

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 521.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 1, 1755.

ALGIERS, December 20.

THE new Dey, Ali-Bashaw, seems determined to follow the Maxims of his Predecessor: He has assured the Imperial, French, English, and Dutch Consuls, that he intends to live in Peace with their Sovereigns. Since the Murder of the late Dey, several of the mutinous Soldiers, who were privy to the Conspiracy, concealed themselves till they could find an Opportunity to get out of the Country; but their hiding Place having been discovered, ten of them were taken, four of whom the new Dey has ordered to be frangled, and the rest impaled.

Lisbon, Dec. 30. We have received Accounts from Goa, by Way of England, very different from the Advices that informed us a Year ago of the flourishing Conditions of our Settlements in that Part of the World: We were then entertained with nothing but the Palms and Laurels which the Vice-Roy, Marquess de Tavora, had reaped in the famous Defeat of the King of Sunda. But now we hear, that the Victor's Success having alarmed several neighbouring Kings, the Vanquished improved their Fears so far as to gain them over; he has made a League with the Bounfulo and the Marata: His Troops in Conjunction with the Forces of the Bounfulo, have attacked our Possessions in different Places on the Continent, whilst the other, cruising on the Coasts with a Fleet of large Ships, interrupts our Trade, and intercepts all Provisions designed for Goa. When the Letters that contain these Accounts came away, the Inhabitants of the City began to want Provisions; and the Vice-Roy, being extremely perplexed, had resolved to perform a coup d'etat, by attacking one of the Confederates with all his Forces. Other Letters will inform us of the Issue of this Project dictated by Necessity.

Constantinople, Jan. 1. On December 23, the Musti begins the new Sultan, Osman III. with the Scymitar of the Empire, a Ceremony that holds the Place of Coronation. The Money distributed among the Janizaries on this Occasion excited the Resentment of the Sailors, who began with Cutlasses and Sabres to put in for a Share; but this unseasonable Commotion being soon quelled by the immediate Interposition of the principal Officers on both Sides, the Ringleaders were seiz'd, and impaled upon the Spot. The new Sultan begins his Reign by very mild and prudent Measures, having continued all the great Officers of State and Revenue, and commanded them to ease his Subjects in every possible Instance. This has endeared him to the common People as much as his uncommon Liberality has gained upon the Affections of the Janizaries; and even the Princes of the Seraglio have been permitted to taste the Fruits of his benevolent Disposition, by having their Confinement enlarged, and their Apartments made more commodious and agreeable. The 18 Moors, who attended the late Sultan, when they were dismissed according to Custom, obtain'd Permission to carry with them their Money and Effects, an Indulgence never before granted. Mr. Porter, the British Ambassador, was the first foreign Minister who obtain'd Audience of the Grand Visier to compliment him on his Sublime Highness's Accession to the Throne; he was received with uncommon Politeness, assured of his Master's high Regard for the King of Great-Britain, and his Disinclination to disturb the Tranquillity of the Christian Powers. [Later Advices give no such favourable Intimations of the new Sultan's pacific Sentiments, and indeed it is hardly credible, that he can yet have formed any settled Plan.]

Madrid, Feb. 3. The Treaty so long talk'd of for regulating the Commerce of the English in the American Seas, is no longer the Subject of Conversation; but in the room of it, a Treaty with France, of mutual Assistance in case of any Insult from the English Marine, engrosses the public Attention. The two Courts are in earnest to confine

the English in America to their present Limits, as the increasing Power of their Colonies is already become formidable, and has excited Jealousy.

Lisbon, Jan. 14. The Court has ordered some Ships to be equipped, and Levies of Men to be made, for the Relief of the Marquess de Tavora, Vice Roy of Goa, who is hard pressed by a Confederacy of Indian Princes.

Constantinople, Jan. 3. Osman the third has begun his Reign with decreeing severe Penalties against the Violation of that Precept of the Alcoran which interdicts the Use of Wine; a Precept which abundance of Turks already looked upon as fit to be observed only by the Populace.

In the grand Divan held by his Highness since his Installation, the State of the Empire, with respect to other Powers, was laid before him; and in Consequence thereof the Sultan has resolved to send Embassadors, to notify his Accession to the Throne, to the Emperor of the French, as the old Friend and Ally of the Sublime Port, and likewise to the Emperor and Empress of the Romans, the Empress of all the Russias, the King and Republic of Poland, and the King of Sweden; the latter being a very necessary Ally to the Ottoman Empire, by reason of the formidable and still growing Power of Russia.

Leghorn, Feb. 6. Every Thing is very quiet in Corfica, in Consequence of a Suspension of Arms. The Heads of the Malecontents have formed a Body of Laws for the Government of their Adherents, which would do Honour to the gravest Senates.

Berlin, Feb. 18. We learn from Bressau, that the Severity of the Cold on the 8th and 9th Instant, and the great Fall of Snow afterwards, brought the Wolves out of the Woods into the Villages, where they have made terrible Havock, devouring Women and Children.

A particular Account of the Eruption of Mount Veluvius.

Naples, Dec. 20.

VESUVIUS, you may have heard, is now in great Glory. It has for a few Months past, from its different ugly Faces, discovered great Disturbances within, which about fourteen Days since burst its Sides in many different Places, on the North-East Part of the Mountain, which being turned from Naples, prevents its being seen from hence but by the Illumination by Night. This tho' it is considerable enough to reflect its Light on the Sea quite across the Bay on the opposite Shore in a very picturesque Manner upon a dark Night, is but a faint Image of the real Representation, which is indeed of a Lustre not to be imagined. The first bursting of the Fire in seven or eight Places wears different Appearances; in some, by throwing up Stones and sulphureous Matter, great Funnels are formed and fed, by the vast Quantities of such Matter constantly issuing. The Fire rages with extraordinary Noise and Fury. In other Parts large Furnaces belching out incessant Smoke, produce near them, as it were, Cauldrons of liquid Fire, from many of these, as if all operated towards the great Work, two large Rivers of Fire are at last produced, the first of which, as you arrive from Naples, is the smaller, but not the least beautiful from its setting out in a Cascade of two Hundred Yards long, and about fifty Declivity, varying its Width as it falls, with seeming Art, from twenty to thirty Feet. This afterwards grows wider for a Mile or two of its Course, and then branching into lesser Streams, threatens to overwhelm a large Tract of very beautiful Country, with a Rain that no human Contrivance can prevent or recover. The second River, which takes its Rise from the Funnels above-mentioned, does not set out with the Cascade (illustration beyond Description) but is more magnificent in its Course, exhibiting Lakes of Fire, they pretend, of a Mile Breadth. For the present you must be contented with this Sketch of the most surprising, and while the Desolation it is big with is forgotten, the most glorious Sight that Sense can possibly admit.

[These Eruptions, by Letters from Naples, dated Jan. 28, still continue very violent, insomuch that the neighbouring Inhabitants are greatly alarmed, and even those of that City are not without Uneasiness. Many People, however, have the Curiosity to go and see the Effects, notwithstanding the Danger there is in approaching too near this terrible Volcano, the Matter which it throws out being so intensely hot as to melt the hardest Substances, and so dense that Iron will float upon its Surface till melted.]

LONDON.

February 17. The following Report is very current about Town, that one of the Highwaymen now in Salisbury Goal, has made a Discovery of a very extraordinary Nature. He says he lived a few Years ago with a Clergyman who was Archdeacon of Wells, and knowing he had received a considerable Sum of Money, he took an Opportunity one Afternoon, when his Master was asleep on his Bed, as was customary with him in the Afternoon, to fire a Pistol in his Mouth, which immediately killed him; he then put the Pistol in his Master's Hand, and left another on the Table. After this he went and took great Part of his Master's Money, leaving the rest to prevent Suspicion. On his going out of the Room where he had committed the Murder, he locked the Door and took the Key with him. After having been abroad two or three Hours, he returned, and asked the People of the House, whether his Master had wanted him? Which they answering in the Negative, he went up Stairs, and when he came down pretended a Surprise at his Master's sleeping so long, and took a large Poker, saying he would break open the Door, for he was sure something must have happened. He went up alone, opened the Door, and put the Key on the Inside, then pretending a great Surprise at what he saw, called up the People of the House. By this Scheme the Jury brought in a Verdict of Lunacy, and the Gentleman was supposed to have killed himself. When he confessed this Crime, he declared he had not had an easy Hour since he had been guilty of the Murder.

February 17. According to Advices from Brest, they have ordered an additional Number of Hands to forward the Equipment of the Fleet; Nobody is admitted into the Yards and Docks but such as are employed therein; and they narrowly watch the Behaviour of all Persons that look like Strangers, or seem to have no Motive but Curiosity for residing at Brest: The Governor has also given Notice to divers Inhabitants, who have Correspondences abroad, to be very cautious how they write about the Armament making in that Port.

They write from Paris of the 27th of January, that Orders have been issued for baking six thousand Quintals of Bisket for the Brest Squadron and the Troops that are to be embarked; and that Messrs. Mildmay and Ruyigny de Colons, the British Commissioners, went again to Versailles, a few Days before the Date of these Advices, and had a Conference with the Ministry on that Occasion. They add, that notwithstanding all the Noise made about this Armament, the Fleet will not put to Sea till April or May next, and then only in case Matters cannot be made up with the British Court, because (say they) it would then be very natural to reinforce the French Troops in Canada, in the same Manner as the English do theirs in Virginia. They likewise tell us, that their India Company have received News over Land from their Settlements on the Coast of Cordmandel, importing that their Affairs having taken so favourable a Turn, that they need not fear any Attempts that may be made to deprive them of the Superiority they have acquired.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, January 30. The Duke de Mirepoix has wrote to the King, that since his Return to London he has had divers Conferences with the British Ministry about the last Instructions given him for accommodating Matters in the East and West Indies; that he had omitted nothing

nothing that might convince them of his Majesty's good Intentions, and make them sensible how well the Conditions, on which he was authorized to conclude the Accommodation, would answer those Intentions: But the British Ministers did not view the Thing in the same Light; they found his Excellency's Propositions liable to divers Objections: That moreover, the Brest Armament, though confined to precautionary Views, purely passive, had raised a Ferment in England, and brought Things to a Crisis; that they talked there of nothing but Armaments for both the Indies, particularly for America, whither they were preparing to send Reinforcements more considerable than those already gone: and therefore his Excellency waited for new Orders and Instructions how to behave at this Juncture. The Dispatches of this Embassador have been the Subject of a Council, at which the King was present: The Result of it has not yet transpired in Public; however it is still hoped that new Explanation may give a pacific Turn to Affairs. Since the first Complaints of the Conduct of the French on the Ohio, the King has received very circumstantial Relations from the Governor of Canada and the Officers who Command under him in North America; but they differ essentially from the Accounts inserted in the London News-Papers. The Duke de Mirepoix has also been charged to take Notice of this Variation, and of the Effects resulting from the same Things being represented in different Lights."

February 12. A sudden Fire broke out at the Seat of William Beckford, Esq; at Fonthill, near Hindon, Wilts, which in three Hours Time consumed the greatest Part of the Building, and most of the rich Furniture, together with the fine Organ, which is said to have cost near 5000*l*. The whole Loss is computed at 30,000*l*. only six of which were insured.

February 20. A Fire broke out at Mr. Thompson's Embroiderer in Bury Street, St. James's, which presently consumed the same, and greatly damaged the two adjoining Houses. Mr. Swan, a Lodger, who first alarmed the Family, jumped out of the Dining Room Window; the three Miss Swans, his Sisters, jumped out of the Back House Windows in their Shifts; Mr. Swan's Footman, and Mr. Thompson's Journeyman, got down Stairs with great Difficulty. Mr. Forbes, a Lodger, jumped out of the two Pair of Stairs Window, and was so much bruised that he is not expected to live: Mr. Thompson's Maid, Miss Swan's Maid and her Husband, all three perished, notwithstanding they were first out of Bed.

A Fire broke out in the House of William Belcher Esq; at Epfom, in Surry, (late the Prince of Wales's Hunting Seat) which in about two Hours entirely consumed the same; the House and Furniture was insured at 5500*l*.

February 21. Some People affect to believe, that the warlike Preparations making in England and France will end in an Accommodation of all Disputes between the two Crowns; and seem to talk of it with great Concern, from an Apprehension that this Nation will again (as it has almost always happened) be duped in treating with the French. They may possibly be in the right: For supposing the French should evacuate the Neutral Islands, renounce their Pretensions to the Territories on the Ohio, and settle Things in the East Indies on the same Footing as before the two Companies went together by the Bays; it follows that England will be a Loser by an Accommodation, unless the French be made to pay the Charges they have put us to.

In modern Politics it does indeed seem ridiculous to make the Aggressor, or the vanquished Party, pay the Charges of a War when he goes for Peace. Wars, now a days, are to be considered as the Effect of Mistakes or Misunderstandings; and therefore each Party must bear his own Burthen, and sit down contented with his Expence, however just his Cause may be, or however successful he may have been by Sea or Land. This may be called humane, generous Policy, between Christian Courts, who want sometimes to chastize, but by no Means to destroy one another: But it does not seem very consistent with common Sense, as it only serves to render Peace always precarious, and makes War a mere Trade, a Harvest for military Men, Contractors, Remittancees, Stock Jobbers, &c. &c.

If the French make any Concessions at present, to stave off a War, it can only be with a View to wait for a more favourable Conjunction: They can lose nothing by Delays, as the Affairs of Europe in general are circumstanced; but England may lose a great deal, may possibly lose every material Advantage she is actually possessed of. If France has seized or claimed any Thing which she has no Right to, let her renounce it and give it up; and let her reimburse us the Charges she has unjustly put us to: But if she thinks such Terms too

harsh, let us teach her, by an immediate and vigorous Exertion of our natural Strength, to be more cautious for the future how she trifles with or provokes the Masters of the Main.

If we do not take such a Course with the French Court, we must (supposing the present Differences should be adjusted) expect fresh Demands, new Encroachments and Insults, perhaps much sooner than is generally imagined. The French Ministry, probably, wait for the Motions of some of their Allies: There is some important Work to be done in Italy; but the Spaniards are not yet ready for Action: A Vacancy may likewise happen in the Throne of Poland, which may be the Means of embroiling all the North and East Parts of Europe; not to mention a certain Event from which we hope Divine Providence will long preserve us. But, as God alone knows the Time, we ought to make use of the Power he has given us, before such an Event reduces us to worse Circumstances.

February 22. They write from Constantinople, that the Grand Signor having been informed that four Tschorbachis (Officers of the Janizaries, whose Rank answers to that of Colonel) did under frivolous Pretexts detain Part of those Soldiers Pay, in order to pocket it for their own Use; his Highness has caused them to be strangled; And four Odabachis, or Captains, who were so basely complaisant as to connive at this Fraud, have been cashiered. This Act of Justice has greatly increased the Janizaries Affection for their new Sovereign.

Last Tuesday the Winchelsea Man of War, Capt. Drake; the Happy Sloop, Capt. Jekyll; and the Swift Sloop, Capt. Harkeron, sailed from Plymouth on a Cruise.

Last Sunday twenty-eight commissioned Officers, most of them Cadets, twenty four non-commissioned Officers, and ten Gunners, were made in the Royal Train of Artillery at Woolwich.

February 24. According to some Advices from Lisbon, the Treaty for the Exchange of Territories, between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, in South America, is not like to be executed very speedily. The Tapas, who belong to the Missions of the Jesuits, are highly dissatisfied with the Provisions made for them, and have thereupon very roundly declared that they will not; to justify which they have assembled an Army of twenty Thousand Men, so well disciplined that it is much doubted whether the French or Portuguese Militia will enter into any Disputes with them.

An Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated February 21.

"People seem extremely divided in their Opinions concerning a War, which many look upon as in a manner inevitable, because they cannot pitch upon any Power that can act as Mediator between England and France. If our Republic made the same Figure it did formerly, none could so properly undertake that Office, but we are unhappily in too weak a Situation to have sufficient Weight. The only Way to maintain an Equilibrium, would be to disengage the King of Prussia from France; but, upon the Footing Things are at present, that seems to be no easy Thing to accomplish. It appears, from the Steps taking by the French, that they expect a Sea War, in which, however, they are sure to be assisted by their natural Ally, the Spaniards, with whom they have just renewed their old Alliances. The Court of France has added ten Millions to the Fund allotted for their Marine; and, in case of a Rupture with England, 'tis not doubted but the old Scheme will be pursued of sending the Pretender into Scotland. Mess. de Sechelles and de la Ville, who seem to have Talents extremely well adapted for the Management of the Finances, and creating new Funds, have just formed a Scheme for raising thirty Millions upon a more advantageous Plan than that of Life Annuities."

We hear that all the just Demands on a Nobleman who lately died abroad in a public Employ, will be discharged by a very great Personage out of his own Purse, to the Honour of the Nation, and of that sacred Personage himself, if any further Honour can be added to a Character so universally revered.

Last Week the following melancholy Accident happened at Hope in Herefordshire, viz. As one John Calcomb, a Mason, was going to ram down a Charge in his Gun, which happened to be on the full cock, his Dog jumped up at the Piece, and one of his Feet catching the Trigger, it went off, whereby the poor Man was shot in at the Nose, and had his Brains blown out.

Extract of a Letter from Pennsylvania, dated December 17.

"We are like to have hot Work with the French next Summer, for their Camp is but 250 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, so that pro-

bably my future Letters may furnish you with the History of a bloody Campaign. If the closest Attention is not paid by the Government to the Affairs of these Colonies, the Trade and Glory of Great Britain may soon receive a mortal Wound. Were the true State of our Affairs in this Part of the World made public at London, it would alarm the Fears and raise the Spirit (if yet there be any Spirit) of the English Nation. The French will soon be so strongly fortified on the Ohio, that no Force we can lead to that Country will be able, perhaps, to dislodge them. A Trifle of Men and Money would have dislodged them when they first scuffled at Crown Point, but now they are too strong to be dispossessed. The same is too like to be the case at Ohio.

February 25. According to some private Advices from Constantinople, the new Grand Signor has always been of a very rigid and bloody Temper, and given Proofs of it on various Occasions; so that it is feared his Reign will be a severe and turbulent one, though he has begun it with Instances of Generosity and Clemency: It is likewise whispered at Constantinople, that Sultan Ibrahim, the Grand Signor's Brother, died suddenly, but not of a natural Death, since his Sublime Highness's Accession to the Throne.

February 27. We hear from Newcastle, that on Monday the 22d in the Evening Capt. Seaf, on board the Ann Tender belonging to the Torbay, the Ship on which Admiral Boscawen will hoist his Flag, arrived at Shields; and on Thursday the Volunteer's Drum, offering his Majesty's Bounty of three Pounds a Man, was beat through that Town, inviting all Gentlemen Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, the like not known here for many Years before; since which several have enlisted, and 'tis believed the Captain will raise a great Number of Volunteers.

On Monday se'night a young Gentleman in North Shields, set forward for Newcastle on Horseback, and soon after his Horse returned to the Turnpike Gate at Chirton, bridled and saddled. This occasioned his Friends to make a diligent Enquiry after him, they got the Affair called by the Bellman here, and imagining he was murdered, appointed proper Persons to examine all the Pits, Holes, &c. near the Road: But to their great Astonishment, received a Letter from him two Days after, intimating that he was well, and very happy in the Arms of a young Lady in Newcastle, whom he had married, and had made use of this Stratagem, to reconcile his Parents to his Marriage, who being much against it, would he thought be farprized into a Consent; by this Means judging, and as it happened justly, that the Joy for the News of the lost Sheep, being found, would overbalance and drown in them all Dislike to the young Lady he had taken for his Wife, who by the bye is well accomplished and agreeable.

February 28. A Ship is arrived in one of the Western Ports of Scotland, who, in her Way home from America, was drove by contrary Winds upon the Island of late so much talked of, and in Quest of which the Government sent a Man of War.

The Warlike Preparations at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, are incredible, and have so alarm'd the French, that they have already offered Terms of Accommodation, which have been rejected. An Embargo has been laid on all Merchant Ships in the Ports of France, and they Work Night and Day to get their Navy in Readiness to sail, but meet with insurmountable Difficulties.

March 1. According to private Letters from Russia received by the last Mail, the new Levies have been raised with so much Facility, that all the Regiments will have received their Recruits before the Middle of this Month.

His Portuguese Majesty has been pleased to legitimize three natural Sons of the late King. The eldest of them will be made Grand Inquisitor in the room of Cardinal d'Acunba; the second Bishop of Porto; and the third Grand Prior of Chimanis. This Act of the King is extremely admired by the Court, and by the Nation in general; those Principles being as much esteemed by the Public on Account of their personal Merit, as their high Birth. The rich Gifts they received from Nature have been improved by an Education suitable to their Rank, which, joined to the many amiable Qualities they are possessed of, cannot fail to secure to them the Affection of the Portuguese Nation.

Letter from Genoa, dated February 9.

"The Dispositions of the Corsican Malecontents do not yet correspond so well with those of the Marquis Doria, as some public Papers have given out; nor can we say that they run quite counter to them. The Conduct of those Islanders has of late been moderate enough; for though they would not

accept of Peace on the terms they have consented to, they cannot be reproached with that this Moderation is much owing to the Wisdom of the new Conduct of the new Government. The Republic's faithful continual Apprehension sit quietly in their Hearts, who proved more diers than we wished to the Part of grave Seniors could have imagined, a judicious in Council a Field. When reduced to sedentary Life, they sit their Reflections with regulations and such will that, had they no Master, titled than any People have Masters; and it Hostilities, if, by cease the Republic of Genoa tended to establish their But this cannot yet be Laws they have made cautions against the E the Confusion and all t Independency, they h regular Form to their the Republic's Interreg yet elapse before they with her, by establish preserve Order and Pe will they attain this Government, which t which are said to be We can hardly beliee hitherto affords room very likely that Men v averie to one Yoke, The best Laws somet Opposition. But, af made by the Corsican there would be nothi Laws of other Nation served, as to warrant Corsicans whenever th ever, it is still a great how to make Laws: which nothing but a pl were certainly not ex which hitherto appea Islanders. From the that they were very b deed for the Republi cuded from it, that or how could we ima Castilina's and Cato's that they could unit Difference, that they tice, but (as yet are C this is enough to pro Want of Laws, an from which, and the of their Courage, it modation with the t takes Place, will be For then there will they have yielded to enabled them to re which all Nations e regular Government, as good a Plan of (bout of. It will th that it will be on a to Casir the Thing a Conviction, that i Laws, nor even th that they must alfo observed; which c enacted by legal Au those behave like go wise Common Seni Mankind, that thei Yesterday the In Stores and Goods their Settlements. We are assured t able Sailors on boar missioned, and that tery.

