where he soon outshone all his Compatriots. He displayed a surprizing Extent and Precision of political Knowledge, an irresistible Energy of Argument, and such Power of Elocution as struck his Hearers with Astonishment and Admiration. It flashed like the Lightning of Heaven against the Ministers and Souls of Corruption, blasting where it smote, and withering the Nerves of Opposition: But his more substantial Praise was founded upon his disinterested Conduct, his incorruptible Heart, his unconquerable Spirit of Independence, and his invariable Attachment to the Interest and Liberty of his Country."

Cork, Dec. 26. Saturday Evening arrived from a Cruize the City of Cork Privateer, of this Port, Capt. Rawson, and has brought in with her the Savage, of Rochelle, about 300 Tons, bound from Canada, laden with Furrs, &c. valued at 40,000 l.

A N N A P O L I S, March 30.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here: And his Excellency the Governor open'd the Session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

**I** MEET you at this Time, in Obedience to a Letter that I have received from the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; the Substance of which is, that his Majesty having nothing more at Heart than to repair the Losses and Disappointments of the last Campaign, and by the most vigorous and extensive Efforts to avert, with the Blessing of God on his Arms, the Dangers impending on North-America, and trusting that all his faithful and brave Subjects here will cheerfully co-operate with, and second to the utmost, the extraordinary Succours supplied by his Kingdom of Great-Britain for our Preservation and Defence, hath commanded circular Letters to be sent to his several Governors on the Continent, requiring them to convene their respective Assemblies without Delay, and to press them to raise, with the utmost Dispatch, as large a Body of Men as the Number and Circumstances of their Inhabitants might allow, that the same being formed into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, might be ready to march from such Places of Rendezvous as shall be appointed, by the First of May, or as soon after as shall be any Way practicable.

As his Majesty was unwilling to limit the Zeal and Ardour of any of his Provinces, he was pleased to decline fixing the particular Number of Men that each of them should furnish;—but you will see by a Letter from General ABERCROMBIE, the Commander in Chief of all the King's Forces in America, that it is expected, this Government, together with Virginia and Pennsylvania, will furnish a Body of Six Thousand Men, to be employed with some of his Majesty's Regular Troops, in such offensive Operations as Brigadier General FORBES, who is appointed to command them, shall judge most expedient for annoying the Enemy, and most efficacious towards removing and repelling the Dangers that threaten the Frontiers of these Southern Colonies; while the Troops furnished by the Northern Provinces, in Conjunction with another Body of Regular Forces, are employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Possessions in that Part of the Continent shall point out.

That the Expence to the Colonies might be lessened as much as possible, the Men that they shall

respectively raise, Ammunition and T and his Majesty's ceived Orders to v and Proportion tha America are virtual his Majesty expect Provinces, is to le And on these Head might be wanting Force, he is farther mit the Secretary of Recommendation of their Session next Y sation for the Exp may be at, accord strenuous Efforts o justly appear to m

Gentlemen of As I am persua Majesty's paternal Preservation and make the deepest will be extremely Opinion he has tain of his faith Maryland: That Province is interest Campaign, and the possibility of our F while the French have been suffere doubt not but Brigadier FORBE enable him to an Gracious Sovereig gers to which w exposed.

To his Excellency Governor and the Province of The humble AD

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To his Excellency Governor of the Provin. The humble

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respectively raise, are to be supplied with Arms, Ammunition and Tents, out of the King's Stores, and his Majesty's Commissaries have likewise received Orders to victual them in the same Manner and Proportion that his Regular Forces in North-America are victualled. The Whole therefore that his Majesty expects and requires from the several Provinces, is to levy, cloath, and pay the Men: And on these Heads also, that no Encouragement might be wanting to the fullest Exertion of our Force, he is farther most graciously pleased to permit the Secretary of State to assure us, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for the Expences that his American Subjects may be at, according as the active Vigour and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces, shall justly appear to merit.

