

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1756.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met.

May it please the Governor,

THE House being informed by Petition from the Masters, that a great Number of bought Servants are lately enlisted by the Recruiting Officers now in this Province, and clandestinely or by open Force conveyed away, to the very great Oppression of the said Masters, and Injury to the Province; we beg Leave to lay this Grievance before the Governor.

We presume that no one Colony on the Continent has afforded more free Recruits to the King's Forces than Pennsylvania; Men have been raised here in great Numbers for Shirley's and Pepperrell's Regiments, for Halket's and Dunbar's, for the New-York and Carolina Independent Companies, for Nova-Scotia, and even for the West-India Islands. By this, and the Necessity we are under of keeping up a large Body of Men to defend our own extensive Frontiers, we are drained of our hired Labourers; and as this Province has but few Slaves, we are now obliged to depend principally upon our Servants to assist us in tilling our Lands; if these are taken from us, we are at a Loss to conceive how the Provisions that may be expected out of this Province another Year, for the Support of the King's Armies, are to be raised.

We conceive that this Province could not possibly have furnished the great Number of Men, and Quantity of Provisions it has done for the King's Service, had it not been for our constant Practice of importing and purchasing Servants to assist us in our Labour. Many of these, when they become Free, settle among us, raise Families, add to the Number of our People, and cultivate more Land; and many others who do not so settle, are ready and fit to take Arms, when the Crown calls for Soldiers. But if the Possession of a bought Servant, after Purchase made, is thus render'd precarious, and he may at any Time be taken away from his Master at the Pleasure of a Recruiting Officer, perhaps when most wanted, in the midst of Harvest or of Seed-time, or in any other Hurry of Business, when another cannot be provided to supply his Place, the Purchase, and of course the Importation of Servants will be discouraged, and the People driven to the Necessity of providing themselves with Negro Slaves, as the Property in them and their Service seems at present more secure. Thus the Growth of the Country by Increase of white Inhabitants will be prevented, the Province weakened rather than strengthened (as every Slave may be reckoned a domestic Enemy) one great and constant Source of Recruits be in a great Measure cut off, and Pennsylvania soon be unable to afford more Men for the King's Service, than the Slave Colonies now do.

The Injury complained of extends, not only to those whose Servants are actually enlisted, but even to those whose Servants are not enlisted; since they must humour them in every Thing, lest they should be provoked to enlist, which they daily threaten in case they are disobliged; and grow idle, neglectful, insolent and mutinous, and occasion many Disorders in the Families they belong to. Besides, while this Practice continues, many leave their Masters on Pretence of going to enlist, and not being pursued, as their Masters are discouraged by the Difficulty of recovering them, they often go quite off without enlisting, so that the Master is injured, and no Service arises to the King.

That Burthens may be cheerfully borne by the Subject for the Honour of the Prince or the Public Welfare, we apprehend they ought to be equitably laid. But this enlisting of Servants is a most severe, unequal and oppressive Tax on Particulars, often falling on People in low Circumstances, who have been put to great Difficulties in raising Money to buy a Servant or two to assist in working their Plantations; and losing those Servants they are unable to buy others: Or, if they have bought them on Credit, are unable to pay, sued for the Money, and ruined.

We beg Leave farther to add, that we conceive the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Property in the Time and Service of the Servants brought into America and purchased here under Acts of Parliament, or becoming Servants by our own Laws. That they have as true and as just a Property in the Servant bought, as they had before in the Money with which he was purchased. That the taking the Servants from us either by open Force or private Practice, is a Violation of that Property and our Rights, a manifest and grievous Injustice and Oppression. And that the Magistrates who have refused to assist the Masters with the Civil Authority in recovering their Servants, have egregiously failed in Point of Duty.

We therefore request the Governor, that he would be pleased to acquaint General Shirley with these Proceedings of the Officers under his Command. We know the Practice is contrary to his Judgment, having now before us his Disapprobation of it, expressed in very strong Terms, under his Hand, of which we send a Copy herewith to the Governor. We have therefore great Reason to hope, that at the Governor's Instance, he will do the People of this Province strict Justice, by causing an immediate Restitution to be made of all the Servants taken from us under Colour of his Authority; and effectually discourage the Practice for the future.

We farther request, that the Governor would issue his Proclamation, strictly charging all Magistrates and Officers Civil and Military, to be aiding and assisting to the Inhabitants in securing or recovering their Servants when any Attempts shall be made to take them away.

February 11, Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

Extract from Major-General SHIRLEY's Letter to Col. THOMAS DUNBAR; dated from the Camp at Oswego, Sept. 19, 1755.

UPON the Advice I have received since my last to you, from Gentlemen of the greatest Zeal for his Majesty's Service, as well as the best Judges of it in Pennsylvania and the other Western Colonies, I am convinced, that the enlisting of Apprentices and indented Servants there, will greatly disserve his Interest, as well as be, in most Cases, grievous to the Subject; and would therefore recommend it to you in the strongest Manner, to avoid doing it: It is what I have observed most strictly in recruiting for my own Regiment, not only within my own Government, but in all the other Colonies where my Officers have been sent upon that Service; and I desire you will order the Officers of your own and the late Sir Peter Halket's Regiments; as also those of the Independent Companies, to do the same in their recruiting.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN, I AGREE with you, that the enlisting indented Servants is a great Hardship, and an unequal Burden upon the Inhabitants of this Province, and heartily wish that some other effectual Method had been taken to compleat the Regiments employed upon this Continent, which is a

Matter of great Importance at this critical Con-juncture.

When the Recruiting Officers first began to enlist Servants in this City, the Council, while I was upon the Frontier, wrote a Letter to General Shirley upon the Head, setting forth the particular Injury it would be to this Province, and desiring his Interposition, a Copy of which Letter I have ordered to be laid before you, and I shall immediately write to him on the same Subject, and send him a Copy of your Address, in which the many Inconveniencies attending the taking away of Servants are strongly set forth.

His Majesty has ordered the Regiments now employed in America, to be augmented and recruited in these Colonies; and General Shirley, by a late Order, has countermanded the one he formerly gave to Colonel Dunbar, forbidding the enlisting of Servants and Apprentices; and the Officers think it their Duty to take all Volunteers that offer, without considering whether they are Servants or not.

Whether the Crown has such a Right to the personal Service of its Subjects as cannot be a-bridged or taken away by any private Contracts; -----or whether a Servant regularly indented and imported into the Colonies, under an Act of Parliament, is not, by such Indenture, deprived of the Power of becoming a Volunteer in his Majesty's Service, are Points of Law that you are sensible have been controverted in this Province ever since the Beginning of the late Spanish War, and have never, to my Knowledge, received an authoritative Determination; and as the Rights of the Crown, as well as the Property of the Subject, will be greatly affected by a Determination of those Points, I cannot take upon me to do it, by issuing the Proclamation you propose, which will be extrajudicial, and by no Means obligatory on the Persons concerned.

You will permit me to observe, that though the Magistrates may be appointed by the Government, yet they receive their Authority from the Law, which must be the Rule and Measure of their Conduct, and a Proclamation in the present Case cannot create or vest any new Powers in them. If they refuse or neglect to do the Duties required by Law, there is a Court in the Province has Power to punish them for such Neglect or Refusal; and if any Subject is or thinks himself injured, the Law and Courts are open, to which he may apply, where his Right, and that of the Crown, will be properly considered and determined in the ordinary Course of the Law.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS:

February 13, 1756.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.

THE Damage done by the Fire, that broke out here the 27th of last Month, is more considerable than was at first mentioned; 25000 Houses have been reduced to Ashes, and upwards of 800 Men, Women and Children, perished in the Flames. It is suspected that this Conflagration has been occasioned by some Persons that are jealous of the Influence and Credit of the three new Ministers who possess the Sultan's Favour.

L O N D O N.

November 22. We are informed that a certain truly Noble Lord hath offered to his Majesty to raise and maintain for a Year at his own Expence, 10,000 Men for the Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government.

The Regiment of Scotch Greys patrol Day and Night upwards of 40 Miles on the Coast of Suffex.

Yesterday one of the Principal Secretaries of State signified to a Right Hon. Gentleman in a very high Post, That his Majesty had no further Oc-casion

caſion for his Service: To which the Gentleman replied, That with great Satisfaction to his Conſcience, and with all Duty and Affection to his Maſteſty, he obeyed his Commands.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Jan. 15.

We hear that one of his Maſteſty's Ships from Jamaica, took a French Guineyman as he was entering the Mouth of Leoganne Harbour, which ſo enraged the Governor, that he immediately ordered an English Schooner, which had been ſome Days trading there, to be ſeized, tho' ſhe was laden with Flour, &c.

BOSTON, February 5.

Laſt Friday Morning died, in the 67th Year of his Age, and on Tueſday was decently and honourably interr'd, Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN, of this Town, Poſt-Maſter, and Brother to the ingenious BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; of Philadelphia.--- He was a Perſon of plain, manly, unaffected Virtue and Religion---without Bigotry to any Sect; and without Prejudice to any Party---of a truly public Spirit, and always ready to promote any Schemes that were for the Benefit of his Country.---Was poſſeſs'd of a great Share, not only of Probity and Uprightneſs, but of good Senſe, and Sweetneſs of Temper:---Qualities, that are engaging, and naturally recommend a Perſon to the Eſteem and good Will of People of Taſte, that can diſtinguiſh properly, and have a Turn for the eaſy and generous Endearments of Friendſhip. He lived happy in the Love of his Acquaintance, and died lamented by all. Though his Pains were very great, he never uttered the leaſt Complaint, nor expreſſed the leaſt Impatience. He died full of a ſincere Reſignation to the Will of GOD, and of firm Hopes in his Promiſes of a future State.

The Stone taken out of Mr. Franklin's Bladder after his Death, weighed one Ounce, five Pennyweight, and ſixteen Grains.

February 9. By Capt. Coppenger from Madeira (which Iſland he left the 25th of December laſt) we are informed, that on the firſt of November, at the Iſland of St. Michael they had a very ſevere Shock of an Earthquake, with a prodigious Flux of the Sea, by which 300 Perſons were drowned.

February 16. By the Courier that came to Town from Albany on the Seventh Inſtant, we learn, that Captain Grant, belonging to Connecticut, who commanded a ſcouting Party from Fort Edward, having with him 7 Men, went to diſcover whether any of the Enemy were near the Lake, and perceiving a conſiderable Body of them were near, coming upon them, they determined to ſcatter, and make the beſt of their Way to the Fort. One of the Men, in his Return, fat down on a fallen Tree to reſt himſelf, having for a Day or two before loſt his Way, and was very much fatigued, looking round him, he ſpied an Indian with a Gun preſented, who immediately firing, the Man fell behind the Tree as if dead; when the Indian drew towards him, he preſented his Gun over the Tree, fired, and killed the Indian on the Spot, and then immediately went to ſcalp him; but juſt as he had cut round the Skin, before he could take off the Scalp, he diſcovered near twenty Indians approaching; upon which he ran with all Speed, and got into Fort Edward, but ſo fatigued, that it is thought he could not live.

We alſo hear, that laſt Wednesday was Fort-night, Capt. Rogers, with about 50 Men, and the aboveſaid Grant, with about 30 more, went from the two Forts near the Lake, in order to ſcout as far as Wood-Creek, &c. and to make what Diſcoveries they could.

Wednesday laſt 4 Frenchmen, viz. 2 Deferters from their Regular Troops, and two Fellows taken by Captain Rogers near Lake George, were brought to this Town under a Guard from Albany, and committed to Goal.

Thursday laſt Captain Troth arrived here in twelve Weeks from London, and by him we have Letters from Gentlemen of the beſt Intelligence and Credit, informing, that the Expences the Northern Colonies have been at in carrying on the late Expeditions, and alſo what Charge they may be further at for his Maſteſty's Service, will certainly be paid by the Crown;---and, that it was expected One Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling would be put on board one of his Maſteſty's Ships of War in a few Days, to be landed here, for the Uſe of the Northern Colonies. The ſaid Ship of War, with ſeveral Merchantmen under her Convoys, is daily expected here.

By a Veſſel arrived here on Friday laſt from Cadix, we have a Letter that confirms the News

lately received from Liſbon, that ſeveral Cities in Barbary were deſtroyed by the Earthquake on the firſt of November laſt; and the Writer ſays, that by the next Veſſel he hopes to give us the Particulars of that fatal Cataſtrophe.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

We are credibly informed, that one of his Maſteſty's Ships of War, with 50,000 Sterling, in Specie, on board, for the Uſe of the Forces now in America, and two Store-ſhips, are daily expected here from England.

Extracſt of a Letter from New-Providence (one of the Bahama Iſlands) dated January 29.

"Some Days ago arrived here from London, a large Snow with Warlike Stores for our Garrisons, which was a very agreeable Sight to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, as we were in great Want of them. If there ſhould be a War this Spring, we are now ſo well ſupplied with every Thing neceſſary, that we reſt eaſy about any Invaſion."---

General SHIRLEY has iſſued a Proclamation, dated at Boſton, the 12th Day of this Inſtant February, ſignifying to all Deferters belonging to SHIRLEY's and PEPPERRELL's Regiments, That if they return to their reſpective Colours, or ſurrender themſelves to any Officer of either of the Regiments at Boſton, New-York, Albany, or Skeneſtady, on or before the 10th Day of March next; he will grant them their Pardon, otherwiſe they will be apprehended as Deferters, and puniſhed accordingly. A Reward of Twenty Shillings Sterling he has offered in the ſaid Proclamation for apprehending Deferters after the ſaid 10th Day of March next. And Perſons entertaining Deferters, will be proſecuted according to Law.

We learn by the laſt Veſſels from Europe, that the Accounts which have been tranſmitted of the Succeſs of His Maſteſty's Arms in the Action near Lake George, on the 8th Day of September laſt, and of the conſiderable Reinforcements ſent by the ſeveral Governments concerned therein, had been laid before his Maſteſty; and that his Maſteſty has been pleaſed to expreſs his Senſe of the great Zeal and Spirit which thoſe Governments have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted, in ſo chearfully and effectually promoting the neceſſary and important Service they engaged in.---And further, we learn, That his Maſteſty would take an early Opportunity of laying the Particulars of their Conduct before the Parliament; and, That as his Maſteſty is ſenſible, that the Expences which thoſe ſeveral Colonies have incurred, though chearfully borne, cannot but be burthenſome to his brave and good Subjects, he will at the ſame Time recommend to the Parliament, to grant them ſuch Aſſiſtance in Conſideration of the Charges they have borne, as their Circumſtances ſhould require, and as will enable them vigorouſly to purſue the great and neceſſary Work which has been ſo chearfully undertaken.

Extracſt of a Letter from New-Haven, dated February 18.

"This Day the Albany Poſt came in here, and informs us, that Captain Rogers, with a Party of Fifty Men, engaged, nigh Crown-Point, a Number of French and Indians, defeated them, and returned ſafe with nine Priſoners, after having deſtroyed ſeveral Buildings belonging to the French."

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

Extracſt of a Letter from Liſbon, dated Dec. 2, 1755.

Things at preſent are in great Confuſion in regard to Trade; but we hope in a few Months proper Meaſures will be taken by the Court to carry Buſineſs on as uſual on another Spot, for Liſbon will be hardly rebuilt in our Time. This is a ſevere Stroke to Trade, as all the Shopkeepers are ruined which eſcaped, and their Engagements with the English, as well as other Factories, amount to an immense Sum, which many Nations will feel."

We have alſo Advice, that the King of Spain has ſent his Letter of Condolance to the King of Portugal on the unhappy Occaſion, and with them a grand preſent in Money, to help to rebuild the City.

On Tueſday, the 3d Inſtant, John Dondur depoſed before Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; in Tulpehocken, That on the Twenty-ſeventh of laſt Month, he and his Daughter went over the Kittatinny Hills, in order to bring ſome Grain from his Plantation, which he had deſerted ſome Time before; that they ſtaid there all Night, and in the Morning heard a Noiſe, like the Crackling of ſomething burning, and on looking out ſaw his Barracks on Fire, and ſix Indians, painted like Warriors, ſtanding round them; upon which they made the beſt of their Way off, without being diſcovered.

We hear from T-Heo, in Berks County, that on Friday Night laſt one of Captain Buſſe's Centries was fired at by an Indian, but received no Hurt.

The following is a true Account of the Damage done by the Indians at Canalways, in Cumberland County, on the 28th of laſt Month, viz.

James Leaton killed and ſcalped. Catharine Stillwell, and one of her Children, killed and ſcalped, and two others carried off, one about eight, the other three Years old; her Husband, Richard Stillwell, was at a Neighbour's Houſe when his was attacked, and from thence got into Coombs's Fort. Elias Stillwell had ſeven Horſes and Mares carried off, one Cow killed, and one burnt. John McKeny's Houſe was burnt, with all his Houſhold Goods and Cloathing, and what remained of three Beeves, and ſeven fat Hogs; he had likewiſe three Cows killed, and three Calves burnt in Mr. Samuel Eaton's Barn. Samuel Hicks had eleven Cattle, and a valuable Mare, killed. Richard Malone's Houſe and Barn were burnt, and two of his Cattle killed. A Houſe was burnt that belonged to John Hicks, who was murder'd ſome Time ago by the Indians. The Tracks of ſeven Indians, and of a Child (ſuppoſed to be the eldeſt of Stillwell's) with thoſe of the Horſes they carried off, were ſeen in a Corn-Field, and they ſeem'd to be going towards Aughwick.

We have Advice from Carliffe, that beſides the Miſchief mentioned in our laſt to be done by the Indians near Patterſon's Fort, on Juniata, the Party that went to bury the Dead, found one Sheridan, his Wife, three Children, and a Man Servant, all murder'd; alſo two others in another Houſe; theſe within ten Miles of Carliffe: And two Perſons have been found murder'd on Patowmack.

From Fort SHIRLEY, in Cumberland County, we have Advice, That the Beginning of this Month there were two Delaware Indians there, who were ſuſpected to be in the French Intereſt, and that on their Departure from thence, they proved themſelves to be ſo in the following Manner, viz. That when they had got about Half a Mile from the Fort, they met a Man, that belonged to it hunting a Horſe, whom they attempted to murder, by ſtabbing him in the Breaſt; but the Wound did not prove Mortal, and they were prevented from killing him by an Indian, called *The White Mingo*, coming to his Aſſiſtance. This Indian alſo informed the People at the Fort what had happened; upon which a Party were ſent out to take them; but on their coming up with them, they ran behind Trees, fired on our People, and ſhot a Sergeant in the Leg; whereupon our Men returned the Fire, and ſhot them both, when they were immediately ſcalped, and their Scalps carried to the Fort. The Scalps are ſince brought to Town, as are likewiſe two others from Northampton County.

On Tueſday laſt an Expreſs arrived here from Reading, in Berks County, with an Account of further Miſchief done by the Indians in Albany Townſhip, the Subſtance of which is contained in the following Letters, viz.

