

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 1, 1756

DUBLIN, October 7.

THIS Day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of Dublin, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the following Address to his Majesty, upon his safe Return to his British Dominions.

Most gracious Sovereign,

BE pleased to accept from Us, Your most dutiful Subjects, a faint Expression of those Sentiments which Loyalty and Gratitude inspire on your safe Return to Great-Britain. Welcome, Royal Sir, to those Dominions where You Reign in the Hearts of Your People: Welcome to that People whose Happiness is in a great Measure derived from Your Princely Care.

We cannot sufficiently admire Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the effectual Support of the Honour of Your Crown, and the Protection of all Your Subjects, nor can we sufficiently revere that tender and diffusive Regard to Your People, which will not suffer the Rights of the remotest American in Your Colonies, to be invaded with Impunity. No Monarch can be more anxious to continue to His Subjects the Blessings of Peace, none more ready to encounter all the Dangers of War, when Peace cannot otherwise be secured to them.

From You, Great Sir, Kings may learn to make their Subjects Happy; and from Us, those Subjects may be taught to know, that their Lives and Fortunes ought at all Times to be devoted to the Interest and Honour of such a Prince. In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this third Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five.

" PRAISE of COWARDICE.

PHILOSOPHERS (says this Writer, who signs himself *Phobos*) give us five Causes of Courage, Example, Custom, the Fumes of Wine, Ignorance or Want of Foresight, and the Agitation of the irascible Quality of the Soul. If this be the Case, I see not why the Brave Man should look with Contempt on the Pusillanimous. *Præclara Virtus, quam etiam Ebrietas inducit!* [Even Courage inspir'd by the Bottle is commendable!]

Courage, which is the Result of Reason and a good Conscience, and has nothing of Shame, Ambition, Example or Anger, in its Ground-work, I believe is hardly to be found in this Age, or ever known in the preceding ones, if not in *Virgil's* Hero: Wherefore I look upon true Bravery to be a Chimera, or Phantom: For a Proof, 'tis common among us to compare a brave Man to a Lion, and among the French to his Sword: And *Homer* compares his Heroes, *Ajax* and *Meneclaus*, to an *Aff* and a Fly. "If a Man is naturally void of Fear, 'tis no Virtue in him; if he fears, he is conscious of Cowardice; however a greater Fear, that of being dishonour'd, may make him stifle it. "Philosophers divide Courage into active and passive, and prefer the latter: Whence he, whom the World esteems an unresisting Coward, is the bravest Man; and if we consult Reason, he who prefers the being quiet with a Kick on the Breech, to the being run through the Lungs, is the wisest Man. Besides, passive Courage is the Mother of active; for Despair has produc'd almost incredible Actions;

"*Una salus vobis nullam sperare salutem.*
["The Safety of the Vanquish'd is to hope for none."]

"*Aristotle* calls your brave Fellows, who seem to fear nothing, not even the Artillery of the Skies, down-right Fools.

"A *Polander* had the Fool-hardiness to go up to and take the Prey from a hungry Lion: He was one of the Guard of *Matthias Corvin*: This Prince made him a Present, but immediately banish'd him, not thinking it safe to have such a desperate Block-head near him.

"Fear is implanted in our Natures, and the Bravest are subject to it. There was not a gallanter General than *Aratus*, mention'd by *Plutarch*; yet he never enter'd upon Action without Palpitation of Heart, and great Reluctance.

"*Gracias V. King of Navarre*, call'd the Trembler, whose Bravery was well known, was seiz'd with a violent Tremor whenever he was going to give Battle, and said once to his Squire, who was arming him, and endeavouring to animate him; "Poor Man, you know but little of me. Could my Flesh be sensible of the Dangers to which my Courage will this Day expose me, I should be worse off than with a quaking Fit. I can't indeed allow true Bravery, as describ'd above, to either him, or *Alexander*, or *Cæsar*, or any of the celebrated Heroes, because 'twas not pure and unmix'd.

"Fear is also implanted in the most Courageous among Brutes. The Lion is terrify'd at the Crowing of a Cock; and *Seneca* says, *Leoni pavida sunt ad levissimos Strepitus Pectora.* [The least Noise intimidates the Lion.] The Grunting of a Hog frightens an Elephant. The Tiger is fear'd at the Beat of a Drum. The Cry of a Kid drives away the Wolf; and so does the Noise of a Bell ty'd round the Neck of any Beast.

"The Ancients were so far from thinking Fear reproachful, that we find, in the Heathen Theology, their Gods thoroughly possess'd with it: And *Homer* has not only shewn *Paris*, but *Ajax* and *Hector*, trusting to their Feet for Safety.

"*Charle* quint reading on the Tomb of *Martidus Barbuda*, that he was an entire Stranger to Fear, merrily said, I'll warrant this brave Fellow never snuff'd a Candle with his Fingers; hinting 'tis possible he would have fear'd burning them. "The following Lines shew that Fear is sometimes advantageous:

----- "He who runs away,

"May live to fight another Day. *Hudibras.*

"But besides, I have found Fear to be medicinal; it will cure the Hickup, the Gout, and a contiged Belly. King *James the I.* was in great Danger from this Disorder; and when nothing he took would operate, a Philosopher order'd a Pistol to be fir'd in his Chamber, which did the Business, and sav'd the King's Life, at the small Expence of new Linings to his Breeches."

Phobos

P A R I S, October 1.

A Report prevails, that Hostilities are again commenced in the East-Indies between the English and us, which are carried on with Success on our Part. This Advice is said to be received very lately, and it appears to have gain'd as yet so little Credit as not to Influence or Affect the Company's Actions, which continue on the gradual Decrease.

We are assured that seven Men of War completely armed and rigged, are soon expected from Sweden.

Brussels, October 3. According to our last Advices from *Dunkirk*, the Works carrying on there were almost compleated; the last Battery was to be finished this Week. The Engineers have been very busy in Measuring and Sounding the Harbour; and it was said that 800 Pioneers were expected there, in order, as it was thought, to be employed in cleaning it directly.