*Gentlemen of both Houses,*  
As I am persuaded this fresh Instance of his Majesty's paternal Care and Solicitudine, for the Preservation and Welfare of these Colonies, will make the deepest Impression on you, and that you will be extremely anxious to confirm the good Opinion he has been favourably pleased to entertain of his faithful Subjects, the Inhabitants of Maryland: That you are sensible how much this Province is interested in the Event of the ensuing Campaign, and thoroughly convinced of the Impossibility of our Frontiers being effectually secured, while the French keep Possession of the Forts they have been suffered to build on this Side the Ohio: Doubt not but you will strengthen the Hands of Brigadier FORBES with such Succours, as may enable him to answer the Expectations of our most Gracious Sovereign, and deliver us from the Dangers to which we must otherwise be continually exposed.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of ASSEMBLY.

*May it please your Excellency,*  
WE return your Excellency Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

It is with the greatest Satisfaction we learn from your Excellency, that his Majesty has ordered vigorous and extensive Efforts to be made the ensuing Campaign, to annoy his Enemies in America; and particularly that an Expedition is to be undertaken, under the Command of Brigadier FORBES, to reduce the Forts the Enemy have been suffered to build on this Side the Ohio: This is a Measure, we are convinced, so essential to the future Happiness of this Province, that you may be assured we will do every Thing in our Power to promote the Success of it.

His Majesty's Goodness in supplying Provisions and other Necessaries for this extensive Service, and his most gracious Promise to recommend to his Parliament, to grant a proper Compensation for the Expence his American Colonies may be at, in carrying on that Part of it recommended to them, is a fresh Instance of Regard for his American Subjects; and we beg Leave to take this Opportunity of expressing the grateful Sense we bear of this his Paternal Goodness.

B. TASKER, President.  
March 30, 1758.

The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

*Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,*  
THE Assurance you are pleased to give me in your Address, that you will do every Thing in your Power to promote the Success of the Operations that are about to be carried on in this Part of America, is a Proof of your Gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign for his paternal Goodness and Care, at this Time so remarkably manifested to us; and shews that you have the Interest and Happiness of this Province truly at Heart: Be pleased to accept my grateful Acknowledgments for the same.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

*May it please your Excellency,*  
WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in General Assembly convened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

It affords us the greatest Satisfaction, that your Excellency, in Obedience to a Letter from the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has given us once more an Opportunity of exerting our sincere Endeavours for his Majesty's Service, the Defence and Safety of this Province, and the Ease and Quiet of the good People thereof.

We shall immediately take that Letter, and one from General ABERCROMBIE, by your Excellency laid before us, under our most serious Consideration; and hope our Determinations thereupon will evince, that the fresh Instance his Majesty has given of his paternal Care and Solicitudine for the Preservation and Welfare of these Colonies, has made the due Impressions on us, and that we are extremely anxious to preserve the good Opinion he has been favourably pleased to entertain of his faithful and truly loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of Maryland.

We are duly sensible of the Interest this Province has in the Event of the ensuing Campaign; and we shall, with the greatest Cheerfulness, do every Thing that can be reasonably expected of us towards strengthening the Hands of Brigadier FORBES with such Succours, as may enable him to answer our most Gracious Sovereign's Expectation, and speedily deliver us from the Dangers which are hanging over us. And we shall entirely rely on the Recommendations his Majesty has been graciously pleased to assure us shall be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for the Expences that his good Subjects of this Province may be at, in an extraordinary Exertion of their Force.

And permit us, Sir, on this Occasion to acknowledge our Gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign, for his truly wise and patriot Regulation, which impowers your Excellency to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of this Province, as you shall judge, from their Weight and Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Public Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy Levying the greatest Number of Men. A Measure, which we hope will not fail of having the desired Effect; and that Men, really fit for his Majesty's Service, from their near Connexions and intimate Acquaintances with the Gentlemen which will be put into Commissions, will be induced to enlist and enter freely, upon an Enterprize in which they are to follow the Fortune, and share the Fate of their Friends and Neighbours, and that under the Command of those, in whose known Justice, Humanity and Bravery, they can confide.