A Tranſlation (from the German) of a Letter from Valentine Probt to Jacob Levan, Eſq; and of another from Mr. Levan to James Read and Jonas Seely, Eſquires, dated February 15, 1756.

MR. LEVAN,

"I cannot omit writing you about the doleful Circumſtances of our Townſhip of Albany. The Indians came Yeſterday Morning, about Eight o'Clock, to Frederick Reichelderfer's Houſe, as he was feeding his Horſes, and two of them ran up to him, and followed him into a Field about ten or twelve Perches; but he eſcaped, and ran towards the Houſe of Jacob Gerhart, with a Deſign to fetch ſome Arms. When he came near Gerhart's, he heard a lamentable Cry, Lord Jeſus! Lord Jeſus! which made him run back towards his own Houſe; but before he got quite Home, he ſaw his Houſe and Stables in Flames, and heard the Cattle in the latter bellowing terribly, and thereupon ran away again. Two of his Children were ſhot; one of them we found dead in his Field, the other was found alive, and brought to Hakinbook's Houſe, but died three Hours after. All his Grain and Cattle are burnt up. At Jacob Gerhart's they have killed one Man, two Women, and ſix Children. Two Children ſlipped under the Bedſtead, one of which was burnt, the other eſcaped, and ran a Mile to get to the People. We deſire Help, or we muſt leave our Houſes and Plantations. VALENTINE PROBT,

To JAMES READ and JONAS SEELY, Eſquires. "When I had got ready to go with my Neighbour from Maxatowny to ſee what Damage was done in Albany,

Albany, three Men, the came to me, and told eight of them burnt, and out of the Fire. An others, little Girls, we

In a Letter from Hampton County, da Advice, that ſome In fore at the Houſe of killed his Brother, and a Third was miſſing Siſluff's Brother, and the other was killed with it ſticking in his Son of Siſluff's in Co were all making Ra and ſaid there were f

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MR. GREEN,

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Whether the Merchants Friends by the Way of of New-York they ſ of War, when it is of all Opportunities

Albany, three Men, that had seen the shocking Affair, came to me, and told me, that eleven were killed, eight of them burnt, and the other three found dead out of the Fire. An old Man was scalped, the two others, little Girls, were not scalped.

JACOB LEVAN."

In a Letter from Lynn Township, in Northampton County, dated the 15th Instant, there is Advice, that some Indians had been the Day before at the House of John George Sisluff, and had killed his Brother, and two of his Sons, and that a Third was missing, supposed to be carried off. Sisluff's Brother, and one of his Sons were scalped; the other was killed with a Tomahawk, and left with it sticking in his Head. There was a fourth Son of Sisluff's in Company with the others, who were all making Rails, but he made his Escape, and said there were four Indians.

We hear further from the same County, that on the Eleventh Instant two Companies of Indians were seen near the Plantation of one Mr. Shoemaker.

Since our last BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, WILLIAM MASTERS, and JOHN ROSS, Esquires, have been chosen Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Philadelphia Regiment.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.

Monday last Two Bills which had passed both Houses, and were Ingrossed, viz. For Revising and Continuing the Act to prevent the Exportation of Provisions and Warlike Stores, towards supplying the French, or their Allies; and, For the Adjournment of Talbot and Dorchester County Courts, were, by his Excellency the Governor, passed into Laws, in the usual Manner.

Our Accounts from the Westward, are truly Alarming: All the Slaughters, Scalpings, Burnings, and every other Barbarity and Mischief, that the mongrel French, Indians, or their Chieftain the Devil, can Invent, are often perpetrated there, and approach us nigher and nigher.

By a Person come to Town this Day from Frederick County, we are told, that last Sunday Two Boys near Lawrence Wilson's, in that County, were kill'd and scalp'd; and a Son of one Mr. Lynn was found dead and scalp'd; himself and Three more of his Family missing. At the little Cove, all the Houses were burnt last Week. The House of Ralph Matson, about Half a Mile from Stodder's Fort, was burnt on Tuesday last Week; some Sheep which were in a Pen near the House, the Indians flung in the Fire alive, others they kill'd, and some they scalp'd.

The following Letter came to Hand last Week; but we had not Room then to insert it.

Prince-George's County, February 25, 1756.

MR. GREEN,

IT appears from your last GAZETTE, you have got a new Correspondent from Calvert County, who subscribes himself A. B. But I am apt to think it is still your Friend Mr. HINT, who, for Reasons best known to himself, has thought proper to change his Name, and leave his County: I hope the Gentleman has not, from any of the various Turns of Fortune, been constrain'd to abandon it, but has only come over the Bay for a Change of Air, and to be the more convenient to your Press: However, be that as it will, as he has thought proper to change his Name, I shall treat him as a different Person, and with all the Decency and Respect the Dispute will admit of.

Your Correspondent Mr. HINT attempted, ungraciously, to engage the good People of this Province on his Side, against a Merchant of London in their Trade, and SOMEBODY, who, I am sure, have as great a Regard for them as he can have (be who he will), and who have the greatest Reason for it, as they both lie under great Obligations to them for their Favours. Your new Correspondent A. B. attempts to engage the rest of the Merchants in this Trade on his Side, by becoming their Champion, and, like the renown'd Knight of La Mancha, to defend them against a Charge of neglecting their Correspondents, which, I believe, no Body, besides himself, imagin'd was intended against them by SOMEBODY, who has too great a Respect for that Body of Men, to offer the least disrespectful Insultation against any of them. But, Sir, since he has troubled you with a few Questions on my Account, I think it my Duty to take the Trouble off your Hand, and answer them in the Order they lie before me. His first Question is, Whether the Merchants have generally corresponded with their Friends by the Way of New-York, or Virginia? By the Way of New-York they seldom have Occasion, except in Time of War, when it is the Duty of a Merchant to make Use of all Opportunities: But, by the Way of Virginia, they always did, when there was no Opportunity offering to this Province, and they had any material Business to write about: And now, as a Packet is establish'd by New-York, and a Way seemingly inevitable, which Packet, I make no doubt was establish'd at the Desire and Application of the Merchants in general, I am pretty confident none of them will slip the Opportunity of writing by it, on any Business of Consequence. His second Question is, Was not the Motive in Clearing out Capt. L... (for the Master is reduc'd to an Instance) for Antigua, to prevent their Knowledge that he was intended for Maryland? Tell your Friend, It was. His third Question, Was there not a Design of gaining some Advantage from that Circumstance? Tell him, There was such a Design, and the Advantage is obtain'd. His fourth, Was there not an actual Concealment of his real Destination? This is the second Question over again, therefore the Answer to

the second will serve both. But his fifth Question, Mr. Green, (begging your Pardon) I think ought to have been printed in Capitals, as it is just such another capital Blunder as Mr. HINT made, when he advertis'd, in Capitals, of the Ship's Arrival in Virginia, which Clear'd out for that Place, and her coming away was Publicly Known: A. B. asks you, Had the Merchants any peculiar Inducement, in this Instance, to alter their usual Method of Correspondence? Pray, Cou'd they have any greater Inducement, than not knowing of any Opportunity to write the usual Way, and at the same Time two such good Opportunities presenting themselves by Way of New-York and Virginia? And I make no doubt we shall find most of them have embrac'd them. But, alas! Sir, Humanum est Errare: The greatest Men, of all past Ages, were, at some particular Times, subject to forget their Argument, and make shocking Blunders, which may shew the Imperfection of human Wisdom: And, that the Great Men of the present Age (tho' much more enlighten'd to be sure) are not exempt from the like human Frailty, Mr. HINT's Blunder, and A. B.'s, are striking, recent, and convincing Proofs of. But now, Mr. Green, let us proceed with our Catechism, and make an end of it, for I am in Hopes I shall meet with no more such * Kittle Questions in it, as the last; A. B.'s next Question is, Had the Merchants sent their Letters, Accounts of Sales, &c. by the Packet, who wou'd have paid for the Postage to and from New-York? As for Accounts of Sales, I believe there were none, for the Tobacco of last Year's Exportation, ready to send, when the Packet, or this Ship, came away. And as to the Danger of the Practice of sending Ships away in a private Manner, becoming general; if such a Thing can be suppos'd, there wou'd be no Occasion of sending Accounts of Sales by the Packet (which wou'd indeed be expensive), but every Merchant wou'd then only be under a Necessity to do, what he at present does out of Choice, that is, sending them by his own Ships: As to the carrying on a Correspondence by the Way of New-York or Virginia, occasioning an heavy Expence to the Country, I shall only observe, that the Charge of sending a single Letter, by the Packet, to New-York, is a Shilling Sterling, and the Charge of Postage from thence here, is one Shilling and Eight Pence Currency. Any Piece of Intelligence may be conveyed by a single Letter, and will any Man begrudge such a Trifle, to receive Advice from his Friend of any Matter of Consequence? For my Part, I wou'd pay it with Pleasure, if it was only to contain one Line, letting me know my Friend was well. As for it's being precarious; Is it possible for a safer, surer, or speedier Method to be contriv'd, than the Conveyance of Letters by Packets, which are Vessels pick'd out on Purpose for swift sailing, and fitted out and mann'd in the best Manner? And when once the Letter, your Friend wants to send, is lodg'd in the Post-Office, it is never out of the Care and Custody of the Officers belonging to that Establishment, till it is deliver'd into your Hands; and as for it's being inconvenient, it is no more so than the Trouble of sending to the Post-Office. Tell me, Whether a Letter, sent in this Manner, has not a better Chance to come to Hand safe, than one sent by a private Merchant Ship? Where, as it is impossible for the Captain to deliver every Letter he brings, they are very often left at Public-Houses, and there often mislaid.

As for his Observation, that mere Assertion is seldom allowed to have much Weight in Controversy, even when it is direct, and seldom when it is evasive, I really declare, that I never was concern'd in any public Controversy but this (if it can be call'd one): But if a Man is not believed, when he confesses himself to be the only guilty Person of a Matter, alledg'd to be a Crime, in order to clear his innocent Friend, who was unjustly charg'd with it (I am afraid with no righteous or generous Design), I don't know when he may expect to merit Belief: But tho' A. B. be so diffident, I flatter myself there are not many of your Readers so.

Now, Mr. Green, I will take my Leave of Mr. HINT, A. B. and Yourself (after begging your Excuse for giving you so much Trouble), and my Reasons are, in the first Place, I have not Time to carry on a Paper War or Controversy with A. B. or any other Gentleman, even if I had Abilities and Inclination: In the second Place, I am writing against People who keep themselves in the Dark, and by that Means have an Opportunity of stabbing me in the Dark: In the third Place, I am sure you can find better Materials to fill up your Paper than any that they or I can offer, on this Subject, to trouble the Public, which, in my Opinion, it has as little to do with, as either Mr. HINT, or A. B. But I have one Thing seriously to recommend to A. B. as he has an excellent Pen, That he wou'd employ it to awaken and stir up our Fellow-Subjects to exert themselves, at this critical Conjunction, to defend their Lives, Liberties, and Properties, their Laws and their Religion, against the Attacks of our treacherous, savage, and cruel Invaders; and to point out the best Methods for us to pursue, in putting ourselves in a Posture of Defence, to repel their barbarous Insults, and avenge the Death of our butcher'd Friends, whose mangled Bodies now lie uninter'd, after having been the Prey of wild Beasts, almost as savage, ravenous, and blood-thirsty, as the Indians themselves: On such a Subject as this, A. B. wou'd shine, and merit the Applause of his Country; and his Pen be far better employ'd than in stirring up little Divisions and Animosities amongst ourselves; of which there are already too many subsisting; or in molesting, or interrupting, a poor Pedlar in the Transactions of his Business, on which his own, and his Family's Bread depends. I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

SOMEBODY.

P. S. As to my being able to tell whether Missus Grove and Philpot had Liberty to send their Letters by this Ship; I take upon me to assert, That Leave was never ask'd by those Gentlemen, and consequently cou'd not be refus'd: And as to their using any Stratagem to get them convey'd, and to whom they were address'd, it is a Rule of mine to concern myself in no Gentleman's private Affairs; and I wou'd recommend the same Rule for the future Conduct of Mr. HINT and A. B.

* Kittle, is an old Scotch Word, signifying Difficult, Punishing, and Prejudging.

† Apologies of this sort are unnecessary with the Printer, when the Performances will bear Publishing, and come WELL RECOMMENDED to the Press.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered;
Schooner Betsey, Nathan Baker, from Philadelphia.
Cleared for Departure,
Brig Achsah, John Hayward, for Glasgow;
Snow Alexander, James Hamilton, for Leith;
Sloop Betsey, John M'Caul, for Virginia;
Snow Enterprize, James Baxter, junr. for Newry;
Schooner Nancy, Andrew Ingerfoll, for Salem.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1756.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the first of the Pacquet Boats provided and established, at Falmouth, in England, for carrying on a regular monthly Correspondence between Great-Britain and his Majesty's several Colonies on the Continent of North-America, arrived at New-York, on the third Instant, and will stay no longer than twenty Days, from that Time, unless his Majesty's Service should absolutely require it.

Letters and Pacquets for England, or other Parts of Europe, will be taken in at the several Post-Offices on this Continent: Those taken in at the Offices distant from New-York, will be forwarded thither by Post, and from thence to London, whence they will be sent to the respective Places they are directed to.

The full Postage from New-York to London of all Letters and Pacquets, sent by the Pacquet-Boats, must be paid at the Time they are put into the Post-Office, according to the Rates settled by Act of Parliament, viz. For a single Letter Four Penny Weight of Silver, and so in Proportion for double and treble Letters, and for Pacquets. And all such as are put into the several Post-Offices on this Continent, distant from New-York, must over and above the Rates paid from New-York to London, pay the full Inland Postage to New-York; without which they cannot be forwarded.

By Command of the Postmasters-General,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at the House where Mr. James Dick lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on short Credit,

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Also, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Gloucestershire Cheese, Window Glazs of different Sizes, Westons Snuff, and good West-India Rum.

JAMES JOHNSON.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, the 22d of February last, the three following Convict Servants, viz.

William Edwards, a tall slim Fellow, about 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, has little or no Beard, is a bold Fellow, and very forward with his Tongue. He had on a blue Coat, a black Waistcoat, Check Trowsers, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, an old Wig, Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

William Watts, a low, likely, well-set Youth, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, he wears his own Hair, which is black, and curls very well. He had on a Country Kersey Jacket and Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Pair of Shoes shod round with small Nails.

John Long, a Youth about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and is thin-faced. He had on an old Damask Waistcoat, a Country Kersey Jacket, and a white one over it, Country Kersey Breeches, a Felt Hat, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a Cap. He has had a scald Head, and has but little Hair on the Crown of it.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each; or if brought home, Forty Shillings for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS BARNES,
CHARLES COCKEY,
MARY COCKEY.

N. B. They went away in a small Boat, without Sails.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Manning, in Dorchester County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Roan Mare, about two Years old, a³ branded on the near Buttock H. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Mr. Gray.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Kelly, at Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Horse, has a small Star in his Forehead, a Switch Tail, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus P G, and had a small Bell on.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Brice T. B. Warbington, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, his right Ear cropp'd, has a bob Tail, a hanging Mane, and as his Hair is long no Brand to be perceived.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Austin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, has a white Spot between his Ears, his off hind Foot is white, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a Flesh Mark.

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

Upper-Marlborough, Feb. 20, 1756.

WHEREAS, by the repeated Encouragement of his Friend Mr. William Potts, the Subscriber set up several printed Advertisements of his Intentions to attend at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough, and Baltimore, to Teach the Use of the Foil, and with the said Advertisements sent several printed Copies of his Method of Teaching, as it is diametrically opposite to that in Use (and even an Improvement on Lord Marcar's safe Method), by which he has brought Gentlemen in Barbados, Antigua, &c. beyond Expectation forward. The Subscriber arriving in Capt. Scougall, in December, got as far as this Town on his Way, but was hindered by a severe Relapse of his Disorder, which confined him to his Room and Bed: He is now so much mended as to hope soon to proceed, intending then to give Notice in the GAZETTE of his Public Schools; and also of his Readiness to wait on Gentlemen in private, who desire his Instructions in that Manner, relating to the Use of the Foil, Globes, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, with several other Things useful in Life, &c. &c. In all which Gentlemen and Ladies may command the Attendance of Their very humble Servant,

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

Anne-Arundel County, February 26, 1756.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons from trusting Mary Wakeling, the Wife of the Subscriber; for I will pay no Debts she shall contract from the Date hereof. THOMAS WAKELING.

THERE are at the Plantation of Vachel Delenbam, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as Strays, the following Creatures, viz.

A Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, and branded with something like a Horse-Shoe on the near Buttock.

Also another Black Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded with a Horse-Shoe on the near Buttock.

And likewise a Bay Horse Colt, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock A T, and has a little Star in his Forehead.

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

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellows, if either of them can be taken and convicted.

J. HEBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance, at his Office in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the Tenth of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordships Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Person concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of March and 29th of September yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themselves and

Their most humble Servant,
JOHN RAITT, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

4 Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and

THOMAS BRERETON.

THERE have been lately stolen out of the House where Mr. William Peele lived, at London-Town, nine or ten Window-Sashes, with the Panes of Glass in them, and also several Hinges and Locks from the Doors. Whoever will discover those who stole the Window-Sashes, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and for the Discovery of those who stole the Locks and Hinges, Twenty Shillings; to be paid on the Conviction of the Offenders, by

JAMES DICK,
JAMES MOUAT, } Executors.
JAMES NICHOLSON,

N. B. There is some Reason to suspect they were stolen by some Boat-men from the Eastern-Shore.

January 22, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Charles County, on the 12th of this Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Gramam, alias Thomas Clunis, about 6 Feet 1 or 2 Inches high, a Scotchman born; he is a thin pale faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and has a down villainous Look. He had on when he went away, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, not lined, a black Bombazeen Vest and a Dimothy one, a black Pair of Breeches, a Pair of Shoe-Boots, a fine Hat, Shirts and Stockings, and a Que Wig. He understands the Exercise with the Firelock, and pretends to teach Fencing; he boasts much, but is a great Coward. He stole and carried with him, a light Bay Horse, with a bald Face, and three white Feet, branded with the Letter E on the near Buttock; a Saddle with a fringed Housing and Brass Stirrups; and a small Pair of screwed rifled barrell'd Pistols, with two Brass Rings round each Barrel.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal in Maryland, shall have EIGHT PISTOLES; if taken in Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, TEN PISTOLES; if taken in New-York, or any of the other Northern Governments, TWELVE PISTOLES, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN JORDAN,
HUGH MITCHELL,
ALEX. LOTHIAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Abraham Birchhead, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Mare, with 2 Saddle Spots on the near Side of her Back, about 13 Hands high, paces a little, was shod before, and has a white Spot on her right Shoulder, but no perceivable Brand.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Wilson, in Somerset County, taken up as a Stray, a large brown Steer, with a white Belly, and a white Spot on his left Flank, his right and left Ears are cropt and slit.