By a Letter from informed of a desp one the 8th Instant and Customs, and several were dang but that, in the e

accept

accept of Peace on the Conditions proposed to them; they have consented to a Suspension of Arms, and it cannot be reproached with fresh hostile Acts. It is true that this Moderation on their Part may be as much owing to the Winter Season, as to the prudent Conduct of the new Commissary-General; but whatever the Motive may be, it is certain that the present Truce has all the Appearances of Peace. The Republic's faithful Subjects, freed from the continual Apprehensions of being molested, now sit quietly in their Houses; and the Partizans of Liberty, who proved themselves to be better Soldiers than we wished to find them, have lately acted the Part of grave Senators, far beyond what we could have imagined, and have shewn themselves as judicious in Council as they have been bold in the Field. When reduced by the rigorous Season to a sedentary Life, they set themselves to reflect; and their Reflections have produced such judicious Regulations and such wise Laws, that we must confess, that, had they no Masters, they would be better intitled than any People to be independent. But they have Masters; and it would be only a Change of Hostilities, if, by ceasing to resist the Authority of the Republic of Genoa Sword in Hand, they pretended to establish their Laws on the Ruin of hers. But this cannot yet be said to be their Design. The Laws they have made are to be considered as Precautions against the Evils of Anarchy. To avoid the Confusion and all the Mischiefs that spring from Independency, they have been willing to give a regular Form to their Rebellion, and thus to fill up the Republic's Interregnum, or the Time that may yet elapse before they come to an Accommodation with her, by establishing such Regulations as may preserve Order and Peace amongst themselves. But will they attain this End? Will the Maxims of Government, which they have agreed upon, and which are said to be so wise, be well observed? We can hardly believe it; at least their Conduct hitherto affords room to question it; for it is not very likely that Men who have shewn themselves so averse to one Yoke, will constantly bear another: The best Laws sometimes meet with the greatest Opposition. But, after all, supposing the Laws made by the Corsicans should not be strictly obeyed, there would be nothing very singular in it: The Laws of other Nations are not so religiously observed, as to warrant our crying out against the Corsicans whenever they may violate theirs. However, it is still a great Matter that they have known how to make Laws: These sage Productions, to which nothing but a phlegmatic Temper gives Birth, were certainly not expected from the Impetuosity which hitherto appeared in the Actions of those Islanders. From their Behaviour we concluded, that they were very brave Warriors, too brave indeed for the Republic; but who could have concluded from it, that they were good Legislators? or how could we imagine these Men were at once Catilina's and Cato's? And yet they have shewn that they could unite both Characters, with this Difference, that they have been Catilina's in Practice, but as yet are Cato's only in Theory. But this is enough to prove that they are sensible of the Want of Laws, and know how to make them; from which, and the many Proofs, they have given of their Courage, it follows, that their Accommodation with the Republic of Genoa, if it ever takes Place, will be much more glorious to them: For then there will be no room for saying, that they have yielded to Force, since their Courage has enabled them to resist it; nor to the Necessity which all Nations experience, of living under a regular Government, since they know how to frame as good a Plan of Government as any People can boast of. It will then be manifest, if they submit, that it will be on a Principle of Duty, by giving to Caesar the Things which are Caesar's; and from a Conviction, that it is not sufficient to have wise Laws, nor even that they be well observed; but that they must also be laudably and meritoriously observed; which can only be the Case of Laws enacted by legal Authority. — If so, let the Genoeses behave like good Masters for the future, other wise Common Sense will tell the Corsicans and all Mankind, that their Authority cannot be legal.

Yesterday the India Company shipped Warlike Stores and Goods to the Value of 24,000*l.* for their Settlements.

We are assured that there are upwards of 20,000 able Sailors on board the Men of War already commissioned, and that near Half of them are Volunteers.

By a Letter from Marazion in Cornwall we are informed of a desperate Skirmish which happened on the 8th Instant, between the Officers of Excise and Customs, and a Gang of Smugglers, wherein several were dangerously wounded on both Sides; but that, in the end, the Smugglers went off in

Triumph enough to ring the Chapel Bell in their Way through Marazion, in the same Manner as they did about a Fortnight before.

The French at present seem, by all Accounts, to prepare themselves in order to defy, or perhaps to attack us by open Force; but as we have been sufficiently warned of their Preparations, Arrogance and Presumption, in providing Armaments to attack their Neighbours, I hope, by the present Conduct, which has been wisely considered by the British Worthies, we shall be able to bid Defiance to that most dishonourable and contemptible Nation: And I would advise the British Subjects to consider them in the same cruel Light, as Hannibal represented to his Army, the Romans, as follows, and which I think, bears a strict Analogy to the French. Hannibal, irritating his Army against the Romans, said, "They would put you all to the Sword; they despise and hate you; they are a Nation arrogant and cruel; a Nation who, without Reason, would govern all others; they would give Laws; make the War and Peace of the whole Universe depend upon them alone; they would prescribe Limits, observe none themselves, and have nothing done without their Permission, while they forbid any to meddle in their Affairs."

Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford set out for Paris, where he is to reside in Quality of Ambassador from his Majesty; and we hear that the Earl of Bristol will speedily set out for Turin with the same Public Character.

Among the various Reports spread concerning the present Situation of Affairs, it was Yesterday currently reported, that the French had marched 40,000 Men to Dieppe, and its Neighbourhood.

Edinburgh, Feb. 17. We hear from Dunbar, that on Wednesday Night last a Light was seen at Sea, and next Day the Wind having blown strong at North, some Planks and Pieces of Timber were drove ashore all the Way from Redheugh to Thornton-Loch; many of the Pieces of Timber were burnt, and the Stern of a Vessel came in that had a Thistle painted on it.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. Letters from Rear Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent in Saint Augustine's Bay, Madagascar, August 6, 1754, received by the Dragon East Indiaman, which arrived at Spithead on the 14th Instant, bring an Account, that the Admiral sailed from the Island of Madeira, in the Night of the 18th of April, with the Kent, Salisbury, Bridgewater, and Kings-fisher, and on the 2d of June made the Island of Trinidada; and saw no other Land till the 17th of July, when they made the Island of Madagascar, and anchored the same Day in Saint Augustine's Bay: That, upon the whole, they had had a tolerable Passage: That many of the Kent's Men had fallen down with Fevers, whilst they were becalmed under the Line; but that they had lost only thirteen Seamen and four Soldiers; and that the other Ships had escaped much more favourably: That, as they advanced in their Passage, the former Complaint changed into that of the Scurvy, which made them desirous of putting into Port as soon as possible: That the Admiral having built Tents on Shore for the Reception of his Sick, which were at first very numerous, they were all so far recovered, that he was to sail for the Coast of Coromandel the next Morning after the Date of his Letters: That in their Passage they had spoke with two Ships only; the one a Dane, bound to Tranquebar; and the other a Portuguese, to Macao in China.

The Dragon brings this farther Account, that, on the 4th of September, the Cumberland, Commodore Pocock, and Tyger, Captain Latham, came into Saint Augustine's Bay: The Cumberland had near two hundred sick, and had buried sixty-seven; but the Tyger was very healthy. The Dragon left the Cumberland and Tyger there, who proposed to sail in about ten Days, staying as long as possible for the Recovery of their Men, who were on the mending hand.

Yarmouth, Feb. 19. Strict Search is making here by the Constables for Vagrants and idle Persons, to serve his Majesty in the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. Chew, in Patuxent, and Capt. Johnson, in Potowmack, both from London, are arrived. Tuesday last, Capt. Rawlings, in the Severn, a fine new Ship, went up Severn to her Moorings, to load with Tobacco for Messieurs John Hanbury and Company.

We hear from Kent County, that at their Assizes, two Men who were concern'd some Time ago in robbing Capt. Marsh's Store, were found Guilty, and received Sentences of Death: One other was burnt in the Hand.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Snow-Unity, James Holland, from Bourdeaux.

THIS GAZETTE, No. 321,

begin the Eleventh Year of its Publication; and the Publisher returns his grateful Thanks to those of his good CUSTOMERS who have hitherto encouraged it: And at the same Time requests those who have been long in Arrears, to pay off their Arrearages, which will much oblige him. It would be an easy Matter for those Gentlemen who live remote from Annapolis and seldom frequent it, to send by their Neighbours.

BY an Act of Assembly; made

last February Session, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office; Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid, according to Law."

N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old

Customers, and Others, that he now carries on his Business, at his Shop near the Church, next Door below Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. Johnson's, in Church-Street, Annapolis, where all Gentlemen may depend on being well served, in the neatest, best, and cheapest Manner, as he has extraordinary good Hands; and constant Attendance will be given, by

Their humble Servant,

John Campbell.

For CORK directly,

The Brig ENDEAVOUR,

JOHN JONES,

Master,



A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail by the 20th Day of May. For Passage apply to the said Master, or William Gowans, Merchant, in Baltimore Town.

April

April 24, 1755.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Anne Arundel County, that (as very little of the County Tax has this Year been paid in Money) they are requested to pay off their Dues by the Tenth of June (the Time affix'd by Law) in Tobacco, that the Subscriber may be enabled to pay the Officers and Clergy, in the limited Time, their respective Demands. And those who do not settle, agreeable to Law, will oblige me to collect in a Way very disagreeable to them and me: But as I cannot pay the Officers and Clergy, except the Public pays me, I must, in Justice to myself, do what the Law directs; which I am in Hopes every Gentleman will prevent, by complying with the Law. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday at my Office, to settle with all Gentlemen; which will oblige
Their most humble Servant,

John Raitt, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel County.

GAMALIEL BUTLER,
HAVING procured an exceeding good **BLOCK-MAKER**, from Philadelphia, carries on that Business in Annapolis, at the Shop lately kept by *Thomas Fleming*; and all Gentlemen who may want Blocks of any Sort, for Shipping, may depend on being served in the best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. He likewise makes and mends Pumps for Shipping and Wells; and also turns twisted Ballisters and hollow Work.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the Wife of the Subscriber, living near *Manockasy*, hath eloped from him, and may probably run him in Debt: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons against trusting the said *Elizabeth*, on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after this 23d Day of April, 1755.
Charles Nell.

STRAYED about two Weeks ago from the City of Annapolis, a small, neat, we'll made, light grey Gelding, in good Order; it is uncertain whether he is branded or not, but has a short hanging Mane, his Feet and Ears lately trimm'd, is well gaited, and paces fast. Whoever brings home the said Gelding, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by
Thomas Hyde.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *BETSEY*, Capt. WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.
John Raitt.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *BETSEY*, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis and London-Town, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

VARIETY of European and East-India GOODS, fit for the SEASON. Also Cordage, Cables, Anchors, Duck, and Ship Chandlery of all Kinds, *Weston's* and *Arnold's* best Snuff, Window Glafs 8 by 10, Quart Bottles, best *Florence Oil*, &c. &c.
James Dick.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Houses and Lot late in the Possession of *Thomas King* of this City, Shoemaker, deceased. For further Particulars apply to
Benjamin Welsh.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confin'd in *Anne Arundel County Prison*, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, intend to apply to the next Session of Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

Thomas Todd,
Jasper Hall,
Daniel Wells.

RICHARD BRYAN,
PILOT, in Annapolis,
WILL Pilot Ships from Annapolis into *Patapsco*, or from *Patapsco* to Annapolis, at Three Pounds Currency each; and from Annapolis to *Sassafras*, *North-East*, or *Susquebanna*, at Five Pounds each, and the same down again. And all Masters and Commanders of Vessels may depend on his Care and Skill, as he has been employ'd in that Business for ten Years past, and never yet met with any Disaster.

P. S. Any Commander who may want Piloting to *Cape-Henry* shall be Piloted thither for seven Pistoles, by
Their humble Servant,

3 *Richard Bryan.*

LEFT, some Time ago, in the Store of *Mr. Jacques*, near the Dock, a good **GREAT COAT**, which is now at the Printing Office. The Owner of it may have it again, on describing it, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Conformable to **LAW**,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *William Cole*, at *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock S G, she has had a very sore Back, suppos'd to have been hurt by a Cart Saddle. Also a black Mare Colt about two Years old, hath a large Blaze in her Face, Wall Eyes, her hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder with S.

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

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *GREYHOUND*, Capt. ALEX. STEWART, from LONDON, and to be Sold, on board the said Ship, by the Subscriber, either by wholesale or retail,

GERMAN and Irish Linens, brown and white Sheeting, Osnabrigs and brown Rolls, Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, London Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Cask, Pickles, viz. Capers, Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup, best *Durham Mustard*, and *Weston's Snuff*, Gloves and Mittens of all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, newest Fashion fine Flawse Tippetts, Scotch Thread of all Sorts, Stocking Breeches and Waste-coats 4 Thread, brown marbl'd and white Thread Stockings, several Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware little inferior to China, viz. white Agate and Tortoise Plates and Dishes, plain, scollop'd and flower'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fruit Baskets, Salts, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, all Sorts of Milk Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and Oakum.

5 *James Houston.*

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Alexandria*, on the 26th of March last, an English Servant Man, named *James Large*, his Face is a little bruised and black. He had on a dark Claret colour'd Coat, lined with Alopeen, with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Linsey Jacket, the Back and Front Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts, and a dark colour'd Pea working Jacket with Pewter Buttons, a Pair of light colour'd Breeches with Metal Buttons, and has a Hat and Wig. He went off on a small Bay Horse, has a Curb Bridle, and a Saddle but can't describe it.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him and Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in the County, if taken out of the County Two Pistoles, beside what the Law allows, paid by
5 *John Dalton.*

THE Subscriber intending to leave off Tavern-keeping, desires those who are indebted to him, to come and rub out their Scores, which will greatly oblige him.

N. B. He will still live in the same House and take in Gentlemen at private Lodgings, where they shall be well accommodated, by
Their humble Servant,

Charles Wallace.

For *Charles-Town*, in *So. Carolina*,



The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
JOHN RATTRAY,
Master;

Now lying in *West River*, and will sail in a few Days. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage agree with said Master.

commodations for Passengers. For Passage agree with said Master.

HAVING already sundry Times advertised in this Gazette, of which but little Notice has been taken; I find myself obliged more, to give public Notice, That all Persons on the Western Shore of *Maryland* indebted to *BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq;* and Company, of Philadelphia, are desired to make speedy Payment; and that Attendance will be given at *Mr. Middleton's* in Annapolis, the first Week in the Provincial Court in May next, to receive the same.
William Young.

LENT, but forgot to whom, one of the Bodies of Laws of this Province. On the Title Page is wrote *Robert Gordon*. Whoever has got it, is desired to return it to the Printer hereof.

February 27, 1755.
ALL Persons indebted to *Richard Gildart, Esq;* and Sons, of *Liverpool*, Merchants, for Dealings with their several Factors within this Province, are desired to settle their respective Accounts with, and pay the Balances due to, the Subscriber, now Agent to the said Company, at *Oxford*, before the first Day of July next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with, for Recovery thereof, as the Laws, in that Case made and provided, direct: And all Persons who have any Demands on the said Company, are desired, in that Time, to apply for Payment to
Thomas Brereton.

By whom is to be Sold, at *Oxford*, a large Assortment of **EUROPEAN GOODS**, on reasonable Terms.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

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

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

January 7, 1755.

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

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

M A I

From the GENTLEMEN

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 522.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1755.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for January.

The WORLD. N°. CV.

AS I am desirous of beginning the new Year well, I shall devote this Paper to the Service of my fair Countrywomen, for whom I have so tender a Concern, that I examine into their Conduct with a Kind of parental Vigilance and Affection. I sincerely wish to approve, but at the same Time am determin'd to admonish and reprimand, whenever, for their Sakes, I may think it necessary. I will not, as far as in me lies, suffer the Errors of their Minds to disgrace those beautiful Dwellings in which they are lodged; nor will I, on the other Hand, silently and quietly allow the Affectation and Abuse of their Persons, to reflect Contempt and Ridicule upon their Understandings.

Native, artless Beauty has long been the peculiar Distinction of my fair Fellow Subjects. Our Poets have long sung their genuine Lillies and Roses, and our Painters have as long endeavour'd, though in vain, to imitate them; beautiful Nature mock'd all their Art. But I am now inform'd by Persons of unquestion'd Truth and Sagacity, and indeed I have observ'd but too many Instances of it myself, that a great Number of those inestimable Originals, by a strange Inversion of Things, give the lie to their Poets, and servily copy their Painters, degrading and disguising themselves, into worse Copies, of bad Copies of themselves. It is even whisper'd about Town of that excellent Artist Mr. Listard, that he lately refus'd a fine Woman to draw her Picture, alleging, that he never copied any Body's Works but his own and GOD ALMIGHTY'S.

I have taken great Pains to inform myself of the Growth and Extent of this heinous Crime of Self Painting (I had almost given it a harder Term) and I am sorry to say, that I have found it to be extremely epidemical. The present State of it, in its several Degrees, appears to be this.

The inferior Class of Women, who always ape their Betters, make use of a Sort of rough cast, little superior to the common Lath and Plaster, which comes very cheap, and can be afforded out of the casual Profits of the Evening.

The Class immediately above these, paint occasionally, either in Size or Oil, which at six Pence per Foot Square, comes within a moderate weekly Allowance.

The Generality of Women of Fashion make use of a superfine Stucco, or Plaster of Paris highly glazed, which does not require a daily Renewal, and will, with some slight occasional Repairs, last as long as their Curls, and stand a pretty strong Collision.

As for the transcendant and divine Pearl Powder, with an exquisite Varnish superinduced to fix it, it is by no Means common, but is reserv'd for Ladies not only of the first Rank, but of the most considerable Fortunes; it being so very costly, that few Pin-Moneys can keep a Face in it, as a Face of Condition ought to be kept. Perhaps the same Number of Pearls whole might be more acceptable to some Lovers, than in Powder upon the Lady's Face.

I would now fain undeceive my fair Countrywomen of an Error, which, gross as it is, they too fondly entertain. They flatter themselves that this Artificial is not discoverable, or distinguishable from native white. But I beg Leave to assure them, that however well prepared the Colour may be, or however skillful the Hand that lays it on, it is immediately discover'd by the Eye at a considerable Distance, and by the Nose upon a nearer Approach; and I overheard the other Day at the Coffee House Capt. Poshim M'Manus complaining, that when warm upon the Face it had the most nauseous Taste imaginable. Thus offensive to three of the Senses, it is not, probably, very inviting to a fourth.

Talking upon this Subject lately with a Friend, he said, that in his Opinion, a Woman who painted

white, gave the Public a Pledge of her Chastity, by fortifying it with a Wall, which she must be sure that no Man would desire either to batter or scale. But I confess I did not agree with him as to the Motive, though I did as to the Consequences; which are, I believe, in general, that they loose both operam et olum. I have observ'd that many of the sagacious Landlords of this great Metropolis who let Lodgings, do at the Beginning of the Winter, new vamp, paint, and stucco, the Fronts of their Houses, in order to catch the Eyes of Passengers, and engage Lodgers. Now to say the Truth, I cannot help suspecting that this is rather the real Motive of my fair Countrywomen, when they thus incrust themselves. But alas! those outward Repairs will never tempt People to enquire within. The Cases are greatly different; in the former they both adorn and preserve, in the latter they disgust and destroy.

In order therefore to put an effectual Stop to this Enormity, and to save, as far as I am able, the native Carnations, the Eyes, the Teeth, the Breath, and the Reputations of my beautiful Fellow Subjects, I hereby give Notice, that if within one Kalendar Month from the Date hereof (I allow that Time for the Consumption of Stock in Hand) I shall receive any authentic Testimonies (and I have my Spies abroad) of this Sophistication and Adulteration of the fairest Works of Nature, I am resolv'd to publish at full Length the Names of the Delinquents. This may perhaps at first Sight seem a bold Measure; and Actions of Scandal and Defamation may be thought of: But I go upon safe Ground; for before I took this Resolution, I was determin'd to know all the worst possible Consequences of it to myself, and therefore consult'd one of the most eminent Council in England, an old Acquaintance and Friend of mine, whose Opinion I shall here most faithfully relate.

When I had stated my Case to him as clearly as I was able, he strok'd his Chin for some Time, pick'd his Nose, and hemm'd thrice, in order to give me his very best Opinion. "By publishing the Names at full Length in your Paper, I humbly conceive, said he, that you avoid all the troublesome Consequences of Innuendo's. But the present Question, if I apprehend it aright, seems to be, Whether you may thereby be liable to any other Action, or Actions, which for Brevity Sake I will not here enumerate. Now by what occurs to me off hand, and without consulting my Books, I humbly apprehend that no Action at all will lie against you; but on the contrary I do conceive, and indeed take upon me to affirm, that you may proceed against these Criminals, for, such I will be bold to call them, either by Action or Indictment; the Crime being of a public and a heinous Nature. Here is not only the suppressio veri, which is highly penal, but the crimen falsi too. An Action popular, or of qui tam would certainly lie; but however I should humbly prefer an Indictment upon the Statutes of Forgery, 2 Geo. II. cap. 25, and 7. Geo. II. cap. 22. for Forgery I maintain it is. The Fact, as you well know, will be tried by a Jury, of whom one Moiety will doubtless be Plasterers; so that it will unquestionably be found." Here my Council paus'd for some Time, and hemm'd pretty often; however I remained silent, observing plainly by his Countenance that he had not finish'd, but was thinking on. In a little Time he resum'd his Discourse, and said; "All Things considered, Mr. Fitz-Adam, I would advise you to bring your Indictment upon the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. cap. 22. which is a very fine Penal Statute." I confess I could not check the sudden Impulse of Surprize which this occasion'd in me, and interrupting him perhaps too hastily; "What, Sir, said I, indict a Woman upon the Black Act for painting White?" Here my Council, interrupting me in his Turn, said with some Warmth, "Mr. Fitz-Adam, Mr. Fitz-Adam, you, like too many others, have not sufficiently consider'd all the Beauty, good Sense, and solid Reasoning

of the Law. The Law, Sir, let me tell you, abhors all Refinements, Subtleties and Quibblings, upon Words: What is black or white to the Law? Do you imagine that the Law views Colours by the Rules of Optics? No, God forbid it should. The Law makes white black, or black white, according to the Rules of Justice. The Law considers the Meaning, the Intention, the quo animo of all Actions, not their external Modes. Here a Woman disguises her Face with white, as the Waltham People did with black, and with the same fraudulent and felonious Intention. Though the Colour be different, the Guilt is the same in the Intendment of the Law. It is Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and the Punishment is Death." As I perceiv'd that my Friend had now done, I ask'd his Pardon for the improper Interruption I had given him, own'd myself convinc'd, and offer'd him a Fee, which he took by Habit, but soon return'd, by Reflection upon our long Acquaintance and Friendship.