H. HOOPER, Speaker.  
March 30, 1758.

The EARTHQUAKE which was felt here on the 22d Instant, at Ten in the Evening, was likewise very sensibly felt in most, if not all, of the Counties in this Province; and as far Southward as the County next to Williamsburg in Virginia, which is the farthest Place we have since heard from. In Talbot County the Shock was so violent that it rung a House-Bell.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the TRYTON, Captain MATTHEW SPENCER, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit,

BLACK, Blue, Scarlet, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloaths, German Serges, Yorkshire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, black Shagg, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffaties, and plain Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Mullins, white Calicoes, white India Dimities, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheeting of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twillings, Check Linnens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimities, Bed-Ticks and Tickings, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sisters, Variety of China, Glass, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Nails, Axes, Hoes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brasery Ware, Hats, Shoes and Stockings, Pepper and other Spices, Salt-Petre, Fig-Blue, Indico, light Carbines, Gun-Flints, Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, with great Variety of Goods not particularly mentioned. JOHN RAITT.

O THELLO will Cover this Season at Four Guineas the Leap and Trial.  
Col. Tasker. JOHN PEARSON.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province early this Spring, gives this public Notice, that all Persons who have any Demands on him may bring in their Accounts legally proved, that they may be paid: And those indebted to him are desired to make immediate Payment; which will prevent further Trouble.  
WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Smithson, in the Land of Nod Forest, near Jacob Bull's Mill, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, about 12 Hands high, has a Blaze down her Face, but has no perceivable Brand.  
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Nathaniel Truman Greenfield, at the Head of Trent-Creek, in St. Mary's County, taken up as a Stray, a small STEER, about 5 or 6 Years old, Part of his Body is black, white under his Belly, and a white Head, he is mark'd with a Crop and Slit, and an under Bit in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left Ear.  
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, In the Ship UNITY, Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, and to be Sold by Wholesale by the Subscriber, living near the Head of Severn River, at a reasonable Price, for ready Cash or good Bills of Exchange,

A CARGO of GOODS, amounting to near 350 l. prime Cost, consisting of a Variety of Irish Linens, Linen and Cotton Checks, striped Cottons, Womens Cotton Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts and Bolsters, Bristol and Drop Shot, Bar Lead and Gunpowder, Glass, Stone and Earthen Ware, Pipes, broad and narrow Hoes, broad and lopping Axes, 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Pewter of several Sorts, single and double refined Sugar, brown Rolls, Osnabrigs, white Dowlas, Hollands, Cambricks, and Russia Linen, Mens, Womens, Boys and Girls Worsted Hose, Mens single and double Worsted Caps, Mens and Boys Felt and Castor Hats, whited brown and Scotch Thread.

They are to be Landed at Mr. Jacques's Warehouse in Annapolis (unless sold on board the Ship) where they will be delivered to any Gentleman that purchases them.  
ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

To be LET by the YEAR, or a shorter Time;

VERY CONVENIENT BUILDINGS for a wet and dry STORE, in the Heart of a very good Neighbourhood, well situated for the purchasing both of Grain and Tobacco, convenient to three or four Inspecting-Houses of good Characters, very nigh a Merchant-Mill, the Flour of which is known to sell in the West-Indies 1/6 per Cent. higher than several other Mills in the very same Cargoes, on a very healthy Spot, surrounded by many good Planters and Farmers; where a Merchant, with or without an Assistant, may be accommodated; also Stable and Provenider for their Horses; a Boy, if wanted, to take Care of them, and ride of Errands. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or Mr. Matthew Zuille in Chester-Town, Maryland.