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

AMOS FOGG,

Lately removed to the noted RED HOUSE on the Road between Baltimore-Town and Joppa.

HAVING supplied himself with all Sorts of good Liquors, and every other Necessary, keeps TAVERN; and all Gentlemen Travelers may there depend on good Usage and Entertainment, for themselves, and Horses,

From their humble Servant,
AMOS FOGG.

Annapolis, January 10, 1756.

EIGHTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers, last Night, the following Servants, viz.

Robert Pearce, a Convict, belonging to Patrick Creagh, a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, aged about 30 Years, a tall thin Man, with a large Scar down his left Leg, and a Scar in his Face. He had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, Cotton Breeches, Country Stockings and Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt.

Henry Dallamore, an Indented Servant, belonging to the said Creagh, a Caulker by Trade, a short well-made Man, of a fresh Complexion and black Beard. He had on and with him, a brown Wig, a grey Coat with white Metal Buttons, black Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Watch-Coat, an Osnabrigs and a white Shirt, and Osnabrigs Trowsers.

William Alton, a Convict, belonging to Gamaliel Butler, a Joyner by Trade, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, well made, about 28 Years of Age, has a Scar in one of his Lips, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and was born in England. He had on when he went away, a green Waistcoat without Sleeves, a dark colour'd Frock, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and short brown Hair.

They have with them several other Cloaths, and a Chest of Carpenter's and Caulker's Tools. They went away in a Yaul, belonging to the said Creagh, with a white Bottom, her upper Works painted red, two Sprit Sails, a Rudder and Tiller, and two Pair of Oars.

Whoever takes up the said Servants and Yaul, or any of them, and secures them so that their Masters may have them again, shall have Five Pounds Current Money for each of the Servants, and Three Pounds like Money for the Yaul, and reasonable Charges allowed them if brought home.

PATRICK CREAGH,
GAMALIEL BUTLER.

N. B. There are two Servants who are suspected to have gone with them, viz. Thomas Griffin, belonging to Stephen Bordley, Esq; a Bricklayer by Trade, a young thin Man; and the other Solomon Tapling, belonging to George Stewart, Esq; a tall thin Fellow who calls himself a Vintner and Cook, he is a good Scholar, and may forge a Pass for himself and the others.

They may change their Names and separate.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 100 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTS a Place, either in a School or in a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well qualified for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic: Such a one may be heard of by enquiring of the Printer of this Paper.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1756.

A MEDITATION UPON EARTHQUAKES,
lately publish'd in England.

HOWEVER the natural Causes of Earthquakes may be accounted for by the Learned in the Theory of Nature, no sober Man will suppose, that those Causes ever act in any remarkable Manner, without the immediate Direction of the FIRST GREAT CAUSE, the Creator of all Things, the Governor of Worlds; unless we take up with this glaring and monstrous Absurdity, that the Globe on which we dwell, the Orbs visible to our Sight, and those which are visible to ken, were all made by CHANCE, and owe their Existence, for thousands of Years, to CHANCE also.

If we acknowledge a SUPREME CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE, we must also believe that he superintends all his Works, to keep them in the Order he at first established, or to put sometimes the Frame of Nature out of its Course, more or less, as he sees fit: And if Divine Providence watches over Mankind, it cannot be supposed that such dreadful Concussions of the Elements as swallow up Towns, rend the Rocks, level the Mountains, and change the Course of Rivers, happen without his Appointment. Natural Causes may indeed be assigned for such tremendous Shocks; but those who will have them to be PURELY NATURAL, would mightily oblige the World, if they could also make them Periodical, and assign the exact Time and Place for such alarming Events.

The Designs and Workings of Providence are inscrutable to Men, it is very hard to form a right Judgment of them, it is very easy to mistake them; for GOD'S Thoughts are not like Men's Thoughts, nor his Ways like our Ways: However, it is observable, that Earthquakes generally happen in populous Places, in the richest Cities; and it is well known, that where there is most People and most Wealth, there Iniquity commonly most abounds.

Yet we must not from hence infer, that Lisbon exceeded in Wickedness all other Christian Cities, because of the dreadful Calamity that is come upon it; we must only Remember, on this Occasion, the Advice in the Gospel, that if we do not Repent, we also shall perish.

The mighty Concussion that has almost destroyed Lisbon, has also been very alarming in divers Parts on the neighbouring Coasts, such as Oporto, Cadiz, Seville, &c. whereby a terrible Blow has been given to all the trading Nations of Europe. And in these northern Parts we have been likewise alarmed with surprizing Phenomena in the Waters, besides slight Shocks of Earthquakes in England, Ireland, Holland, and some Parts of the Baltick: All which may, without Superstition, be taken for loud Calls of the God of Nature, to awake Men to Repentance and Amendment.

As to this Island in particular, it cannot be denied that the Inhabitants stand in need of some extraordinary Means to effect Reformation amongst them. Here true Christianity is daily losing Ground, and Infidelity and Superstition are springing up in the Room of it: Here Venality and Corruption are in their Zenith, and Patriotism and public Spirit in a fair Way of becoming as scarce as Righteous Men in Sodom: Here we may boldly Challenge any Nation in Europe to vie with us in Luxury and Extravagance, and to produce more Instances of Indolence, Effeminacy and Fribblenism. As for Perjury, no People, perhaps, can come up to us in this horrid Practice: It is become, as it were, a necessary Part of Trade; or, in other Words, one half of the Nation can hardly Trade without it. And shall not GOD visit for those Things; shall not his Soul be avenged on so sinful a Nation as this? Doubtless he will, if we don't Reform. If his Almighty Hand be not

retched out against us in Comotions of the Elements, he can make us sink by gradual Decays of Trade; by long, expensive, successless Wars; or by intestine Broils, which are the Consequences of Corruption, Faction, and the Privation of those Virtues which once made Britons the Arbiters of Europe, and enabled them to carry mighty Points which all our Money and Modern Politics cannot now gain.



As we mentioned in our last Gazette, an Account of Fez, Mequenez, Tetuan, and St. Michael, having suffered greatly by an Earthquake in November last, we suppose a Description of those Places will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

THE Kingdom of FEZ is the last (excepting Morocco) along the Northern Part of Africa, or that commonly known under the Name of Barbary, as far as the Tropic of Cancer.

FEZ is in the Province of Fez-proper, is the Capital of the whole Kingdom, and one of the largest and finest in all Africa, is so called from the Word Fez, Gold, on Account of the great Quantities of that Metal, said to have been found in the digging the Foundations of it. The Houses as well as Streets swarm with Men of all Trades, and Professions, and with Merchants of all sorts, this Place being looked upon as the general Magazine of Barbary: The Houses on the flat Part of the City are well supplied with Water from the River Fez, which runs thro' it, and divides itself into six Branches, or Canals: There are on them 370 Mills mostly for Core, and about 250 Stone-Bridges over them: Among the vast Number of Mosks which are in this City, which some compute to be above 500, besides Colleges, Hospitals, &c. there are about 50 reckon'd of the first Rank, all of them well built, and endowed, one of which is half a League in Compass, and hath 30 large Gates, the Roof is 150 Cubits long and 80 in Breadth: The Tower belonging to it is of prodigious Height, the length of which is supported by 30 and the Breadth by 20 stately Pillars. The Temple hath about 17 principal Arches or Roofs, besides a vast Number of inferior ones, all of them supported by 1500 large Pillars of white Marble, every one of these Arches have large Lamps burning in them, and surrounded with 150 smaller, all cast of Brass. The other Colleges, Palaces, Hospitals, Baths, and other public Buildings are very noble, as well as the public Magazines, the Merchants Warehouses, fine Streets, Shops, &c. There are above 200 large Inns. The Number of Inhabitants is computed to be about 300,000. The Jews of which there are about 5000, are the chief Brokers, especially between Christians and Mahomedans. Is in Lat. 33. 58. and W. Lon. 4. 25. about 28 Leagues S. from the Mediterranean and 33 E. from the Atlantic Ocean, and about 260 N. E. of Morocco.

MEQUENEZ, is a strong and considerable City, situate on the River Subu or Sabour, and was formerly the Appendage, and since the Residence of the presumptive Heirs of the Crown, and now of the imperial Court of the Musti: It stands about 15 Leagues West from the Capital, and is well built, the Streets are large and handsome. The Mosques and Colleges are noble; but especially the Royal Palace. The Gardens, Stables, &c. are answerable to the Buildings. The Jews have a Quarter here likewise, in which their Chief resides, who imposes and enacts the Tribute levied on all his Nation within this Province, who are computed to be about 15,000, or according to others, 80,000. Is in Lat. 34. 30. Long. 5. 0. West.

TETUAN, 7 Leagues S. of Ceuta, Lat. 35. 34. Long. 4. 57. W. situate on the River Cus, about 3 Miles from the Sea, and in a spacious Plain, abounding with fruitful Orchards, Gardens, &c. It is neither large, nor strong, it containing only about 800 Houses, surrounded with a low mud-wall, and a Ditch: But the chief Strength of the Place consists in a stout Garrison, amounting to 1500 Foot, and 400 Horse. The Town is about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, surrounded with an old Wall, and is well built and peopled, it containing about 30,000 Souls, whereof 5000 are Jews, who have 7 Synagogues, yet their Families are contained within the Compass of 170 Houses. Most of the Streets are narrow and unpaved, but the Houses are large and square. One thing that seems peculiar to this Town is that the People walk on the Tops of the Houses, and visit one another from them more than thro' the Streets: But upon the whole, take In and Outside, Tetuan is one of the handsomest Cities in Barbary.

The Azores and Islands adjacent, lay between Africa and America. St. Michael, or, as the Portuguese call it, San Miguel, one of the largest and most Eastern, is computed about 20 Leagues in Length, and hath several good Towns and large Villages, well filled with Inhabitants, who drive a considerable Commerce, but hath neither Harbours, nor Rivers, nor any good Shelter for Ships. It stands about 8 Leagues S. E. of Terceira, and abounds with good arable and pasture Ground; but is sadly subject to Earthquakes and subterraneous Eruptions, more than the rest. Kercher gives us a dreadful Account of one of them, which happened June 26. 1638, which lasted 3 Days, and so terribly shook the whole Island, that the People were forced to abandon their Houses, and live in open Fields. It was at this Time an Island started out of the Sea, in a Place where Fishermen used to find 120 Geometric Feet Depth of Water: It emerged at first like a Groupe of Rocks, which might cover about 5 or 6 Acres of Ground, but grew larger by Degrees, so as to be near as many Miles in Length: It began with terrible Earthquakes, which lasted about 8 Days, after which a violent Fire emerged out of this deep Sea, and flamed up to the Clouds, and carried up with it great Quantities of Water, Sand, Earth, Stones, and other solid Matter, which appeared at a Distance as Flakes of Wool, which falling down again upon the Waves, swam on the Surface like a thick Scum: This was followed by the Emission of those Rocks just now mentioned, and by others of a prodigious Size thrown up a much greater Height into the Air, which falling down again upon them, broke themselves into Shatters, with a terrible Noise, and these mixing themselves with the Sand and Mud which the Sea threw up, formed an Island in about a Fortnight's Time; had not Providence directed the Wind to blow on the contrary Side, this of St. Michael must inevitably have been destroyed by those Flights of Stones and other fiery Matter that were thrown up into the Air, whilst these terrible Eruptions lasted.



COPENHAGEN, November 4.
WE have an account from the Cape of Good Hope, in West Greenland, that on the 29th of July last, a most terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened there, which being perfectly new, at least to the present Inhabitants in that Climate, terrified them to such a Degree, that, after Two or Three repeated Claps of Thunder, they ran in the greatest Confusion, and making the most terrible Howlings, to their Caves: from whence the most Timorous could hardly be prevail'd on to come forth for some Days, while others, more courageous, during the Storm fired loaded

loaded Muskets at the black Clouds, that hung over the Entrance of their Caves. The same Accounts add, that on the 16th of August happen'd a like Storm; and that the Summer was so excessive hot, that the Snow, which in some Valleys had been accumulating for several Years past, entirely dissolv'd; that the Herbage arriv'd to great Perfection, and the Fruit to a Degree of Ripeness which neither the Natives or others remember to have seen before.

Extract of a Letter from Swansea, November 8.

"The first Instant, about three Quarters past Six in the Evening, a Mile and a Half up the River, after two Hours Ebb, a large Head of Water rush'd up with a great Noise, floated two large Vessels, broke their Stern-Moorings, and drove them across the River, and it was with great Difficulty they were prevented from oversetting. It fell almost as sudden, for in ten Minutes there was no Appearance left of more Water than usual at that Time of Tide. Nothing extraordinary was observ'd lower down the River, nor any Shock upon the Land. A Vessel arriv'd since from Hayl in Cornwall brings an Account, that the same Day about Four in the Afternoon they had three Heads of Water, one after the other; and at St. Ives, a few Miles distant, a Vessel that was near dry floated off some Distance from the Place."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Oporto, to a Merchant at Newcastle, dated Nov. 1, 1755.

"A violent Earthquake has happened here, the Particulars of which are as follow: It began about twenty Minutes before ten in the Morning, and lasted about seven Minutes. The beginning of it was with a gentle Vibration, which increased gradually for about three Minutes, and then went off by Degrees. Every Body got into the Street in the greatest Confusion, expecting every Instant the Earth would open. We felt it in the Street very sensibly Shake under us. Just now, about twenty Minutes past Eleven, we have had a pretty violent instantaneous Concussion. The Ship this goes by, sails To-morrow Morning, so shall defer concluding till near the Time she sails."

"'Tis now about Four o'Clock in the Morning, I have sat up all Night; we have had three more Shocks, one at Noon Yesterday, another at Six o'Clock in the Evening, another about an Hour ago: The first occasioned a good deal of Damage; it rent several Churches from Top to Bottom, and tumbled down one of the Turrets of the Church of the Congregadoes. The Effect it had on the River was amazing; the Tide rose considerably higher than was ever known, except in Case of a Flood; and the Flux and Reflux was so sudden, that in a Minute or Two, it rose and fell five or six Feet, and continued so for two or three Hours; this I was Witness to. It ran up, at first with so much Violence that it broke a Dutchman's Hawser. Two of our Brazil Fleet were going out, and had got on the Bar, but the Sea was so violently affected, that it forced them in again, they ran foul of each other and were greatly damag'd. The Agitation was so great in the Sea, about a League beyond the Bar, that 'tis imagin'd the Air got vent there. The Inhabitants are in the greatest Terror, fearing the worst is to come; but as these after-shocks were short in Comparison to the first, I am in Hopes the worst is over. I have a Boat waiting for me, to carry me down to the Bar. 'Tis near the Time of the Ship's sailing, so must conclude."

Lately at Nettlebed in Oxfordshire, a very large Pond which they call Wombone, was at eight in the Evening quite full of Water, and next Morning quite exhausted. Upon Examination a great Part of the Bottom of the Pond appeared to be dropt in the Earth. Many searched with long Poles but could not find the Bottom of the Cavity. As this happened in the Night, the People thereabouts fancy that it was occasioned by a Shock of an Earthquake.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Swan Sloop, dated Portsmouth, November 12.

"We arriv'd here this Day in a most shattered Condition, having on the 8th Instant off Ushant met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather a Hurricane, which lasted near twelve Hours. We were obliged to cut away our Mizzen-Mast, with all the Rigging, Sails, and Yards thereunto belonging; and also to cast overboard six of our Carriage Guns, with all their Tackling, as well as the Yawl, and a large Cask of Beef; having near seven Feet Water in the Hold, being Water-logged near two Hours, and for a considerable Time under Water up to the main Hatchway. We lost one Man, named Nicholas Boyd, and have two on board much bruised. Notwithstand-

ing the Hardships we suffer'd, and tho' weakened by the Loss of our Cannon, we brought to all the Vessels we met afterwards, and have taken a Ship from Newfoundland, laden with Fish, with twenty-one Hands on board."

November 25. The Account of the dreadful Earthquake at Lisbon is variously reported; some say 100,000 of the Inhabitants have perished, others 60,000; that two Thirds of the City is swallowed up, and others one Half.

The above News arriving Yesterday about Change-Time; it struck such a general Panic, that the Merchants immediately withdrew, the Change shut up, and no Business transacted; and a Club of Lisbon Merchants, who have been accustomed to meet at the Fountain Tavern in Bartholomew Lane, had not one Person that attended.

At a Court of Common Council held this Day, a Motion was made to petition the Parliament for a general National Militia; and the Question being put, the Majority was declared for the Question; but a Division being moved for, there appeared to be, for the Question 66, against it 76.

We hear the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, has given Orders for the Militia of that County to be raised. And, 'Tis thought, that all the Counties which border upon the Sea Coasts, will also have Orders for the Raising their Militia directly.

Nov. 27. We hear the Land-tax will be Four Shillings in the Pound for the ensuing Year.

November 29. In Consequence of a most gracious Message from his Majesty to the Legislature, both Houses, we hear, have unanimously voted 100,000 l. towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the dreadful Calamity at Lisbon. The Message to the House of Lords (by the Earl of Holderness) was in the following Words:

GEORGE R.

His Majesty, having received from his Ambassador at Madrid, a certain Account of the fatal and deplorable Event which happened at Lisbon the first Instant by an Earthquake, which has laid waste almost the whole City, and destroyed many Thousands of the Inhabitants; in Consequence whereof, those who remain must be reduced to the utmost Distress: And his Majesty, being moved with the greatest Concern for so good and faithful an Ally, as the King of Portugal, and with the utmost Compassion for the Distresses to which that City and Kingdom must be reduced; wherein great Numbers of his Majesty's own Subjects were resident, and many more interested; recommends to the House of Lords the Consideration of this dreadful and extensive Calamity, which cannot fail to affect the Hearts of all Persons, who have any Sense of Religion, or Humanity; and desires the Concurrence and Assistance of the House of Lords, in sending such speedy and effectual Relief as may be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an Exigency.

His Catholic Majesty, upon receiving an Express from his Brother-in-Law the King of Portugal, acquainting him with his distressed Circumstances, immediately sent away 100,000 Pistoles for his present Relief, and gave Orders to supply his Court with every Thing else that should be wanted.

CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina, February 5.

Two Parties of the French Neutrals have already attempted to make their Escape from this Town, by travelling towards the Northward, but have been retaken and brought back; one of them, we hear, had gone as high as Monck's Corner, but the other no farther than Goose Creek Bridge.

A Private Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated November 28th, says, That we are likely to be deprived of Mr. Lyttleton, as our Governor; for that he was (that Day) told, from good Authority, that Col. Haldane would be appointed, and Mr. Lyttleton have the Government of Barbados.