According to our Advices from the Frontiers, 'tis computed there are about 50,000 Troops actually assembled in French Flanders and the Neighbouring Provinces; and we hear a large Body of Infantry has defiled towards the Coasts of Brittany.

Paris, October 3. They write from *Nantz*, that the *Opiniatre*, belonging to the Count *Du Bois de la Mothe's* Squadron, which has got into *Brest*, being on the 21st of last Month within 20 Leagues of that Port, was attacked by two English Frigates, one of which was very roughly handled, and obliged to sheer off; and the *Opiniatre* would certainly have taken the other, had she not deseried two or three other English Ships making Sail towards her. In this Fight, which lasted three Hours, our Ship had but two Men killed, and five wounded. This Man of War is commanded by the *Chevalier de Molien*.

Paris, Oct. 6. Letters from *Louisbourg*, dated August 22, advise, that a Detachment of 500 English have been entirely cut to Pieces, not one escaping, near *St. John's River*, by a Party of Indians and French from *Canada*; and that they were informed by two Pilots belonging to the *Alcide*, who made their Escape from *Halifax*, that an epidemical Distemper hath cut off 4000 Men, as well English, as French Prisoners, at *Halifax*, into which Port two Vessels from France, and three from the West-Indies, laden with Syrrup, have been carried. When these Letters came away eight English Men of War were cruising off *Cape-Breton*.

L O N D O N, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from *Cork*, September 21.

"Yesterday arrived in this Harbour the *Martha*, Capt. *Hartfield*; she left the River of *Nantz* the 13th Instant, and, by a Gentleman who came Passenger in the said Ship, we received the following Account, which may be depended on: That at Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the 21st Current, being moderate but hazy Weather, and about ten Leagues from *Ushant*, we saw to the Leeward two Men of War, which, when we were about four Miles distant from them, we perceived one to be English, and the other French; their continual Firing drew our Attention at that Side, and, as the Weather cleared up a little, we easily distinguished the French Man of War, which seemed to be a Ship of about 70 or 80 Guns, making all the Sail she could E. S. E. answering the English Man of War (which seemed to be 50 Guns) with her Sternchase Guns: The English Man of War continued firing at her with Broad-sides, and bore Chace till we lost Sight of them, which was about Ten o'Clock the said Morning.

October 11. The French Ministry, says a Letter from *Amsterdam*, after having been vastly submissive for some Time, have begun all at once to talk in a high Strain. Notwithstanding the King's Moderation and his Love of Peace, his Majesty hath been forced to take a Resolution to employ all the Means which Providence hath put into his Hands of revenging the Insults offered by the English to the French Flag. The Letters which furnish these Particulars, add, that after the Return of a Courier which hath been sent to the Viscount d'Aubeterre at *Vienna*, we shall speedily see the Effects of this Resolution of the French King, if the Answer he brings is not agreeable to his Majesty's Expectation.

The Captain of a French 80 Gun Ship, mentioned in a Letter from *Ireland* as having been seen running from a much smaller English Man of War, has actually been broke. The English Ship was the *Ambuscade*, Capt. *Rowley*.—The French Court-martial set a good Example of Justice and Expedition in the Beginning of a War.

The Court Martial upon the two brave Commanders, who permitted the safe Return of the *Brest* Fleet, was expected to sit Yesterday. The Admiral had disposed his Fleet into such a Line, that

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 1, 1756

DUBLIN, October 7.

THIS Day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of Dublin, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the following Address to his Majesty, upon his safe Return to his British Dominions.

Most gracious Sovereign,

BE pleased to accept from Us, Your most dutiful Subjects, a faint Expression of those Sentiments which Loyalty and Gratitude inspire on your safe Return to Great-Britain. Welcome, Royal Sir, to those Dominions where You Reign in the Hearts of Your People: Welcome to that People whose Happiness is in a great Measure derived from Your Princely Care.

We cannot sufficiently admire Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the effectual Support of the Honour of Your Crown, and the Protection of all Your Subjects; nor can we sufficiently revere that tender and diffusive Regard to Your People, which will not suffer the Rights of the remotest American in Your Colonies, to be invaded with Impunity. No Monarch can be more anxious to continue to His Subjects the Blessings of Peace, none more ready to encounter all the Dangers of War, when Peace cannot otherwise be secured to them.

From You, Great Sir, Kings may learn to make their Subjects Happy; and from Us, those Subjects may be taught to know, that their Lives and Fortunes ought at all Times to be devoted to the Interest and Honour of such a Prince. In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this third Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five.

"PRAISE of COWARDICE.

PHILOSOPHERS (says this Writer, who signs himself *Phobos*) give us five Causes of Courage, Example, Custom, the Fumes of Wine, Ignorance or Want of Foresight, and the Agitation of the irascible Quality of the Soul. If this be the Case, I see not why the Brave Man should look with Contempt on the Pusillanimous. *Præclara Virtus, quam etiam Ebrietas inducit!* [Even Courage inspir'd by the Bottle is commendable!]

Courage, which is the Result of Reason and a good Conscience, and has nothing of Shame, Ambition, Example or Anger, in its Ground-work, I believe is hardly to be found in this Age, or ever known in the preceding ones, if not in *Virgil's* Hero: Wherefore I look upon true Bravery to be a Chimera, or Phantom. For a Proof, 'tis common among us to compare a brave Man to a Lion, and among the French to his Sword: And *Homer* compares his Heroes, *Ajax* and *Meneleus*, to an Afs and a Fly. If a Man is naturally void of Fear, 'tis no Virtue in him; if he fears, he is conscious of Cowardice; however a greater Fear, that of being dishonour'd, may make him stifle it.

Philosophers divide Courage into active and passive, and prefer the latter: Whence he, whom the World esteems an unrepenting Coward, is the bravest Man; and if we consult Reason, he who prefers the being quiet with a Kick on the Breech, to the being run through the Lungs, is the wisest Man. Besides, passive Courage is the Mother of active; for Despair has produc'd almost incredible Actions;

Una salus vultis nullam sperare salutem.

[*"The Safety of the Vanquish'd is to hope for none."*]

Aristotle calls your brave Fellows, who seem to fear nothing, not even the Artillery of the Skies, down-right Fools.