This I hope will be sufficient to make such of my fair Countrywomen as are conscious of their Guilt, seriously consider their Danger; though perhaps from my natural Lenity, I shall not proceed against them with the utmost Rigour of the Law, nor follow the Example of the ingenious Author of our last Musical Drama, who strings up a whole Row of Penelope's Maids of Honour, I shall therefore content myself with publishing the Names of the Delinquents as abovemention'd; but others may possibly not have the same Indulgence; and the Law is open for all.

I shall conclude this Paper with a Word or two of serious Advice to all my Readers of all Sorts and Sexes. Let us follow Nature, our honest and faithful Guide, and be upon our Guard against the flattering Delusions of Art. Nature may be help'd and improv'd, but will not be forced or chang'd. All Attempts in direct Opposition to her are attend'd with Ridicule; many with Guilt. The Woman to whom Nature has denied Beauty, in vain endeavours to make it by Art; as the Man to whom Nature has denied Wit, becomes ridiculous by laying it on: They both defeat their own Purposes, and are in the Case of the Valetudinarian, who creates or increases his Distempers by his Remedies, and dies of his immoderate Desire to live.



PARIS, February 7.

TEN Battalions of regular Troops will embark on board the Fleet equipp'd at Brest and Rochefort, of which M. de Dieckau, Brigadier of the King's Armies will have the Command.

Paris, Feb. 8. Notwithstanding the Precautions that were taken to prevent Mandrin from penetrating farther after the Affair of Autun, he found Means to cross Burgundy, and advance to the Confines of Auvergne, attended by thirty four of his Gang, and forty loaded Horses. Four Companies of Volunteers, after pursuing him above 100 Leagues, came up with him at Sauveta, a Village between Pöy and Langogne, where he receiv'd a considerable Shock, several Soldiers and sixteen Smugglers being killed and wounded. Mandrin himself was taken by an Officer, but was released by one of his own People, who shot the Officer, through the Head with a Pistol. Mandrin's Lieutenant, call'd the Normand, being wounded in the Thigh, had conceal'd himself in a Village to get his Wound dress'd, where he was found by two Cavaliers disguis'd like Smugglers, who seiz'd and carried him to Valence, where he will soon be made a public Example of. Two others have likewise been taken and carried to the same Place. Mandrin is retir'd into the Mountains, where he cannot, however, long support himself, though his People are perfectly well arm'd, and fight so separately, that there are no Hopes of reducing them but by Degrees.

Vienna,

Vienna, Feb. 1. Last Monday a considerable Number of Masons and Carpenters set out for Hungary, to repair the Fortifications of that Kingdom. Tho' the Centinels are relieved every Half hour in the Night-time, two of them, who were stationed on the Ramparts, were so much affected by the Cold, that they died in a few Minutes after they were brought to the Guard-house.

Lisbon, Jan. 2. Letters from Compostella pretend to say, that the Kingdom of Galicia is to be dismembered from the Spanish Monarchy, and given to the Infant Don Lewis, his Catholic Majesty's Brother, who will fix his Royal Residence at Compostella, and make it the Capital of his new Kingdom, on his Marriage with the Infanta of Portugal. But tho' these Letters add that they had already begun to settle the Boundaries between Galicia, the Kingdom of Leon, and that of Asturias, we cannot give Credit to this Piece of Intelligence, because a Settlement of that Nature would infallibly become the Source of very fatal Divisions; and, besides, the Age of dismembering is past.

L O N D O N.

February 15. By the last Accounts from Lisbon and Cadiz, it appears that there are at this Time in those Harbours above an hundred Sail of English Merchantmen, some of which have been there a long Time for Want of Freights. When those Ships shall arrive, it is not doubted but a sufficient Number of able Seamen will enter on board his Majesty's Fleet, to support the Honour of the British Flag against any haughty Intruders.

We are well assured that two Men of War, one of 70, and one of 90 Guns, are sailed for India: That Madagascar was well fortify'd, and not in any Danger, in Case of an Attempt from the Enemy on the British Settlements there.

We are assured that his Excellency Charles Knowles, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, will, in a short Time, be removed from the Government of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

February 20. We hear that the Preparations now carrying on with so much Vigilance, to the Honour of the Ministry, which can only be paralleled by that in Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell's Time, will be continued, unless Hostages are sent over from France, to prove the Sincerity of their Intentions to preserve Peace with the Court of Great-Britain; and that in case of a Rupture, 150 Sail of Men of War will be fitted out with all the Dispatch that is possible.

February 22. On Tuesday last his Majesty's Royal Bounty, agreeable to Proclamation, was paid on board the Albany, Capt. Langden, at Deptford, by the Clerk of the Cheque there, to upwards of fifty Volunteers. This is the first Ship that has been paid. The brave Fellows expressed great Spirit on this Occasion, and, with three Huzzas, wished for an Opportunity to curb the Insolence of the Enemy to the British Flag. A brave Encouragement for Seamen to enter.

The reigning Prince in Germany, who, we said, the Week before last, was soon expected to declare himself a Roman Catholic, is the Marquis of Brandenburg Bareith, married to the King of Prussia's eldest Sister. Is it to vex England, the first Protestant Power in Europe, that the German Princes are turning Papists, because she will not grant them Subsidies, which they want to enable them to set up Woollen Manufactories?

Our Correspondent at Paris acquaints us, that the Reports so strongly propagated of an Alliance concluded with the Court of Madrid, lose Ground daily; and that it begins to be suspected, they were calculated to keep up the Spirits of the People, notwithstanding the Apprehensions of a War, to which the Nation in general are averse, from the Dread of an additional Load of Taxes to those which are very grievous already.

February 26. The Newark and Kingston are ordered to be got ready for Sea at Chatham; the Dunkirk waited only for a Wind on Sunday last, to proceed to the Nore.

The York and Weymouth, two sixty Gun Ships, are put into Commission at Plymouth.

The greatest Part of the trading Vessels at Plymouth are or will be transformed into Tenders for impressing Men into the Service. Five more were ordered to be hired there last Week. Admiral Mofyn is very alert, nothing that can be done to make every Thing ready is left undone.

His Majesty's Ship Arundel is arrived at Spithead, from the Downs with press'd Men.

On Sunday two Tenders, with press'd Men on board, sail'd from the River to put them on board the Men of War lying at Chatham.

The Albion Sloop of War, now at Deptford, is ordered to Woolwich to take in her Guns, and from thence to proceed round to Spithead.

So noble a Spirit appears in the Nation at present, that to all Appearance our Eyes are opened, and the Treachery, Deceit, and Perfidy of our faithless Neighbours are no longer hid from us. We seem to know our real Interest at last, and resolve steadily to pursue it.

It is said, the French have offer'd to settle all Things *bona Fide*, according to the Treaty of Utrecht; but that our Court insists on being paid the Expences occasioned by their faithless Behaviour.

Letters received Yesterday from France advise, that the Court has sent Orders to erect Signals at certain Distances from Dunkirk all along the Coast quite into Brittany, in order to give the quickest Intelligence of what passes in the Channel; and that those Signals are disposed in such a Manner, that whenever a Squadron of Ships sail from England, it will be known at Brest in 24 Hours.

On Friday last the Commissioners of the Victualling Office contracted with Mr. Lewis in Whitechapple for 500 Oxen, to be delivered in a certain Time.

Advices from the Hague speak of War as a Thing inevitable; but with respect to any Augmentation of Troops, or equipping of Squadrons in that Country, we hear not a Word.

March 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochfort was sworn into the Office of Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

We hear from Southwold, that 70 brave Sailors having offered to serve as Volunteers on board his Majesty's Fleet, the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered a regulating Officer thither to enlist them, and a Tender to carry them on board his Majesty's Ships in the Downs.

There were never a great Number of Coopers employed at the Victualling Office than now; notwithstanding which, the Commissioners contracted last Week for 30,000 Casks, to be delivered by other Coopers in a certain Time.

Rochester, Feb. 28. This Day the Prince, Dunkirk, and Litchfield, sail'd for Blackflakes, there to take in their Guns, and to proceed directly to the Downs. The Flag is now flying on board the Buckingham. Admiral Boscawen is expected Tomorrow or Sunday, to hoist his Flag on board the Torbay. Orders came this Day to make ready eight 70 Gun Ships in this Harbour, which have not yet been mentioned. Artificers are expected from Deptford and Woolwich Yards to assist here. Every Thing goes on with the greatest Expedition. The Ships under Repair have been turn'd out of the Docks, to make Room for those lately ordered to fit.

CHARLES-TOWN, in South Carolina, April 8.

On the 21st of March last, died at Sheldon, (the Name of his Seat) aged 72 Years, wanting a few Days, the Hon. WILLIAM BULL, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

The following Words his Excellency Governor Glen made use of in a Speech he delivered in the Council Chamber at the Time of Mr. Bull's Funeral, to the principal Inhabitants of Charles Town, who attended his Excellency upon the mournful Occasion, viz. "In whatever Light the Deceased may be viewed, he will appear to Advantage: "But the many excellent Laws that he pass'd speak his Praise better than I am able. He was careful in passing these Laws; he was vigilant in executing them; he procured Obedience to them, not so much by the Weight of his Power, as by the Authority of his own Practice, for no Man was more obedient to the Laws than he himself. You all have Reason to lament the Loss of him, but I most of all, for I was frequently benefitted by following his Advice, more frequently by imitating his Example, and when I could not equal, I endeavour'd to copy after him. I shall bequeath this Advice to my Successor, (Littleton) "Go, and do thou likewise."

B O S T O N, April 14.

On Thursday last arrived here his Majesty's Ship the Success, of 20 Guns, John Rouse, Commander, in three Days from Halifax.

The same Day being appointed for mustering on the Common in this Town, the New-England Regiment, commanded by his Excellency, near 2000 came in on that Day, and the two following Days, and 'tis said some Hundreds more are daily expected.

Last Thursday Night, a young Woman at Wattertown, was delivered of a Child alone in her Chamber, which she afterwards carried down, and threw it into the Well, where it was found the next Morning, with several Marks of Violence on its Body. She is kept under a Guard, and will be committed to Goal as soon as she can be safely removed.

By a Person which came Passenger in Captain Mackey, who is arrived at Salem, from the West-Indies, we are informed, that in the Lat. of Bermuda, they met with a sheath'd Brigantine Bottom upwards.

April 21. By a Letter from Jamaica, dated the Ninth of March last, we are informed, that Capt. Robins, of this Town, and the Captains Shuttleleaf, Harlow and Bartlet, all of Plymouth, lately died at Jamaica, of the Small Pox; and that the Markets are so bad, that our Northern Produce scarcely fetches one Half of what it cost here.

N E W - H A V E N, April 12.

On Monday the 31st of last Month, his Honour the Governor of this Colony, issued a Proclamation, by the Advice of the other Branches of the Legislature, for encouraging Men to enlist in his Majesty's Service: By this Proclamation each able-bodied Man is to have a Premium of 30s. lawful Money, or an Equivalent in Bills of Credit; and whoever provides himself a good Firelock, Sword or Hatchet, Belt and Cartridge box, to receive 19s. more, like Money, and a sufficient Blanket, 14s. more: Those who can't thus provide themselves, to be provided for by the Colony, but the Arms to be returned when the Service is over; and for such Arms as shall be inevitably lost, the Treasury is to pay: Each Man to have 26s. 8d. lawful Money per Month, reckoning 28 Days to each Month, and to have one Month's Wages Advance paid before they march.

N E W - Y O R K, April 21.

By Captain Bennet from Halifax, we are advised, that they are building four new Batteries there; and that every Thing is in the greatest Forwardness for an approaching Campaign.

April 28.

Paragraph of a Letter from London of February 18, 1755, to a Gentleman in New-York.

"You will observe our Marine Affairs are in great Motion: great Dispatch is made in all the Sea Ports in fitting them for immediate Service. The French are as active also in their Ports: What the Result will be Time only can shew. The Opinions concerning War or Peace are very various, as many think we have already discouraged the French from any Attempt they intended; and 'tis possible the French may be glad we should think so, in order to lull us; but 'tis hoped we shall not be at this Expence without settling what Terms we must expect both in the East and in the West. We this Week heard of our Six Men of War's safe Arrival at Madagascar, with the Transports in their Way to India, to protect the Settlements there. This News has enlivened that Stock; and indeed all the other Stocks, within these few Days, are on the Rise, from a present Opinion that Affairs will be amicably made up; and what adds to this Opinion, is the King's Intention for Hanover in April next. 'Tis imagined also, that if Affairs are settled, that the Election of a King of the Romans will be fix'd, in order to keep Things quiet in Germany. But all these are political Conjectures; for should any Acts of Hostility happen between the two Nations, either in Asia or America, it may notwithstanding draw on a War: Our Ministry at present differ; for we are told there is a strong Party that oppose the pacific Disposition of others, and say, the present Opportunity is a fair One to strike a home Blow on the French Ambition. We shall be impatient to hear what is done in your Parts, for should it prove successful, it will have some Influence on Measures here. I think you can't be too much on the Defensive in America, should the French aim any Thing there, which at first was supposed to be their chief View. It appear'd very extraordinary that your several Governments should continue so long inactive, when the Enemy were approaching so near you: It looked as if there was no Property to defend, or that none car'd whether they lost it or not. In short, it appear'd the highest Folly to dispute about Trifles, when Affairs of the highest Consequence should awake your Attention. Great Part of the Navy Debt 'tis said will be paid off by the sinking Fund, which will be generally approved of. The Parliament will rise the latter End of March (if nothing material happens), and it is thought a Vote of Credit will be given to prevent any Surprise. These Affairs are the general Subject of Conversation."

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint POUNELL, Esq; Secretary to the late Sir DANVERS OSBORNE, deceased, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New-Jersey. Last Monday Night a Sloop and a Schooner arrived here from the Eastward, with upwards of 100 Recruits for General Pepperell's Regiment; and several others, for the same Regiment, came to Town on Wednesday and Saturday last, from New-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a Letter from

22

"The French are expected with the utmost Expedition Thousand Troops in the bark; but this Fleet can't be the Beginning of April, War, and all the Troops America, if our Differences and they can escape our striking the British and French and America, brought down, were flatly rejected. Ambassador set out for London, which if the French will be amicably settled, the Ambassador immediately begin. Every are quite ready, with every Briton, to our Fin We have commissioned, within the last Thirty Guns, Twenty one of Sixty of Fifty; and Three Twenty Gun Ships, Sloop, marle's and Bockland's on board Part of this Marines, or to land in Occasion."

On Sunday last the Esq; Governor of New-England, Excellency William Shirley and his Honour, our General, the general Congress at the City, they were the new Sett of Eight This musical Peal was are at present the most that Kind in England. Nicholson, a Native of most convenient, and Clock for the Chimes is desired of, they will America.

They were likewise sent one Brass Guns.

Governor De Lancey, preceded for New-England, Governor Shirley sets out

May 1. Last Week a short Passage from that it was the general with England would Brest Twenty five French Troops ready to embark and for North America Capital Ships, as soon as they are ready for sailing, which is the Middle of that Port (18 Days) sent from thence towards the Day he sail'd, that they had commissioned Brest.

Capt. White further sail of English Men of War from Lisbon there in England is raised to the same as in the last. The Sloop Nelson, arrived from this Port, on the 12th of March

A N N Thursday Morning dock left Frederick's at Wills' Creek.

Tuesday last his Excellency from the West-England, A Gentleman in his Friend in this Province, in France and but it is all in the sale in all Probabilities. Never since Oliver's Activity and Disposition, Fleet equip'd; Courage try'd, and Lieutenants; Admirals; so that the whole: Such a kind of ENGLAND'S GLORY."

We are inform'd, the Ship Wilson, Captain, our Capes the 26th very hard Gale of Days, and in lying N. W. and a S. laid her down on the

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.
Extra of a Letter from London, dated February 22, 1755.

"The French are equipping thirty Men of War, with the utmost Expedition, at Brest, and have six Thousand Troops in that Neighbourhood ready to embark; but this Fleet cannot possibly put to Sea before the Beginning of April, when Part of the Men of War, and all the Troops, are to be sent to North America, if our Differences are not adjusted before, and they can escape our Fleet. The Proposals for settling the British and French Disputes in Asia, Africa, and America, brought hither by the French Ambassador, were flatly rejected. And this Day our new Ambassador set out for Paris with our last Proposals, which if the French will accept, every national Dispute will be amicably adjusted; but if they refuse them, the Ambassador is to return, and War will immediately begin. Even for the latter Event we are quite ready, with respect to the Disposition of every Briton, to our Finances, and to our Armaments. We have commissioned, and got ready to put to Sea, within the last Thirty Days, Five Ships of Ninety Guns, Twenty one of Seventy, Seven of Sixty, Three of Fifty; and Three of Forty four Guns; besides Twenty Gun Ships, Sloops, &c. And Lord Albemarle's and Bockland's Regiments are now embarking on board Part of this Fleet at Spithead, to serve as Marines, or to land in North America, if there is Occasion."

On Sunday last the Honourable James De Lancey, Esq; Governor of New York; and on Monday his Excellency William Shirley, Esq; Governor of Boston, and his Honour, our Governor, return'd here from the general Congress at Alexandria. At their entering the City, they were complimented with a Peal of the new Sett of Eight Bells in Christ Church Steeple. This musical Peal was cast by Lester and Pack, who are at present the most noted and ingenious Artists of that Kind in England. They were hung by Nicholas Nicholson, a Native of Yorkshyre, in a Manner the most convenient, and entirely new: And when a Clock for the Chimes is added, which he seems very desirous of, they will be the compleatest Sett in America.

They were likewise saluted with a Round of Twenty one Brass Guns.

Governor De Lancey, after being here about two Hours, proceeded for New York: And we hear Governor Shirley sets out this Day for Boston.

May 1. Last Week Capt. White arrived here in a short Passage from Havre de Grace, and advises, that it was the general Opinion there that a War with England would soon ensue: That they had at Brest Twenty five Frigates, and Twelve Thousand Troops ready to embark, which were certainly destined for North America, and to be convey'd by five Capital Ships, as soon as every Thing could be got ready for sailing, which it was thought would be about the Middle of April: That while he lay in that Port (18 Days) there were above 600 Sailors sent from thence towards manning the Fleet; and the Day he sail'd, there was certain Advice that they had commissioned two Capital Ships more at Brest.

Capt. White further informs, that there were five Sail of English Men of War cruising off of Brest. From Lisbon there is Advice, that the Land Tax in England is raised to Four Shillings in the Pound, the same as in the last War.

The Sloop Nelson, Capt. Simpson, bound to Jamaica from this Port, was cast away on the Caicos, on the 12th of March, the People and Cargo sav'd.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday Morning last his Excellency General Brad-dock left Frederick Town, and is gone to the Army at Wills's Creek.

Tuesday last his Excellency our Governor return'd Home from the Western Parts of this Province.

A Gentleman in London, writes, in a Letter to his Friend in this Province, "The Armaments making in France and here, seem to threaten a War, but it is all in terrorem to each other, as the Result in all Probability will be a lasting Peace. Never since Oliver's Time, was such Alacrity, Activity and Dispatch seen, nor so formidable a Fleet equip'd; none but Fighting Captains, of Courage try'd, each left to the Choice of their Lieutenants; Admirals to the Choice of their Captains; so that Unanimity is diffus'd through the whole: Such a Fleet may deserve the Appellation, of ENGLAND'S BULWARK, and BRITAIN'S GLORY."

We are inform'd, by a Letter from London, that the Ship Wilson, Capt. Matthew Spencer, who left our Capes the 26th of December past, met with a very hard Gale of Wind when they had been out five Days, and in lying to in the Evening, between a N. W. and a S. W. Swell; shipp'd a Sea, which laid her down on her Beam Ends, and wash'd over-

board the Second Mate and Boatswain, but the former only perish'd; and also carried away her Bar-ricadoes, Wheel, Binnacle, Companion, Beat, spare Topmasts, &c. and they lay for five Hours in that Distress, expecting every Minute to be their last; but at length she righted, and got safe Home.

This Day was landed here from on board Capt. Chew, for the Use of this City, a very fine Engine (made by Newsham and Ragg, No. 1800) which the Inhabitants last Year generously subscrib'd for. It will throw Water 156 Feet perpendicular.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GOOCH, Capt. CHEW, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, formerly Mr. Johnson's, in ANNAPOLIS,

VARIETY of European and East India GOODS, suitable to the Season: Also Superfine SCARLET and BLUE CLOTH, GOLD LACE, GOLD and SILVER VELLUM, SAIL DUCK, Weston's best SNUFF, &c. &c.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

JAMES CHALMERS, GOLD-SMITH,

LIVING between the Court-House and Dr. Stewart's, in Annapolis, carries on that Business, where all Gentlemen and Others may depend on having all Sorts of Gold and Silver Work done in the neatest and best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates, by

Their humble Servant,

James Chalmers.