February 12. Tho' two Parties of Acadians, who attempted to make their Escape from this Town, have been retaken and brought back, we hear there are still thirty of the Men missing. And we have just received an Account, that five or six of them, on the third Instant, went to the Plantation of Mr. John Williams, junior, at Santee, while he was from Home, terrified his Wife very much, robbed the House of Fire Arms and Clothes, and broke open a Box, out of which they took some Money, &c. &c. and that the Neighbourhood, having gone in Quest of them as soon

as they were informed of this Transaction, had track'd them into the River Swamp. As it is apprehended to be the Duty of every Civil and Military Officer throughout the Province (as it is indeed of every Inhabitant) to prevent such Outrages, &c. &c. 'tis hoped these Acadians will not be suffered to commit any more Robberies, or even to appear beyond the Limits prescribed them.

We hear that more French Captures have been carried into Jamaica, and St. Kitts, since those we have lately mentioned.

By Letters from Antigua, we are informed, that on the 19th ult. the Snow Edward, Capt. Cook, bound for Connecticut, with 260 Acadians (commonly called French Neutrals) on board, and on the 22d the Brig Experiment, Capt. Stoddard, bound for New-York, with 200 more of those People, had put in there; having then been out six Weeks from Nova-Scotia, met with very bad Weather; and beat off the Northern Coasts.

HALIFAX, January 24.

Last Friday another Party of the American Troops, consisting of 120 Men, arrived here from Minas and Pisquit, with whom came Lieutenants Crocker and Fitch, who inform, that they, with eight of their Men, being upon the Beach at Minas just upon the Flood, and hearing the Bore coming in, they made all possible Dispatch to the Shore to save themselves, notwithstanding which five of the eight Men were drowned, the rest narrowly escaped.

BOSTON, February 23.

They write from Halifax, that they are about, as far as the Season will admit, three new Forts, with Barracks, viz. One on the Citadel-Hill, which is to be 365 Feet long and 35 wide, of two Stories, which Hill and Barrack is to be walled in the Circumference of the whole Hill, which is very large, and to be mounted with a great Number of Cannon, which will command not only the whole Town, but also as far as Cannon-Ball will reach back into the Woods, so that 20,000 Men could not come to do it any Damage, as the Hill is very steep, and 'tis look'd upon as impracticable to raise a Bomb-Battery so near as to reach it: Another Fort and Barrack is to be erected on the Windmill-Hill (so called) about half a Mile to the Southward of it, but of smaller Dimensions: A third at a Place called Pleasant-Point, at the North Side of the northernmost Arm, so called.

Capt. Knox from Halifax, in 8 Days, informs, That the Day he sailed, they had an Account from Chiegnecto, That one of the French Neutrals came over to the English Fort and informed them, that a Body of about 300 French and Indians were near, and intended to cut off the English Wood-cutters; whereupon Lieut. Col. Scot, with about 300 of the Provincial Troops, went in quest of them; and having spent a Day and Night without Discovery, they concluded that the Defenter had deceived them and resolved to return; but in their Way back, the Enemy came upon the Rear of the Provincials, who immediately facing about and firing, kill'd Eight Indians on the Spot; and 'tis suppos'd wounded a considerable Number, as they follow'd the Enemy and saw a great Quantity of Blood in their Track: We don't learn that any of the Provincials were kill'd or taken. It is also said that they had taken two French Men Prisoners, which were brought to Halifax the Day Capt. Knox sail'd.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

The Report last Week of Captain Rogers taking nine French Prisoners near Crown-Point, proves partly premature; for by the Albany Post, and other good Intelligence, we are assured that only one Prisoner has been taken. The best Account we can learn is this; That Captain Rogers, ever active and vigilant against the Enemy, went out, a few Days ago, with a scouting Party of about 50 Men, and advanced within Sight of the Fort at Crown-Point, into which all the Inhabitants, except the one which he made Prisoner, immediately fled; whereupon Captain Rogers set Fire to nine Houses and Barracks, and then returned in Safety to the English Fort.

We hear that the General Assembly of this Province, have voted 125 Spanish Dollars, to be sent to the above-mentioned Captain Rogers, for the Services done to his Country in several late Excursions against the French and their Indians, near Crown-Point. We hope the neighbouring Governments will follow an Example so truly worthy of Imitation, and reward only those whose Actions may deserve it.

Friday and Saturday last, upwards of 400 Re-

cruits arriv'd here from several Regiments notwithstanding, &c.

We are credibly inform'd that less than 500 Indians were taken by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, in the last Campaign; many of them belong'd to the same Regiment ever attended at a Treaty.

'Tis said they were taken by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, in his best Endeavours to drive them from the English Interest.

By some People it is said, that the Tuesday before last from Boston, that the Tuesday before last were helping Capt. Rogers in the House wherein Philip Miles from Goshen, as they were at Dinner to the Mill) by a large Party defended themselves were soon obliged to give up the Indians having set it on Fire. Five of the Men were taken Prisoner; the rest were killed by out-running the Indians appeared, and in the House, concealed until the Fray was over. Bank of a River, and came from a neighbour.

Wench said the knowledge that there were two vessels, Col. Gale, who last day last, says, that at Goshen, 25 of the dispatched to the Relief, advised by those that at the same Time the Distance) for they im-

and 100 Indians, with Col. farther adds, as the Woods come to be western Parts of Ulster made desolate by the effectual Means are Frontiers.

The Eighteenth of was issued at Boston Shirley, declaring, that of the Massachusetts Connecticut, being approved to which His Majesty by Means of the Enc His Majesty's Lands of absolute Necessity the Prosecution of all the Progress of the French Majesty's Territories Subjects in North-

out of their Hands the invaded; more especially the Lake Iroquois, complain; have, in Pro- ments joining with such a Number of French, as they judge to prove effectual for Government of the the following Article

That there be granted an effective Man, that Day of March next of 6 Dollars, and who were in the last anew, shall be allowed Day of December, ceased, over and above said. That the said Officers and Men, a Half a Dollar for Officers for the Expense and that such Officers in the said Expedition Polls the present Year be compelled to march Westward of Schenectady as soon as the Expense furthest within a Year Governor SHIRLEY Majesty's Province there shall be a full of the Articles aforesaid.

PHILADELPHIA Letter from Governor

SIR, I was favoured dated the Second

truits arrived here from the Westward, for the different Regiments now posted at Albany, Schenectady, &c.

We are credibly informed, that there was not less than 500 Indians at the late Meeting at Mount JOHNSON, in the Mohawks Country; and that many of them belonged to Tribes, none of which ever attended at a Treaty with the English before. 'Tis said they were in a fine Humour, and that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, was using his best Endeavours to bring over several of them to the English Interest.

By some People who arrived here on Saturday last from Esopus and Goshen; we are informed, That the Tuesday before, a Party of ten Men that were helping Capt. Hartell up with Goods to the House wherein Philip Swartwout lately lived, 20 Miles from Goshen, eight of them were surprized as they were at Dinner (the other two being gone to the Mill) by a large Body of Indians: Our People defended themselves for some Time; but they were soon obliged to abandon the House (the Indians having set it on Fire) and shift for themselves. Five of the Men were killed, and a white Woman taken Prisoner; the other three happily saved their Lives by out-running the Enemy. As soon as the Indians appeared, an old Negro Wench that was in the House, concealed herself in a Cellar Kitchen, until the Fray was over, and afterwards got to the Bank of a River, until a Number of white People came from a neighbouring Plantation. The old Wench said she knew several of the Indians, and that there were two white Men among them.

Col. Gale, who left Orange County on Thursday last, says, that on Receipt of the above News at Goshen, 25 of the Rangers were immediately dispatched to the Relief of the Distressed; but were advised by those that escaped, not to pursue (altho' at the same Time they saw a Fire at a few Miles Distance) for they imagined there were between 60 and 100 Indians, with some white Men. The Col. farther adds, as his Opinion, That when the Woods come to be clothed with Leaves, the western Parts of Ulster and Orange Counties will be made desolate by the Savages, unless some more effectual Means are made use of to protect the Frontiers.

The Eighteenth of last Month a Proclamation was issued at Boston by his Excellency General Shirley, declaring, that whereas the Government of the Massachusetts-Bay, New-York, and Connecticut, being apprehensive of the great Danger to which His Majesty's Colonies are still exposed, by Means of the Encroachments of the French on His Majesty's Lands on this Continent, and of the absolute Necessity there is of a vigorous and speedy Prosecution of all proper Methods for stopping the Progress of the French in their Invasions of His Majesty's Territories, and distressing His good Subjects in North-America, and for recovering out of their Hands those Places they have unjustly invaded; more especially such as are upon or near the Lake Iroquois, commonly called Lake Champlain; have, in Prospect of the other Governments joining with them herein, agreed to raise such a Number of Forces for prosecuting this Design, as they judge may, by the Blessing of God, prove effectual for these Ends. Therefore the Government of the Massachusetts-Bay set forth the following Articles, viz.

That there be granted to each able bodied and effective Man, that shall enlist, before the 20th Day of March next, a Bounty or Encouragement of 6 Dollars, and a Blanket. That such Men who were in the last Expedition, and shall enlist anew, shall be allowed half Wages from the 17th Day of December, when the Pay of the last Army ceased, over and above the Encouragement aforesaid. That the same Wages be allowed to the Officers and Men, as in the last Expedition: That Half a Dollar for each Man be allowed to the Officers for the Expence and Trouble of Enlisting; and that such Officers and Soldiers as shall proceed in the said Expedition, shall not be taxed for their Polls the present Year. And, That they shall not be compelled to march Southward of Albany, or Westward of Schenectady, and shall be discharged as soon as the Expedition shall be finished; or as furthest within a Year after the Enlistment.---And Governor SHIRLEY promises in Behalf of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, that there shall be a full Compliance with all and every the Articles aforesaid.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.
Letter from Governor SHIRLEY to a Gentleman in this City.

S I R,
Boston, Feb. 4, 1756.
"I was favoured with your Letter at New-York, dated the Second of December, acquainting me,

that your Assembly had sent a Present of 1330 warm Waistcoats, 1000 Pair of milled Stockings, and 332 Pair of knit Mittens for the Comfort of the New-England Troops, and others, that might remain in Garrison in that cold Country the ensuing Winter, and desiring I would order a proper Disposition of them, which you supposed were by that Time in the Hands of Mr. Stenwson in Albany.

It was not till a few Days before my leaving New-York, that I could learn the Certainty of this Cloathing's being actually arrived at Albany, and had not Time before my Departure from thence to answer your Letter.

I am now, Sir, to acquaint you, that I have ordered a Distribution of the Cloathing, and to desire the Favour of you to make my Acknowledgments to the Assembly for this second Instance of their public Spirit and Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the general Good of these Colonies, given by them in the Expedition against Crown-Point.

I cannot but hope, that so laudable an Example will inspire the other Colonies with the like Spirit, so necessary at this critical Conjunction, for putting a Stop to the Invasions and Devastations of the French, and their Indians, within our Borders, and placing the British Northern Colonies in a State of Security against the Attempts, which, from the Armament sent the last Year from France, and their known Designs, we have the utmost Reason to expect they will push this Year; and that it will continue to animate the Government of Pennsylvania in the Common Cause, as it hath hitherto done, so highly to their Advantage.

Be pleased likewise to assure them, Sir, that I shall not be wanting in making a just Representation to his Majesty, of these Marks of their Zeal for the Service of their King and Country, and doing every Thing in my Power, for the Service of the Province.

I am, with Truth and Regard,
Sir, Your most humble Servant,
W. SHIRLEY.

In a Letter from Fort Cumberland, dated the Fifth Instant, there is Advice, that two considerable Bodies of French Indians have been lately down there, and had picked up several of the Men belonging to the Fort; but that the Commanding Officer there had detached Parties immediately in Pursuit of them, which obliged them to retreat precipitately, and thereby prevented their getting among the Inhabitants.

It is farther added, that one Mrs. Inglis, who was taken Prisoner by the Shawanese when Colonel Paton was killed, had made a wonderful Escape from the Lower Shabon Town; and that she was fourteen Days in the Woods on her Way home, was naked all the Time, and lived on Chestnuts, &c. The Particulars of what Discoveries she made while among them, was not then come to hand.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11.
Monday last came on the Election of a Representative for this County, in the Room of the late Dr. CHARLES CARROLL: And about Nine at Night the Poll was closed, and CHARLES CARROLL, Esq; (only Son of the Deceased) was Declared duly Elected. And next Morning he was Qualified, and took his Seat in the House.

Extract of a Letter from Conococheague, dated February 29.
"My last was of the 26th Instant, on our March to Tomahawks: About 5 Miles on this Side Stoddert's Fort, we found John Myers' House in Flames, and 9 or 10 Head of large Cattle killed, besides Calves, and several Horse-kind and Sheep. About 3 Miles and a half further up the Road, we found a Man (one Hynes) killed and scalped, with one Arm cut off, and several Arrows sticking in him; we could not bury him, having no Tools with us for that Purpose. Half a Mile further (within a Mile of Stoddert's Fort), we found Ralph Mason's House burnt down, and several Sheep and Hogs killed. When we came to Stoddert's Fort, we found them all under Arms, expecting every Minute to be attacked: From thence we went to Comber's Fort, where we found a young Man, about 22 Years of Age, killed and scalped; there were only four Men in this Fort, two of which were unable to bear Arms; but upwards of forty Women and Children, who were in a very poor Situation, being afraid to go out of the Fort, even for a Drink of Water; the House catch'd Fire, during the Time the Indians were surrounding the Fort, and would have been burnt down, but luckily there was some Soap-Suds in the House, by which they extinguish'd it. The young Man mentioned above, was one Lynn's Son, and was setting on the Fence of the Stock-Yard with Comber's Son, when they discovered the Indians, upon which they ran to get into the Fort, and before they reach'd it, Lynn's Son was shot down, and an Indian pursued the other Man with a Tomahawk within thirty Yards of the Fort, but he luckily got into the Fort, and shot the Indian. We searched the Woods to see if we could discover where the Indian was buried (as they supposed him to be mortally wounded); we found, in two Places, a great Quantity of Blood, but could not find the Body. We saw several Creatures shot, some dead, and others going about with Arrows sticking in them. About half a Mile on this Side Mr. Kinny's (in little Tomahawks) we found a Load of Oats and a Load of Turnips in the Road, which two Boys were bringing to Comber's, and it's imagined the Boys are carried off by the Indians. When we came to Mr.

Stoddert's, we saw several Sheep and Cattle killed: From thence we went to one Lowther's, about two Miles further, where we found his Grain and two Calves burnt, two Cows and nine or ten Hogs killed, and about 150 Yards from the House found Lowther dead and scalped, and otherways terribly mangled; his Brains were beat out, as is supposed, with his own Gun-barrel, which we found sticking in his Skull, and his Gun broken; there was an Ax, two Scythes, and several Arrows, sticking in him. From here we returned to Comber's, and buried the young Man, and left ten of our Men here to assist them to secure their Grain, which, as soon as they have done, they purpose to leave that Fort, and go to Stoddert's. From hence we went to Stoddert's Fort, where we laid on Friday Night; and Yesterday, on our Way down here, we buried the Man we left on the Road.

ISAAC BARBER.
Major Prater, who has the Governor's Commission to command all the Forces (except those at Fort-Cumberland) has at this Time under his Command about 150 Men; and Capt. Alexander Beall, who was out with a Company of Volunteers in November last, has Orders to raise as many Men as he can, not exceeding 200, and join Major Prater, with all possible Expedition.

Thomas Mills, who came from Conococheague the Beginning of last Week, says, that the Inhabitants of that Part of Frederick County, were lately thrown into the greatest Consternation, by some Persons firing Guns, and hallowing with a Design to terrify the Inhabitants, and make them desert their Habitations; he farther says, that upon the People's flying, these Villains went and robbed their Houses, and that some of them have been since apprehended, and confessed what is above mentioned.

To be SOLD, for Sterling Money, or Leased out in Parcels, for any Term of Years, not exceeding Twenty One,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on the little Falls of Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, containing 590 Acres.

Also, the Lots, with all the Houses, Garden, Yard, and all other Improvements, belonging to the Subscriber, lying in Upper-Marlborough Town, in Prince-George's County, either to be Sold or Let. For Terms apply to

ROBERT BRADLY.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from
Their humble Servant,
DANIEL MCKONKIN.

BROKE out of Calvert County Goal, the first of this Instant March, two Felons, viz. Richard Dew, a lusty well-set young Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high.

Negro Jupiter, belonging to Mr. Samuel Durr, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Whoever secures the said Felons, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each, paid by
MAYOR, JOHN M.
CHARLES GRAHAM, Sheriff.

THERE is in the Possession of William Malton, living at Rentfro's Old Mill, at Anti-Batam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, she has some Saddle-Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock GV. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at the House where Mr. James Dick lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on short Credit.

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Also, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Gloucestershire Cheese, Window Glais of different Sizes, Weston's Snuff, good West-India Rum, and Florence Oil.

JAMES JOHNSON.
Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, February 12, 1756.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the first of the Pacquet Boats provided and established, at Falmouth, in England, for carrying on a regular monthly Correspondence between Great-Britain and his Majesty's several Colonies on the Continent of North-America, arrived at New-York, on the third Instant, and will stay no longer than twenty Days, from that Time, unless his Majesty's Service should absolutely require it. Letters and Pacquets for England, or other Parts of Europe, will be taken in at the several Post-Offices on this Continent. Those taken in at the Offices distant from New-York, will be forwarded thither by Post, and from thence to London, whence they will be sent to the respective Places they are directed to.

The full Postage from New-York to London of all Letters and Pacquets, sent by the Pacquet-Boats, must be paid at the Time they are put into the Post-Office, according to the Rates settled by Act of Parliament; viz. For a single Letter Four Penny Weight of Silver, and so in Proportion for double and treble Letters, and for Pacquets. And all such as are put into the several Post-Offices on this Continent, distant from New-York, must over and above the Rates paid from New-York to London, pay the full Inland Postage to New-York; without which they cannot be forwarded.

By Command of the Postmaster-General, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, the 22d of February last, the three following Convict Servants, viz.

William Edwards, a tall slim Fellow, about 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, has little or no Beard, is a bold Fellow, and very forward with his Tongue. He had on a blue Coat, a black Waistcoat, Check Trowsers, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, an old Wig, Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

William Watts, a low, likely, well-set Youth, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, he wears his own Hair, which is black, and curls very well. He had on a Country Kersey Jacket and Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Pair of Shoes shod round with small Nails.

John Long, a Youth about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and is thin-faced. He had on an old Damask Waistcoat, a Country Kersey Jacket, and a white one over it, Country Kersey Breeches, a Felt Hat, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a Cap. He has had a scald Head, and has but little Hair on the Crown of it.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each; or if brought home, Forty Shillings for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by THOMAS BARNES, CHARLES COCKEY, MARY COCKEY.