A *Polander* had the Fool-hardiness to go up to and take the Prey from a hungry Lion: He was one of the Guard of *Matthias Corvin*: This Prince made him a Present, but immediately banish'd him, not thinking it safe to have such a desperate Block-head near him.

Fear is implanted in our Natures, and the Bravest are subject to it. There was not a gallanter General than *Aratus*, mention'd by *Plutarch*; yet he never enter'd upon Action without Palpitation of Heart, and great Reluctance.

Gracias V. King of Navarre, call'd the Trembler, whose Bravery was well known, was seiz'd with a violent Tremor whenever he was going to give Battle, and said once to his Squire, who was arming him, and endeavouring to animate him; Poor Man, you know but little of me. Could my Flesh be sensible of the Dangers to which my Courage will this Day expose me, I should be worse off than with a quaking Fit. I can't indeed allow true Bravery, as describ'd above, to either him, or *Alexander*, or *Cæsar*, or any of the celebrated Heroes, because 'twas not pure and unmix'd.

Fear is also implanted in the most Courageous among Brutes. The Lion is terrify'd at the Crowing of a Cock; and *Seneca* says, *Leoni pavida sunt ad levissimos Strepitus Pectora*. [The least Noise intimidates the Lion.] The Grunting of a Hog frightens an Elephant. The Tiger is scar'd at the Beat of a Drum. The Cry of a Kid drives away the Wolf; and so does the Noise of a Bell ty'd round the Neck of any Beast.

The Ancients were so far from thinking Fear reproachful, that we find, in the Heathen Theology, their Gods thoroughly possess'd with it: And *Homer* has not only shewn *Paris*, but *Ajax* and *Hector*, trusting to their Feet for Safety.

Charles quint reading on the Tomb of *Martidus Barbuda*, that he was an entire Stranger to Fear, merrily said, I'll warrant this brave Fellow never smuff'd a Candle with his Fingers; hindring 'tis possible he would have fear'd burning them.

The following Lines shew that Fear is sometimes advantageous:

He who runs away,
May live to fight another Day. *Hudibras*.
But besides, I have found Fear to be medicinal; it will cure the Hickup, the Gout, and a contiguated Belly. King *James* the 1. was in great Danger from this Disorder; and when nothing he took would operate, a Philosopher order'd a Pistol to be fir'd in his Chamber, which did the Business, and sav'd the King's Life, at the small Expence of new Linings to his Breeches.

Phobos

P A R I S, October 1.

A Report prevails, that Hostilities are again commenced in the East-Indies between the English and us, which are carried on with Success on our Part. This Advice is said to be received very lately, and it appears to have gained as yet so little Credit as not to influence or affect the Company's Actions, which continue on the gradual Decrease.

We are assured that seven Men of War completely armed and rigged, are soon expected from Sweden.

Brussels, October 3. According to our last Advices from *Dunkirk*, the Works carrying on there were almost compleated; the last Battery was to be finished this Week. The Engineers have been very busy in measuring and sounding the Harbour; and it was said that 800 Pioneers were expected there, in order, as it was thought, to be employed in cleaning it directly.

According to our Advices from the Frontiers, 'tis computed there are about 50,000 Troops actually assembled in French Flanders and the Neighbouring Provinces; and we hear a large Body of Infantry has defiled towards the Coasts of Britanny.

Paris, October 3. They write from *Nantz*, that the *Opiniatre*, belonging to the Count *Du Bois de la Mothe's* Squadron, which has got into *Brest*, being on the 21st of last Month within 20 Leagues of that Port, was attacked by two English Frigates, one of which was very roughly handled, and obliged to sheer off; and the *Opiniatre* would certainly have taken the other, had she not descried two or three other English Ships making Sail towards her. In this Fight, which lasted three Hours, our Ship had but two Men killed, and five wounded. This Man of War is commanded by the Chevalier de *Molien*.

Paris, Oct. 6. Letters from *Louisbourg*, dated August 22, advise, that a Detachment of 500 English have been entirely cut to Pieces, not one escaping, near *St. John's River*, by a Party of Indians and French from *Canada*; and that they were informed by two Pilots belonging to the *Alcide*, who made their Escape from *Halifax*, that an epidemical Distemper hath cut off 4000 Men, as well English, as French Prisoners, at *Halifax*, into which Port two Vessels from France, and three from the West-Indies, laden with Syrrup, have been carried. When these Letters came away eight English Men of War were cruising off *Cape-Breton*.

L O N D O N, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from *Cork*, September 21.

"Yesterday arrived in this Harbour the *Martha*, Capt. *Harfield*, she left the River of *Nantz* the 13th Instant, and, by a Gentleman who came Passenger in the said Ship, we received the following Account, which may be depended on: That at Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the 21st Current, being moderate but hazy Weather, and about ten Leagues from *Ushant*, we saw to the Leeward two Men of War, which, when we were about four Miles distant from them, we perceived one to be English, and the other French; their continual Firing drew our Attention at that Side, and, as the Weather cleared up a little, we easily distinguished the French Man of War, which seemed to be a Ship of about 70 or 80 Guns, making all the Sail she could E. S. E. answering the English Man of War (which seemed to be 50 Guns) with her Sternchase Guns: The English Man of War continued firing at her with Broad-sides, and bare Chace till we lost Sight of them, which was about Ten o'Clock the said Morning.

October 11. The French Ministry, says a Letter from *Amsterdam*, after having been vastly submissive for some Time, have begun all at once to talk in a high Strain. Notwithstanding the King's Moderation, and his Love of Peace, his Majesty hath been forced to take a Resolution to employ all the Means which Providence hath put into his Hands of revenging the Insults offered by the English to the French Flag. The Letters which furnish these Particulars, add, that after the Return of a Courier which hath been sent to the Viscount d'Aubeterre at *Vienna*, we shall speedily see the Effects of this Resolution of the French King, if the Answer he brings is not agreeable to his Majesty's Expectation.