The said Chalmers having hired Negro London, a very good COOPER, all Persons who may want any Cooper's Work done, may be assured of being served with Care and Dispatch, and in the best and cheapest Manner.

JOHN REEVES, TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old Customers and Others, that he is removed from his late Shop, and carries on the said Business near the House where Mr. Hammond, the late Sheriff, liv'd, where all Gentlemen and Others may depend on being serv'd in the best and cheapest Manner, by

Their humble Servant,

John Reeves.

N. B. The Subscriber carries on the Business by himself.

RAN away, on the 21st of April, from the Subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, an Apprentice Lad, named William Kenley, about 15 Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, and has brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, half worn Bearskin Coat, green Napt Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, white Shirt, Worsted Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Dunlap.

N. B. It is supposed he is sent off by his Father Daniel Kenley, Schoolmaster in Lancaster, to his Grandfather, — Wells, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and is harbour'd by him, or some one of that Family.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, about 3 Months ago, a small old Sorrel Horse, branded, but with what is uncertain, has some Saddle Spots on his Back, a Blaze in his Face, and has a flaxen hanging and standing Mane. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

James Chalmers.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of, Mr. Richard Moore, near London Town, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, branded on the off Buttock thus M, about 14 Hands and a half high, has a bob Tail, and has been used to the Draught.

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

RAN away on the 13th of April last, from the Subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince George's County, a Servant Man, named Nathanael Sherlard (but may probably change his Name), by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, a well set, clean limb'd Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has black Eyes, and a sly Look. He has taken many Cloaths with him, both Men and Womens, some new Linen and Money, a Blanket and coarse Sheet, also some Carpenters and Joiners Tools, such as Chizzels, Saws, Broad Axe, a Smoothing Plane, &c. and a large Man's Saddle and Bridle; but as no Horse is missing, it is supposed he had some Companion to help him to one.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant; and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Four Pistoles Reward, if taken within Forty Miles from Home; if taken at a greater Distance, Five Pistoles Reward; and reasonable Charges, paid by

Andrew Beall.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Henry Stevenson, near Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a likely, middle siz'd, Dark Brown Mare, with some Saddle Spots on her Back, and a few white Hairs in her Forehead, but has no perceivable Brand.

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

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Jonathan Mullineux, at Elk Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded I D on the near Buttock, and has a long Sprig Tail.

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

BY an Act of Assembly, made last February Sessions, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office; Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entituled, An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid, according to Law."

N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

Conformable

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of Charles Bosley,
in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a small
Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and a
Snip on his Nose, and is about 9 or 10 Years old.
The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old
Customers, and Others, that he now carries
on his Business, at his Shop near the Church, next
Door below Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. John-
son's, in Church-Street, Annapolis, where all Gen-
tlemen may depend on being well served, in the
neatest, best, and cheapest Manner, as he has ex-
traordinary good Hands; and constant Attendance
will be given, by
Their humble Servant,
John Campbell.

For CORK directly,



The Brig ENDEAVOUR,
JOHN JONES,
Master,

A prime Sailer, with ex-
ceeding good Accommoda-
tions for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail by the
20th Day of May. For Passage apply to
the said Master, or William Govant, Merchant,
in Baltimore Town.

April 24, 1755.

NOTICE is hereby given to the
Inhabitants of Anne Arundel County, that
(as very little of the County Tax has this Year
been paid in Money) they are requested to pay off
their Dues by the Tenth of June (the Time affix'd
by Law) in Tobacco, that the Subscriber may be
enabled to pay the Officers and Clergy, in the li-
mited Time, their respective Demands. And those
who do not settle, agreeable to Law, will oblige
me to collect in a Way very disagreeable to them
and me: But as I cannot pay the Officers and
Clergy, except the Public pays me, I must, in
Justice to myself, do what the Law directs; which
I am in Hopes every Gentleman will prevent, by
complying with the Law. Constant Attendance
will be given every Wednesday and Thursday at
my Office, to settle with all Gentlemen; which
will oblige
Their most humble Servant,
John Raitt, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel County.

GAMALIEL BUTLER,

HAVING procured an exceed-
ing good BLOCK-MAKER, from
Philadelphia, carries on that Business in Annapolis,
at the Shop lately kept by Thomas Fleming; and
all Gentlemen who may want Blocks of any Sort,
for Shipping, may depend on being served in the
best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. He like-
wise makes and mends Pumps for Shipping and
Wells; and also turns twisted Ballisters and hollow
Work.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the
Wife of the Subscriber, living near Ma-
nockasy, hath eloped from him, and may probably
run him in Debt: This is therefore to forewarn all
Persons against trusting the said Elizabeth, on his
Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contract-
ing after this 23d Day of April, 1755.
Charles Nell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houses and Lot late in
the Possession of Thomas King of this City,
Shoemaker, deceased, For further Particulars ap-
ply to
Benjamin Welsh.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. WHITE, from LONDON,
and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near
the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates,
wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of
Exchange, or Tobacco.

GREAT Variety of European
and East-India GOODS, suitable to the
SEASON.

3 **John Raitt.**

THE Subscribers having been a
long Time confin'd in Anne Arundel County
Prison, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy
their Creditors, intend to apply to the next Session
of Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

Thomas Todd,
Jasper Hall,
Daniel Wells.

RICHARD BRYAN,
PILOT, in Annapolis,

WILL Pilot Ships from Anna-
polis into Patapsco, or from Patapsco to
Annapolis, at Three Pounds Currency each; and
from Annapolis to Sassafras, North-East, or Sus-
quebanna, at Five Pounds each, and the same down
again. And all Masters and Commanders of Ves-
sels may depend on his Care and Skill, as he has
been employ'd in that Business for ten Years past,
and never yet met with any Disaster.

P. S. Any Commander who may want Pilot-
ing to Cape-Henry shall be Piloted thither for seven
Pistoles, by

Their humble Servant,

4 **Richard Bryan.**

LEFT, some Time ago, in the
Store of Mr. Jacques, near the Dock, a
good GREAT COAT, which is now at the
Printing Office. The Owner of it may have it
again, on describing it, and paying the Charge
of this Advertisement.

5

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GREYHOUND, Capt. ALEX. STEWART,
from LONDON, and to be Sold, on board
the said Ship, by the Subscriber, either by whole-
sale or retail.

GERMAN and Irish Linens,
brown and white Sheeting, Osnabrigs and
brown Rolls, Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, Lon-
don Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Cask, Pickles,
viz. Capers, Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup,
best Durbam Mustard, and Weston's Snuff, Gloves
and Mittens of all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for La-
dies, newest Fashion fine Flawle Tippetts, Scotch
Thread of all Sorts, Stocking Breeches and Wafle-
coats 4 Thread, brown marbl'd and white Thread
Stockings, several Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and
Stone Ware little inferior to China, viz. white
Agate and Tortoise Plates and Dishes, plain, scol-
lop'd and flower'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fruit
Baskets, Salts, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, all
Sorts of Milk Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and
Oakum.

6 **James Houston.**

RAN away from the Subscriber,
living in Alexandria, on the 26th of March
last, an English Servant Man, named James Large,
his face is a little bruised and black: He had on a
dark Claret colour'd Coat, lined with Alopecin,
with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Linsey Jacket, the
Back and Front Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts,
and a dark colour'd Pea working Jacket with Pew-
ter Buttons, a Pair of light colour'd Breeches with
Metal Buttons, and has a Hat and Wig. He
went off on a small Bay Horse, has a Curb Bridle,
and a Saddle but can't describe it.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings
him and Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a Pis-
tole Reward, if taken in the County, if taken out
of the County Two Pistoles, beside what the Law
allows, paid by

6 **John Dalton**

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from
LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber,
at his Store in Annapolis and London-Town, at
reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current
Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

VARIETY of European and
East-India GOODS, fit for the SEASON.
Also Cordage, Cables, Anchors, Duck, and Ship
Candlery of all Kinds, Weston's and Arnold's best
Snuff, Window Glass 8 by 10, Quart Bottles, best
Florence Oil, &c. &c.

James Dick.

THE Subscriber intending to
leave off Tavern-keeping, desires those who
are indebted to him, to come and rub out their
Scores, which will greatly oblige him.

N. B. He will still live in the same House and
take in Gentlemen at private Lodgings, where they
shall be well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,

Charles Wallace.

For Charles-Town, in So. Carolina,



The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
JOHN RATTRAY,
Master;

Now lying in West River,
and will sail in a few Days.
She has extraordinary Ac-

commodations for Passengers. For Passage agree
with said Master.

HAVING already sundry Times
advertised in this Gazette, of which but little
Notice has been taken; I find myself obliged
more, to give public Notice, That all Persons on
the Western Shore of Maryland indebted to BEN-
JAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; and Company, of Phila-
delphia, are desired to make speedy Payment; and
that Attendance will be given at Mr. Middleton's
in Annapolis, the first Week in the Provincial Court
in May next, to receive the same.

William Young.

LENT, but forgot to whom,
one of the Bodies of Laws of this Province.
On the Title Page is wrote Robert Gordon. Who-
ever has got it, is desired to return it to the Printer
hereof.

February 27, 1755.

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

Thomas Brereton.

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

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

BROKE out of the County Goal,
last Night, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-
Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost
some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when
walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.
Whoever apprehends the said Tucker, and brings
him to my Goal, shall have FOUR PISTOLES
Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of
the County, FIVE PISTOLES Reward, and reason-
able Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

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

M A R

WILLIAM

Yesterday the Gener-
met, when his Honour
to open the Session with

Gentlemen of the
Gentlemen of the

BY Directions
call you together
of such Meas-
to the presen-
circumstances of
Continent in general, a
ticular.

By a Letter from Sir
of State, which I shall
I was directed to pro-
fresh Provisions for the
Ireland; on their Arriv-
in Pursuance of my Or-
ply them; and I hope
Disposition for his Rein-

I have the Pleasure
Majesty, out of his gr-
on this Continent, and
unjustifiable Invasions
French, on his Americ-
gracious Goodness to
consisting each of a T-
Train of Artillery for
sides the Regiments now
Expense of the Crown

His Excellency Gen-
in Chief of all his Maje-
senty; the Honourable
manner of his Maje-
senty's vernal of New-Eng-
Maryland, and myself,
last Month; where the
maturely considered, a
this Summer's Camp-
Judgment, that, if pro-
of our Enemies will pre-
Peace and Safety of our
most permanent Found-

It was reported that
with Transports, were
be so, that Reinforcem-
Militia in Canada, m-
our present Force; an-
ought to be provided;
ric and Resolution, re-
force and support our
The Operations of
attended with consid-
an adequate Aid from
Consequences!

(as it is now in your
yourself, to render
that you would gran-
sufficient Supply, as a
critical Juncture; by
Likelihood, prevent
Expences hereafter, &
from a Neglect at pre-
Many of the other
Spirit, and a just Reg-
this Time: The Sup-
case to be laid before
dust, will raise in y
Burgesses, a laudable
approve your Grati-
gushed Care, by res-
coas Purposes, your
Expelles will be
Williamburg.

have laid Horses from
The General sends h
hope you will provi-
Readiness at proper
thance to this Place.

THE [Numb. 523.]
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 15, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 2.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony met, when his Honour the Governor was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

BY Directions from Great-Britain, I now call you together, that you may consider of such Measures as may be most suitable to the present critical Situation and Circumstances of the British Colonies on this Continent in general, and of this Dominion in particular.

By a Letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, Secretary of State, which I shall cause to be laid before you, I was directed to provide a sufficient Quantity of fresh Provisions for the Use of the Troops from Ireland; on their Arrival here, Col. John Hunter, in Pursuance of my Orders and Directions did supply them; and I hope you will make the necessary Disposition for his Reimbursement.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that his Majesty, out of his great Regard for his Subjects on this Continent, and a proper Repentment of the unjustifiable Invasions and Encroachments of the French, on his American Dominions, has, of his gracious Goodness to us, ordered four Regiments, consisting each of a Thousand Men, with a large Train of Artillery for our Aid and Assistance, besides the Regiments now at Nova Scotia, all at the Expence of the Crown of Great Britain.

His Excellency General Braddock, Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces on this Continent; the Honourable Commodore Keppel, Commander of his Majesty's Ships of War; the Governors of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and myself, met in Council the 14th of last Month; where the Affairs of the Colonies were maturely considered, and a Plan of Operations for this Summer's Campaign adjusted, with so much Judgment, that, if properly supported, the Designs of our Enemies will probably be defeated, and the Peace and Safety of our Country established on the most permanent Foundations.

It was reported that Six French Men of War, with Transports, were arrived at Louisbourg: If it be so, that Reinforcement, added to the Forces and Militia in Canada, may prove too numerous for our present Force; and therefore, in Prudence, we ought to be provided for all Events, and with Spirit and Resolution, raise Men and Money to reinforce and support our present Forces.

The Operations of this Year, will, doubtless, be attended with considerable Expence; and without an adequate Aid from the Colonies, I dread the Consequences! — Let me therefore intreat you (as it is now in your Power, if you properly exert yourselves, to render the French Schemes abortive) that you would grant with Promptitude, such a sufficient Supply, as appears to be necessary, at this critical Juncture; by which Means you will, in all Likelihood, prevent the Occasion of much greater Expences hereafter, which must unavoidably arise from a Neglect at present.

Many of the other Colonies have shewn a good Spirit, and a just Regard to his Majesty's Orders at this Time: The Supplies granted by them, I shall cause to be laid before you; and I hope their Conduct, will raise in you, Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, a laudable Emulation; and that you will approve your Gratitude for his Majesty's distinguished Care, by rendering it effectual for his gracious Purposes, your Preservation and Prosperity.

Expreses will be necessary from the Camp to Williamsburg. — Pennsylvania, and Maryland, have laid Horses from Winchester to their Colonies. The General sends his Letters to Winchester, and I hope you will provide that Horses may be held in Readiness at proper Stages, for Dispatches from thence to this Place.

The Ordinaries are very extravagant; the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers cannot pay as other transient Travellers, and I hope you will make a suitable Regulation in that Behalf.

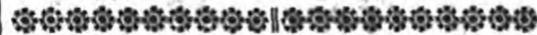
The poor Men who suffered at the Meadows with Col. Washington, I recommend to your Favour, as they were disabled in the Service of their Country.

I have received an Instruction from his Majesty, relating to an Act of Assembly, in regard to Executions and Relief of insolvent Debtors; I am ordered to recommend it to you, to pass an Act of the like Nature, with some Amendments, which I now do, and shall cause the Instruction to be laid before you.

Your last Vote of Supply was very agreeably received at Home, and you were accordingly truly recommended for your dutiful Obedience to his Majesty's Commands; continue thus to distinguish yourselves the Sons of Britons, and convince the World, that the heroic martial Spirit of your Progenitors, (famed over the Universe) still animates their Children in the remotest Regions.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I am so intimately acquainted with your impending Danger, and so earnestly desirous that it may be averted, that I cannot conclude without exhorting you to consider, with the most serious Attention, the great and important Affairs which I have now laid before you, and the absolute Necessity there is at present of the most vigorous and effectual Resolutions, for the Preservation of your Lives! Your Liberties! Your Properties! Your Religion! all that is held dear and sacred among Mankind.



A Message from his Excellency ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq; Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of North Carolina, to the General Assembly, held at Newbern, the twelfth Day of December, 1754.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

HAVING in my Speech to you at your Meeting, told you that I should, in a more ample Manner, lay before you the Grand Plan of France, to ruin and distress all the British Colonies on this Continent; I take the earliest Opportunity of laying their wicked and enslaving Scheme before you, that you may see the Necessity there is of granting a reasonable and immediate Supply, and entering into a Plan of Union with all the British Colonies, for our mutual future Defence.

The French, ever active and ambitious, under the insatiable and rapacious House of Bourbon, whose Ministers, having destroyed the Gallic Liberties by the establishing an arbitrary Power in the King alone, have, for near Two Centuries, laid a Plan for enslaving Europe, by ruining the Liberties of the Germanic Body, and Protestant Interest of Europe: Their first Attempt was to ruin the House of Austria, by playing the Germanic Body against their Head, and raising themselves upon its Ruin; and made Use of the Germanic Protestant Powers for that Purpose, when, at the same Time, they were ruining the Protestants in France, and depriving the French of their Liberties; whilst they were extending their Limits, at the Expence of Germany; and the Spanish Branch of the House of Austria; and by that Means had forced the House of Spain, for the Sake of Peace, to intermarry with the House of Bourbon, upon their solemn Renunciation of their Right of Succession to the Spanish Monarchy: That fatal Match has been the Cause of the late expensive Wars, and has endangered the Loss of the Liberties of Europe; for by the Gallic Intrigues, they have established a younger Branch of the House of Bourbon, to govern the Spanish Monarchy; which by its Pretension to, and Possession of, above

Half of America, which they claim as their Right only by a Papal Donation, have acquired a Dominion more extensive and rich than any Empire ever known on the Globe: Thus France, from a powerful Enemy, has made the Spanish Monarchy a confirmed and potent Ally, with some Hopes, I fear too well grounded, of its being sooner or later united to the Gallic Monarchy.

But the French, after Two long and bloody Wars, having been obstructed in their Plan of aggrandizing themselves in Europe, by failing in their Attempt of ruining the House of Austria, by the Prudence, Magnanimity, and steady Conduct of our most gracious King, the Father of his People, who, supported by the Courage, Wealth, and Naval Power, of the British Empire, by powerfully supporting and assisting his Allies, hath defeated the Gallic future Schemes in Europe: The French, mad at their Disappointment, finding that the British Liberties and Protestant Interest are secure under his Majesty's Government, and confirmed by the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House; and that Britain can't be conquered or reduced but by ruining its Commerce, and with it our Naval Power, have changed their System, and have laid a Plan to ruin the British Commerce, by confining, invading, and conquering all our American Colonies, by first attempting the Colonies on the Continent; for by securing the Fisheries, and Naval Stores of America, they would increase their Marine, and ruin the Commerce, and with it the Naval Power of Britain; and then they would divide America with the Spaniards, and the whole would center in the House of Bourbon; for then, by the Assistance of France, Portugal must fall an easy Prey to the Power of Spain, and the French would stipulate to have the Brazils, Africa, and India, yielded to them as the elder Branch of the House of Bourbon; and then the Wealth and Power of Britain being reduced, all the Powers of Europe, though united, could not withstand the united Power and Wealth of the House of Bourbon; it being demonstrable, that those who have the Wealth, Power, and Commerce of America, Africa, and the Indies, must be Masters of the Liberties of Europe.

The Gallic Branch of the House of Bourbon, distinguished of late for their worse than puny Faith, have, for at least a Century, never ended one War, but with a View to extend their Power and Dominions in Time of Peace, by Force or Intrigues, and to prepare for another War; and think it no Crime to invade or incroach upon their Neighbours, who obstruct their Schemes, in profound Peace, thinking themselves not bound by the most solemn Treaties, if they prevent their aggrandizing their Empire.

This has been very notorious formerly in Europe, but their Schemes proving abortive there, they have of late prosecuted their Plan in America: Have they not, contrary to the most solemn Treaties, deprived us of the greatest and best Part of Nova-Scotia, to the Westward of the Bay of Fundi? Erected Forts at Chincoteague, to confine us within the Peninsula? And made another, and are forming a Settlement on the River of St. John's, to ruin the Trade of New-England, and the Northern Colonies, by their Privateers in the next War, when we shall be coup'd up by their Shipping there, and at Louisbourg? Have they not, by their hellish Missionaries, spirited up all their Indian Allies to massacre and make Depredations, not only in Nova-Scotia, but against all our Northern Colonies? Have they not erected a Fort at Crown-Point, to distress and confine our Colonies of New-England and New York, on Lands which are the undoubted Right of his Majesty? Have they not erected a Fort at Niagara, upon the Lands of the Six-Nations, our acknowledged and declared Allies by the Treaty of Utrecht? Have they not laid a Claim to, and erected Forts upon, his Majesty's Lands on the Back of Virginia, and pretend a Right to all the Lands beyond the Mountains, as far as the Mississippi? Have they not, contrary to the Right of Treaties, deprived us of the

"sent you? Tom, help my Father up Stairs." So saying, he clapped to his Door.

For my Part, I was struck dumb, and Tears flowed from my Eyes. Tom took hold of my Arm, telling me I was strong and hale for my Age. I crept up Stairs, and entered my Chamber, scarce knowing where I was. I found myself faint, and asked for a Glass of Wine, which was brought me in a Quarter of an Hour. Then some cold Soup was set before me, but I could not eat it, nor any Thing else; my Dinner came too late.

I closed that Day in the most oppressive Hurry and Confusion of Thought that can be imagined. My Sighs were every Moment mingled with my Tears. Where (said I to myself) shall I go? I have stripped myself of every Thing; I have nothing that I can call my own. However, I resolved at last, as I was going to Bed, to quit my Son's House the next Day: It would be Death to me to stay there; I could no longer breathe in it. I intended to call upon one of our Friends to let him know my Situation, and beg his Assistance. With this View I rose before my usual Hour, and dressed myself.

My being up and dressed had been probably told my Son, for he entered my Room just as I was going out. "Where are you going, Father," said he? "I am going," said I, "to look out for some charitable Friend, who will give me my Bread with a good Grace. You know, I have none of my own, I have parted with it all to you."

"What wild Reasoning! says he: To what strange Caprices are People subject at your Time of Life! It seems, then, you were mightily offended at the Truths I told you Yesterday Morning."

"My Son, said I, I am sufficiently mortified; let me depart, I beseech you, without a Reply. You are not in a Temper to speak to me. All your Words are Daggers; you do not know their Force; they stab me to the Heart. Oh! that I might die in Peace."

"We will have no more Disputes, said he, with a loud Tone of Voice; indeed Sir, you are in the Wrong. There are a thousand Things which your own Thoughts might have suggested to you. You are far advanced in Life; you have generally lived in your own little House in a remote Country. Your Notions, your Customs, your Hours, and your Manner of Living, are so very different from those which now prevail in Town, that I am amazed you were not first weary of the Company who visit here. Now it seems, you are not sensible of this; but I must tell you, I am. To be sure, it must be a pretty Amusement for your Son, to see you converse with the Persons of Fashion, polite and delicate, who honour me with their Company, and laugh at your Rusticity; and yet this is really the Case."