N. B. They went away in a small Boat, without Sails.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Kelly, at Anti-Eatan, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Horse, has a small Star in his Forehead, a Switch Tail, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus P Q, and had a small Bell on.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Bries T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, his right Ear cropped, has a bob Tail, a hanging Mane, and as his Hair is long no Brand to be perceived.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Austin, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, has a white Spot between his Ears, his off hind Foot is white, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a Flesh Mark.

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

Upper-Marlborough, Feb. 20, 1756.

WHEREAS, by the repeated Encouragement of his Friend Mr. William Potts, the Subscriber set up several printed Advertisements of his Intentions to attend at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough, and Baltimore, to Teach the Use of the Foil, and with the said Advertisements sent several printed Copies of his Method of Teaching, as it is diametrically opposite to that in Use (and even an Improvement on Lord Marcar's safe Method), by which he has brought Gentlemen in Barbados, Antigua, &c. beyond Expectation forward. The Subscriber arriving in Capt. Scougall, in December, got as far as this Town on his Way, but was hindered by a severe Relapse of his Disorder, which confined him to his Room and Bed: He is now so much mended as to hope soon to proceed, intending then to give Notice in the GAZETTE of his Public Schools; and also of his Readiness to wait on Gentlemen in private, who desire his Instructions in that Manner, relating to the Use of the Foil, Globes, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, with several other Things useful in Life, &c. &c. In all which Gentlemen and Ladies may command the Attendance of Their very humble Servant,

3 JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded 1G on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellons, if either of them can be taken and convict.

4 J. HEPBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance, at his Office in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the Tenth of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordships Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Person concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of March and 29th of September yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themselves and Their most humble Servant,

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof. 9

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and SONS, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and

THOMAS BRERETON.

January 22, 1755.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Charles County, on the 12th of this Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Graham, alias Thomas Clunis, about 6 Feet 1 or 2 Inches high, a Scotchman born; he is a thin pale faced Fellow, with grey Eyes, and has a down villainous Look. He had on when he went away, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, not lined, a black Bombazeen Vest and a Dimothy one, a black Pair of Breeches, a Pair of Shoe-Boots, a fine Hat, Shirts and Stockings, and a Que Wig. He understands the Exercise with the Firelock, and pretends to teach Fencing; he boasts much, but is a great Coward. He stole and carried with him, a light Bay Horse, with a bald Face, and three white Feet, branded with the Letter E on the near Buttock; a Saddle with a fringed Housing and Brags Stirrups; and a small Pair of screwed rifled barrell'd Pistols, with two Brags Rings round each Barrel.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal in Maryland, shall have EIGHT PISTOLES; if taken in Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, TEN PISTOLES; if taken in New-York, or any of the other Northern Governments, TWELVE PISTOLES, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN JORDAN, HUGH MITCHELL, ALEX. LOTHIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosures,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Copper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired; provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Achokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

MA

From a late M

THE DANGER of CUMSTANT

JAQUES DU fugee, having had a small Sum in Goods that Custom-House

by Retail; as these high Duty were frequently dealt in this Way were creating their Stock gling, or purchasing four of dealing only gally seized by the King's Smugglers. This general Estimation, in it gave no Sanction to often detected in utterly quently to Persons of Money, with severalfeit Coin, and pretended Pieces which had been denied with great E Circumstances did not was always peremptory This soon brought h gradually lost not only It happened that hav which amounted to 7 with whom he had received the Money in several Pieces of which having assured him t examined, and weigh found them good, du his Receipt.

In a few Days h which he averred wer the Sum which he ha of him for the Lot of the Pieces, and told they were none of t had paid him, and r others. Du Moulin's contrary, alledging t a Drawer by itself, a it in Payment of a Bil Pieces were found t were the same to w Man now became a with intending a Fr be rather piqued tha and having sworn t received of Harris, to make them goo du Moulin had injur by Perjury, he tol exclaiming against h met with many Peri Complaints, and to tice of du Moulin's Moulin now found and hearing what Part, he brought Words, and Harri groe, stood upon h Time, having pro fons, who had suffer ings with du Mou against him, and picion of counterfe ing his Drawers, counterfeited Gold w selves, and several Money, that was toir; upon which a Pair of moulds, Quantity of Aqua

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1756.

From a late MAGAZINE.

The DANGER of Convicting Persons by CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

JAQUES DU MOULIN, a French Refugee, having brought over his Family, had a small Sum of Money, employed it in Goods that had been condemned at the Custom-House, which he again disposed of by Retail; as these Goods were such as having an high Duty were frequently smuggled, those who dealt in this Way were generally suspected of increasing their Stock by illicit Means, and Smuggling, or purchasing smuggled Goods, under Colour of dealing only in Goods that had been legally seized by the King's Officers, and taken from Smugglers. This Trade however did not, in the general Estimation, impeach his Honesty, though it gave no Sanction to his Character, but he was often detected in uttering false Gold; he came frequently to Persons of whom he had received Money, with several of these Pieces of Counterfeit Coin, and pretended that they were among the Pieces which had been paid him; this was generally denied with great Eagerness, but, if particular Circumstances did not confirm the contrary, he was always peremptory and obstinate in his Charge. This soon brought him into Disrepute, and he gradually lost not only his Business but his Credit. It happened that having sold a Parcel of Goods, which amounted to 78l. to one Harris, a Person with whom he had before had no Dealings, he received the Money in Guineas and Portugal Gold, several Pieces of which he scrupled, but the Man having assured him that he himself had carefully examined, and weighed those very Pieces, and found them good, *du Moulin* took them, and gave his Receipt.

In a few Days he returned with six Pieces, which he avowed were of base Metal, and Part of the Sum which he had a few Days before received of him for the Lot of Goods; *Harris* examined the Pieces, and told *du Moulin* that he was sure they were none of them among those which he had paid him, and refused to exchange them for others. *Du Moulin* as peremptorily insisted on the contrary, alledging that he had put the Money in a Drawer by itself, and locked it up till he offered it in Payment of a Bill of Exchange, and then the Pieces were found to be bad, insisting that they were the same to which he had objected. The Man now became angry, and charged *du Moulin* with intending a Fraud: *Du Moulin* appeared to be rather piqued than intimidated at this Charge, and having sworn that these were Pieces that he received of *Harris*, *Harris* was at length obliged to make them good; but, as he was confident *du Moulin* had injured him by a Fraud, supported by Perjury, he told his Story wherever he went, exclaiming against him with great Bitterness, and met with many Persons who made nearly the same Complaint, and told him that it had been a Practice of *du Moulin's* for a considerable Time. *Du Moulin* now found himself universally shunned, and hearing what *Harris* had reported from all Parts, he brought his Action for defamatory Words, and *Harris*, irritated to the highest Degree, stood upon his Defence; and, in the mean Time, having procured a Meeting of several Persons, who had suffered the same Way in their Dealings with *du Moulin*, they procured a Warrant against him, and he was apprehended upon Suspicion of counterfeiting the Coin. Upon searching his Drawers, a great Number of Pieces of counterfeit Gold were found in a Drawer by themselves, and several others were picked from other Money, that was in different Parcels in his Scrutoir; upon further Search a Flask, several Files, a Pair of Moulds, some powdered Chalk, a small Quantity of *Aqua Regia*, and several other Imple-

ments were discovered. No doubt could now be made of his Guilt, which was extremely aggravated by the Methods he had taken to dispose of the Money he had made, the Insolence with which he had insisted upon its being paid him by others, and the Perjury by which he had supported his Claim: His Action against *Harris* for Defamation was also considered as greatly encreasing his Guilt, and every Body was impatient to see him punished. In these Circumstances he was brought to his Trial, and his many Attempts to put off bad Money, the Quantity found by itself in his Scrutoir, and above all the Instruments of Coining, which, upon a Comparison, exactly answered the Money in his Possession, being proved, he was upon this Evidence convicted and received Sentence of Death.

It happened that a few Days before he was to have been executed, one *Williams*, who had been bred a Seal Graver, but had left his Business, was killed by a Fall from his Horse; his Wife who was then big with Child, and near her Time, immediately fell into Fits, and miscarried: She was soon sensible that she could not live, and therefore sending for the Wife of *du Moulin*, she desired to be left alone, and then gave her the following Account.

That her Husband was one of four, whom she named, that had for many Years subsisted by counterfeiting Gold Coin, which she had been frequently employed to put off, and was therefore intrusted with the whole Secret; that another of these Persons had hired himself to *du Moulin* as a kind of Footman and Porter, and being provided by the Gang with false Keys, had disposed of a very considerable Sum of bad Money, by opening his Master's Scrutoir and leaving it there in the Stead of an equal Number of good Pieces, which he took out: That by this iniquitous Practice *du Moulin* had been defrauded of his Business, his Credit and his Liberty, to which in a small Time his Life would be added, if Application was not immediately made to save him; by this Account, which she gave in great Agonies of Mind, she was much exhausted, and having given Directions where to find the Persons whom she impeached, she fell into Convulsions and soon after expired. The Woman immediately applied to a Magistrate, and having related what she had heard, procured a Warrant against the three Men, who were taken the same Day, and separately examined; *du Moulin's* Servant steadily denied the whole Charge, and so did one of the other two, but while the last was examining, a Messenger who had been sent to search their Lodgings, arrived with a great Quantity of bad Money, and many Instruments for Coining: This threw him into Confusion, and the Magistrate improving the Opportunity, by offering him his Life, if he would become an Evidence for the King, he confessed that he had been long associated with the other Prisoners and the Man that was dead, and he directed where other Tools and Money might be found, but he could say nothing as to the Manner in which *du Moulin's* Servant was employed to put it off. Upon this Discovery *du Moulin's* Execution was suspended, and the King's Witness swearing positively that his Servant and the other Prisoner had frequently coined in his Presence, and giving a particular Account of the Process, and the Part which each of them usually performed, they were convicted and condemned to die. Both of them however still denied the Fact, and the Public were still in Doubt about *du Moulin*. In his Defence he had declared that the bad Money which was found together, was such as he could not trace to the Persons of whom he had received it, that the Parcels with which bad Money was found mixed, he kept separate, that he might know to whom to apply if it should happen to be bad, but the finding of the Moulds and other Instruments in

his Custody was a Particular not yet accounted for; as he only alledged in general Terms, that he knew not how they came there, and it was doubted whether the Impeachment of others had not been managed with a View to save him who was equally Guilty, there being no Evidence of his Servant's Treachery, but that of a Woman who was dead, reported at second Hand by the Wife of *du Moulin*, who was manifestly an interested Party. He was not however charged by either of the Convicts as an Accomplice, a Particular, which was strongly urged by his Friends in his Behalf; but it happened that while the public Opinion was thus held in Suspence, a private Drawer was discovered in a Chest that belonged to his Servant, and in it a Bunch of Keys, and the Impression of one in Wax; the Impression was compared with the Keys, and that which it corresponded with, was found to open *du Moulin's* Scrutoir, in which the bad Money and Implements had been found; when this Particular, so strong and unexpected, was urged, and the Key produced, he burst into Tears, and confessed all that had been alledged against him; he was then asked how the Tools came in his Master's Scrutoir, and he answered, that when the Officers of Justice came to seize his Master, he was terrified for himself, knowing that he had in his Chest these Instruments, which the private Drawer would not contain, and fearing that he might be included in the Warrant, his Consciousness of Guilt kept him in continual Dread and Suspicion: That for this Reason, before the Officers went up Stairs, he opened the Scrutoir with his false Key, and having fetched his Tools from his Box in the Garret, he deposited them there, and had just locked it when he heard them at the Door.

In this Case, even the positive Evidence of *du Moulin*, that the Money he brought back to *Harris* was the same he had received of him was not true, tho' *du Moulin* was not Guilty of Perjury, either Willfully, or by Neglect, Inattention, or Forgetfulness. And the Circumstantial Evidence against him, however strong, would only have heaped one Injury upon another, and have taken away the Life of an unhappy Wretch, from whom a perfidious Servant had taken away every Thing else.

The other Case, I think happened still longer ago, and to the best of my Remembrance, it is this.

A Gentleman died possessed of a very considerable Fortune, which he left to his only Child, a Daughter, and appointed his Brother to be her Guardian, and Executor of his Will. The young Lady was then about 18; and if she happen'd to die unmarried, or if married without Children, her Fortune was left to her Guardian and to his Heirs. As the Interest of the Uncle was now incompatible with the Life of the Niece, several other Relations hinted, that it would not be proper for them to live together. Whether they were willing to prevent any Occasion of Slander against the Uncle, in Case of the young Lady's Death; whether they had any Apprehension of her being in Danger; or whether they were only discontented with the Father's Disposition of his Fortune, and therefore propagated Rumours to the Prejudice of those who possessed it, cannot be known; the Uncle, however, took his Niece to his House near *Epping Forest*, and soon afterwards she disappeared.

Great Enquiry was made after her, and it appearing, that the Day she was missing, she went out with her Uncle into the Forest, and that he returned without her, he was taken into Custody. A few Days afterwards he went thro' a long Examination, in which he acknowledged, that he went out with her, and pretended that she found Means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; and that he knew not where she was, or what was become of her. This Account was

was thought improbable, and his apparent Interest in the Death of his Ward, and perhaps the petulant Zeal of other Relations, concurred to raise and strengthen Suspicions against him, and he was detained in Custody. Some new Circumstances were every Day rising against him. It was found that the young Lady had been addressed by a neighbouring Gentleman, who had, a few Days before she was missing, set out on a Journey to the North; and that she had declared she would marry him when he returned: That her Uncle had frequently expressed his Disapprobation of the Match in very strong Terms: That she had often wept and reproached him with Unkindness and an Abuse of his Power. A Woman was also produced, who swore, that on the Day the young Lady was missing, about eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, she was coming through the Forest, and heard a Woman's Voice expostulating with great Eagerness; upon which she drew nearer the Place, and before she saw any Person, heard the same Voice say, *Don't kill me Uncle, don't kill me*; upon which she was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the Report of a Fire-Arm very near she made all the Haste she could from the Spot, but could not rest in her Mind, till she had told what had happened.

Such was the general Impatience to punish a Man, who had murdered his Neice to inherit her Fortune, that upon this Evidence he was condemned and executed.

About ten Days after the Execution the young Lady came home. It appeared, however, that what all the Witnesses had sworn to was true, and the Fact was thus circumstanced:

The young Lady declared, that having previously agreed to go off with the Gentleman that courted her, he had given out, that he was going a Journey to the North; but that he waited concealed at little House near the Skirts of the Forest, till the Time appointed, which was the Day she disappeared. That he had Horses ready for himself and her, and was attended by two Servants also on Horseback. That as she was walking with her Uncle, he reproached her with persisting in her Resolution to marry a Man, of whom he disapproved; and after much Altercation, she said with some Heat, *If I have set my Heart upon it, if I do not marry him it will be Death; and don't kill me, Uncle, don't kill me*; that just as she had pronounced these Words, she heard a Fire Arm discharged very near her, at which she started, and immediately afterwards saw a Man come forward from among the Trees, with a Wood Pigeon in his Hand, that he had just shot. That coming near the Place appointed for their rendezvous, she formed a Pretence to let her Uncle go on before her, and her Sutor being waiting for her with a Horse, she mounted and immediately rode off. That instead of going into the North, they retired to a House, in which he had taken Lodgings, near Windsor, where they were married the same Day, and in about a Week, went a Journey of Pleasure to France. When they returned, they first heard of the Misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their Uncle.

So uncertain is human Testimony, even when the Witnesses are sincere, and so necessary is a cool and dispassionate Enquiry and Determination, with respect to Crimes that are enormous in the highest Degree, and committed with every possible Aggravation.

On CONTENTMENT and AVARICE.

Irus est Subito, qui modo Cræsus erat.
OVID.

CONTENTMENT to the Mind is as Light to the Eye; as the latter discloses every pleasing Object to the intellectual Powers, so does the former every agreeable Idea to the Soul; though it does not immediately bring Riches to Mankind, it does equally the same, by banishing the Desire of them; if it cannot directly remove the Disquietudes arising from a Man's Mind, Body, or Fortune, it makes him easy under them; it destroys all inordinate Ambition in a State, and becomes its Support against the most dangerous Attacks, while the Lust of magnificent Structure, foretels its final Ruin; in Man it prevents every Tendency to Corruption, with Respect to the Community in which he is placed; it dissipates Care, Melancholy, and Anxiety, from its Possessor; sweetens his Conversation, makes him fit for Society, and gives a perpetual Serenity to all his Thoughts.

Behold that fordid Animal the Gamester, ever anxious of enriching himself, yet ever contemplating his own Misery: All his Schemes are laid for the Oppression of the Poor, yet ever terminate in his own Ruin: View him in Adversity; Who pities him? In Poverty; Who honours him? Or, in any State of Life; Who regards him? Fortune is his Goddess, *De Motore* his Guide, and the Lust of Avarice eggs him on to his base Employments; while the Dice are rattling, his Heart is throbbing; and the very next Throw either plunges him into a Gulph of Misery or hurries him into an unpremeditated Rage of Distractedness; Life is a continued Series of Uneasiness to him; when he walks, he treads upon Briars, and his Seat is a Seat of Thorns; his Days are Days of Despair, and his Years, Years of Pain: *Hope and Fear*, those two noble Faculties of the Soul, cultivated in Man for the sublime Ends of Religion, are prostituted to his Villainy; and, if ill Luck succeeds, his abandoned Soul sinks by his own Curses; Peace and Tranquility are as far banished from his Mind, as Honesty and Fidelity from his Heart; his Breast is made subservient to the Tortures of Suspence, and continually racked by the fiercest Extremes. How miserable then must that Man be, who is thus enslaved by his lucrative Appetite? Fire and Sword are slow Engines of Destruction, compared to the Havock this fatal Disturber creates in a Man's Body and Fortune; yet such is his Disposition, that the warmest Sollicitations, even from his dearest Friends, cannot withhold him from his Engagements with his fickle Idol; he rather treats them as his Enemies, who propose so deadly a Task; Friendship is bartered for Self-Interest, and the all-powerful Lust of Gold mars every Christian Office: How insusceptible of Remorse is the Gamester's Breast, when he robs a Distressed Family of its Support, or snatches the Bread from the Teeth of the Hungry? O thou Monster of Nature! How inglorious are thy Conquests! Is the Eye that sees all Things blind to thy Inhumanity? Vengeance is spreading her Net wide for thee, and will overtake thee in the midst of thy Barbarity.