The Captain of a French 80 Gun Ship, mentioned in a Letter from *Ireland* as having been seen running from a much smaller English Man of War, has actually been broke. The English Ship was the *Ambuscade*, Capt. *Rowley*. The French Court-martial set a good Example of Justice and Expedition in the Beginning of a War.

The Court Martial upon the two brave Commanders, who permitted the safe Return of the *Brest* Fleet, was expected to sit Yesterday. The Admiral had disposed his Fleet into such a Line, that

that it would have been morally impossible for the French to have escaped him, had not these two Ships left the Stations assigned them. One Ship is said to have sprung a Mast, and the other a Leaky and so the provident Commanders, instead of going into an Irish Port to refit, giving Notice to the Admiral to replace them, or, &c. thought Home the safest Place to come to.

October 14. It is reported that private Letters by the last French Mail say, that a large Fleet of Men of War and Transports were then ready to sail, as supposed, to the Relief of Cape Breton, and afterwards make a Descent on Halifax.

One of our Men of War hath taken twelve Vessels out of thirteen that were going into Boulogne on Saturday last.

From Portsmouth of the 12th Inst. our Correspondent writes, that his Majesty's Ship Gosport, Capt. Edwards, is arrived at Spithead from Jamaica, having on board for the Merchants 40,000l. In the Passage they met with a French Ship, bound to Cape Breton; laden with Provisions and Horses, kept her Company for almost two Days, but that having no Orders to make Reprisals, she was permitted to proceed on her Voyage.

October 16. Seven large flat-bottom'd Boats have been taken by some of our Men of War, as they were going from St. Villarois to Dunkirk. Many of them are getting ready at the first-mentioned Place, in order to take Troops on board at Dunkirk and other Ports of France. They are built to hold 400 Men each.

By a Letter from Belfast in Ireland it appears, that the Troops in that Kingdom are desfilng to the Sea Coasts; that seven Men of War, from twenty to forty Guns, have lately been sent thither, and that some Engineers from England were lately arrived; from whence some Conjectures have arose, which in the Nature of Things must be without Foundation.

Admiral Byng's Squadron, it's conjectured, will replace Sir Edward Hawke's in the Bay of Biscay, or else proceed to the Mediterranean to pay the Morocco Prince a Visit.

October 16. The Prefs for Seamen on the River continues as hot as ever.

The Government hath taken into its Service several small Vessels to cruize on the French Coast, which are getting ready in the River with all possible Diligence.

Orders are given from the War-Office for the Camp Equipage of the Guards to be got ready with all Expedition.

We hear also that a Company of Grenadiers will be added to each Regiment in the Guards.

Letters from France To-day mention their being greatly exasperated against the English, and that Letters of Marque and Reprisals would soon be granted.

Last Thursday his Majesty sent an Order to the War-Office to make out Commissions for twelve Independent Companies, to consist of 100 Men each, which are now raising with all possible Expedition; and we hear that they will be immediately sent to do Duty and guard the Coast of Essex and Suffolk, as an Invasion from the French is daily expected on those Parts.

We don't find in any late Advices from Paris, that they pretend to guess at the Destination of the Squadron sitting out at Toulon, which is to consist of 16 Ships of the Line, including the four Men of War purchased at Genoa: But some Letters from Genoa seem to hint, that the said Squadron may be suddenly employed, by way of Reprisals, without a Declaration of War, against a certain Island in the Mediterranean. But then there must be a good Number of Land Forces on board the Fleet; and we have not yet heard of any Preparations made at Toulon for an Embarkation.

We hear from Yarmouth, that the Herring Fishery has proved so successful this Season that the Vessels employed therein have brought 30,000 Barrels into that Place and the adjacent Ports.

October 21. Orders have been dispatched for the immediate sailing of eight large Men of War to particular Stations in the Channel.

Letters from Paris of the 15th inst. advise, that Orders had been dispatched to Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, to send out some Ships immediately, and make Reprisals on the English.

The Courier lately dispatched from Versailles to the Viscount d'Aubeterre, the French Minister at the Court of Vienna, carried Orders to him to demand a categorical Declaration what Part that Court had determined to take in the present Conjunction. The French Ministers at Turin and the Hague have Orders to make the same Demand.

On Thursday Evening six large Men of War,

(supposed to be a War Ship) Squadron, were seen on the 12th inst. sailing towards the Westward.

Extraordinary News. On board the Prince in Portsmouth, **October 10.**

"We were Yesterday the Afternoon greatly alarmed by a Fire which happened on board the Glory, an old French Man of War, which lies along-side of us, but we were fortunate enough soon to extinguish it, tho' after the Fire was perceived, it was near an Hour before we could find out where it was, which was in the Fish-room near the After-Magazine. There is too great a Reason to suspect it was lit on purpose by one of the French Prisoners (of which we have 70 on board) he having been seen below by one of the Ships Crew with a Candle. Had this happen'd in the Night, it might have occasioned the Loss of one of the finest Ships in the British-Navy."

October 23. On Monday a Proclamation was issued prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder, except for his Majesty's Service, during the Space of three Months.

The Men work Night and Day to complete the Royal Sovereign and Princess-Royal, first and second Rate Men of War, put into Commission to guard the Mouth of the Thames, and Medway; and the Ships at Sheerness are taking in their Guns, being to be employed on the same Service.

It is said that in one of the French Ships outward bound, lately taken by one of our Men of War, was found a Letter of Marque, to make Reprisals in America, whither she was bound.

Private Letters from Amsterdam advise that some very extraordinary and shocking political Steps, such as scarce any but Dutchmen are capable of, have lately been taken in the Province of Zeland.

It is strongly reported that the Brest Fleet is put to Sea, consisting of eighteen Men of War of the Line.

The following is the Substance of a Letter from Cherbourg in Normandy dated September 22.