"It is true, I have raised myself from a low Beginning, but what of that? There is no Occasion to let all the World know it; and yet this is what your Gait and awkward Appearance proclaim to all who see you; and you are ever glad to thrust yourself into Company. You need not teize any Body with your frivolous Complaints. I have ordered my Post Chaise to be got ready, it will be at the Door in half an Hour, and carry you to my House in Westmoreland. A Servant shall attend you. I have already written, to have the House and your Bed well aired. You shall have all proper Accommodations. You will be Master of the House, move in your proper Sphere, keep your own Hours, and converse with such People as you like. I will sometimes come down and visit you. Father, adieu; I wish you a good Journey: My Servants will put up your Cloaths and your Baggage."

As he spoke these Words, he flew from me; he did not once embrace, nor drop one kind Word at parting, except that he called me Father. His Mouth indeed uttered that Word, but his Heart did not feel it. He was not moved with my Confession, my sad Silence, nor with the Tears which gushed from my Eyes.

In a short Time the Servants came for my Baggage, and told me the Chaise was ready. I was led down Stairs, lifted into the Chaise, half dead with Grief, and brought to this Place.

I have now languished here above two Years, but have not once seen, and seldom hear from my Son. I am deprived of all Consolation, and, in this dreary Place, sometimes scarce enjoy the Necessaries of Life.

My Son, Mr. Urban, takes in your Magazine, and if you allow this Letter a Place there, may, perhaps, cast his Eye on it; unattentive as he is to higher Motives, he may possibly pay some Regard to Decency and the Opinion of the World.

I am, SIR,
Your afflicted humble Servant,
L E A R.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 2:

Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman in Edinburg to his Correspondent here.

Edinburg, Feb. 20.

"SIR,
By private Letters from London, we learn, That his Majesty sent for Mr. Legge, and desired him to acquaint the House of Commons, that the French King had acted most treacherously with him, and broke all Faith, and he now understood all his Armaments and warlike Preparations were intended against his East India Dominions; and further, That the French Ambassador had likewise told him absolute Falshoods, but, That he was determined to defend Great-Britain, and her Trade, to the utmost of his Power; did not intend to enter into any Land War, but put all the Strength of Britain to Sea, and had, with this View, laid aside all Thoughts of going abroad, and intended to have a greater Fleet at Sea than ever he had."

"When Mr. Legge had delivered this Message, all the House fired to a Man, and approved highly of his Majesty's Measures, and Mr. Speaker made a very pathetic Speech, and assured him, that all necessary Supplies should be granted."

"The French Fleet is sailed for the East-Indies; and there are 6000 Marines to be raised with all Expedition, which are to be put on Board a strong Squadron to follow them without Delay."

"It's reported, the French intended to have concealed their warlike Designs, till they had destroyed all our Naval Force; this they were to accomplish by sending in Ships to all our Ports, in a seeming friendly Way, and under Cloud of Night put their execrable Design in Execution, by setting them all on Fire."

"The King asked the French Ambassador, what his Master meant by all his warlike Preparations, and told him, it was very strange that no Power in Europe durst trust him he was so false, but he hoped soon to have a Fleet at Sea, able and willing, to frustrate all his wicked Intentions."

"It's also reported that the young Pretender is appearing openly in France."

"They are beating up both here and at Leith for Sailors, with pretty good Success."

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that a White Servant Man, and several Negroes, are committed to Charles County Goal, on Suspicion of having poisoned their late Master Mr. Jeremiah Chase, whose Death we lately mentioned. It is said that the White Man has confessed the Fact.

This Day Capt. Birstall, in the Schooner Industry, arrived here from Madeira, and brings the melancholy News of the Death of Mr. RICHARD HILL, junior, eldest Son to Dr. HILL, formerly of this Province, at that Island, after a lingering Illness, on the 18th of March past.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Schooner Industry, John Birstall, from Madeira.

Cleared for Departure,
Ship Friendship, John Rattray, for S. Carolina;
Brig Wm. and Mary, George Fulton, for Halifax.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship BALTIMORE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the said Vessel, lying in West River, or by Stephen Steward, for Sterling or Current Money,

A PARCEL of healthy INDENTED SERVANTS, consisting chiefly of Tradesmen and Farmers.

By J. Galloway / Robert Wilson.

To be RUN for,

ON Thursday the 29th of this

Instant May, on the Race-Ground, at Pig-Point, the Sum of FIFTEEN POUNDS Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency (or the Value thereof at any one Time before); each Horse, &c. to be cater'd with John Zachariah Allein the Day before the Race, and to pay Fifteen Shillings Entrance Money, and to carry One Hundred and Twelve Pounds Weight, and to Run Three Heats, and each Heat Three Times round the Poles.

And also to be Run for on Friday the 30th Instant, the Sum of TEN POUNDS Current Money; each Horse, &c. to pay Ten Shillings Entrance Money. The winning Horse, &c. the Day before to be excepted; and to Run on the same Terms as above.

Any Disputes arising, to be determined by Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living at Benedict, on the 2d of February last, an hired Irish Servant Man, named Patrick Smith, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and pretty thick set. He had on when he went away, a black Everlasting Waistcoat, a light Fustian Jacket with white Metal Buttons, a grey Sagathy Coat with blue Lining, a Pair of blue Half-thick Breeches, and a cut Grizzel Wig.

Whoever shall secure the said Patrick Smith, or convey him to the Subscriber, shall receive Ten Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Basil Brooke.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GOOCH, Capt. CHEW, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, formerly Mr. Johnson's, in ANNAPOLIS,

VARIETY of European and East India GOODS, suitable to the Season: Also Superfine SCARLET and BLUE CLOTH, GOLD LACE, GOLD and SILVER VELLUM, SAIL DUCK, Weston's best SNUFF, &c. &c.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

RAN away on the 13th of April

last, from the Subscriber, living near Bladensburg, in Prince George's County, a Servant Man, named Nathaniel Sherlard (but may probably change his Name), by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, a well-set, clean limb'd Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has black Eyes, and a sly Look. He has taken many Cloaths with him, both Men and Womens, some new Linnen and Money, a Blanket and coarse Sheet, also some Carpenters and Joiners Tools, such as Chizzels, Saws, Broad Axe, a Smoothing Plane, &c. and a large Man's Saddle and Bridle; but as no Horse is missing, it is supposed he had some Companion to help him to one.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Four Pistoles Reward, if taken within Forty Miles from Home; if taken at a greater Distance, Five Pistoles Reward; and reasonable Charges, paid by

Andrew Beall.

BY an Act of Assembly, made

last February Sessions, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office;

Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid, according to Law."

N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

the Indian Trade, and seized our Traders and all their Goods, in Time of profound Peace? Have not they privately sent over and increased their Forces, from Time to Time, both in Louisiana and Canada? And have not they sent Forces from Louisiana, to erect a Fort on the Entrance of the Ouabach, or River of St. Jerome, into the Ohio? Are not these enormous Invasions and Incroachments in Time of Peace? Are not they gaining all the Indian Nations, intercepting and depriving us of our Indian Allies, and daily instigating their Allies to scalp, massacre, and destroy our Settlers? These are all Facts too notorious and recent to be denied; and must naturally discover to us the whole Plan and Scheme laid by the French to confine, conquer, and enslave, all our Colonies.

A Scheme grand in its Extent, romantic in Appearance, and even beyond the Power of France to execute, altho' the Crown has an absolute Power over all the Private Purfes of his Subjects, when he has a Call for them; provided the Colonies exert their native Force immediately, and repel them to their inhospitable cold Colony of Canada, and confine them to the hot Sands of Louisiana. The Plan that they have laid, is no less than immediately to confine our Colonies betwixt the Mountains and the Eastern Ocean, by erecting Forts from Canada to Louisiana, upon the Ohio, and principal Rivers betwixt the Two Colonies, fixing strong Garrisons in them, and so forming a Chain for above 2000 Miles to prevent our corresponding or trading with our Indian Allies. When that is done, and they have, by Menaces, or by their hellish jesuitical Missionaries, made Profelytes of them, not to the true Christian Religion, founded on Peace, Benignity, and brotherly Love, but to the Poms and outward Trappings of the Popish Hierarchy and Superstition; and have inspired an enthusiastic Fury into them against Protestants, whom they call Heretics, making it meritorious in them to massacre and destroy them, upon which they assure them their future Happiness depends; then they propose proceeding further, and to seize and secure all the Passes on the Mountains, and head the Indians against all our Colonies, and force us to become tributary, or to submit to the arbitrary Government of France, and become their Slaves, or be massacred by them and their Indians, or be forced out of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties; a fatal Dilemma, should they execute their Scheme!

This Scheme, hatched in Hell, and supported by the Court of Rome, so iniquitous and unlikely to be brought to Perfection, could never be adopted by the Court of France, if they were not prepossessed that the British Colonies were unwilling, or incapable of uniting and exerting their Force; imagining (for which they have some Grounds) that the several Colonies are like a Rope of Sand, each guided by selfish partial Views; and that each Planter is more wedded to his own private Gain, than to defend the Rights of his Community, or of the Neighbouring Colonies, and will not part with a Share of his Wealth, to secure the Remainder; imagining, that he will be the last that shall suffer, or vainly expecting, that Britain can and will be at the whole Expence, and let them indolently look on; so that before they can be brought to act, the French will have formed the Chain, and gain their Ends: They also consider the military Genius of the French Gentry, who are all educated with a View to Pomp and Power, and their whole Thoughts are turn'd to support the Glory of the Grand Monarque, and therefore are never easy in Time of Peace, but always forming Projects for aggrandizing France by the next War; so that this villainous Opinion they have of the British Planters in the Colonies, and the enthusiastic Spirit of their military Gentry, induce the French Ministry to undertake Schemes beyond their Power to execute.

If then we give the French Time to execute the Scheme they have begun, the Liberties, Properties, and Protestant Religion in these Colonies, will be unavoidably lost.

How miserable must be the Condition then of all our Colonies, when confined within the Mountains, deprived of all the Inland Trade of the Continent; and the Indians, from being our faithful Allies, obliged to become our inveterate Enemies; drove by them from the Mountains toward the Sea Coast; our Sea Coast attacked by flying French Squadrons, and Privateers: In this Situation we must submit to be Slaves to France, become their Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water, supporting them with most enormous Taxes.

We have however one Way to make their whole Scheme abortive; if we exert our whole native Force without Loss of Time, before they are prepared and strengthened by a sufficient Force from France; it being evident at present, that we outnumber the French Colonies upon this Continent by

above Forty to One, and are yet strengthened with many brave Indian Allies.

Great-Britain, which has formed and nursed up these Colonies from their Infancy to a State of Manhood, and hath greatly increased their Numbers and Wealth, by protecting them hitherto, and sending or permitting many British Families to come and settle in them; and which, by its mild free Government, has encouraged many Foreign Protestants to come over and settle and increase their Numbers; and though she is loaded with Debts, and enormous, tho' necessary, Taxes, hath not only protected these Colonies, but indulged them in paying a small Quit rent, and the easiest Taxes (spent in their own Support) of any civilized Nation on the Globe. Whilst Britain, and every State in Europe, are loaded with Taxes, and most of the trading Nations with heavy Debts; whilst Britain is struggling under these Difficulties, altho' the Parliament hath a Power of taxing the Colonies for their own Support, by taking off the Premiums they pay us for some of our Exports, and laying on Duties upon what we export to Britain, or elsewhere; yet his Majesty, in Regard to his faithful Colonies, is only desirous that they should unite and form a Society amongst themselves, to raise a proper and adequate Quota or Fund for their mutual Support and Defence, that the united Force of the Colonies may act together, and have its due Weight; and leaves it to the Colonies, to consider of the most equitable and proper Method of raising the Taxes which are necessary for the Support of his Government, their own Peace and Safety, and a reasonable Sum from each of the Colonies, to be laid up as a Fund, to support and increase our Indian Allies, and to prevent all foreign Invasions and Encroachments: And if France should still go on with their romantic Scheme, and seeing us exert our whole native Force, should pour in Troops from France to enslave us, then his Majesty will, no Doubt, maintain the Rights of Britain by its Naval Power, and enable the Colonies to support their just Rights and Properties.

In this critical Situation, let us, his Majesty's faithful Subjects of the Colony of North-Carolina, shew that we are true Sons of Britain, whose Ancestors have been ever famous for defending their valuable Religion, and Liberties; and that we are still inspired with the same Spirit of Liberty, and are determined to support our Religious and Civil Rights, and hand them down to our Posterity: Let us shew, that tho' we are one of the latest settled Colonies, and scarcely arrived at the State of Manhood that our neighbouring Colonies have attained to, either in Wealth or Number, yet that we are still ready to exert our Power, and grant an immediate Supply to assist in the General Defence; and that as we have already shewn a good Example, so we shall continue to be a laudable Precedent to the rest of the more opulent Colonies; and instead of entering into private Party Quarrels, as some have done, or postponing or putting off proper Supplies, by an ill-judged OEconomy; or out of a penurious selfish Consideration, as some Proprietary and Charter Colonies have done; vainly imagining that the Danger is at a Distance, and that they will leave the Brunt of it to others; and that Britain, loaded with Debts and Taxes, will defend them, and indulge them in living without Taxes, or assisting in the General Defence of the Colonies. Let us then cheerfully give what is reasonable and proper for us, by an immediate Supply, as well knowing that a moderate Sum now granted, will go farther in securing our Rights and Properties, than ten Times as much, if longer delayed: Let us then inspire the other Colonies with an equal Fire to maintain their Religion and Liberties, and to preserve the Friendship, and defend the Rights of our Indian Allies. This, as grateful Men, we owe to them, for the Happiness we enjoy in possessing these fine Climates and rich Lands of America, which were once theirs, either by Possession or Conquest; this we owe to them, as free Men and true Christians, to promote their Happiness, and make them Partakers of our happy Constitution, and extending it thro' the Continent, by endeavouring to civilize and incorporate with them, and to lay a Foundation for their becoming Christians; and this true Christian Zeal will heap Blessings upon all our Colonies and our Posterity.

Let us then for a little while confine our Appetites and Luxuries, and part with a reasonable Part of our Wealth to preserve the Remainder, and our happy Constitution in Church and State, to our latest Posterity.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for January. Mr. URBAN,

If you take Delight in aiding the Wretched, you will with Pleasure, assist me, for none can be more an Object of Pity.

I am now old and infirm, and have had six Children, of whom a Son is the only Survivor. I was not rich, but I loved him tenderly, and in the Education which I gave him, my OEconomy supplied the Place of Wealth. His Improvements answered my Care. I sent him to study the Law at the Temple; I almost deprived myself of the common Necessaries of Life, in order to support him there genteely. He was called to the Bar, was diligent, and practised with Success. He was well made and handsome. A rich Lady, whose Affairs he managed, took a Liking to him, and made Proposals for his marrying her Daughter, provided he could make a moderate Settlement on her. Such a Settlement depended on me alone, and consisted of two small Estates, one of which I held by Inheritance, and the other I purchased with my Savings. On the Income of these I had lived myself, and educated him.

He sent me the Lady's Proposals, entered into a Detail of the Advantages that would arise from closing with them, and, in a Word, said his Fortune was in my Hands. Alas! in regard to his Interest, it could not have been in better.

I set out for London, and immediately agreed to give him one Half of the Estate at present, and to settle the other Half upon him after my Demise.

He was married soon after; he quitted the Bar for more profitable Employments. His Wife died in Child-Bed; with her all my Comfort died; she loved me, and I shall always honour her Memory.

Four or Five Months afterwards, he wanted a large Sum of Money, for some grand Scheme. He borrowed from his Friends, but could not raise enough to answer his Purpose. He applied himself to me. I am of a frank and open Disposition, and apt to think others as undesigning as myself; I imagined he would always consult my Ease and Happiness as much as I could do; and that by giving him my whole Estate, it would only shift Hands, but still be as much as my own Command, as it was before. Alas! how greatly have I imposed upon myself by my fond Credulity! Well, I sold my Estate at his Request, and let him have the Purchase Money, without taking any Counter-Security from him. That Affair past between us without any Witness. His Scheme succeeded even beyond his Expectation. His Income was now so large, that he left off his Business, took a House in a polite Part of the Town, furnished it in an elegant Manner, set up an Equipage, and hired more Servants.

He got a new Set of Acquaintance in high Life; received coldly, and by Degrees dropt, his old Friends; and, at last, blush'd to own his Father.

I was sensible of this Alteration in his Conduct, but would, at first, have flattered myself, that I was deceived.

About this Time I happened to be taken very ill; he neglected me, and so did his Servants, after his Example. This I own afflicted me grievously; he had not been in my Chamber for four Days. I sent to speak with him; he came: I complained of the little Care that was taken of me. "It is your own Fault," said he, "you are very hard to be pleased." This was the first Time, said I, "you ever told me so, and your Answer astonishes me." "It was scarce worth your while," said he, "to call me hither only to quarrel with me, as indeed you do with every Body. All proper Care is taken of you, but you are never satisfied, and always complaining. What can be done? I hope you will recover your Temper, and be less fretful, when you have recovered your Health. I would then advise you to go down into the Country, and dwell there. You will have more Quiet than you can have here, and may live in your own Way." My Manner of Living will not suit you, and that we shall not lay one another under any Restraint." Speaking these Words he left me, while a Boy, who heard them, turned his Head aside, to laugh at and mock me.

The Behaviour of my Son struck me, the Sauciness of the Boy pierced my Soul. I fully comprehended the Wretchedness of my Condition, and perceived that I was a Stranger in my Son's House, or rather, that I had no Son.

I kept my Bed some Days longer; at length I got up, and had recovered a little Strength. I dressed myself as well as I could. Dinner approached, I heard the Bell ring, and I called for Somebody to help me down Stairs. Answer was made, Coming, Sir, but no one came near me; I attempted therefore to hobble down, leaning on my Cane, and had got to the Landing Place of the first Stair-Cafe, when my Son came briskly from his Apartment; "What is the Meaning of this?" said he, "with a rude Tone of Voice; What Whim has seized you? Where are you going? Company due here To-day; is that a fit Dress for you to appear in? Were you afraid your Dinner would not be

"sent you? Tom, he saying, he clapped to For my Part, I v flowed from my Eyes, telling me I was str crept up Stairs, and knowing where I was asked for a Glass of in a Quarter of an I was set before me, b Thing else; my Din I closed that Dav and Confusion of T My Sighs were ever Tears. Where (said have stripped myself thing that I can call ed at last, as I was g House the next Day stay there; I could tended to call upon c know my Situation, this View I rose be myself.

My being up and my Son, for he enter out. "Where are yo

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Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Jonathan Mullineux*, at *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded I D on the near Buttock, and has a long Sprig Tail.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Henry Stewenson*, near *Baltimore Town*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a Stray, a likely, middle siz'd, Dark Brown Mare, with some Saddle Spots on her Back, and a few white Hairs in her Forehead, but has no perceivable Brand.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Charles Bosley*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Nose, and is about 9 or 10 Years old.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

For CORK directly,

The Brig ENDEAVOUR,
JOHN JONES,
Master,



A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail by the 20th Day of May. For Passage apply to the said Master, or *William Gowans*, Merchant, in *Baltimore Town*.

April 24, 1755.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of *Anne Arundel County*, that (as very little of the County Tax has this Year been paid in Money) they are requested to pay off their Dues by the Tenth of June (the Time affix'd by Law) in Tobacco, that the Subscriber may be enabled to pay the Officers and Clergy, in the limited Time, their respective Demands. And those who do not settle, agreeable to Law, will oblige me to collect in a Way very disagreeable to them and me: But as I cannot pay the Officers and Clergy, except the Public pays me, I must, in Justice to myself, do what the Law directs; which I am in Hopes every Gentleman will prevent, by complying with the Law. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday at my Office, to settle with all Gentlemen; which will oblige
Their most humble Servant,
John Raitt, Sheriff
of *Anne Arundel County*.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the Subscriber, living near *Mannocksfy*, hath eloped from him, and may probably run him in Debt: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons against trusting the said *Elizabeth*, on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after this 23d Day of April, 1755.
Charles Nell.

GAMALIEL BUTLER,
HAVING procured an exceeding good BLOCK-MAKER, from *Philadelphia*, carries on that Business in *Annapolis*, at the Shop lately kept by *Thomas Fleming*; and all Gentlemen who may want Blocks of any Sort, for Shipping, may depend on being served in the best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. He likewise makes and mends Pumps for Shipping and Wells; and also turns twisted Ballisters and hollow Work.

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

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old Customers, and Others, that he now carries on his Business, at his Shop near the Church, next Door below *Mr. Wallace's*, and above *Mr. Johnson's*, in *Church-Street*, *Annapolis*, where all Gentlemen may depend on being well served, in the neatest, best, and cheapest Manner, as he has extraordinary good Hands; and constant Attendance will be given, by
Their humble Servant,
John Campbell.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Houses and Lot late in the Possession of *Thomas King* of this City, Shoemaker, deceased. For further Particulars apply to
Benjamin Welsh.

RICHARD BRYAN,
PILOT, in *Annapolis*,

WILL Pilot Ships from *Annapolis* into *Patuxco*, or from *Patuxco* to *Annapolis*, at Three Pounds Currency each; and from *Annapolis* to *Sassafras*, *North-East*, or *Susquebanna*, at Five Pounds each, and the same down again. And all Masters and Commanders of Vessels may depend on his Care and Skill, as he has been employ'd in that Business for ten Years past, and never yet met with any Disaster.
P. S. Any Commander who may want Piloting to *Cape-Henry* shall be Piloted thither for seven Pistoles, by
Their humble Servant,
Richard Bryan.