O Avarice! thou vilest Muckworm, what Wickedness dost thou create in Mankind? How art thou courted by Poor, unthinking Mortals for thy Deformity? What a Train of Evils are under thy Command? Destruction bounds from every Part of thee swifter than the Arrow from the Archer's Breast, and, like a base Ingrate as thou art, thou sheddest unheeded Bane on those that Protect thee; Bankruptcy to the Tradesmen, and Poverty to the Men of Affluence, are the Rewards thou procurest: Whether thou appearest in Church or State, in City or at Court, yet Vice is ever attendant on thee, and the Nation that Harbours thee sacrifices her Liberty to its Pursuits; the Statesman, when he becomes thy Votary, proves false to his Country; and every glowing Passion for the Public Welfare is chilled in its Embryo by the over-ruling Power of Self-Interest; Justice herself is staggered by thy Enormities, her Sword is blunted by thy Outrages; when she calls, in feeble Accents, for Assistance, her faithless Patrons are deaf to all her Intreaties, till at length we see Vice riding triumphant, spreading her Banner as she goes, Virtue and Religion retiring at the Appearance of it, and sad Desolation, with all her gloomy Attendants, advancing at a Distance, to embrace us.

I am Yours, &c.

NESTOR.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, Nov. 29.

A few Days ago arrived Captain Nehemiah Holland in the Ship Lime, from Old Calabar, by whom we have Advice of a Pyrate's being upon that Coast, that the Captain of the Pyrate, with two of his Men, came on board Captain Holland, to trade; upon which Captain Holland gave Orders for them to be secured, and brought them safe into this Harbour. The Captain of the Pyrate has since turn'd the King's Evidence.

January 3. Admiral Townshend is daily expected here with three Ships of the Line; and in Case of a Declaration of War, Admiral Smith will be dispatched here with a large Squadron.

NEW-HAVEN, February 21.

We hear from Albany, by the Post, that about the Third or Fourth of this Instant, one Mr. John Norton of Farmington, who has a Son-in-law in the Army, was going to see him at Fort Edward, and not chusing to travel so slow as Major

Matthews, who was escorting some Provisions to the Fort; contrary to his Advice, left him, and went forward alone; and it is supposed fell into the Enemy's Hands, as he has not since been heard of, and the Track of his Horse was followed ten Miles, and tended directly towards Crown-Point.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Saturday last the FIELD OFFICERS of the PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT, chosen in Pursuance of the *Militia Law*, and duly commissioned by his Honour the Governor, reviewed the Regiment in the Statehouse Square, where they were drawn up under Arms, and made a fine Appearance. In their March thro' the City, the Regiment halted before the Academy, in order to receive some Propositions the Inhabitants were invited to hear, for Improvement of our military Affairs; but were disappointed; the Proposers having too precipitately pocketed up their Papers, and dispersed themselves. They have, however, sent the following Account of their Proceedings to be published in this Paper, viz.

On Saturday last, a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of this City met at the Academy, to consult upon some Expedient for rendering the Use of Arms more universal, and the Province more secure, in the present perilous Situation of Affairs, by bringing those to learn the Military Exercise, who do not chuse to act as a MILITIA under the present Law. The following Plan of ASSOCIATION was accordingly agreed upon, and subscribed under the three several Heads of HORSE-EXERCISE, FOOT-EXERCISE, and the ARTILLERY-BATTERY.

An ASSOCIATION for promoting Military Discipline among the Freemen of Pennsylvania, who are not WILLING and DESIROUS to act under the present *Militia Law*.

WHEREAS the weak and defenceless State of this Province, has long been Matter of just and real Concern to every thinking Person among us, especially since the Commencement of the late unjustifiable Encroachments of the French and their Savage Allies; And whereas a War between the English and French Nations seem at present unavoidable, which will expose this rich and flourishing City to Invasions from Sea, and the other Parts of the Province to cruel Ravages by Land, if proper Measures of Security are not speedily concerted; And whereas but few of the People seem inclined to muster under the present *Militia Law*, and to put themselves under Officers that propose to act in Pursuance of the Law; And whereas it is nevertheless absolutely necessary and expedient that those who are scrupulous in this Respect, should have an Opportunity of acquiring the Military Exercise, in a Manner agreeable to themselves; provided it be not repugnant to any positive Institution of their Country.-----Wherefore, we the Subscribers, Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, enter into this VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION for accomplishing ourselves in Military Discipline, that we may be ready to appear in the Service of our Country whenever we are necessarily called thereto. And that there may be nothing to create Uneasiness among us, nor to interrupt our Design of acquiring the Military Exercise, the following are declared to be the Fundamental Articles, and the essential Principles of this ASSOCIATION, viz.

1. That we will remain entirely INDEPENDENT of the present *Militia Law*, in every Shape and Sense. For, as we cannot believe that the Law will ever answer the Purposes of Defence, and, if it were carried into Execution (which we scarce think practicable) would leave the People of this Province on a very unequal Footing, so we cannot think it expedient to act under a Law (which we must necessarily disapprove of, especially as every Individual is, by the Law itself, left to his own free Choice, either to act under it, or not. And as we do not blame those who think proper to pursue a different Plan from ours, and charitably believe that many of them may do so from a very laudable Motive; so we hope they will grant us the same Indulgence, and allow us an equal Right of following our own Judgment, in Matters where we are equally concerned and free.

2. That we will be under such Officers, as we shall chuse, and his Honour the Governor shall be pleased to commission, for the Troop or Company to which we respectively set our Names. That we will associate with Capt. Vandorspeigle's, and any other Independent Companies, so as to be afterwards formed into one or more Regiment, or Regiments, under such Field Officers as the several

Captains,

Captains, Lieutenants, and Associates of the Governor be proposed. But such to lead us to any own Consent, unless obtained, equally. Subjects of this Province are therefore intitled to equal Privileges.

Philadelphia,

This Plan of Association, I think it necessary as an Expedient for Safety, by promoting those who do not chuse to

Philadelphia, Fe

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Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns (thus commissioned and associated) shall chuse, and his Honour the Governor be pleased to commission, for that Purpose. But such Officers shall have no Power to lead us to any Duty or Service without our own Consent, unless a proper Militia Law is first obtained, equally binding on all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, who being equally free, are therefore intitled to equal Privileges and Immunities.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1756.

This Plan of Association having been offered to my Consideration, by several Gentlemen of this City, I think it necessary to signify my Approbation of it, as an Expedient that will contribute to the public Safety, by promoting Military Discipline among those who do not chuse to act under the present Law.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1756.

QUERIES on the above.

1. Whether when the whole City is invited to a Meeting on any Project, and scarce Fifty get together to countenance it, they are more properly called a considerable than an inconsiderable Number?
2. Whether keeping up a Clamour of the weak and defenceless State of the Province, after Sixty Thousand Pounds has been granted and appropriated for its Defence, and so many Forts built on the Frontier, and Troops taken into Pay; has any Meaning in it, and what that Meaning can be?
3. Whether representing this City in public Papers, as being at the same time, both rich and defenceless, is least agreeable to Truth or to Prudence, the Way to deter, or invite an Enemy?
4. Whether a Regiment of Militia, well trained, consisting of near 1000 Men, 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a strong Battery, are to be looked upon as nothing towards the Defence of such a Place as this?
5. Whether the Appearance of such a Regiment under Arms, at three or four Hours Warning, be not a full Proof, that the Assertion in the above Paper, viz. "few of the People seem inclined to muster under the present Militia Law," is an egregious Mistake?
6. Whether it was not proper to shew our Military Projectors (since they seemed ignorant of it) that there was such a Regiment in Being; for so, by knowing how much was done, they might be better able to judge what was wanting?
7. Whether inviting a Number of People to a Consultation, and shutting the Doors in their Faces, as soon as they appear, be a Compliment or an Affront?
8. By whose Order was this done, and what Right had HE to order it?
9. Are not our Laws fram'd by Assemblies of our own chusing?
10. Did the Governor propose any Amendment to our Militia Law, before he passed it?
11. Have the People petitioned the Assembly for any Amendments to that Law, and been refused?
12. Could not these Projectors have met and exercised themselves in the Use of Arms, without affronting in express Terms the Laws and Legislature of their Country?
13. May not the Military Exercise as well be learnt under the Sanction of the Law as without it?
14. Is not making Trial of a Law, by endeavouring to carry it into Execution, the best Way of discovering whether the Law is practicable or impracticable, will or will not answer its Purpose? And if, on such Trial, it be found defective; would not the actual Experiment made, give more Weight to an Application for Amendment?
15. And would not that Weight be still greater, the more generally the Experiment was made?
16. Do those good Men who have generously taken up Arms for the Defence of their Country, and the Officers that have taken so much Pains to discipline them, deserve, for so doing, to be discourag'd, and meet with every Kind of Discouragement and Obstacle that Power and Party Views can throw in their Way?
17. If the Projectors intend nothing but the Use of their own Liberty, in learning the Exercise of Arms, can they not enjoy that Liberty, without endeavouring to divide and break the Force already formed under Sanction of the Law; and without solliciting the People to sign an Engagement, not to act under the Law; thereby restraining them in the Liberty they have of acting under the Law if they should chuse it?

18. Whether *United* be not very necessary to us all at this juncture?

19. Whether *dividing* us is the Way to unite us?

20. Whether an Association and solemn Agreement, not to be obliged "to do any Duty or Service," be not a very droll Kind of an Association; and copied from Poet Bayes, in the Play called the *Rehearsal*, viz.

"Bayes, I bring out my Bull, and my Bear; and what do you think I make them do, Mr. Johnson?"

"Johnson, Do! why, fight, I suppose."

"Bayes, See how you are mistaken now! I would as soon make them dance. No, egad, Sir, I make them do-----no earthly Thing."

By a Traveller who lately came from New-River, in Virginia, we learn, that two Women were return'd, who had been taken Prisoners the beginning of last Summer by the Shawanese, and carried to one of their Towns, where there was a considerable Number of English Prisoners, who have been taken Captives from the Frontiers of Virginia. That when their Warriors arrive within half a Mile of their Towns, it is their Custom to whip those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their Hands, all the Remainder of the Way till they get to the Town, and that it was in this Manner our poor unhappy Neighbours from Virginia had been treated by them. That they afterwards used them as well as could be expected from Persons of their Savage Disposition. Thus they suffered some of their Men to go out a Hunting, and let them have three Charges of Ammunition, but would allow them no more, for fear of their returning back to the English. That Capt. Stahlmeyer who was carried Captive from Holston River, and supposed to be kill'd, was still a Prisoner among them, and was in Health.

The two Women above mentioned were carried by some Indian Hunters, about 100 Miles from their Town to attend them as Servants, to dress their Victuals, and stretch the Skins they might procure, and as the Indians left them in the Day, while they went to Hunt, and did not return till the Evening, their Absence gave the Women an Opportunity to make their Escape, which they effected with great Difficulty and Danger. They knew of no Way of returning Home, without passing by the Indian Town, and if they were discover'd they fear'd Death would be their Portion, to prevent which they lodg'd a Night in the Corn Fields near the Town, and arose in the Morning very early, before the Indians were up, by which means they escap'd without being seen: But after they had travelled for some Time up New-River, they to their surprize, found themselves got very near an Indian before they saw him, but as he was busy in skinning a Deer, he did not see them, till they hid themselves behind a Log, towards which the Indian's Dog kept a continual Barking, which frightened the Indian as well as the Women, and having dispatch'd the Skinning of his Deer, with as much Speed as possible, he made off, leaving the Carcass behind him, which afterwards afforded an agreeable Repast to the starving Travellers, who after having satiated their Hunger, took as much of the Meat along as they could carry, and pursued their Journey, making the River their Guide, and feeding on Grapes and Nuts for their Support. Having travell'd till they were almost famished with Hunger, the Dutch Woman attempted to kill her English fellow Traveller, in order as it was supposed to Eat her; but the English Woman after a smart Struggle, rescued herself out of the Hands of her more than savage Enemy, and fled away as fast as the feeble Remains of her Strength would permit, and after travelling forty Days, from the Time of her leaving the Indians, she arrived safe among the English Inhabitants, several Days before her barbarous Companion, and had the Happiness to meet her Husband in Health. The Indians when they first carried these two Women away, with other Prisoners, were ten Days on their Journey to their Town, at which they had Plenty of Provision, with many fine Fields of Corn, and their Country contains immense Tracts of the best Land in the World. A considerable Number of Families who had fled from their Habitations at New-River, on Account of the Murders done by the Indians, are now return'd to a Place called the Dunkers Bottom, in that River, where they are settled in a Body, and have a large Fort well mann'd.

By Captain Cobourn from Jamaica, there is Advice, that His Majesty's Ships of War on that

Station, have taken about 20 Sail of French Vessels, very valuable, the greatest Part of them being Guiney Men.

We hear that 8 Men, 5 of whom had formerly deserted from the French, and are either Frenchmen; or Germans that speak French, have deserted from the Regulars quarter'd at Easton. The Country is desired to look out sharp for them; and endeavour to apprehend them.

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

By a Letter from Virginia, we are informed, that Capt. Arbutnot arrived at Hampton in Virginia the 9th of this Month, and brought in three Prizes he took off of *Hispaniola*, one of them valuable. He spoke with a Snow from *Liverpool* two Days before his Arrival, which had been out 4 Weeks; the Master acquainted him, that Affairs in England remained in the same doubtful State as to Peace or War, as they were in when we heard last from England.

Tuesday last a Bill which had passed both Houses, and was ingrossed, For the Adjournment of Frederick County Court to June, was, by his Excellency the Governor, passed into a Law, in the usual Manner.

We are credibly informed, that one Mr. Selby, who was born and lives on the Eastern Shore of this Province, now near 80 Years of Age, has lately cut five new Teeth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Sloop Gloucester, John Briggs, from Virginia.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Gloucester, John Briggs, for Virginia.

IN the Hands of John Pearson, at Col. Tasker's Plantation, in Prince-George's County, a beautiful Black Horse, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Season, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horse, was bred by the Duke of Somerset, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord Portmore's CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

Upper-Marlborough, March 12, 1756.

AGREEABLE to his Advertisement in this Gazette, the Subscriber gives Notice, That (if not by any intervening Accident prevented) he intends to be at Mrs. M'Leod's, in Annapolis, on Sunday Evening, the 21st Instant, to attend such Gentlemen who have an Inclination to be taught the Use of the Foil, &c. agreeable to his former Advertisement, intending to attend at Annapolis until the Sunday following. He Hopes the Gentlemen will agree about the Times and Places of their attending, as the Subscriber has not any Time to lose, being apply'd to by Gentlemen from other Places, having given this Colony the Preference in complying with his Promise to his Friend Mr. William Potts.

On Sunday the 28th Instant, the Subscriber intends to wait on the Gentlemen at Baltimore, and, with suitable Encouragement, to continue there the ensuing Week, in which may be settled the proper Times that they may expect.

Their very humble Servant,
JULIUS CÆSAR PARKER.

LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, viz.

Broughton on Husbandry and Trade; 1st Vol. Gulliver's Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean Swift's Miscellanies, 4to. K. Lewis 14th, 1st Vol. Voltaire's Letters concerning the English Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1st, 7th, and 9th Vols. of Rollin's Ancient History; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or present Possessors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner.

JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, across GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTRAU.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Jacobs, on Squire Carrall's Manor, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a dark Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with something like a B, but not plain, has a bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and a white List round his Neck.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Brown, Son of Joshua, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron-Grey Horse, about three Years old, branded on the near Buttock W, has a sprig Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and one of his hind Feet is half white.

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

To be SOLD, for Sterling Money, or Leased out in Parcels, for any Term of Years, not exceeding Twenty One,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on the little Falls of Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, containing 590 Acres.

Also, the Lots, with all the Houses, Garden, Yard, and all other Improvements, belonging to the Subscriber, lying in Upper-Marlborough Town, in Prince-George's County, either to be Sold or Let. For Terms apply to

ROBERT BRADLY.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from

Their humble Servant,
DANIEL MECONEKIN.

BROKE out of Calvert County Goal, the first of this Instant March, two Felons, viz. Richard Dew, a lusty well-set young Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high.

Negro Jupiter, belonging to Mr. Samuel Dart, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high.

Whoever secures the said Felons, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each, paid by

CHARLES GRAHAME, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at the House where Mr. James Dick lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on short Credit.

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Also, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Gloucestershire Cheese, Window Glais of different Sizes, Weston's Snuff, good West-India Rum, and Florence Oil.

JAMES JOHNSON.

THERE is in the Possession of William Molton, living at Rentsfro's Old-Field, at Anti-Batam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, she has some Saddle-Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock GV.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Manning, in Dorchester County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Roan Mare, about two Years old, and branded on the near Buttock H.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Kent-Island, the 22d of February last, the three following Convict Servants, viz.

William Edwards, a tall slim Fellow, about 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, has little or no Beard, is a bold Fellow, and very forward with his Tongue. He had on a blue Coat, a black Waistcoat, Check Trowsers, a coarse white Linen Shirt, an old Wig, Felt Hat, and Country Shoes and Stockings.

William Watts, a low, likely, well-set Youth, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, he wears his own Hair, which is black, and curls very well. He had on a Country Kersey Jacket and Breeches, a Felt Hat, and a Pair of Shoes shod round with small Nails.

John Long, a Youth about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and is thin-faced. He had on an old Damask Waistcoat, a Country Kersey Jacket, and a white one over it, Country Kersey Breeches, a Felt Hat, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a Cap. He has had a scald Head, and has but little Hair on the Crown of it.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each; or if brought home, Forty Shillings for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS BARNES,
CHARLES COCKEY,
MARY COCKEY.

N. B. They went away in a small Boat, without Sails.

Upper-Marlborough, Feb. 20, 1756.

WHEREAS, by the repeated Encouragement of his Friend Mr. William Potts, the Subscriber set up several printed Advertisements of his Intentions to attend at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough, and Baltimore, to Teach the Use of the Foil, and with the said Advertisements sent several printed Copies of his Method of Teaching, as it is diametrically opposite to that in Use (and even an Improvement on Lord Marcar's safe Method), by which he has brought Gentlemen in Barbados, Antigua, &c. beyond Expectation forward. The Subscriber arriving in Capt. Scougall, in December, got as far as this Town on his Way, but was hindered by a severe Relapse of his Disorder, which confined him to his Room and Bed: He is now so much mended as to hope soon to proceed, intending then to give Notice in the GAZETTE of his Public Schools; and also of his Readiness to wait on Gentlemen in private, who desire his Instructions in that Manner, relating to the Use of the Foil, Globes, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, with several other Things useful in Life, &c. &c. In all which Gentlemen and Ladies may command the Attendance of Their very humble Servant,

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellons, if either of them can be taken and convict.

J. HARBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance, at his Office in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the Tenth of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordships Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Person concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of March and 20th of September yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themselves and

Their most humble Servant,

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel County.

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and

THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

ATRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magothy River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	} Acres.
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	} Acres.
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	} Acres.