"Last Monday Morning, about Seven o'Clock, sixteen Merchantmen which were returning from Rouen, Honfleur, Caens and other Ports of Normandy, met off Cape Barfleur with an English Man of War of fifty Guns, which discharged several Volleys of Shot at them, and pursued them into the Bay of Bretteville, about a League and a half from this Place, where several of them were forced to run aground. Capt. Blandin, of Peners in Brittany, was obliged to abandon his Ship, after losing some of his Men by the Shot of the Enemy, who kept a constant Fire: About Three in the Afternoon the English Captain sent his Boat to bring her off. This Capture, being made in Sight of the Shore, spread a general Alarm: All ran to their Arms; but the Cannon not being mounted, the Musket-Shot could not hinder the English from getting off the Vessel. The rest escaped by steering between the Island of Pele, and the Land, and got safe in here, where they found a secure Asylum. This Affair has manifestly shewn the great Utility of the new Works which have been raised at this Port, by his Majesty's Orders, since the Year 1738. By means thereof it is more capable than ever of furnishing a Refuge to Vessels pursued by the Enemy even when there is least Water in the Harbour by reason of the great Ebbs. The Workmen are at present employed Night and Day in repairing all our Batteries."

Portsmouth, October 10. Since my last arrived from a Cruise, the Nassau, Capt. Cockburne, and brought in a fine St. Domingo Man, worth 25,000l. There are now in this Harbour 59 Prizes. The Carpenter of the Basseleur is broke for giving his Advice, that the Ship was not fit to keep the Sea when out with Admiral Hawke, which was contradicted by the Builder here.

Portsmouth, October 15. This Morning all the French Merchants and Passengers set out on their Way home, some by Water to Guernsey and Jersey, and others by Land to Dover and London.

NEW-YORK, December 15. The Author of a Letter from St. Eustatia, dated the 12th of November last, speaking of Trade to St. Eustatia, says, "That their Trade is over with the French, as Commodore Frankland takes all he meets with, whether French or Dutch Traders."

We are told, that Major General JOHNSON is expected in Town this Week.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, dated November 25, 1755.

"Our Assembly has been sitting some Days, in order to determine what to do with the Neutral French brought here; and I believe we shall send them further. They are insolent Rascals, talk in

a high Strain, call themselves Subjects of the French King, own they were Neutrals, and that they took up Arms against us, but alledge for Excuse, that Col. Monckton used them ill. They say they will settle here, if we will allow them such Privileges as they require, particularly the public Exercise of their Religion, with their Priests, &c. and unless we agree to their Terms, they choose to be Transported to some of the Territories of the French King: They will not even upon any Terms take the Oaths of Allegiance: By this we may judge, what a pernicious dangerous Gang they were in Nova-Scotia."

We are assured, that Hudson's River was froze up, last Sunday-Se'nnight, above Half a Mile this Side Albany.

December 22. A Vessel arrived here on Friday Night last from Jamaica, and affirms the Arrival at Port Royal of Admiral Smith, with Twelve other Men of War from England.

Capt. Williams, arrived here on Friday last from Lisbon in seven Weeks, and says, That the Day before he sailed, a Packet arrived there from England, and reported, that some of our Men of War had taken and sent into Plymouth a French homeward bound East-India Ship, valued upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling: That Admiral Byng was actually sail'd to visit the Prince of Morocco, that Prince having issued Orders for the taking English Vessels: That the last Mail from France mentioned the Readiness of a large Fleet of Men of War and Transports to sail, it was supposed, to the Relief of Cape-Breton, and afterwards to make a Descent on Halifax: That Orders were received at Portsmouth to fit without further Orders from the Admiralty, as soon as they arrived, the following Ships of Admiral Boscawen's Squadron, viz. the Tournay, Monarch, Somerset, Chichester, Yarmouth, Nottingham, Dunkirk, Augusta, Norwich, and the Hornet Sloop: And, That a Vessel had arrived at Bristol from New-England in 23 Days, with an Account of the French Army under Deskau being defeated by General Johnson.

Capt. Williams's Vessel in Lat. 35, 30. North, Long. 16, 15. West from London, about half an Hour after 9 A. M. on Saturday the 1st of November, was violently agitated by the Shock of an Earthquake for the Space of three Minutes, but was not damaged thereby.

Since our last came to Town, one of the Men late belonging to the Snow Jamaica Packet, Richard Bennet Master, of this Port; and brought an Account, That the said Snow, having a valuable Cargo on board, in the sudden Storm of Wind and Rain we had here on Tuesday Afternoon last, about 4 o'Clock was forced on shore a few Miles to the Eastward of the Hook, and soon after went to Pieces, when the Crew, seven in Number, took to their Long-Boat, which presently filling, the Captain and five of his Hands were unhappily drowned, and our Accountant by clinging to and kicking forward the Boat, at Night safely landed on the Beach.

By a Letter from St. Eustatia, we learn, That all the Vessels taken by Commodore Frankland, were condemn'd and sold at Vendue between the 24th and 30th of November last; together with the 800 Slaves they had on board.

By the Albany Post who came to Town last Night, we are told, That at Claverack, December 13, one Michael Herder had the Misfortune to lose his Barn, seven Cows, and twenty four Sheep, by his Boy foddering the Cattle by Candle Light. It was not known whether the Boy let the Candle drop out of the Lanthorn, or took it out that it might afford the better Light: It however catch'd the Straw, and burnt so sudden and violent, that the Lad being scared, swooned away, and would certainly have been burnt with the Cattle, had not the Fire been timely discovered, and he drag'd out of it. A Number of Horses were with Difficulty shov'd out of the Stable, some of them being burnt stone blind.

A Person arrived at Albany Yesterday Week from Oswego, gave out, That ALL's well at the Lake.