LEFT, some Time ago, in the Store of *Mr. Jacques*, near the Dock, a good GREAT COAT, which is now at the Printing Office. The Owner of it may have it again, on describing it, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GREYHOUND, Capt. ALEX. STEWART, from LONDON, and to be Sold, on board the said Ship, by the Subscriber, either by wholesale or retail,

GERMAN and Irish Linens,
brown and white Sheeting, Osnabrigs and brown Rolls, Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, London Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Casks, Pickles, viz. Capers, Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup, best *Durham Mustard*, and *Weston's Snuff*, Gloves and Mittens of all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, newest Fashion fine Flawse Tippets, Scotch Thread of all Sorts, Stocking Breeches, and Wastecoats 4 Thread, brown marbl'd and white Thread Stockings, several Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware little inferior to China, viz. white Agate and Tortoise Plates and Dishes, plain, scollop'd and flower'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fruit Baskets, Salts, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, all Sorts of Milk Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and Oakum.

James Houston.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Alexandria*, on the 26th of March last, an English Servant Man, named *James Large*, his Face is a little bruised and black: He had on a dark Claret colour'd Coat, lined with Alopecin, with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Linsley Jacket, the Back and Front Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts, and a dark colour'd Pea working Jacket with Pewter Buttons, a Pair of light colour'd Breeches with Metal Buttons, and has a Hat and Wig. He went off on a small Bay Horse, has a Curb Bridle, and a Saddle but can't describe it.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him and Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in the County, if taken out of the County Two Pistoles, beside what the Law allows, paid by
John Dalton.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in *Annapolis*, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

John Raitt.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis* and *London-Town*, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

VARIETY of European and East-India GOODS, fit for the SEASON. Also Cordage, Cables, Anchors, Duck, and Ship Chandlery of all Kinds, *Weston's* and *Arnold's* best Snuff, Window Glafs 8 by 10, Quart Bottles, best Florence Oil, &c. &c.

James Dick.

THE Subscriber intending to leave off Tavern-keeping, desires those who are indebted to him, to come and rub out their Scores, which will greatly oblige him.

N. B. He will still live in the same House and take in Gentlemen at private Lodgings, where they shall be well accommodated, by
Their humble Servant,
Charles Wallace.

HAVING already sundry Times

advertised in this Gazette, of which but little Notice has been taken; I find myself obliged more, to give public Notice, That all Persons on the Western Shore of *Maryland* indebted to *BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; and Company*, of *Philadelphia*, are desired to make speedy Payment; and that Attendance will be given at *Mr. Middleton's* in *Annapolis*, the first Week in the Provincial Court in *May* next, to receive the same.
William Young.

LENT, but forgot to whom, one of the Bodies of Laws of this Province. On the Title Page is wrote *Robert Gordon*. Whoever has got it, is desired to return it to the Printer hereof.

February 27, 1755.

ALL Persons indebted to *Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons*, of *Liverpool*, Merchants, for Dealings with their several Factors within this Province, are desired to settle their respective Accounts with, and pay the Balances due to, the Subscriber, now Agent to the said Company, at *Oxford*, before the first Day of July next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with, for Recovery thereof, as the Laws, in that Case made and provided, direct: And all Persons who have any Demands on the said Company, are desired, in that Time, to apply for Payment to
Thomas Breton.

By whom is to be Sold, at *Oxford*, a large Assortment of European GOODS, on reasonable Terms.

Baltimore County, January 25, 1755.

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

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

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THE [Numb. 524.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1755.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for January.

A General View of the Conduct of the French in America, and of our Settlements there.

AT the Treaty of Utrecht it was agreed, that the Islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, Domingo, and St. Vincent, should remain neuter, and that neither England nor France should possess or plant them: But that Peace was scarce concluded when they gradually began to plant those very Islands from Martinico and Guadeloupe, which we suffered them quietly to do.

In 1744 they declared War against England, and then had a Right to keep and fortify those Islands, which they did; but in 1748 it was agreed, that the Treaty of Utrecht should be the Basis of that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and therefore those Islands were still to be neutral. England on her Part, evacuated Cape Breton in Conformity to the Treaty, and the same was expected on the Part of France; but to this Day those Islands remain in their Possession; where they are daily increasing in Number of People. The French Conduct therefore in regard to those Islands is unjust, and a direct Breach of the two Treaties; and if they are suffered to remain in their Hands, it will inevitably be attended with dangerous Consequences, to Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher's, which are already much inferior in Numbers to those of Martinico, Guadeloupe, and Grandterre: Therefore in a future War, we may probably be divested of those four of our Islands.

As to Nova-Scotia; it was agreed, that Commissioners be appointed by both Parties, and that they should meet at Paris, and settle the Line which should divide our Part of Nova-Scotia from that Country which they claim; and which is bounded by the River St. Laurence. The Court of England, in Consequence of this Agreement, sent Messieurs Mildmay and Shirley to Paris: Conferences were frequently held between them and the French Commissioners, and our Commissioners finding that nothing was intended to be done after having been amused about two Years, grew heartily tired of Paris; particularly Mr. Shirley, who got Leave to return to London, and from thence to his Government of New England.

But what engrosses the Attention at present, is their Invasion of Virginia, in a profound Peace; and well it may, since that our Colonies on that Continent are of the utmost Importance.

Nova Scotia is a Country which has laid long neglected, but is capable of being made very considerable: Great Part of its Soil is very good, and wants only People to cultivate it, and produce every Kind of Corn which grows in England. The Country abounds in many Sorts of Timber, as Oak, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Fir, &c. so that they can build what Number of Ships they please; but the principal Thing that will make this Colony very considerable, is the Cod Fishery: They are within a Day or two's fall of the Banks of Newfoundland; besides many other Banks still nearer to them. This Country lies in about 46 Degrees North, and is very cold; therefore great Quantities of the Woblen Manufactures in this Kingdom are demanded there: For which the Merchants in London and other Places order them to send Cod-Fish for their Account, to Caillis, Lisbon, Bilbao, &c. the nett Proceeds of which comes to England. So that by this Trade you plant a Colony, increase your Number of Seamen, put off your Manufactures, and enrich yourselves.

The next Colony is New Hampshire and Maine: This is also well known for its Fishery: But is most famous for the excellent Masts and Yards that it furnishes to the Royal Navy of England, which you could not get in such Abundance, nor on such Conditions, in any Country of the World; for they do not take a Guinea from you: But for all their Fish, Masts, &c. you pay them in Goods.

The Province of Massachusetts, or New England, comes next, of which Boston is the Capital. It lies in 42 Degrees, has a large Sea Coast, and many very good Harbours: Its Climate is very good, and the Air much clearer than in England; their Soil is indifferent, producing Rye, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, but no Wheat: They have excellent Pasture Land, and of Course good Provisions. A principal Article of their Trade is Cod Fish, which they send to Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. and the Whale Fishery is more considerable here than in any of the other Colonies: Their Ship-Building has been, and is more than in all the other Colonies: They carry on a great Trade to all the English Islands, Jamaica, Barbados, &c. as well as to the Dutch, French, and Danish Islands, in Fish, Horses, Staves, Heading Boards, and other Lumber.

This Country has been settled about 130 Years, and is in many Parts of it as populous as England: There are in it many Hundreds of fine Towns, and Boston is as large and much better built than Bristol, or indeed than any other City in England, London excepted. From the Populousness of this Country, it may easily be judged what Quantities of Manufactures are required there, all which are paid for in Fish, via Spain and Portugal, in building us Ships, in Oil, Pitch, Tar, and in Gold and Silver, which they draw from the Islands just mentioned, for Horses, &c.

This Colony gave Peace to Europe; for it is well remembered what a Figure the Allies made in Flanders the late War: France carried every Thing before her, and nothing could check her Designs, till the Governor and Council of Boston resolved the Reduction of Cape Breton, laid an Embargo, beat up for Volunteers, enlisted 4000 Men, bought Arms, Provisions, hired Transports, and sailed in 40 Days after the Resolution first taken. They took the Place, which greatly alarmed the French King, who then was in Flanders. A Congress was held about two Years after at Aix la Chapelle; What had we to offer France in Lieu of all her Conquests? Why, nothing but Cape Breton; and for her Cape Breton she gave up all Flanders.

We come next to Rhode Island, which is about the Size of the Isle of Wight, and is cut off from the Continent by an Arm of the Sea, about Half a Mile over; on this Continent they have several Counties, of which Warwick and Providence are two, and Narraganset a third. Newport is the Capital, and has an excellent Harbour; the Town is much bigger than our City of Worcester, and contains three Times the Number of Inhabitants.

The principal Articles of their Trade are Horses, Lumber, and Cheese; all the Goods they consume they fetch from hence and from Holland; they trade with all the English, Dutch, French, and Danish Islands, as well as to the Havannab, whence they bring a great deal of Silver, every Dollar of which finds its Way to London to pay for our Manufactures; they also build very fine Ships, with which they do good Service in Time of War.

Travelling Westward we next come to Connecticut, which is a Colony that few People in England have heard of, and yet no Part of England has so many fine Market Towns, in many of which are from 3 to 500 Houses; their Sea Coast extends about 150 Miles, through all which you have as good a Road as any in England, and so populous that you are never out of the Sight of Houses; at every Distance of ten Miles a large Market Town, such as Stonington, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford, Brentford, Newhaven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norfolk, Stamford, and others, most of which have good Harbours, and trade to the neighbouring Colonies, and the West India Islands. They have several good Rivers, but the principal is that of Saybrook, which admits of Ships of Burthen about 50 Miles up; its Source is above 50 more: On this River stands Hartford, Middletown, Wetherfield, and many other Towns, and neither of these contain less than 500 Houses, besides which there is in this Colony several Hundreds more.

The Soil of this Country is better than that of Boston, and is productive of every Kind of European Corn, they have a great Plenty of black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses; and abound in every Necessary of Life. They have not any City or large capital Town in their Colony, so that their Trade is divided: That Part of the Country which lies convenient to Boston, fetches Woollen Manufactures from thence; those which lie near New-York, buy their Goods there, but some of them trade to London and Bristol; the Consumption of our Manufactures in this Country is very great, and the Product of all the Provisions, Horses, and Lumber, that they export to other Countries, comes to London for Goods.

The next Colony is New-York, the Settlement of which began about 130 Years ago. It is divided into ten Counties, three of which are on Long Island, which is 150 Miles long, and about 14 broad. There is not any Kind of Corn, Tree, Shrub, or Vegetable, produced in England, which is not found in greater Abundance in this Island. The black Cattle are innumerable; and for Horses, no Country can compare with it. There are many large Market Towns on this Island, and every Part of it is very populous. They have three very large Regiments of well disciplined Militia; one of Horse Blue's. The North Side of the Island has many very fine Harbours. All their Trade is at New-York, which contains about 5000 Houses, all of Brick and Stone; which in Shape excel the same Number in any Part of London, and their Town-House is very little inferior to Guild Hall. Their Streets are better paved than those of London. Most of their Trade is by Water Carriage. They have many fine Wharfs, so that Ships of 400 Tons may come up to them, and be always afloat. Hudson's River, the Source of which is above Albany, and which is one of the largest Rivers in America, flows by their City, where it is above 3 Miles wide. On this River all the Corn and other Goods of the Counties of Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, and Winchester, come down to New York: In this City are six large Markets, and none in Europe are supplied with Provisions so good, so plentiful, and so cheap. It lies in 40 Degrees Latitude, being parallel with Naples, Greece, and Asia Minor; which are as fine Countries as any in the World. Its Produce is Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Pease, and all Kinds of Pulse; excellent Pasturage, therefore black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hogs, are in great Abundance. Every Sort of Timber which we have in England, and many Sorts which we have not, as Fir, Sassafras, &c.

They have for many Years carried on a considerable Trade to London and other Ports of this Kingdom, as well as to Spain, Portugal, all Italy, Africa, and all the West India Islands, and take several Hundred Pounds per Annum of our Manufactures; for which we are paid in Gold and Silver, which they receive from Jamaica, Coracoa, St. Eustatia, St. Augustine, and some from the Spanish Continent, or in Logwood, Nicaragua, Brazalette, and many Thousands per Annum in Beaver, and other Furs, Ships, and several other Articles.

We go on to New-Jersey, most of which is a very level Country, and its Produce the same as that of New-York, and in great Abundance: They have several Rivers, but none of them deep. They have no Capital Town, so that their Trade is not collected. They have but very little foreign Trade; New-York is the principal Market for their Provisions; and supplies them with English Goods. This Colony was unfortunately granted to a certain Number of Proprietors; who often had Disputes about the Divisions of the Lands; so that Titles were precarious, which discouraged People from settling it; but within these 25 Years past, it is become very prosperous, and very populous.

Pennsylvania lies in about 39 Degrees Latitude. Its Product is the same in every particular as that of New-York, and full as abundant. This Colony

lony is divided into several Counties, and is full of People; for in the latter End of Queen Anne's Reign the Palatines first found their Way thither, and they encouraged their Friends throughout the German Empire to come over to them. There have gone only from the Port of Rotterdam, from 4 to 3000 Palatines to Pennsylvania per Annum, from that Time to this; besides may English, Scots, and Irish. Philadelphia is the Capital; it contains 5000 Houses, and for its Bigness, is as fine a City as any on the Globe. Its Streets are all laid out in a Line, so that standing in the Center, you may see four different Ways from one End of the City to the other. The Houses are well built, their Town House elegant, and their Market-Place equal to any in Europe. The City stands between two navigable Rivers. The Inhabitants trade to most Parts of Europe, Africa, and America, and all the American Islands. They carry on a considerable Trade particularly to London and Bristol, taking off vast Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures, for which they pay in the same Manner as New-York. There has been lately an Academy erected in the Capital City, which has made a surprising Progress.

The next Colony is Maryland, of which Lord Baltimore is Proprietor: But whatever be the Cause, it is thinly inhabited. It is a very fruitful Country, and produces very good Wheat, and other European Corn, and a great deal of Indian Corn. The Inhabitants have Abundance of black Cattle, and Hogs; but their principal Article is Tobacco, of which they send a great deal to England. They have several good Rivers. Their chief Town is Annapolis, which is not large. Unhappily for this Colony, the Felons of England, are thought good enough to be incorporated with its Inhabitants. However, the People take all our Manufactures that they have Occasion for, which they pay in Tobacco, Deer-Skins, and Fur.

Virginia, is the most ancient of all the Colonies, and is of great Extent, having about 180 Miles Sea Coast; and its Extent back in the Country is unbounded. The Soil is extremely good, producing all Sorts of European, and Indian Corn, in great Abundance; but is most famous for Tobacco. As it lies in 37 Degrees it is not so cold as the other Northern Colonies, and therefore, as the Farmer is not obliged to procure so much Hay for his Cattle in Winter, they have great Stocks of black Cattle. They have very fine Rivers, all well supplied with Fish, and wild and tame Fowl in prodigious Quantities. The People live in great Plenty, but are not quite so Numerous as in some other Colonies, because they employ Negroes in the raising of their Tobacco. Williamsburg is the Capital of the Province, but is not large. Here their Courts are kept and their Governor resides: Here they also have a College, at which the Youth receive their Education. In New-England are two Universities, Cambridge and Newbaven, which are very large and elegant Buildings, and have very considerable Libraries. No Country is better supplied with fine Rivers than Virginia; so that Ships from England go 150 Miles up them to load at the Planter's Door with Tobacco, the Revenue of which Article to the Crown is prodigious; and vast Quantities of it are imported to Britain, and exported again to other Countries, which we pay in Cloths, Stuffs, Hardware, and every other Manufacture.

North-Carolina lies in about 35 Degrees, is very hot in Summer, and not very cold in Winter. It was granted by King Charles II. to General Monk, Earl of Craven and Berkley, and others, and has been but very indifferently managed. It is a very fruitful Country. Its Produce is Indian Corn, Rice, Pulse, Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Deer-Skins, Fur, Wax, and Tallow. It contains many Sorts of Timber, the Principal is Pine of several Kinds. As the Inhabitants have but little Winter, they abound in Cattle and Hogs; of the latter the Woods are full: They fatten themselves on Chestnuts, &c. so that they are no Expence to the Farmer. Their greatest Disadvantage is, that they have a dangerous Sand Bar all along their Coast; and but one good Harbour for Ships of Burden, which is Cape Fear, their principal Town: Next to it is Edentown. They have many fine Rivers, navigable a great Way up the Country. The English Goods which they consume, they take chiefly from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and some directly from London, for which they pay in Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Deer-Skins, and Fur.

South-Carolina lies in 32 Degrees, is very hot, and has but very little Winter. Its Produce is the same with that of North-Carolina; but its principal Produce is Rice, with which it supplies almost all Europe; and if the Article of Indigo, which they have lately fallen on, will succeed, this will soon

become one of the richest Colonies we have; and we shall save the vast Sums which we pay France annually for that Article.

Charles-Town is the Capital of this Province, and is about as big as the City of Gloucester. The Inhabitants are very genteel and polite. All this Country has every necessary, and most of the Conveniences of Life. Many fine Rivers, and good Harbours. All the Goods they consume, they have from England, and pay for them in Rice, Pitch, Tar, Deer-Skins, and Fur.

The last Colony is Georgia. This lies in 29 or 30 Degrees Latitude, and is extremely hot, a poor light Soil, and but thinly inhabited; it was settling as our Frontier next to the Spaniards; and we had great Hopes of making there great Quantities of Silk. Some has been made, and more might: Its Latitude is proper for it; they abound in Mulberry-Trees, and if they bring this Affair to Perfection, it will be a prodigious Advantage to England.

Such is the British Empire in North-America; which from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, is a Tract of 1600 Miles Sea-Coast; a Country productive of all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life; and which already contains a greater Number of People than either the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, Sardinia, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, or Prussia, or the Republic of Holland. In short, there are but three Powers in Europe, which surpass them in Number, the German Empire, France, and perhaps England. America is become the Fountain of our Riches, for with America our greatest Trade is carried on, as appears by Lloyd's List; and our Entry Bills at the Custom-House of London only, shew the great Quantities of our Manufactures which they consume.

This is the Country, which the French have many Years envied us, and which they have been long meditating to make themselves Masters of: They are at length come to a Resolution to attack us, in profound Peace, in one of the best of those Colonies, Virginia; and in that Part of it which lies on the River Ohio, to which Country they never pretended before. Every one knows, that the English were the first and only Europeans who settled Virginia. The Grants from the Crown to these Colonies are bounded West by the South Seas: Therefore as far as we can go back, purchasing our Peace with the Natives, is undoubtedly the Dominions of the Crown of England. The French however, if they find their Way to the Coast of Virginia, will easily over-run the Provinces, because each Province considers itself as independent of the Rest, and the Invaders from Canada all act under one Governor; to unite 13 Provinces which fill an Extent of 1600 Miles is not easy; Cato, on a like Occasion, said *delenda est Carthago*, and I am informed, that a noble Lord distinguished by his political Talents, speaking of the Affairs in Virginia, used the same Words, with a little Alteration, "Canada must be subdued."

BOSTON, April 27.

A Few Days ago, a Vessel arrived at Portsmouth, in 14 Days from Barbados, the Master of which reports, that the French had quitted the Neutral Islands, and retired to Martinico, where the Inhabitants were under strong Apprehensions of a Visit from the English; and that all the Frenchmen on the Island of Barbados were put under Confinement. He also says, that no Packet was arrived there from England, when he came away.

The Government of Piscataqua have made an Act for the Emission of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, old Tenor, for carrying on the present Expedition. And last Week the Honourable Joseph Newmarch, and Clement March, Esqrs. two of their Committee, came to Town, and have agreed with an Engraver to strike off that Sum.

May 1. On the Fifteenth of last Month divers evil minded Persons, armed with Guns and Swords, broke into the Dwelling-house of one William Race, then living nigh the Town of Sheffield, in the County of Hampshire, within this Province, and whilst the said Race was endeavouring to escape from his said House, in order to avoid their Rage and Fury, one or more of them fired at the said Race, and wounded him in several Parts of his Body, by Means of which Wounds he expired immediately. All the Persons concerned in this barbarous and inhuman Deed have fled from Justice. Whereupon,

Last Monday his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, at the Desire of the General Court, was pleased to issue a Proclamation, promising that a Reward of One Hundred Pounds shall be paid out of the public Treasury immediately upon Conviction of any of the Murderers of the said Race,

to such Person and Persons as shall have informed against and discovered such Murderer or Murderers.

'Tis said these Men belong'd to New-York Government, and that the abovemention'd outrageous Behaviour was occasioned by some Disputes relating to Lands in Controversy as to the Boundary Line.

On Saturday last his Majesty's Ship the Mermaid, Captain Shirley, fell down to King Road. And Yesterday Morning his Majesty's Ship Syren, Capt. Proby, arrived here from New-York; which, with the Success, Captain Rous, makes three 20 Gun Ships now in this Harbour.

NEW HAVEN, May 7.

It is worthy Remark, to observe with what Alacrity and Spirit, the Levies raising in and for the Colony of Connecticut, insist in that Service, on a good Supposition, that they shall have the Enemies of the British Constitution to encounter with, under their own Officers, and not be left a Sacrifice to the Spirit of the ancient Romans, and such will be always the Spirit of every true Lover of Virtue, Liberty and his Country. This Colony is poor, and has little else worthy of public Boast: The Destruction at Carthage, seems to stick in the Minds of most in this Government, and frightens them from insisting in public Service, when they know not what they have to expect: But it is neither Danger nor Difficulty they dread when they are satisfied their King calls for them indeed, only for his Honour and the Nation's Good. On such Principles as these, we are assured the Colony Troops on the present Occasion are now full, and ready to march on a Moment's Warning. This must be esteemed a good Omen of Success, and convince our Enemies, that English Virtue is not yet entirely rooted out by the Wiles and Effeminacy of France. 'Tis plain it is not the Lucre of their Pay or Reward that tempts them, those being rather less than any other Governments: But only what is dear to Englishmen. Go on my Countrymen, and prosper.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; Colonel in his Majesty's Army, and Governor in Chief of the Massachusetts-Bay, as also the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Tuesday last from the Westward. They landed at Whitehall at Half after Noon, under the Discharge of the Cannon in Fort-George; and were welcomed ashore by his Honour Governor DE LANCEY, the Members of his Majesty's Council, and other of the principal Gentlemen of this City. The City Militia were ordered to muster on the Occasion, and the Streets were lined with the Men on their Rest, while his Excellency and the Gentlemen passed on into the Fort, where his Majesty's, and all the loyal Healths, with Success to the English American Enterprizes, being first drank, they proceeded through the Line still formed by the Militia, to the New-York Arms in the Broad-Way, where an handsome Entertainment was provided for the Purpose, and where the aforesaid Healths were repeated, and went round with great Cheerfulness and Alacrity. The Militia were discharged between Two and Three in the Afternoon; and the several Governors, we are told, expressed great Satisfaction on the Appearance; the Doors, Windows, Balconies and the Tops of the Houses, being particularly decorated with red Cloaks, &c. added no small Beauty to the same, and Diversion of the Time.