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Copper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Layhill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

M A

-----Incipit

SLOTH is Delay, bo-worft Hab-mer, in R-Point of-most all Sorts of- -almost every-tance. - - - Nothing is mor-lows, even about-recall back Seven-this a severe Satir-this peremptorily-Misapplication of-says,

The venerable P-tur vita tranfcurri-tempus tantum nostr-cii, ac lubrica pos-nos expellit, quicu-Virtue reproaches-the most likely to-he has lost; if th-Spirit enough to a

Caution, Vigila-the Offspring of-Guardians againft-tune, which, in-Things, can invad-Delay to take Plac-They admonish, in-Surprize. They-walk with us; of Envy, Calumn

Whoever procras-and robs himself o-he ever can be po-Time, knows no l-ing about. 'Tis h-in Youth, to emb-nity which offers-theofof to be lost.

dicare the Genius,the laudable Acqu-which adorn the M-cation of this inval-The vast Series-led in this transi-ting. Nor is it D-Delays which torne-is partial in the D-who, by Sloth and

Fortuna for-Spirit and Altitio-of Ease and Plea-us into the flinty-Ativity exalts us-dolence and Delays,tempt.

We complain-we exclaim again-thing more abfur-thing more puerile-Sound. All This-perhaps, ever will-the same; the Cl-the Reproach an-who abuse oursel-Delays, lose the A-Renown.

The Vicissitude-mutable; the F-different, just as-kind or unkind.Tide of Life r-whose glittering-small, just as the-are either diligent

THE [Numb. 568.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 25, 1756.

-----Incipe rumpere, segnem moram.

SLOTH is the inseparable Attendant on Delay, both of which, are some of the worst Habits we can contract; the former, in Regard to Health, the latter in Point of Fortune. Sloth---ingenders almost all Sorts of Diseases and Equality; Delay---almost every Species of Sorrow and Repentance.---

Nothing is more common, than for young Fellows, even about Thirty, than to wish they could recall back Seven Years of their Time. Is not this a severe Satire on their Manners? Does not this peremptorily convict them of Delay, and a Misapplication of their Time? The great Poet says,

-----breve & irreparabile tempus.

The venerable Philosopher says more, *Dum differatur vita transcurrit. Omnia, Lucili, aliena sunt: tempus tantum nostrum est. In hujus rei unius fugacis, ac lubricae possessionem natura nos misit, ex qua nos expellit, quicumque vult.* But---he, whose Virtue reproaches his Delay, is, of all Mankind, the most likely to recover the Advantage which he has lost; if that he stops not here, but has Spirit enough to act and persevere therein.---

Caution, Vigilance, and Circumspection, are the Offspring of Reflection and Activity; the Guardians against almost every Evil and Misfortune, which, in the ordinary Revolution of Things, can invade us, and, suffer not the least Delay to take Place in any Part of our Conduct. They admonish, instruct, preserve against all fatal Surprize. They sleep with us, rise with us, walk with us; shelter us from all the Shafts of Envy, Calumny and Detraction.---

Whoever procrastinates Time, is his own Thief, and robs himself of the surest Treasure, of which he ever can be possessed.---The rapid Wheel of Time, knows no Delay, but is continually whirling about. 'Tis heroic, 'tis glorious, especially in Youth, to embrace every favourable Opportunity which offers, and suffer not a Moment thereof to be lost. All the Beauties, which irradiate the Genius, and embellish the Mind; all the laudable Acquisitions in Life; all the Merit which adorn the Man, flows from a proper Application of this invaluable Blessing.

The vast Series of all good or bad Luck, so called in this transitory State, is incessantly circulating. Nor is it Destiny that punishes, but our own Delays which torment us. Nor is it Fortune, which is partial in the Distribution of Favours, but we, who, by Sloth and Delay, are unkind to ourselves.

Fortuna fortes metuit, ignavos premit.

Spirit and Activity, repose us in the downy Lap of Ease and Pleasure, Indolence and Delays, sink us into the stinky Vale of Sorrows and Affliction. Activity exalts us to Honour and Preferment: Indolence and Delays, sink us into Obscurity and Contempt.

We complain of the World, we arraign Fate, we exclaim against Fortune: Than which, nothing more absurd, nothing more ridiculous, nothing more puerile. All these are mere Words of Sound. All Things are just as they were, and, perhaps, ever will be so. Vice and Virtue, are still the same; the Choice our own. All the Shame, the Reproach and Ignominy is with ourselves; who abuse ourselves, betray ourselves, and, by Delays, lose the Acquisition of Riches, Glory and Renown.---

The Vicissitude of Seasons, is constant and immutable; the Fruits thereof, indeed, extremely different, just as the genial Rays of Heat, prove kind or unkind. Even so with us, the great Tide of Life runs steady and invariably on, whose glittering Perquisites, are either great or small, just as the Talent and Genius of the Mind, are either diligently or slothfully applied.

Hannibal, by his Delays, after the famous Battle of Cannæ, lost the Empire of the World. Mark Anthony, by indulging his Infatuation to his favourite Queen, lost it a second Time. Thus, these two celebrated Heroes, not only ruin'd themselves by their Sloth and Delays, and tarnish'd all the Glory they had acquir'd, but, also involved their most ardent Friends and Followers, who were most zealously attach'd to them, in the same Scene of Destruction.

The lovely, the amiable Eve, by delaying to reprove, and repel the first Attempt of the sawning, blandishing, and insinuating Serpent, brought a heavy Curse on Adam, and all succeeding Generations. If the beautiful Amoretta, once admits the sly Obtruder to play and toy with her, and delays to guard her Honour with Virtue, he soon titillates her into Desire---and warms her into a glowing Passion, till her Looks grow kind; whence she soon smiles, she melts, she languishes, she consents, she's undone.---

The Doctor, who delays to prescribe the salutary Draught, finds, on his next Visit, his Patient is dead. The Surgeon, who delays to probe the fetid Wound to the Bottom, on his next Return, sees the Mortification begun. The Merchant, who delays inspecting into his Expences, finds himself a Bankrupt, before he can extricate himself from the Importunity of his Creditors. The Servant, who delays to obey the Orders of his Master, is punish'd with Reproof and Dismission. The generous Mind, which delays to arm itself with Diffidence and Distrust against the Artifice and Duplicity of the Knave, is soon imposed upon, and severely pays for its Neglect and Credulity.

Ye Sons of Venality, who like common Harlots, prostitute your Honour and Conscience, to the Radiance of Dust; ye Libertines, Profligates, Pimps, Sycophants, Parasites, Impostors, and Hypocrites, who are all the Pest of Society, know, if you delay to correct and reclaim your Lives, that I have a Rod, in my right Hand, which shall scourge you worse than that of the Sicilian Tyrants. Blush Wretches! Blush, and tremble thus to distain the bright Image of your God, the Mens Universi; before the awful Throne of whose immaculate Divinity, and unblemish'd Justice, you must by and by appear, and give an Account of all your Sins, Crimes, Perfidy, and Wickedness.---

Miserrimum est timere, cum spes nihil.

O fatal! O amazing! O stupendous Procrastination! What Mischiefs! What Havock! What Effusion of Blood! What Desolation attend thy slothful Spirit! Virtue and Magnanimity, tho' they have not, ever deserve Success. If Victory, in the Field of Honour, sees but a Moment's Delay, in any Thing conducive to Conquest, the Goddess immediately frowns, expands her Wings, deserts the dilatory Captain, and crowns the active One, with Honour and Renown.

Shou'd the Life of the Patrician, or Senator, be cover'd over with Vice, Blots and Stains, and there is Delay in expelling him the House, he soon contaminates others; and, thus like an epidemical Distemper, the Contagion spreads, till all become infected thereby, and a whole Nation labours under the Weight of invincible Corruption.

When Corruption, Party-Rage, and Faction, prevail in any Kingdom; when Public Interest, Honour and Glory, are daily sacrificed to all narrow, private and selfish Views, a Week's, or Day's, an Hour's Delay, to punish and suppress them, is big with the most fatal Consequences, and irreparable Injuries.

Of what Rank, or Condition soever be, therefore, who is the Vassal of Sloth, a Slave to Corruption, and under the Dominion of Delay, let him immediately awake, spurn them all from him, exert the Genius of the Man, & aude sapere, to serve the best of Kings, with Honour and Virtue, the Queen of Isles, with Truth and Fidelity.

H A L I F A X, February 21.

A Frenchman, lately taken Prisoner by Capt. Lewis's Party of Rangers, informs, That a Schooner from Boston, bound to Annapolis-Royal, on board of which Capt. Lieut. Martin, and a private Matros, belonging to the Royal Train of Artillery in this Place, were Passengers, having put into a small Harbour to get a Pilot, they called to the People on Shore to send one off, but they having no Boat, he went on Shore, and brought one off; but the Wind not being fair to proceed to Annapolis, they concluded to tarry till it was more favourable, and in the Night Time a Number of Indians in Canoes boarded and took the Vessel, and made the Men Prisoners; but what they have done with them we have not yet heard.

B O S T O N, March 8.

On Thursday last an Act was passed here for granting unto his Majesty an Excise upon Spirits distilled, and upon Limes, Lemons and Oranges.

We hear that several Vessels were cast ashore on the Back of Cape-Cod, in a high Gale of Wind on Thursday last.

N E W - Y O R K, March 15.

Monday last a Number of the River Indians, inhabiting within the Counties of Ulster and Orange, were brought down to this City, under a proper Guard of white Men, to protect them from the Insults of the enraged Populace; on which Occasion the following Proclamation was issued.

By his EXCELLENCY

Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knt.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WH E R E A S on the Twenty-seventh Day of December last, I issued a Proclamation, requiring the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of Orange and Ulster, to send proper Persons among the River Indians, to represent to them the Danger they would be liable to if seen in the Back Settlements, where they might be taken for Enemies, and destroyed by the Forces employed on the Frontiers; and to invite them to remove with their Families into the Towns, and assuring them of Protection and Assistance. In Consequence whereof, many of the said Indians did remove nearer the Inhabitants than their usual Places of Residence, to avoid such Danger, and not doubting but they should receive the Protection of this Government. Notwithstanding which, a Party of armed Men, headed by one Samuel Slaughter, came on the Second Instant, to the House of Charles Stephenson, at Wilemanton in Ulster County, and killed an Indian and his Squaw, whom they found there: And early the next Morning went to a Wigwam, or Indian Settlement, about a Mile and a Half from the said Stephenson's House, and there killed and scalped three Indian Men, two Squaws, and two Indian Children. And whereas such Proceedings, if not immediately put to a Stop to, or the Authors of those already committed, be suffered to escape with Impunity, may not only draw upon us the Resentment of all the Settlement Indians as yet our Friends, of whom it is not doubted there are many, but give great Disgust to other Nations in Friendship with the English: I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring, and commanding the Sheriffs of the said Counties of Orange and Ulster, and all other Officers within this Province, diligently to search for, and apprehend the said Samuel Slaughter, and him to commit to some County Goal, to answer for the said Offence, and to remain there until delivered by due Course of Law; and to enquire and return to me the Names of the several Persons concerned with him therein. And the Justices of the Peace and other Officers in the said Counties,

Counties, are hereby further required to invite all the Settlement Indians not already come in, to retire into the Towns for their Safety, to take an Account of the Names of all such, and to assure them of the Protection of the Government, and such Assistance as they may stand in Need of; which all his Majesty's Subjects are hereby enjoined to afford them during their peaceable Department among them.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Fort-George, in the City of New-York, the Eighth Day of March, 1756, in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

CHARLES HARDY.

By his Excellency's Command,

GW. BANYAR, Dep. Secy.

GOD save the KING.

Wednesday last Capt. Sears arrived here in 15 Days from Halifax, by whom we have Advice, That some time ago Capt. Milton sailed from Chignecto for the Westward, with a Cargo of French Neutrals; but on the Passage (thro' the Treachery of some of the Crew) they took Possession of the Vessel, and carried her into St. Mary's Bay; when, after lying a Month, they failed for St. John's, there burnt the Vessel, and delivered the People into the Hands of the Indians.

Capt. Sears adds, That his Majesty's Snow Vulture, Captain Scarff, and the Halifax Province Sloop, Captain Rogers, were fitting out with all Expedition, in order, as 'twas said, to be sent to St. John's, to look after the above mentioned Frenchmen, and some others, that were assembled there.

Capt. Libourn, in the Brig Relief, inward bound from South-Carolina, in the great Snow Storm we had here Friday and Saturday last, parted her Cables and went on Shore on the Inside of the Hook; -----the Crew with Difficulty saved themselves, but the Vessel and Cargo 'tis feared will be lost. Capt. Price from Philadelphia also went on shore, but by unloading her will be recovered. Two other Sloops, unknown, are also upon the Beach, and probably may be got off without much Damage. News from Bristol in eight Weeks, Via Carolina, is, That the French had not then made any Captures of English Vessels; and that the latter still continued taking those of the former.

The General Assembly of this Province have voted Fifty Pounds to Capt. EYKE, Chief Engineer, Director of the Artillery, and Quarter-Master-General to the Provincial Forces under the Command of Major-General JOHNSON, last Campaign, to be presented him in a handsome Piece of Plate, as a Testimony of their Esteem, and the grateful Sense they have of his Services upon that Occasion.

Thursday last about 12 o'Clock, happen'd a very melancholy Accident in our Bay, when one of the Ferry Boats from Staten-Island, being coming over, in a pretty high Wind, with 13 Men and 3 Horses on board, a rough Sea, near Oyster-Island, over-whelmed the Boat, and she sunk down directly; by which Means 11 of the Men and the 3 Horses were drowned: As it happened to be just on the Edge of the Flats, about 3 Feet of the Boat's Mast continued above Water after she sunk, to which several of the Men clung for a considerable Time: And upon its being discovered from this City, two other Boats immediately put off, who, thro' upwards of four Miles distant, happily reached them Time enough to save two of the Men, the rest being quite spent with Cold and Wet, could not hold out; ---and those saved were almost ready to drop likewise; ---Persons saved were Capt. Williams designed a Battoe-Man, and one of his Men: Those drowned were Thomas Harrison, Israel Rose, Daniel Fling, and James Jones, designed Battoe-Men under Capt. Williams; Mr. Thomas Alston of Raway; ---Moore of Piscataway; Denyse Van Tyle, the Boatman; William Smallpiece, a Soldier belonging to Shirley's Regiment; and three Gentlemen Strangers.

CHEARFULNESS.

FAIR as the dawning Light! auspicious Guest!
Source of all Comfort to the human Breast!

Depriv'd of thee in sad Despair we moan,
And tedious roll the heavy Moments on.
Though beauteous Objects all around us rise,
To charm the Fancy and delight the Eyes;
Though Art's fair Works and Nature's Gifts conspire

To please each Sense, and satiate each Desire;
'Tis joyless all---'til thy enliv'ning Ray
Scatters the melancholy Gloom away.
Then opens to the Soul a heav'nly Scene,
Gladness and Peace, all sprightly, all serene.
Where dost thou Reign, say in what blest'd Retreat,

To choose thy Mansion, and to fix thy Seat?
Thy sacred Presence how shall we explore?
Can Av'rice gain thee with her golden Store?
Can vain Ambition, with her boasted Charms,
'Tempt thee within her wide extended Arms?
No, with Content alone canst thou abide,
Thy Sister, ever smiling by thy Side.

When boon Companions, void of ev'ry Care,
Crown the full Bowl, and the rich Bumper share,
And give a loofe to Pleasure---art thou there?
Or when the eager Swains pursue the Chace,
With active Limbs, and Health in ev'ry Face;
Is it thy Voice, that, wak'ning up the Morn,
Cheers the staunch Hound, and winds th' enliv'ning Horn?

Or when th' assembled Great and Fair advance,
To celebrate the Mask, the Play, the Dance;
Whilst Beauty spreads its sweetest Charms around,
And Airs extatic Swell their tuneful Sound?
Art thou within the pompous Circle found?
Does not thy Influence more sedately Shine?
Can such tumultuous Joys as these be thine?
Surely more mild, more constant in their Course,
Thy Pleasures issue from a nobler Source;
From sweet Discretion ruling in the Breast,
From Passions temper'd, and from Lust repress'd,
From Thoughts unconscious of a guilty Smart,
And the calm Transports of an honest Heart.
Thy Aid, O ever faithful, ever kind,
Thro' Life, thro' Death, attends the virtuous Mind:

Of angry Fate wards from us ev'ry Blow,
Cures ev'ry Ill, and softens ev'ry Woe.
Whatever good our mortal State desires,
What Wisdom finds, or Innocence inspires;
From Nature's bounteous Hand whatever flows,
Whate'er our Maker's Providence bestows,
By thee Mankind enjoys, by thee repays,
A grateful Tribute of perpetual Praise.

Reflections on the Uncertainty of worldly Enjoyments.

HOW vain is Man! How fluttering 'are his Joys!
When, what one Moment gives, the next destroys;

Hope and Despair fill up his round of Life,
And all his Days are one continual Strife;
Still struggling to be Rich, yet always Poor,
Because Ambition makes him covet more:
Reason (which ought to be his only Guide)
He widely barter for an anxious Pride;
And all his Hopes are but Uncertainty,
The Parent of Despair and Misery.

'Tis thus foolishly roll on the Days of Man,
(A tedious Journey, though a little Span)
The Court, the Park, the Play, are pompous Wiles,
To make him fancy that his Fortune Smiles;
When like a Jilt she turns his Joy to Grief,
By Disappointment of his fond Belief;
And cool Reflection teaches him to see
The Giddiness of all his Vanity.
His Self-Conceit, his fancy'd Pow'r, and Skill,
Which bid Defiance to th' Almighty's Will;
Destroy'd by secret Springs, he knows not how,
Should learn him to th' Almighty's Will to bow:
For to his Providence alone we owe
All we possess of Good, and all we know;
'Tis he who raises us, and brings us low.

Cease then, proud Man! of thy own Strength to boast,
Who, of thyself, canst lit do at most;
Thou art the Maker's Image, struck in Clay,
Who, with one Blast, can blow that Form away,
Which moulders to its Parent Earth each Day.

Then let not thy unruly Fancy rove
On any Thing but what is fix'd above.
Be Kind, be Humble, Merciful, and Just;
In Providence alone put all thy Trust:
For what thou hast, to him give all the Praise,
Or never Hope to meet with happy Days.

A Father's Advice to his Son, on the important Subject of ETERNITY.

SHOULD the whole Earth of growing Numbers stand,
Stars, Thoughts, Leaves, Emmets, Minutes, Drops,
and Sands;
All Matter, Water, Earth, Fire, Air, and all,
Past, Present, Future, into Atoms fall;
And all Mankind that was, is, is to come;
Angels, all Creatures, in, to count the Sum,
And count from the Creation, to the Doom;
Ages, Worlds, Thousands, Myriads, millionize,
Fatigue, Conception, 'twill not all Comprize,
With thee, Eternity! Then SON, be Wise;
Attentive Read these Lines, and you will find
More Worth in them, than what I left behind.