And, Another who arrived thither from Lake George the Tuesday following, reported, That ALL was well at the Garrison there.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18. Since our last we have received most melancholy Accounts from Northampton County, of a Number of People being murdered by the Indians, and of a great many others having left their Habitations for fear of them. These Accounts are supported by many undoubted Affidavits; but as they are chiefly to the same Purpose,

pose, we and there length, a whole, an Courage a North PERSON Horfield said County, 36 Years, to Law, an instant Deces Evening, be Hoeth, about Mountains, Hoeth, his suddenly Hei den near th mentably, Indians are said Hei be in; upon with out of the H discharged at his own Ho and then w dead at the about five R three Guns a the Miller, Son of one S happened, flances, bid and help bi then took a round the from whence Door, charg at whom th on the Spot, Affirmant th his Hand, the Door of which this and fell over the Gun fall dian, took a but finding b took his own fetch a Chary turned again the Indians f der and Shoi fired at him and hearing b Caspar, ab, you more; leaving his- terminated, at running to be when he took letting go his this Affirman charging, an fell backward. Hatchet; bu over got clea getting out a took his Gun, sitting in his no other We them with they fired at but at last pe he went to ti Boy, and w one Sarfar, Men standing go with him pose. The m firmant, wi about two M the Dwelling all burnt do the Flames, partly burn old, lying d posed his ou Flames, as This Affirma Bomper, ab Buildings co thence they a penter, at a and found an knows not, Quest of this Petticoats,

pose, we think it needless to repeat them all, and therefore insert only the following one at length, as it is the most circumstantial of the whole, and seems to be given by a Man of great Courage and Resolution.

NORTHAMPTON County, Pennsylvania, ff.
PERSONALLY appear'd before me Timothy Horsfield, Esq; one of the Justices in and for the said County, George Caspar Heiss, Blacksmith, aged 36 Years, and upon his solemn Affirmation, according to Law, deposed and said, That on the Tenth of this instant December, about Five or Six o'Clock in the Evening, being at Supper in the House of Frederick Hoeth, about eight Miles beyond the Gap of the Blue Mountains, in the said County, together with the said Hoeth, his Wife, five Children, and one Philip Fleck, suddenly Heiss's this Affirmant's Wife, being in a Garden near the House, cried out to her Husband lamentably, "Caspar, Caspar, come and help me, the Indians are here, they will kill me and the Children." Heiss's this Affirmant, with said Hoeth, ran out of the House, when three Guns were immediately discharged at them. This Affirmant then ran towards his own House, which he found filled with Indians, and then went back to Hoeth, whom he found lying dead at the Back Door; he then went to the Mill, about five Rods from the House, when the Indians fired three Guns at him. In the Mill this Affirmant found the Miller, named Philip, and a Boy, the Son of one Sylvas, who were ignorant of what had happened, and acquainting them with the Circumstances, bid them leave off grinding, and fetch a Gun, and help him to fight the Indians. This Affirmant then took a Gun, and went alone into Hoeth's House, round the Bakehouse, and so into the Smith's Shop; from whence he saw an Indian kneeling before another Door, charging his Gun, at about two Guns Length, at whom this Affirmant took Aim, and shot dead on the Spot, hearing him expire with a Groan. This Affirmant then stepped to him, and took the Gun out of his Hand, and then discovered two more Indians in the Door of his House, who both fired at him; upon which this Affirmant jumped into the Smith's Shop, and fell over the Anvil, and, in the Surprise letting the Gun fall, which he had before taken from the Indian, took up a Hammer, and went out of Doors, but finding his Mistake, ran into the Shop again, and took his own Gun, and went directly into the Mill to fetch a Charge of Powder, being all he had, and returned again into the Smith's Shop, intending to drive the Indians from his House, in order to get more Powder and Shot; and seeing an Indian at his Door, he fired at him, and having no more Powder or Lead, and hearing his Wife cry out very mournfully, "Caspar, Caspar, ah, my Caspar! farewell, I shall never see you more," which Cry so affected this Affirmant, that leaving his Gun in the Shop the second Time, was determined, at all Events, if possible, to rescue her, and running to her, found two Indians dragging her along, when he took hold of her Arm, and one of the Indians, letting go his Hold, pointed his Gun at him, which this Affirmant observing pushed it aside while discharging, and wresting it out of the Indian's Hands, fell backwards, and the Indian struck at him with his Hatchet; but this Affirmant tumbling several Times over got clear, and fell into the Mill Race, and soon getting out again, went into the Smith's Shop, and took his Gun, though without any Charge, and persisting in his Intention of fighting the Indians, having no other Weapon, clubb'd his Gun, and ran after them with it to strike them, but missing his Blow, they fired at him several Times, though without Effect; but at last perceiving they would be too many for him, he went to the Mill, and took with him the aforesaid Boy, and went through a Swamp, to the House of one Sarfas, where this Affirmant found nine or ten Men standing on their Guard, and persuaded them to go with him to fight the Indians, but to know no Purpose. The next Morning, at Break of Day, this Affirmant, with four others, returned to Hoeth's, being about two Miles and a half distant, where they found the Dwelling-house, Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill, &c. all burnt down, the Body of Hoeth almost consumed in the Flames, and his Wife lying in the Mill-race partly burnt, one of the Children, about ten Years old, lying dead and scalped; and this Affirmant supposed his own three Children were consumed in the Flames, as he saw his own House set on Fire first. This Affirmant went then to the House of Christian Bomper, about half a Mile distant, and found the Buildings consumed, the People being all fled. From thence they went to the House of one Jacob, a Carpenter, at a small Distance, which was also burnt, and found another Man, whose Name this Affirmant knows not, killed and scalped. They then proceeded in Quest of this Affirmant's Wife, and found one of her Petticoats, rent from Top to the Bottom, hanging in

the Grubbi, and afterwards a Tub with some Buster, some of the Childrens Cloaths, and several Things, supposed to be dropped in running. Afterwards they found an Indian Pipe and Pouch, a Fox and Bearskin, which they gave to a Man, who had fled almost naked, and had been all Night in the Woods, and further this Affirmant said not.

GEORGE CASPAR HEISS.

Taken and affirmed to at Bethlehem, the 13th Day of December, 1755, before me TIMOTHY HORSFIELD, N. B. One of Hoeth's Children, a Boy of twelve Years old, escaped, as did the Miller.

The following is the Substance of one Henry Cole's Affidavit, taken before John Anderson, Esq; in Sussex County, in the Jerseys, viz. That on the 11th Instant, being at the House of Ephraim Calvert, employed in making a Coffin for one Matthew Roe, who was killed the Day before by three Indians, they were suddenly alarmed by the Discharge of about thirty or forty Guns at Broadhead's Fort, upon which he went to John M'Michael's, about a Mile from Broadhead's, where he was followed by all that were at Calvert's, being six Men, and about forty Women: That on his Way thither he saw Broadhead's Barracks on Fire, and some Time afterwards perceived a large Body of Indians, which he computed to be about a Hundred: And that he then went to the Top of the Mountain, and seeing Calvert's Mill, and he believes his House on Fire, with that of John Drake, and many others, he made his Escape to Easton.