Governor Shirley set off on Saturday Evening last, for Boston, being accompanied out of Town by sundry Gentlemen of Distinction.

We are assured that the Honourable WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council of this Province, is, by Colonel Shirley, appointed Major General, and Commander in-Chief of the American Forces to be employed in an Expedition to the Northward: As also of such Indians as shall assist his Majesty in the same.

Major General Johnson embarked Yesterday for Albany; as did likewise at the same Time, or will embark this Morning, for the same Place, Two Hundred of the new raised Soldiers.

Yesterday a Number of Recruits, supposed to be between 150 and 200, arrived here from New-England, having been raised in that Province. It was reported, and feared, a few Days ago, that they had been lost on their Passage.

His Excellency the Hon. JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; Governor of New-Jersey, has issued a Proclamation, bearing Date the 24th ult. wherein he says, that the Legislature of that Province have made Provision for the Pay, Cloathing and Subsistence of 500 Men, to join the Forces of the other Colonies on the present Expedition; and entreats all

all his Majesty's Subjects under the Command of PETER SCHUYLER, and Experience.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a Letter

"The general Description talk'd of: This must be a Squadron of the Command of the Hawk; and another mented by Admiral's universal good Character Gentleman. Two and Money, Stores, wanting. The M America."

Last Week a Court held at Lancaster, convicted, and sentenced George Chamberlain for Burglary; and Execution of her Child.

May 15. We hear York and Cumberland that Waggon and Carriage for the Use of the Army, immediately offered, and Indian Corn, and other the Camp in a few have been had if we great Readiness and his Majesty's Service.

ANNAPOLIS

Saturday last died County, aged upwards

GEORGE PLATER, one of his Lordship's Council of Patuxent, and late Province; a Gentleman of Virtue, which cou'd not be, as HORACE says, At his Life was a Grief, to every one that

On Friday last Edward were executed, at Court Sentence at Kent County and robbing the Store last.

From all Parts of melancholy Account of up with the Drought

To be Sold by the House of Mr. the Eleventh Day in the Afternoon, Exchange,

ATRACTION Ed Duwall's Acres, more or less William Peete, late James James James

SPANISH to be Sold by Shop in Annapolis.

For G C



WILLIAM C napolis, by where the Passage Passage apply to t ware, Merchant, i

Conform NOTICE

there is at t near Herring-Cree Bay Horse, about nor dock'd. The Owner m his Property, and

all his Majesty's Subjects of that Colony, to enlist under the Command of the Honourable Colonel PETER SCHUYLER, an Officer of known Courage and Experience.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.
Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 22.
"The general Destination of the Fleet is variously talk'd of: This much, however, is certain, that there is a Squadron to cruise in the Channel, under the Command of Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke; and another for America, to be commanded by Admiral Boscawen. This last Appointment will rejoice you all, as he is a Man of universal good Character, both as an Officer and a Gentleman. Two Regiments more are to embark, and Money, Stores, and Ammunition, will not be wanting. The Ministry are in Earnest to save America."

Last Week a Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Lancaster, when the following Persons were tried, convicted, and receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. George Chambers, for Bestiality; Hugh Davis, for Burglary; and Eve Mary Smidt, for the Murder of her Child.

May 15. We hear from the Counties of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, that Notice being given there, that Waggon and Carriage Horses were wanting for the Use of the Army, great Numbers were immediately offered, and 150 Waggon, laden with Oats, Indian Corn, and other Forage, were dispatched to the Camp in a few Days, and as many more might have been had if wanted, the People offering with great Readiness and Obedience, from a Zeal for his Majesty's Service.

ANNAPOLIS.
Saturday last died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, aged upwards of Sixty, the Honourable GEORGE PLATER, Esq; who was for many Years one of his Lordship's Council of State, Naval Officer of Patuxent, and lately appointed Secretary of this Province; a Gentleman eminent for every social Virtue, which cou'd render him truly valuable: He was, as HORACE says, ad unguem factus Homo. At his Life was a Pleasure, so was his Death a Grief, to every one that knew him.

On Friday last Edward Breafe and John Roberts, were executed, at Chester-Town, pursuant to their Sentence at Kent County Assizes, for breaking open and robbing the Store of Capt. Marsh, in February last.

From all Parts of the Province, we have the melancholy Account of their being prodigiously burnt up with the Drought.

To be Sold by the Subscribers, at the House of Mr. Charles Wallace, on Wednesday the Eleventh Day of June next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,

TRACT of LAND, called Duwall's Range, containing about 320 Acres, more or less, belonging to the Estate of William Peete, late of London Town.
James Mouat,
James Dick,
James Nicholson, } Executors.

SPANISH LIQUORISH, to be Sold by the Pound, at the Subscriber's Shop in Annapolis.
Richard Totbill.

For **CORK** directly,
The Brig ENDEAVOUR,
JOHN JONES,
Master,
A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail from Annapolis, by the 10th Day of June next, where the Passengers are to come on board. For Passage apply to the said Master, or William Gowan, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town.

Conformable to **LAW,**
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. John Weems, near Herring-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Light Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, neither branded nor dock'd.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

May 22, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, this Morning, an Apprentice Lad, named Thomas Hammond, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and has several Ring-Worms on his Face. Had on and took with him, a brown Druggot Coat, a brown Holland Jacket without Sleeves, two Check Shirts, an old grey Jacket, an old Castor Hat, lately cut round the Brim, a Pair of large blue and white Linen Trowsers, and seven Ells of new Osnabrigs.

Whoever takes up the said Apprentice and secures him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by
John Thompson.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, living at Benedict, the Beginning of November last, a likely, short, thick, well-set, Roan Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded with two or three Dots upon the left Buttock, she goes a slow Pace, is Ewe necked, has a small Star in her Forehead, and was big with Foal.

Whoever will bring the said Mare (and Colt, if foaled) shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.
Basil Brooke.

Conformable to **LAW,**
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Absalom Baker, in Baltimore County, near Soldier's Delight, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock unintelligibly: He had on a small Bell with two Letters on it.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to **LAW,**
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of John Hopkins, in Frederick County, near the great Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a dark colour'd Roan Horse, which has no visible Brand.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to **LAW,**
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of William Dawis, over South River, at Beard's Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, about 11 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock something like this Y, has a hanging Mane, and is dock'd.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to **LAW,**
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Michael Macquirt, living near Great Pipe Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Brown Bay Horse, branded on each Shoulder thus † has a few white Hairs in his Forehead, a Sprig Tail, and is a natural Pacer.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Anne Greenfield, in St. Mary's County, at Trent Neck, taken up as a Stray, a small dark coloured Cow, with a white Face, has some white on one Side of her Head, a white Belly, Part of her Tail white, and is unmarked; since her coming here she has had a Calf. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JAMES CHALMERS,
GOLD-SMITH,
LIVING between the Court-House and Dr. Stewart's, in Annapolis, carries on that Business, where all Gentlemen and Others may depend on having all Sorts of Gold and Silver Work done in the neatest and best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates, by
Their humble Servant,
James Chalmers.

2
The said Chalmers having hired Negro London, a very good COOPER, all Persons who may want any Cooper's Work done, may be assured of being served with Care and Dispatch, and in the best and cheapest Manner.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship BALTIMORE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the said Vessel, lying in West River, or by Stephen Steward, for Sterling or Current Money,

A PARCEL of healthy **INDENTED SERVANTS**, consisting chiefly of Tradefmen and Farmers.
Robert Wilson.

To be **RUN** for,
ON Thursday the 29th of this Instant May, on the Race-Ground, at Pig-Point, the Sum of **FIFTEEN POUNDS** Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency (or the Value thereof at any one Time before); each Horse, &c. to be enter'd with John Zachariab Allein the Day before the Race, and to pay Fifteen Shillings Entrance Money, and to carry One Hundred and Twelve Pounds Weight, and to Run Three Heats, and each Heat Three Times round the Poles.

And also to be Run for on Friday the 30th Instant, the Sum of **TEN POUNDS** Current Money; each Horse, &c. to pay Ten Shillings Entrance Money. The winning Horse, &c. the Day before to be excepted; and to Run on the same Terms as above.

Any Disputes arising, to be determined by Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the GOOCH, Capt. CHEW, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, formerly Mr. Johnson's, in ANNAPOLIS,

VARIETY of European and East India **GOODS**, suitable to the Season: Also Superfine **SCARLET** and **BLUE CLOTH**, **GOLD LACE**, **GOLD** and **SILVER VELLUM**, **SAIL DUCK**, Weston's best **SNUFF**, &c. &c.
Daniel Wolfenholme.

BY an Act of Assembly, made last February Sessions, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office;
Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.
And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid; according to Law.
N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 525.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 5.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

S I R,

WE his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our sincere Thanks for your affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session; and from a just Sense of the inestimable Blessings of his Majesty's Reign, and the many repeated Marks of his Goodness, to assure your Honour of our Zeal, upon all Occasions, to give the strongest and most substantial Evidence, of our Duty and Gratitude to his Majesty, for every Instance of his paternal Regard.

The Forces which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to send over to our Assistance, is a fresh Instance of his Royal Care; and from the Plan of Operations that has been wisely concerted, and the known Bravery and Experience of the Gentlemen who is appointed to command, we may reasonably hope to see the Peace of America settled upon a Foundation, that will not be shaken for Ages yet to come.

To drive the French from our Borders, to maintain the just Rights of the Crown, and to re-establish the Tranquility of the British Empire in North-America, are Views that must warm the Patriot's Breast: With these Views, Sir, You have been animated, upon these Motives you have acted, with that Ardour, Zeal, and Vigilance, as cannot fail of reflecting the most lasting Honour upon your Name, and Character.

The great and important Business of the Ohio, we have always considered in a national Light, not as Virginians, but as Britons: And what Difficulties will not a Briton surmount, what Dangers will he not encounter, when he is engaged in the glorious Cause of his King and Country?

As these, Sir, are our Sentiments, we hope your Honour will be persuaded of our ready and cheerful Concurrence, and of our hearty Endeavours, to do every Thing on our Part, to promote his Majesty's Service, the Prosperity of this Colony, and the Welfare of America.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER;

Gentlemen of the Council,

I MOST heartily thank you for your kind and affectionate Address; for your just Observation of his Majesty's Goodness to us, and your Zeal in the Discharge of your Duty to him, which I have always found most sincere.

You may be assured it gives me great Satisfaction and Pleasure, that my Conduct meets with so much Approbation from you; and for your ready Concurrence and Assistance to me in the Discharge of my Duty, I desire to return you my Thanks.

Your considering the Expedition to the Ohio, in so general a View, and your Determination to act as Britons, I doubt not will have its proper Effect, in restoring Peace, and supporting his Majesty's undoubted Right to his Land on this Continent.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

S I R,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our sin-

cere Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The many Instances we have received of his Majesty's paternal and tender Concern for the Protection and Happiness of this Colony, do justly demand from us, the strongest Testimonies of the most inviolable Fidelity to his sacred Person and Government; and it would argue the highest Ingratitude if we did not acknowledge ourselves truly affected with the Benefits which must arise to us by his Royal Care and Munificence, in sending to our Assistance, at the Expence of the Crown of Great-Britain, a Body of regular Forces, with a large Train of Artillery, under the Command of an able and experienced General.

We beg Leave to assure your Honour, that we will take the important Matters, recommended to us by your Honour, under our most serious Consideration, and that his Majesty's Interest, and the public Good of our Country, which are inseparably united, shall govern us in all our Resolutions.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I RETURN you my sincere Thanks for your Address. I am much pleased at your grateful Acknowledgments of his Majesty's paternal Concern for the Protection and Happiness of this Colony.

It lies with you, Gentlemen, to facilitate the Success, and complete the Happiness we have in View, by your Aid and Supply to the Forces sent by his Majesty: I flatter myself, you will accordingly take that, and the other Matters recommended to you in my Speech, into your serious Consideration, and that, with all due Dispatch.



H A G U E, January 30.

THE Preamble of the Ordinance of the States of Holland, for preventing promiscuous Marriages of Protestants with Papists, sets forth, that the States having greatly at Heart the Preservation and Increase of the true Reformed Religion, have heard with Regret that Protestants consider it as a Matter of Indifference to marry Papists, which gives Room to fear that they will soon look upon all Religion as a Matter of Indifference; that such Matches often occasion Quarrels in Families; and that the Popish Party educates the Children in the Romish Religion, and frequently brings over the other Party to it: Wherefore the States being desirous to prevent the good People of this Country from being hurried by their Youth, Inconsideration, and headstrong Passions, into such Alliances; and to give those, who intend to enter into them, or are already engaged by Promise, Time and Opportunity to listen to better Counsels; have enacted as follows:

1. Such Persons as shall marry Popish Wives, shall be incapable of serving the Province: And those who hold any Place, and turn Papists, or marry Papists, shall be cashiered. The Resolution of May 21, 1727, with Regard to the Officers of the Army on the Repartition of this Province, is hereby confirmed.

2. The Bans of Marriage between a Protestant and a Papist, even if they should be a Widower or Widow, shall not be published without the Consent of Father and Mother, or one of them, Grandfathers and Grandmothers, or some of them, if alive; nor till the Parties have attained to the Age of Twenty-five Years, on Pain of the Marriages being void, and the Children born in such Wedlock being illegitimated.

3. Promises of Marriage between the Persons aforesaid, either by Word or Writing, already made or to be made, shall be absolutely void.

4. If a Protestant marry a Papist, even with the Consent of Parents, &c. there shall be no Community of Goods between them; nor shall either draw from, or raise upon the Effects of the other, any Settlement, Maintenance, or other Assignment, by Virtue of a Contract of Marriage, Testament, Donation, Transfer, Cession, or any other Deed whatsoever.

5. The Children of such Marriages, who shall be educated in, or profess, the Romish Religion, shall not enjoy any Preference to the Prejudice of the Protestant Children, unless the Father and Mother have sufficient Reasons to the contrary, to be allowed of by the Judges. And if it shall afterwards be discovered that this Article is transgressed, they shall restore double.

6. Proclamations of Bans of Marriage between the Persons aforesaid shall, instead of being made once in a Week, be only made once in six Weeks, and the Marriages shall not be solemnized till six Weeks after the third Time of Asking, under the Penalty expressed above in Art. 2.

If a Protestant, desirous of marrying a Papist, should, to evade this Ordinance, renounce his or her Religion before the Publication of Bans, it shall not be lawful for such Persons, whatever their Age or Rank may be, to marry before the Expiration of a Year from the Time of changing their Religion, under the Penalty expressed above in the second Article: And, moreover, all that is ordained in the preceding Articles shall take Place in such Marriages, all one as if the Parties had not changed their Religion. And this shall likewise hold good with respect to Papists who shall in Appearance forsake Popery, and embrace the Protestant Religion, in order to be able to marry Protestants without being bound to observe this Ordinance, intending, nevertheless, to return to the Church of Rome after the Solemnization of their Marriage.

L O N D O N, February 26.

The following is a Letter sent to a Jesuit at Lisbon by his Brother, an Officer belonging to the Portuguese Garrison at Ybyapaba, in Brasil, which throws great Light on the Affair of Nuova Colonia.

The Treaty concluded between Portugal and Spain in Relation to the Limits of their Territories in the New World is without Doubt much talked of with you. It made a great Noise here, and some People affirmed that his present Majesty, being sensible of the Prejudice which it would occasion to his Crown, had resolved not to observe it. But these Assertions have been confuted by Facts. The Consequences of this Treaty I shall now lay before you. In the Beginning of the Year 1752, Don James Freira, Viceroy of Rio de Janeiro, set out with two German Mathematicians, a numerous Retinue, and 300 Grenadiers, and advanced to Rio de la Plata, where he found, on the Part of Spain, the Marquis de Val de Lirios, with two Mathematicians, one a Spaniard, the other an Italian, and both as well as the two others, belonging to your Society. After the usual Visits, these Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the marking out of the Limits. The first Landmark was placed at Castillos, and another near Maldonado. But this last was not fix'd till after long Disputes, a Frenchman, who lost by it a Gold Mine which went to the Portuguese, endeavoured to persuade the Spanish Plenipotentiary, that he was imposed on with Regard to the Placing of it. Two other Landmarks were fix'd in other Places. The Town of la Colonia Nuova de Santissimo Sacramento, which had long been a Bone of Contention between us and the Spaniards, was yielded to them, the Cannon belonging to it, having been first removed to Rio Grande.

All this was done without any Disturbance; but new Difficulties are now arisen on Account of seven Spanish Missions, whose Country is assigned, by the new Settlement of the Boundaries, to the Portuguese, under an express Stipulation, however, that the Inhabitants shall be at Liberty to retire into the Spanish Territories. The Indians, whom we call Tspas, warmly oppose this last Regulation, and

and insist that those Lands belong neither to the King of Spain, nor to the King of Portugal, but to them. As the Fathers of your Society serve these Missions, and you have the Honour done you of being reputed the Authors of all the Mischief that happens in this World, it is given out, that these new Differences are excited underhand by you, and that it is at your Instigation the Indians refuse to comply with the King of Spain's Orders: Which, however, is false; for three of those Missions are actually evacuated; but the Inhabitants disliking the Country that was assigned them, have joined the four other Missions, and are determined to maintain their Ground. They form altogether a Body of 25 or 30,000 Men. The Plenipotentiaries of the two Crowns have caused them to be reconnoitred by a Detachment of 200 Soldiers, who are returned by the Way they went, without having done any Thing. The Plenipotentiaries are now separated, those of Spain being gone to Buenos-Ayres, and the Portuguese to Nuova Colonia. Both are employed in assembling all their Forces, in order to compel the Indians to submit to the Conditions, which gentle Methods could not induce them to agree to.

"The Portuguese make bitter Lamentation for the Loss of Nuova Colonia. The Prejudice they suffer by it is in Fact very considerable. The clandestine Trade which they carried on there with the Spaniards brought them in a great Deal of Money: On the contrary the Country which the Spaniards have yielded to us, will be of no Service to us. It will even furnish them with Opportunities of enrolling the Portuguese who shall settle in it, and who will never cultivate a good Understanding with the Savages who inhabit the neighbouring Forests, and whom the Tapas, now highly incensed, will support with their whole Force."

Feb. 28. The 11th Infant died at Paris, M. de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, greatly lamented by his Friends, Acquaintance, and Fellow-Citizens, for the Candour of his Mind, the Simplicity of his Manners, and all social Virtues; esteemed through all the Nations of Europe, where his Work of the Spirit of Laws had extended itself, by numerous Editions, and Translations into several Languages, but mostly by his own Country, which he endeavoured, successfully, to free from many Prejudices and Errors, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, which Time and insensible Growth of Power, had made them receive and look on as founded upon Truth and Reason; his Benevolence extended itself to all Mankind, having endeavoured to soften the Laws of War, and the cruel Rights that were thought to attend Conquest; he is and ought to be revered by us, whose Constitution he thought the best that Reason could have, and that human Passions could admit of; but that as Rome, Lacedaemon, and Carthage, had perished, he thought and lamented that ours must sink under the same Causes.

We hear, that notwithstanding the great Loss William Beckford, Esq; Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, and one of the Representatives of this City, had the 13th Instant, by his fine Seat at Fonthill, near Hindon, in the County of Wilts, being burnt down, has given fresh Orders, that as soon as the Rubbish, occasion'd by the above Catastrophe, can be remov'd, they lay the Foundation for the Rebuilding of it upon a different Plan, which has intirely remov'd the Apprehensions of the Country People's losing so worthy and great a Benefactor, as he has been to that Country for some Years past.

March 5. They write from Madrid, that from the Nature of the Preparations making there, there is Reason to believe the Spaniards have some Siege in View.

Letters from Paris advise, that to the Apprehensions of a War many ascribe the Complaisance shewn at present to the Parliament (without whose Assistance it would be difficult to raise Money) and the kind Reception that for some Time past a certain Marshal has met with at Court.

It is computed that the Value of the annual Exports from our Colonies and Plantations in America, including the Freight, amounts to 4,800,000 l. or thereabouts; and that by this Exportation no less than 27,000 Seamen are employed and maintained.

Now as much the greatest Part of this Sum must annually center in Great-Britain, we may from thence judge, what an Addition is made to the Riches and Power of this Country by our Colonies and Plantations in America, and what Numbers of industrious Manufacturers and Mechanics of all Sorts must be employed and maintained in this Island by providing for our People who inhabit that Part of the World.

How careful then, how zealous, ought we to be at all Times, especially upon the present Occasion, to provide for their Safety, and to exert our utmost Strength in removing, or guarding against, every

Thing that either has, or may have, a Tendency to their Ruin!

We hear that at a Meeting of the Corporation of the Town of Lewis in Suffex, it was resolv'd, that a Petition should be presented to Parliament for Leave to enlarge their Harbour.

Last Tuesday upwards of Thirty-two Hundred Weight of Tea was seized in New Forest, Hampshire, near Christ Church, by five Officers of the Revenue, assisted by a Party of Soldiers.

Yesterday 900 Quarters of Wheat were shipped for Ireland, 800 Quarters for the Streights, 600 Quarters for Holland, 4600 Quarters of Wheat Meal for Portugal, and 3000 lb. of Gunpowder for Nova-Scotia.

In the Night of the 25th of last Month, a Fire happen'd at the House of Thomas Chambers, Esq; at Studley in Warwickshire, which was reduced to Ashes in so small a Time as to prevent saving either Furniture or Apparel; and had it not been for the Alarm of a Dog, the greatest Part of the Family must have perish'd in the Flames.