SOME Time in December last, a BARREL of PEPPER, without any Mark or Direction, was sent by the Stages from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and returned from thence to Sassafras, as no Owner could be found for it. The Owner is hereby requested to apply to the Master of the Sassafras Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

THERE is in the Possession of James Spurgin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Nose, she has Wall Eyes, her hind Feet are white, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus M.  
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Keybert, in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Gelding, branded on the near Shoulder A N, and has some Saddle Spots on his off Side pretty high up.  
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**P**URSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot Risleau, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of August next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU.  
N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharff, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**HE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.

Walbrook, containing 260  
Carter's Lott, — — — 100  
Aaron's Folly, — — — 150 } Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or

ROBERT COUDEN, Attorney in Fact for Robert Swan.

**BARTHOLOMEW BROMLY,**

At MOUNT-PLEASANT on Patuxent River, Three Miles from UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and Eleven from LONDON-TOWN,

**H**ATH provided a convenient BOAT for keeping FERRY: All Persons that favour him with Custom, may depend on a speedy Passage.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** TRACT of LAND, called Griffith's Park, lying in Frederick County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of Patowmack River, near the Mouth of Capt. Johns's Creek, containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently situated.

Likewise a Tract of Land, lying in Cecil County, called Augustus's Defiance, containing, by Patent, 138 Acres.

For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to Robert Peters at Bladensburg, or John Brown at the Head of Bohemia.

**L**OST by the Subscriber on the 31st of January last, a SILVER WATCH, in Baltimore-Town in Baltimore County, in the Street near the public Wharff, made by W. KIPLING, LONDON, N<sup>o</sup>. 2783. She had a Silver Seal hanging to a double ribb'd Ribbon, green on one Side, and white on the other, with W S in a Cypher. Whoever discovers the said Watch, and secures it so as the Subscriber may have it again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Current Money Reward, paid by the Subscriber living in Baltimore County.

WILLIAM SAVORY.  
N. B. Watch-makers are desired to stop it, if offered to be mended or sold.

March 2, 1758.

**S**TRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. John MacPherson, at New-Port, in Charles County, a small Light Bay Mare, has a small Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or something like it.

Whoever brings her to the Plantation of Mr. Robert Gill, senior, at New-Port, shall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

**A S C H E M E  
O F A  
L O T T E R Y,**

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	is	Amount.
1	of 100 £.	are	100 £.
2	of 75	are	150
4	of 50	are	200
8	of 25	are	200
12	of 15	are	180
20	of 10	are	200
30	of 5	are	150
125	of 2	are	250
1000	of 1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6			
1 last Drawn, Ditto, — — — 4			

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565  
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

**T**HE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 l. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Cbeu, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

To be Sold together or separately,

**T**HE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called Hard Frawail, at the Head of Battle-Creek, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called Harwood, lying at the Head of Battle-Creek, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond. 5 B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Twelfth of April next, at QUEEN-ANNE, on Patuxent River, or, if it should rain that Day, the next fair Day after,

**A** CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to Thomas Bladen, Esq; removed from his Plantation in Baltimore County; amongst which are Six Men, the oldest not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold. 5 B. TASKER, junior.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Michel Criger, at Kittockton, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, branded on the near Thigh FP, and paces.

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

**W**HEREAS a yellow Slave, well-set, with short cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name Toby, and is a Weaver by Trade, absconded from his Mistress on Sunday Morning the 12th of February Instant, and took with him all his Cloaths, viz. a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is supposed he wears); he had a Pair of Brals Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he speaks good English, and is very smooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an Indian's; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is supposed he will make for the Eastern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living upon St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, shall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of St. Mary's County.

MARY LEE.  
Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Balances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and 1/2 Beam, and 3 and 1/2 in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, in ANNAPOLIS,

**C**HOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholesale or Retail; as likewise BUTTER by the Firkin. JOHN CLAPHAM.

**H**ORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses. THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. T. PECKER.

**J**UST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

**A** PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. STEPHEN WEST.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET,**

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.