The following is a List of the Persons said to be killed, or supposed to be killed, burnt and wounded, viz.

Benjamin Tidd, and Family, nine in Number, burnt.

Hans Bush, his Wife, and one Son killed, and another wounded.

Frederick Hoeth, and all his Family, except one Boy, killed.

Matthew Roe, killed.

Daniel Williams, and Family, about eight in Number, killed.

Lambert Bush, killed.

John Drake, William Kennedy, Nathani Parks, Goulding, and William Roe, supposed to be killed.

Abraham Miller, and two others, killed in the Gap of the Mountains.

James Garlanthouse wounded.

In several of the other Affidavits Mention is made of Broadhead's Barracks, and Barns being seen on Fire; and that a very great Firing and Screaming was heard about his House, in which, it is said, there were fifty Women and Children: And we hear, that unless it is at his House, or that of Mr. Dupuy, which are both Places of some Strength, there are none of our Back Inhabitants to be seen; all beyond them having left their Places, as have likewise a great Number on this Side of them. Some of the Affidavits take Notice of the shocking Barbarities committed upon the poor unhappy People by these cruel Monsters; particularly, that Hoeth's Wife's Belly was ripped open, and that she was otherwise most shamefully used.

On Monday last Daniel Stahl, and his Son, and Henry France, were brought to Town, having been killed and scalped on Thursday last in Northampton County. Daniel Stahl, it is said, has left a Wife and six small Children.

We hear from Reading, in Berks, that on Sunday last, about Nine at Night, the Guard belonging to that County, about 17 Miles from that Town, were attacked by some Indians, with whom they exchanged several Shot, and put them to Flight; that none of the Guard were wounded, tho' one of them had the Skirt of his Jacket shot away; and that they supposed some of the Indians were badly hurt, as they heard a Crying among them as they ran off; but that the Guard having spent their Ammunition, could not pursue them.

By Captain Gregory, from Barbados, there is Advice, that one of our Men of War had sent in there a French Guinea Man with Slaves.

This Day the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Esq; and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and JOSEPH FOX, Esquires, set out for the Frontiers, in order to settle Matters for the Defence of the Province.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1.

Saturday Evening last his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, returned home, in Health, from New-York, with some Gentlemen who accompanied him thither.

The General Assembly of this Province, who were to have met this Day, are prorogued to the 20th of February next.

The Honourable BENJAMIN TASKER, junior, Esq; is appointed Secretary of this Province.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Elizabeth, Jonathan Cook, from Salem;
Sloop Swan, Thomas Arcey, from R. Island;
Snow Enterprize, Thomas Jones, from Barbados;
Sloop Unity, Henry Coffin, from Barbados.

Cleared for Departure.

Schooner Henry and Anne, Henry Travers, junior, for North-Carolina.

Ship Caple, John Clarkson, for London;

Schooner Betty, Nathan Baker, for Philadelphia;

Snow Peggy, William Wallace, for Cork.

We heartily wish our Readers a happy New-Year.

Anne-Arundel County, Dec. 29, 1755.

THIS is to acquaint all Persons whatever, That I the Subscriber having an extravagant Son named *Vachel Worthington*, who has of late kept from my Presence, and as I am doubtful he may be drawn into bad Company; to prevent which, I hereby declare I will not pay one Shilling for him. JOHN WORTHINGTON, senior.

January 1, 1756.

THE Subscriber having a Negro Man named *Dromo*, whom some call *Ben*, a Cooper by Trade, who for some Years past, has, through my Indulgence, been permitted to increase his Trade for his own Benefit; this is to give Notice to all Persons, that have formerly dealt with him, to forbear doing so, from the Date of this Advertisement, otherwise they shall be prosecuted according as an Act of Assembly directs.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. As some Persons may deal with the said Negro in a clandestine Manner, Ten Shillings Reward is hereby offered to any Person that will inform against such, so as sufficient Evidence may be had to convict them.

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.

THE Subscriber being in Custody of the Sheriff of Prince George's County for Debt, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, that he designs to apply to the next General Assembly for Relief.

M. J. Ball, junr. PETER ROBINSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Brown*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, has no Brand perceivable, has many Saddle Spots, a very long Tail, a hanging Mane, was shod before, and is supposed to be about 9 Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Jacobs*, a white Ewe, mark'd with a Crop and a Hole in each Ear, and an under cut in the left Ear.

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

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOLIS.

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleansing or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Mr. Row*, near the Falls of *Patowmack*, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I. S. and on the near Buttock with a Cross, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

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

STOLE on the 14th of Dec. last, at Night, from the Door of the Subscriber, living at *Rogues Harbour*, near the Head of *Seyvern*, a black Gelding about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with R, and on the near Buttock R. B. has a small Clip on the left Ear, is Ham-dock'd, and had a Lock on his left Foot.

Whoever takes up the Thief and Horse, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, or for the Horse alone Ten Shillings, paid by

ROBERT BUCKLAY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Selab Barton*, at the *Long-Calm*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd dark brown Horse, branded on both Shoulders and Buttocks with a large W.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Howard*, near *South-River Ferry*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare with three white Feet, and a Star in her Forehead, but no perceivable Brand.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Nicholas Baker*, near the Head of *Patapsco River*, taken up as a Stray, an Iron Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock CH, and has a Piece taken out of her right Ear.

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

RAN away on the 30th of *November* past, from the Subscriber, living at *Severn Ferry*, a Servant Man, named *John Pratber*, he is about 6 Feet 6 Inches high, round shoulder'd, has black Hair and black Eyes, and speaks in the West Country Dialect. Had on when he went away a Country Cloth Jacket, an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and an old Hat. He is about 18 or 20 Years of Age.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in this Province; if taken out of the Province, Two Pistoles, and reasonable Charges, paid by *GEORGE PAGE*.