The just MONARCH.

A Poor Villager complain'd to Mahmood,
Sultan of Damascus, that a young Turk
of Distinction had broke into his House,
and insulted him so, that he was forc'd to abandon it, with his Wife and Family, to the shameful Abuses of that bold Intruder, who afterwards escap'd, and remain'd unknown. The Sultan very much mov'd, charg'd the Sufferer to come immediately and give him Notice, if ever that Turk should repeat the Insult; which he did three Days after, and the poor Man complain'd to the Sultan accordingly, who taking a few Attendants, immediately went with him. It was Night when they came to the House, but the Sultan order'd all the Lights to be put out; then rush'd boldly in, and with his Sabre cut the Ravisher in Pieces. After which, he order'd a Torch to be lighted, and looking on the Face of the Malefactor, immediately with an Air of Joy, fell down on the Ground and praised God. When he rose, he bid the Man of the House bring out what Victuals he had, which was only some stale Brown-Bread and Buttermilk, of which the Sultan eat and drank heartily; and then being ready to return, at the poor Man's Request, explain'd all the mysterious Circumstances of this Action, as follows:
"You must know, said he, that upon hearing this Complaint, and the Description of the Criminal you gave me, I concluded he could be no other than my own Son: Therefore, lest my Eyes should surn my Heart, and the Tenderness of Nature enervate the Arm of Justice; I resolv'd, thro' the undistinguishing Veil of Night to give it Scope. But when I beheld it was not he, but only an Officer of my Guard, I fell down with Gladness to give Thanks unto God that my own Offspring had not in this Affair deserv'd my Wrath, nor met with my Vengeance: And after all, I asked what Provision you had at Hand, to satisfy my Hunger, and repair this fleshy Frame, which my Relentment would not suffer me to gratify either with Sleep or Sustainance, from the Moment I heard this Accusation, till I had thus punish'd the Author of your Wrongs, and shew'd myself worthy of my People's Obedience: For this one Example shall make it known among them, that you have a Prince, under whom there is no Sufferer so mean, who need fear to be deny'd Redress; and no Offender so great, as may hope to escape Punishment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18. We have the following Account from the Reverend Mr. STEEL.

ON Sunday the Twenty-ninth of February, about Twelve o'Clock, two Boys at a small Distance from David Davis's Fort, in the little Cove, Cumberland County, were fired on by three Indians, when one of the Boys escaped, and apprized the Fort. The Indians immediately came up and took Possession of the Barn, and fired often on the Fort, which at this Time had but eight or ten Men in it. One of the Shots killed an old Man, Father-in-Law to David Davis. The Fort returned the Fire briskly, and it is believed did Execution, several Fragments of burnt Bones being afterwards found in the Barn. The Indians falling in their Attempt, divided themselves into two Parties, being computed in all to be about Twenty, and left the Fort. Peter's Township was apprized of this Attack about Three

Three or Four Speed raised seven marched to the R Night to the For the Number of F Indians, came in and pursued them to quit their Horfe taken the Day b escaped from the Captive Woman a ing joined by a went Pursuit of of two Companies ing; but the Sn they were oblig'd our People were missing, it not be are killed or mad Cattle are killed, The rescued Wom ed her, that the Companies, and t Body when the L In the Evening attacked, one A Path-Valley, abo ell's Mill, spied a mas Barr's, in Pe took thro' said B turn; but he es said Mill. Notic with all possible I the Indians desig they did on the F were preparing to did not recal our Way to the Li Morning, before Men, belonging who were at the young Men, wer the Enemy. Wh a Mile of Barr's judged by the n was a great Bod Reinforcement to ing so eager to en directly up. Th were to take a Co the Indians, whil but unhappily th shot, before the o design'd Place, e standing round a Fifty. The Serje the Indians fall a directly to the Pl and briskly fired them, and being Soldiers to give the Firing, haste dians possessed o upon them, and turned the Fire, Barr, junr. and mahawk to the serving, fired up The young Men cluding they wer and about a Qe the Reinforceme the Soldiers, an but the Indians near William C their Speed to f might possibly b Lads, returning Cattle, spied th Lads, one of v the Fort. In r rounded the Fo scarcely Gun-st at our Men, wh as oft as they g the Fire. At t the Mill, fell i made their Ef three Times. hearing the Gu return'd, and them, beat the in one Place, a an Indian was were wounded and seem'd to While the Indi Thicket, five l

Three or Four o'Clock, and with all possible Speed raised several small Parties, who directly marched to the Relief of the Cove, came in the Night to the Fort, and early in the Morning, to the Number of Forty-six, set off in Pursuit of the Indians, came in Sight of six on Horse-back, and pursued them so closely, that they were forced to quit their Horses, and leave a Woman they had taken the Day before near Patowmack, and so escaped from the young Men, who brought the Captive Woman and Horses to the Fort, and being joined by another Party under Mr. Potter, went in Pursuit of them, and came on the Track of two Companies, which they followed till Evening; but the Snow falling so thick and heavy, they were obliged to return to the Fort. Four of our People were found dead, and four more are missing, it not being as yet known whether they are killed or made Prisoners. Great Numbers of Cattle are killed, and several Horses carried off. The rescued Woman tells us, the Indians informed her, that they were Jacobs's and Shingas's Companies, and that they would come in a greater Body when the Leaves were out.

In the Evening of the same Day the Cove was attacked, one Alexander, on his Way to the Path-Valley, about two Miles above John M'Dowell's Mill, spied a Number of Indians near Thomas Barr's, in Peter's Township, three of which took thro' said Barr's Orchard, to cut off his Return; but he escap'd, and alarmed the Fort at said Mill. Notice was given to the Township with all possible Dispatch. But we judging that the Indians designed to play us the same Trick they did on the First of November last, when we were preparing to support the great Great-Cove, did not recal our young Men, who were on their Way to the Little-Cove. Early on Monday Morning, before Day, a Command of fourteen Men, belonging to Captain Croghan's Company, who were at the Mill, and about twelve more young Men, went off, to watch the Motions of the Enemy. When they got within a Quarter of a Mile of Barr's they heard the Indians, and judged by the many different Voices, that there was a great Body of them, and sent back for a Reinforcement to the Mill; but the Soldiers, being so eager to engage, did not wait, but marched directly up. The young Lads of the Township were to take a Compass about, and come behind the Indians, while the Soldiers attacked before; but unhappily the Soldiers, getting within Gun-shot, before the other Party had near reach'd their design'd Place, engaged the Indians, who were standing round a Fire, and thought to be above Fifty. The Serjeant assured me he saw some of the Indians fall at the first Fire. The Indians ran directly to the Place from which the Soldiers fired, and briskly fired on the Soldiers, killed one of them, and being vastly an Over-party, obliged the Soldiers to give Way. The other Party hearing the Firing, hastened to the Place, found the Indians possessed of the Soldiers first Ground, fired upon them, and saw some fall: The Indians returned the Fire, wounded a young Man, Thomas Barr, junr. and one of them ran up with his Tomahawk to the Lad, which one Armstrong observing, fired upon the Indian, and kill'd him. The young Men not seeing the Soldiers, and concluding they were either killed or fled, retreated, and about a Quarter of a Mile from that Place the Reinforcement from the Mill met them and the Soldiers, and returned to make a fresh Attack; but the Indians had slipt them, passed the Creek near William Clark's, and were coming with all their Speed to surprize the Fort at the Mill, and might possibly have succeeded, had not two Dutch Lads, returning from foddering their Master's Cattle, spied them. Three Indians fired at the Lads, one of which fell, the other escaped into the Fort. In ten Minutes the Indians had surrounded the Fort, and sculking in a great Thicket, scarcely Gun-shot off the Fort, fired many Shot at our Men, who were looking over the Wall; and as oft as they got a Sight of the Indians, returned the Fire. At this Time two Men, coming up to the Mill, fell into the Middle of the Enemy; but made their Escape into the Fort, tho' fired at three Times. Our Men, near Thomas Barr's, hearing the Guns, judging what was the Occasion, return'd, and meeting the Indians, rush'd on them, beat them back, and by the Blood found in one Place, and a Tomahawk in another, where an Indian was fired at, we believe two Indians were wounded; for they cringed their Bodies, and seem'd to sally, as having received the Shot. While the Indians were retreating back thro' the Thicket, five Men from Mr. Hoops's came riding

up to the Mill, when the Indians fired upon them, wounded one Reily in the Belly, and killed and scalped one Knowland, a Soldier of Captain Croghan's Company.

The Serjeant not being willing to lead out the Men till Mr. Crawford, who had the Command, should come from Mr. Hoops's, having already lost two of them, and the Snow beginning to fall thick, nothing more was attempted that Night; so that the Indians had Time to burn Barr's House, and we believe they burnt their Dead in it; for next Morning Mr. Crawford, with about fifty Men, went in Quest of the Enemy, found many of their bloody Cloaths, and five Guns, said to be Braddock's Arms. The Charges of two of them were drawn, and each had five large Bullets in it, well chew'd. We lost in the Attack in Peter's Township, three Men, and had three wounded, one of them, viz. M'Donnell, was wounded within five Miles of Col. Chambers's Mill, on the Evening of the same Day the Engagement was at M'Dowell's Fort.

By a Letter from Hanover Township, in Lancaster County, dated the Eighth Instant, there is Advice, that the Morning before Andrew Lycan, who lived over the Mountains, was attacked by the Indians. He had with him his Son John Lycan, a Negro Man, and a Boy, and two of his Neighbours, John Revalt, and Ludwig Shut: That Andrew Lycan, and John Revalt went out early that Morning to fodder their Creatures, when two Guns were fired at them, but did not hurt them; upon which they ran into the House, and prepared themselves for an Engagement: That then the Indians got under Cover of a Hog-house, near the Dwelling-house, and John Lycan, Revalt and Shut, crept out of the House, in order to get a Shot at them, but were fired at by five Indians, and all wounded, Lycan through the Hand and Thigh, Revalt in the Shoulder, and Shut in the Belly: That Andrew Lycan saw one of the Indians over the Hog-house, named Joshua James, fired at him, and killed him; and also saw two white Men run out of the Hog-house, and get a little Distance from it; That upon this our People endeavoured to escape, but were pursued by the Indians, to the Number of Sixteen, or upwards, and John Lycan and Revalt being badly wounded, were able to do nothing, so went off with the Negro, and left Andrew Lycan, Shut, and the Boy, engaged with the Indians: That the Enemy pursued so close, that one of them came up to the Boy, and was going to strike his Tomahawk into him, when Shut turned, and shot him dead, and Andrew Lycan shot another, and is positive he killed him, saw a third fall, and thinks they wounded some more of them: That they being now both ill wounded, and almost spent, they sat down on a Log to rest themselves, and the Indians stood a little Way off looking at them: That one of the Indians killed was Bill Hickman, and two others they knew to be Tom Hickman, and Tom Hayes, all Delawares, and well known in these Parts: That our Men got all into Hanover Township, are under the Care of a Doctor, and likely to do well, but have lost all they were worth: And that the People of that Township were raising a Number of Men to go after the Enemy. The above People lived about 25 Miles below Shamokin, at or near Wikinesko Creek.

We hear from different Parts of the Country, that the Snow which fell on Friday and Saturday last was in some Places near three Feet deep.

A N N A P O L I S, March 25.
By Capt. James Reith, from Barbados, in the Snow Nancy, belonging to Mr. Galloway, at West-River, we have the melancholy Account of a terrible Fire which broke out at Bridge-Town, on the 8th of February, about VII at Night, and continued till V or VI, next Morning, during which Time 88 Houses, an old Fort, and vast Quantities of Plate, Furniture, Rum, Sugar, Wine, and other Merchandize, were thereby destroy'd, and several Persons (he knows not the Number) perished in the Flames. The Secretary's Office, and Naval Office, are both burnt, and many other very valuable Buildings. It is supposed that the Fire was occasioned by the Villainy of some French Prisoners, the Fire beginning in a Warehouse where some French Goods were stored.

Twenty odd Days before this shocking Accident happen'd, a French Guiney-man, in Carlisle Bay, took Fire and was Burnt, but the People saved.

Capt. Reith further informs us, that 10 or 12 French Guiney-men and Sugar-Ships were taken by our Men of War, and sent into Barbados; one

of which mounted 25 Guns and had a large Sum of Money on board; and that seven more Ships taken on the Coast of Guiney, were expected every Day.

By a Letter to a Gentleman in this Town, from his Correspondents at Barbados, of the 12th of February, we have a further Account of the late terrible Fire there: "Here is so great a Stagnation and Confusion in this Town, that we can't write you any Thing, respecting Business, with any Certainty: No Man's right Hand, knows well what his left does, occasioned by a most melancholy Accident, which happened some Days past: A Fire broke out from a Merchant's Warehouse (wherein many French Goods were lodged), and continued burning from 7 o'Clock in the Evening till 7 o'Clock the next Morning, in which Time it destroyed one Hundred and odd Houses. The Loss is supposed to be about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. A most dismal Sight, first, to behold the Ruins of the Buildings, and then the many Objects of Pity, who, a Moment before the Accident, were in competent Conditions, some worth from 5 to 7000 l. and at this Time not a Farthing. Tho' the Fire did not reach our Possession (for which we have a true Sense of the Care of the Almighty), yet, we believe, we shall suffer; as will be the Case with all the trading People in the Island, there being a great Connection one with the other, and many of them the Fire has rendered incapable of satisfying their Creditors. It is strongly conjectured, that the French Prisoners have done it, as they had too great Liberties, and convenient Opportunities, to put so wicked a Design in Execution. We have here near 300 French Prisoners."

Monday last a Bill For the Adjournment of Queen Anne's County Court, passed the Great Seal.

We hear that Cecil County Court has fell, by Reason that the Weather was so bad on Friday the 12th Instant, that the Magistrates could not possibly get to the Court-House to hold the Court according to their Adjournment.

Mr. Benjamin Handy is Returned as a Representative for Worcester County (in the Room of Major Dennis, their present Sheriff) and taken his Seat in the House.

Monday Evening last, Col. George Washington, accompanied with some other Gentlemen, came to Town, from the Northward, and next Morning sat off for Virginia.

[In our last GAZETTE, Page 3, last Column, Line 21, for Tuesday, read Saturday.]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

(For the Benefit of the Under-Writers on the Sloop Hester and Cargo, lately cast away near the Capes of Virginia) on Friday the Ninth Day of April, at the Warehouse on the Dock, near Mr. Middleton's,

THE Sails, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, of the said Sloop: Also good West-India Rum, Candles, Soap, &c. for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange.

The Sale to begin at III o'Clock in the Afternoon.

STRAYED or Stolen from Annapolis, the 12th of this Instant March, a Dark Bay Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, with a Blaze in his Face, has one Wall-Eye, is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a W, and paces slow.

Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to the Subscriber, in Prince-George's County, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by
RICHARD DUCKETT.

THERE is in the Possession of Henry Boone, in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about thirteen Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with a Heart; and had on a small Bell.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Luke Windfor, in Prince-George's County, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, about 13 Hands and a Half high, has a small Blaze in his Face, one hind Foot white, and is branded with IT.

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

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patapsco, in Maryland, on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named Thomas Ivory, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into Patapsco River, is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd, has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat; Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one James Moore, who was born in the Jerseys, and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if taken 40 Miles from home; Three Pounds, if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province, Three Pistoles; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by RICHARD CROKALL.

IN the Hands of John Pearson, at Col. Tasker's Plantation, in Prince-George's County, a beautiful Black Horse, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Season, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horse, was bred by the Duke of Somerset, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord Portmore's CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, viz.

Broughton on Husbandry and Trade, 1st Vol. Gulliver's Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean Swift's Miscellanies, 4to. History of Lewis 14th, 1st Vol. Voltaire's Letters concerning the English Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1st, 7th, and 9th Vols. of Rollin's Ancient History; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or present Possessors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner. JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, a-cross GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boar and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

To be SOLD, for Sterling Money, or Leased out in Parcels, for any Term of Years, not exceeding Twenty One,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on the little Falls of Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, containing 590 Acres.

Also, the Lots, with all the Houses, Garden, Yard, and all other Improvements, belonging to the Subscriber, lying in Upper-Marlborough Town, in Prince-George's County, either to be Sold or Let. For Terms apply to ROBERT BRADLY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Jacobs, on Squire Carroll's Manor, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a dark Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with something like a B, but not plain, has a bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and a white Lift round his Neck.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Broden, Son of Joshua, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron-Grey Horse, about three Years old, branded on the near Buttock W, has a sprig Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and one of his hind Feet is half white.

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

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County. ARTHUR LEE.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from DANIEL MECONEKIN.

JUST IMPORTED, 4

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, at the House where Mr. James Dick lately kept Store, either for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or on short Credit,

SUNDRY EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Also, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Gloucestershire Cheese, Window Glafs of different Sizes, Westons Snuff, good West-India Rum, and Florence Oil. JAMES JOHNSON.

THERE is in the Possession of William Moltz, living at Rentfro's Old-Field, at Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, she has some Saddle-Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock GV.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Manning, in Dorchester County, taken up as a Stray, an Iron-Roan Mare, about two Years old, and branded on the near Buttock H.

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

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13 1/2 Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellons, if either of them can be taken and convict. J. HEPBURN.

Annapolis, February 18, 1756.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance, at his Office in Annapolis, every Wednesday and Thursday, before the Tenth of April next, to receive all Money due from the Inhabitants of this County for Public Levies. And as he has farmed his Lordships Quit-Rents for this County, he is in Hopes every Person concerned will take Care to make punctual Payments, agreeable to the Times mentioned in their Patents (which are the 25th of March and 20th of September yearly), as it will prevent Trouble (as well as Expence) to themselves and Their most humble Servant,

JOHN RAITT, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel County

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Achokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

M
We hope the following and surprising ELIZABETH F by Captain Jacob who lately made of the Great-Pennsylvania, agreeable to our
FLEMING, (who member last) the Escape of the Indians, g
I WAS in the gave the a my own H him, treated mife of th ble an Opinion these Indians to mined however hasten home, and a neighbouring F had got within t dians started from close by the Way by the Bridle b They commanded ly shook Hands, speak good Engli Oh! what Tong fusion which in finding myself in flying to avoid: for some Time, they were, took encourage me, by the Shoulder, and as I looked young me, provided I w promise to stand l attack'd by the E One of them who his Name was Ca over the Indians in all: He said he leading him to t fenceless; and a he would use me Captain over the only one with him on Houses that I would spare my I Upon these fai Senies, and findi had assign'd me, ture, I conclude former, remembe Man bath will b reflected on the when I consider my Information, and led the Way to meet his Fate Life and Happ leaving my poor ing able to infc Danger, almost ceiving me dejes my Intelligence
* Burns had b Indians some Tim to the Wigwams, for Water, which stopped under Pres were lost, till t out of Sight, w night at Hand, a Parts of the Pres