Dublin, Feb. 15. On Tuesday died suddenly, as he was eating his Dinner, Henry Roe, Shoemaker, in Cut-purse Row, aged 100. It is remarkable that he never had an Hour's Sickness, and departed this Life without the least Pain: He had never seen a Plough, nor any Kind of Corn grow.

St. JOHN'S (in Antigua) February 22.

Last Tuesday Morning the following Accident happened on board a Snow lying at a Hulk in the Cove. A Negro Man having Occasion to kindle a Fire in the Caboose, brought a Bottle of Powder thereto, and, after taking a small Quantity out, to supply the Want of Tinder, set the Remainder down by him: While he struck Fire, a Spark unfortunately reached the Bottle, which immediately burst, and reported like a Hand Grenado, whereby the Fellow was dreadfully wounded in the Breast: He did not seem hurt directly, but silently retired a few Yards, and leaned against Part of the Vessel, tho' in a short Time he gradually reclined backwards, fell on the Deck, groaned and expired. Another Negro Man was also much wounded in his Head and Breast.

April 1. A Person who arrived here Yesterday from Martinico, confirms the Account of a Frigate having lately stopped there, and proceeded to Leeward. He moreover says, that she left a Packet, with express Orders, that it should not be opened till the 25th of April.

BOSTON.

April 27. One Day last Week, a strapping Country Fellow was leading his Horse with his Hands behind him, down the Long Wharf; and as he pass'd by the T, an unlucky Sailor slip't the Bridle from the Horse's Head, and placed it on his own, leaving the Horse and two Panniards of Apples to his Mess-Mate, to be properly taken Care of, who soon conceal'd them.—The Countryman, after leading the Tar some considerable Way, turn'd about, and, to his great Consternation, found in the Room of his Horse, the Appearance of a Man.—The Sailor observing the Confusion in the Countryman's Face, with a very serious compos'd Countenance, address'd him in the following Words, "My good Master, I would not have you be surpriz'd at this strange Appearance, for Things now turn out exactly agreeable to the Prediction of my old Grandmother.—This Grandmother of mine was a Witch—and taking Offence at me about seven Years ago, transform'd me into a Horse; but for my Comfort, told me, that, in such a Time, I should be releas'd, and resume my old Form of Existence,—which Time is out this Day, and accordingly I am now changed from an Horse to a Man." The Countryman finding himself jocky'd, and the People by this Time crowding round him, told the Sailor, if he would return him the Horse, he was welcome to his Load: The Horse presently appear'd without the Panniards.—The Fellow mounted, and rode up the Wharf as fast as he could drive.

May 1. On Monday last, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleas'd to dissolve the Great and General Court or Assembly then sitting here.—Some Reasons of State were strongly urged for their farther Continuance, but the House was so zealously attached to Parliamentary Precedents, and to the just Liberties of the People, that they would hearken to no Proposals which might have the least Tendency to break in upon either. It was said that new Instructions would soon be offer'd, relating to Expeditions, &c. and should that be the Case, 'tis a great Pity they did not come in Time to be laid before the late House, for it is greatly to be fear'd WE SHALL NEVER HAVE SUCH ANOTHER.

NEW-YORK.

May 5. As several of the new-raised Soldiers for his Majesty's Service, have of late deserted from their proper Officers, both in this and the neighbouring Governments, it may be necessary to acquaint the Inhabitants of this Province, that the Act of Parliament against Mutiny and Desertion, says, "That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such; the Person so offending shall forfeit for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds: Or if any Person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive, any Arms, Cloths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to the King, from any Soldier or Deserter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Cloths to be changed; the Person so offending shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds, to be levied by Warrant, by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods and Chattels, upon Conviction by Oath of one or more credible Witnesses before a Justice of Peace. And in Case such Offender shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels whereon Distress may be made, or shall not pay the Penalties within four Days after such Conviction, then the Justice shall and may, by Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, either commit such Offender to the common Goal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of three Months, or cause the Offender to be publicly whipt, at the Discretion of the said Justice."

May 12. By a Law of this Colony lately passed, Provision is made for raising and subsisting eight Hundred Men in the Pay of the Province, to be form'd into eight Companies, each Company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, three Corporals, one Drummer, and Eighty-nine private Men; and their Pay as follows, per Diem, Captains 8 s. Lieutenants 6 s. Sergeants 5 s. 8 d. Drummers 5 s. 6 d. Corporals 5 s. 6 d. and private Men 5 s. 3 d. There is a Bounty allowed of 32 s. 6 d. and a Blanket, to those who enlist. The Troops to be arm'd and cloth'd by the Province: The Cloathing is a good lapp'd Coat, a Felt Hat, a Shirt, two Pair of Osnabrig Trowsers, a Pair of Shoes, and a Pair of Stockings. As these Forces are to be employed in Conjunction with those of the other Provinces, the whole under the Command of Major General JOHNSON, in Defence of the Northern Frontiers, and building Forts on his Majesty's Lands, and are to be discharged as soon as the Service is over; it is not doubted but under so good Encouragement, Men will cheerfully and readily enlist, and that the eight Companies will be completed in a short Time. As a further Encouragement to Persons of Interest to raise Companies, each Captain on mustering his Company, is intitled to receive One Hundred Pounds to defray the Expence he may be put to.

ANNAPOLIS.

This Day his Excellency our Governor issued his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly of this Province (which stood prorogued to the first of July) to meet here on Monday the Twenty-third Day of June.

George Stewart, Esq; is appointed Secretary of this Province, in the room of the Honourable George Plater, Esq; deceased.

Custom-House, Annapolis, Enter'd since May 15. Brig Sophia, William Kenney, from Biddeford; Sloop Mutual Friendship, Henry Collins, from North-Carolina; Sloop Unity, Henry Hammond, from Rhode-Island; Sloop Elizabeth, George Guion, from St. Christopher's.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig Charles, Jacob Walters, for Barbados; Sloop Betsey, William Sargeant, for Rhode-Island; Sloop William, Reuben Moor, for Jamaica; Sloop Hopewell, William Thomas, for Virginia; Schooner Sophia and Anne, Richard Boone, for Barbados; Sloop Hester, John M'Caull, for Philadelphia.

FROM Mr. Hutchings's, on Kent-Island, to Mr. Maxwell's at Queen's-Town, and from thence to Mr. M'Callam's at Talbot County Court-House, a CARRIER is employed, to go constantly from the first mention'd Place once every Fortnight, on a Monday Morning, and to begin on Monday next, the second of June. And all my good Customers in Queen-Anne's and Talbot Counties, may depend on having their Gazettes punctually left by him at those Places.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of Mr. James Holmard, junior, late of Frederick County, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled and paid. And those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to
Lawrence Owen.

BROKE

County Goal, two following Men, Joshua Jacobs, born in Maryland, a middle-sized man, has a black Beard, a Hat on a Callor Metal Buttons, and And William Ma County, Maryland, broken. Had on an old black Jacket, lig Pumps. Whoever takes up cels and Maynard, may be had again, TOLES Reward ges, paid by Will

Calver

BROKE

Prison last Night named Henry Carey, Pilot in Patuxent R high, of a swarthy Years of Age. Th a Planter and Sho about 30 Years of A seems to be dropp red Pair of Breeches Whoever takes up them so as the Su shall have FOUR Carey, and TW and reasonable Char

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NOTICE

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NOTICE

there is at in Frederick Co River, taken up white Face, ha Nose, and bra der. The Owner Property, and

SIXTEEN PISTOLES REWARD.

May 24, 1755.

BROKE out of *Queen-Anne's* County Goal, on the 21st of this Instant, the two following Men, viz.

Joshua Jacobs, born in *Baltimore County, Maryland*, a middle-fiz'd Man, of a dark Complexion, has a black Beard, and his Hair was lately cut off. Had on a Castor Hat, a dark brown Jacket with Metal Buttons, and old Shoes lately cap'd.

And *William Maynard*, born in *Queen-Anne's County, Maryland*, a short thick Man, and is Pock-broken. Had on an old Hat, white Fustian Coat, old black Jacket, light grey Stockings, and turn'd Pumps.

Whoever takes up and brings back the said *Jacobs* and *Maynard*, or secures them so that they may be had again, shall have **EIGHT PISTOLES** Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Hopper, Sheriff of *Queen-Anne's County*.

SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

Calvert County, May 18, 1755.

BROKE out of the Subscriber's

Prison last Night, two White Men; the one named *Henry Carey*, a well known Waterman and Pilot in *Patuxent River*, is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, and about 30 Years of Age. The other named *Thomas Wiley*, a Planter and Shoemaker, is near 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, of a pale Complexion, and seems to be dropical: Had on a blue Coat and red Pair of Breeches, both much worn.

Whoever takes up the said Men, and secures them so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have **FOUR PISTOLES** Reward for *Carey*, and **TWO PISTOLES** for *Wiley*, and reasonable Charges, paid by

John Smith, Sheriff.

TAKEN up by the Hands on

board a small Schooner belonging to the Subscriber of *Dorchester County*, about the 10th of *May*, then lying in *Patuxent River* at *Lower-Marlborough*, an **ANCHOR** (with a good Stock to it, but no Mark on it), weighing 1100 $\frac{1}{2}$, to which was fix'd about two Fathom of old Junk.

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

pd 10/50 *William Byas*.

TAKEN away (supposed by

Mistake) from *Mr. Middleton's*, in the first Week of the Provincial Court, a very good **GREAT COAT**, a fine dark Drab *Devonshire Kersey*, with a large Velvet Cape something lighter colour'd than the Coat. And left in the Room of it, another Great Coat pretty good. The Gentleman who has made the Mistake, is requested to rectify it, by returning it to *Mr. Middleton's*, where he may receive his own.

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Arthur Nelson*, living at *Patowmack River* near *Kittockton Mountain*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, with a crooked Star in her Forehead, and branded on her off Thigh with a **G**, but not dock'd.

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

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *William Wallace*, in *Frederick County*, near the Falls of *Patowmack River*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, with a white Face, has a small white Streak down to her Nose, and branded with a **W** on the near Shoulder.

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

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Herbert Wallace*, in *Frederick County*, near the Falls of *Patowmack River*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, with a white Face, has lost one of his Eyes, and is branded with a Dot on the near Shoulder.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 pd.

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Jeremiah Prather*, in *Prince George's County*, near *Mr. Brogden's Chapel*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Gelding, about 13 Hands high, has a short Sprig Tail, and a Star in his Forehead, but no Brand that can be discerned.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 pd.

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Robert Ryan*, at *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse, 13 Hands and a half high, about 7 Years old, has 4 white Feet, a Snip on his Nose, no Brand, and paces slow.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1

To be Sold by the Subscribers, at

the House of *Mr. Charles Wallace*, on Wednesday the Eleventh Day of June next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange.

A TRACT of **LAND**, call'd *Duwall's Range*, containing about 320 Acres, more or less, belonging to the Estate of *William Peete*, late of *London Town*.

James Mouat,
James Dick, } Executors.
James Nicholson,

SPANISH LIQUORISH,

to be Sold by the Pound, at the Subscriber's Shop in *Annapolis*.

2 *Richard Totbill*.

For **CORK** directly, 2

The Brig **ENDEAVOUR**,
JOHN JONES,
Master,



A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Passengers,

WILL certainly sail from *Annapolis*, by the 10th Day of *June* next, where the Passengers are to come on board. For Passage apply to the said Master, or *William Gowans*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*.

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Mr. John Weems*, near *Herring-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Light Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, neither branded nor dock'd.

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

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship **BALTIMORE**, from **LONDON**, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the said Vessel, lying in *West River*, or by *Stephen Steward*, for Sterling or Current Money,

A PARCEL of healthy **INDENTED SERVANTS**, consisting chiefly of **Tradesmen** and **Farmers**.

3 *Robert Wilson*.

May 22, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living in *Annapolis*, this Morning, an Apprentice Lad, named *Thomas Hammond*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and has several Ring-Worms on his Face. Had on and took with him, a brown Drugget Coat, a brown Holland Jacket without Sleeves, two Check Shirts, an old grey Jacket, an old Castor Hat, lately cut round the Brim, a Pair of large blue and white Linen Trowsers, and seven Ells of new Osnabrigs.

Whoever takes up the said Apprentice and secures him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have **Twenty Shillings** Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

John Thompson.

STRAYED or Stolen from the

Subscriber, living at *Benedict*, the Beginning of *November* last, a likely, short, thick, well-set, Roan Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded with two or three Dots upon the left Buttock, she goes a slow Pace, is Bwe necked, has a small Star in her Forehead, and was big with Foal.

Whoever will bring the said Mare (and Colt, if foaled) shall receive **Twenty Shillings** Reward.

Basil Brooke.

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Abraham Baker*, in *Baltimore County*, near *Soldier's Delight*, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock unintelligibly: He had on a small Bell with two Letters on it.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 8

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *John Hopkins*, in *Frederick County*, near the great Falls of *Patowmack*, taken up as a Stray, a dark colour'd Roan Horse, which has no visible Brand.

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

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *William Davis*, over *South River*, at *Beard's Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse, about 11 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock something like this Y, has a hanging Mane, and is dock'd.

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

Conformable to **LAW**,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of *Michael Macquies*, living near *Great Pipe Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Brown Bay Horse, branded on each Shoulder thus † has a few white Hairs in his Forehead, a Sprig Tail, and is a natural Pacer.

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

THERE is at the Plantation

of *Mrs. Anne Greenfield*, in *St. Mary's County*, at *Trent Neck*, taken up as a Stray, a small dark coloured Cow, with a white Face, has some white on one Side of her Head, a white Belly, Part of her Tail white, and is unmarked; since her coming here she has had a Calf. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JAMES CHALMERS,
GOLD-SMITH,

LIVING between the Court-

House and *Dr. Stewart's*, in *Annapolis*, carries on that Business, where all Gentlemen and Others may depend on having all Sorts of Gold and Silver-Work done in the neatest and best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates, by

Their humble Servant,

James Chalmers.

The said *Chalmers* having hired *Negro London*, a very good **COOPER**, all Persons who may want any Cooper's Work done, may be assured of being served with Care and Dispatch, and in the best and cheapest Manner.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GOOCH, Capt. CHEW, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, formerly Mr. Johnson's, in ANNAPOLIS,

VARIETY of European and East India GOODS, suitable to the Season: Also Superfine SCARLET and BLUE CLOTH, GOLD LACE, GOLD and SILVER VELLUM, SAIL DUCK, Weston's best SNUFF, &c. &c.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

BY an Act of Assembly, made

last February Sessions, the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the said Office, to come and pay the Interest due upon their several Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publishing the three subsequent Paragraphs of the aforesaid Act. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

WHEREAS it is apparent that many and great Sums of Money are and have a long Time been due for Interest arising on Loans, made by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Paper Currency Office;

Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That the said Commissioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the Maryland Gazette, that the several and respective Debtors to the said Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Interest upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the First Day of June next, bring, and pay into the said Office, the said several Sums so as aforesaid respectively due.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case such Debtors as aforesaid, shall not by the Time aforesaid, bring and pay into the said Office, the said Sums, so as aforesaid collected upon Funds, and due for Interest as aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Interest due on such Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, 'An Act to prevent Evils arising from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of issuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned; and of other Securities, and such Sums of Money as are or shall be collected upon Funds, as aforesaid, according to Law.'

N. B. They will attend constantly every Wednesday for that Purpose.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Beudis*, on the 2d of February last, an hired Irish Servant Man, named Patrick Smith, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and pretty thick-set. He had on when he went away, a black Everlasting Waistcoat, a light Fustian Jacket with white Metal Buttons, a grey Sagathy Coat with blue Lining, a Pair of blue Half-thick Breeches, and a cut Grizzel Wig.

Whoever shall secure the said Patrick Smith, or convey him to the Subscriber, shall receive Ten Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Basil Brooke.

JOHN REEVES, TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old Customers and Others, that he is removed from his late Shop, and carries on the said Business near the House where Mr. Hammond, the late Sheriff, liv'd, where all Gentlemen and Others may depend on being serv'd in the best and cheapest Manner, by

Their humble Servant, John Reeves.

N. B. The Subscriber carries on the Business by himself.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Richard Moore, near London Town, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, branded on the off Buttock thus M, about 14 Hands and a half high, has a bob Tail, and has been used to the Draught. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber intending to leave off Tavern-keeping, desires those who are indebted to him, to come and rub out their Scores, which will greatly oblige him.

N. B. He will still live in the same House and take in Gentlemen at private Lodgings, where they shall be well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant, Charles Wallace.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in Annapolis, at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

6 John Raitt.

JOHN CAMPBELL, TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old Customers, and Others, that he now carries on his Business, at his Shop near the Church, next Door below Mr. Wallace's, and above Mr. Johnson's, in Church-Street, Annapolis, where all Gentlemen may depend on being well served, in the neatest, best, and cheapest Manner, as he has extraordinary good Hands; and constant Attendance will be given, by

Their humble Servant, John Campbell.

RAN away on the 13th of April

last, from the Subscriber, living near Bladenburg, in Prince George's County, a Servant Man, named Nathanael Sherland (but may probably change his Name), by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, a well set, clean limb'd Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has black Eyes, and a sly Look. He has taken many Cloaths with him, both Men and Womens, some new Lincn and Money, a Blanket and coarse Sheet, also some Carpenters and Joiners Tools, such as Chizzels, Saws, Broad Axe, a Smoothing Plane, &c. and a large Man's Saddle and Bridle; but as no Horse is missing, it is supposed he had some Companion to help him to one.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Four Pistoles Reward, if taken within Forty Miles from Home; if taken at a greater Distance, Five Pistoles Reward; and reasonable Charges, paid by

4 Andrew Beall.

April 24, 1755.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

Inhabitants of Anne Arundel County, that (as very little of the County Tax has this Year been paid in Money) they are requested to pay off their Dues by the Tenth of June (the Time affix'd by Law) in Tobacco, that the Subscriber may be enabled to pay the Officers and Clergy, in the limited Time, their respective Demands. And those who do not settle, agreeable to Law, will oblige me to collect in a Way very disagreeable to them and me: But as I cannot pay the Officers and Clergy, except the Public pays me, I must, in Justice to myself, do what the Law directs; which I am in Hopes every Gentleman will prevent, by complying with the Law. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday at my Office, to settle with all Gentlemen; which will oblige

Their most humble Servant, John Raitt, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

RAN away, on the 21st of April, from the Subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, an Apprentice Lad, named William Kenley, about 15 Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, and has brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, half worn Bearskin Coat, green Napt Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, white Shirt, Worsted Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Dunlap.

N. B. It is supposed he is sent off by his Father Daniel Kenley, Schoolmaster in Lancaster; to his Grandfather, Wells, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and is harbour'd by him, or some one of that Family.

WHEREAS Elizabeth, the

Wife of the Subscriber, living near Manockasy, hath eloped from him, and may probably run him in Debt: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons against trusting the said Elizabeth, on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after this 23d Day of April, 1755.

Charles Nell.

GAMALIEL BUTLER,

HAVING procured an exceeding good BLOCK-MAKER, from Philadelphia, carries on that Business in Annapolis, at the Shop lately kept by Thomas Fleming; and all Gentlemen who may want Blocks of any Sort, for Shipping, may depend on being served in the best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. He likewise makes and mends Pumps for Shipping and Wells; and also turns twisted Ballisters and hollow Work.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houses and Lot late in the Possession of Thomas King of this City, Shoemaker, deceased. For further Particulars apply to

Benjamin Welsh.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GREYHOUND, Capt. ALEX. STEWART, from LONDON, and to be Sold, on board the said Ship, by the Subscriber, either by wholesale or retail,

GERMAN and Irish Linens,

brown and white Sheeting, Osnabrigs and brown Rolls, Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, London Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Cask, Pickle, viz. Capers, Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup, best Durham Mustard, and Weston's Snuff, Gloves and Mittens of all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, newest Fashion fine Flawse Tippets, Scotch Thread of all Sorts, Stocking Breeches and Wate-coats 4 Thread, brown marbl'd and white Thread Stockings, several Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware little inferior to China, viz. white Agate and Tortoise Plates and Dishes, plain, scollop'd and flower'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fruit Baskets, Salts, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, all Sorts of Milk Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and Oakam.

James Houston.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living in Alexandria, on the 26th of March last, an English Servant Man, named James Large, his Face is a little bruised and black: He had on a dark Claret colour'd Coat, lined with Alopeen, with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Linsey Jacket, the Back and Front Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts, and a dark colour'd Pea working Jacket with Pewter Buttons, a Pair of light colour'd Breeches with Metal Buttons, and has a Hat and Wig. He went off on a small Bay Horse, has a Curb Bridle, and a Saddle but can't describe it.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him and Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in the County, if taken out of the County Two Pistoles, beside what the Law allows, paid by

John Dalton.

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

MAI

His MAJESTY, is the Right Honourable Temporal, in Parliament the 25th Day of May, GEORGE R

HIS Majesty this Session principal Object of Tranquillity to protect

one great Source of His Kingdoms; now the Houle of Lords, Affairs makes it requisite Sea and Land; and to may best tend to preserve Europe, and to secure of His Crown in America Attempts whatsoever, or countenance any Design against His Majesty, Majesty doubts not but the assistance and Support of the Zeal He entirely recommends, and taking port of the Honour of His Dominions in the as the Exigency of Affairs which, His Majesty with the Ease of His good Subjects with their Ease and

The humble ADDRESS of the Lords Spiritual assembled, the 25th

Most gracious Sovereign Your Majesty Subjects, the Legislature in Parliament assembled Majesty our humble

Nothing can more justify the paternal Concern of Your People firm Resolution, which to repeat to us, to Possessions of Your Commands, and to protect

The Preservation of which Your Majesty, position for the Good well as of Mankind at Heart; and we great Wisdom, in a effectual Measures to

Duty and Affection Your Royal Person, F

always been the great Warmth with these fixed in the same Principle of what high Import Majesty's Hands, in t

And we do, from your Majesty, vigorously support Your Augmentations of Your and in taking such o make necessary, for m and Possessions of Y treds of Your Peo Your Dominions; as by and assist Your tempts whatsoever, or countenance any against Your Majesty

His MAJESTY My Lords, I THANK you Nothing shall be tend to the effectual