N. B. He ran away with Three other Servants, and is suppos'd to have gone by Water, as a flat bottom'd Boat belonging to Mr. *Thornton*, about 10 or 12 Feet long, has been missing ever since. It is suppos'd they are gone towards *Virginia*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Rogue's Harbour*, on the 20th of *November* past, one *Richard Jarvis*, who has gone by the Name of *Richard Garner*, and *Richard Gidden*; he is a lusty well-made Man, walks wide, and limps, he wears his own Hair, and has a Scar on one of his Cheeks. He had on an old Coat of a sad Colour, patch'd with blue Patches, and has Metal Buttons, an Elk-Skin Waistcoat with Pewter Buttons, a Pair of Leather Breeches with flat Metal Buttons, two Pair of Trowsers, a Pair of blue Stockings, a Silver Watch without Key or Seal, the Maker's Name *Thomas Taylor, London*, and a Gold Ring mark'd M. C.

Whoever secures the said Man, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by *ROBERT BUCKLAY*.

N. B. He has a Note with him, certifying that he came into the Country a Free Man, signed by *William Lux*.

COMMITTED to *Baltimore County Goal*, on the 12th of *November*; a Negro Man who calls himself *Sam*; is a lusty well-set Fellow, and says he belongs to *John Ganeston, Lancaster County*.

Committed likewise, on the 16th, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself *Duncan* (or some such Name) speaks very bad *English*, says his Master's Name is *Wood*; by what can be understood from him, it is suppos'd he has Wrought in a Mine Bank, and run away about *June* or *July* past.

Their Masters are desired to come and pay Charges, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, at *Baltimore-Town*, about the last of *July*, a likely Strawberry-Roan Gelding, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has very little Ears and is trimm'd round them, his Mane hangs on the off Side, a Switch Tail, and paces dull, has been used to the Draught and may have some Marks, but not branded.

Whoever secures the said Gelding, so that I may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward; and for the Discovery of the Thief, so as he may be apprehended and brought to Justice, Two Pistoles, paid by *WILLIAM DALLAM*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the second of *November* past, living in *Annapolis*, a Servant Man named *Thomas Aldridge*, a Sawyer and Carpenter by Trade, is full fac'd, and fresh-colour'd, a middle-siz'd squat Man, and is an *Englishman*: He had with him when he ran away, a brown Coat, a Pair of Everlasting Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a light colour'd old Pea Jacket, two Osnabrigs Shirts, and wears a Wig.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in this County; and if in any other County two Pistoles, and reasonable Charges, besides what the Law allows; and if secured any where out of this Province, shall have the same Reward of two Pistoles, upon giving the Subscriber Notice thereof, paid by *WILLIAM ROBERTS*.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Archibald Orme*, living near the Mouth of *Rock-Creek*, in *Prince-George's County*, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare, about 13 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock with Q, and a Stroke a-cross it.

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

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers, on Tuesday the 18th of *November* past, on board the Ship *Rose*, Capt. *Slade*, then lying off *Annapolis*, the two following Servant Men, (in a small Yawl, about 14 or 15 Feet Keel, her upper Streak is primed with red, and has two Sprit Sails), viz.

Thomas Emmatt, belonging to Mr. *Henry Woodward*, living near *Annapolis*; he is a Blacksmith and Farrier by Trade, about 22 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, square shoulder'd, flow of Speech, and was born in *Yorkshire*. He had on a dark Bearskin Surtout Coat, a blue Jacket and a striped Flannel one under it, a Pair of white Cotton Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Negro Shoes, and a black Wig.

Leighen Sabrey, belonging to Mr. *Gamaliel Butler*, living in *Annapolis*; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a thin Visage, aged 27 Years, wears his own Hair, which is black, and was born in *England*. He had on a Pair of Osnabrigs Petticoat Trowsers, a spotted Flannel Jacket without Sleeves, a dark colour'd Kersey Coat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and large Metal Buckles.

Whoever secures the said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, and will give Notice thereof, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward for both, or FIVE POUNDS for either; and if brought home the same Reward shall be paid, and reasonable Charges.

H. WOODWARD, G. BUTLER.

To be Sold, for Bills of Exchange or Gold Currency.

ATRACT of Land called *Craig's Enlargement*, containing 274 Acres; Part of *Barn's Luck*, containing 80 Acres, all in one Tract, lying near *Delaware Bottom*, on *Elk-Ridge*, with Dwelling Houses, Out-Houses, and two Orchards, not exceeding nine Years since planted.

For Title and Terms apply to Mr. *Brian Philpot*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*.

RAN away from the *Snow Tbetis*, lying at the Mouth of *Hunger-River*, on the 8th of *November* last, an indented Servant Man, named *William Thompson*, aged 22 Years, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, an old red Cap, a Pair of Osnabrigs Petticoat Trowsers, a Pair of broad ribb'd Worsted Hose, and a Pair of new Shoes. He is pretty remarkable, having a Scar under his Chin, and is bald on the Back of his Head, about the Breadth of a Shilling; he is much given to Liquor, and may have a Pais, as he is a good Scholar; he went to *Port-Tobacco* in Mr. *Edward Smoot's* Schooner.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and delivers him to Mr. *Bryan Philpot*, Merchant, in *Baltimore*, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

JOHN DOWNS, BLOCK-MAKER, PUMP-MAKER, and TURNER, from *NEW-YORK*, living at Capt. *William Sargeant's* opposite to the Prison, in *ANNAPOLIS*.

MAKES Ship Tops, Steering-Wheels, Gun-Carriages for Land or Sea, Dray-Carriages suitable for the Land Service, Cartridge-Boxes, Rammer and Sponge-Staffs, Fuses and False-Fires, Linlocks, and sundry Sorts of other Work, at the most reasonable Rates.

CORNELIUS HOWARD, BLACKSMITH, At his Shop, over against Mrs. *McLeod's*, near the Gate, in *ANNAPOLIS*.

MAKES or Repairs any kind of Blacksmith's Work, either with the Hammer or File, and all Sorts of Gunsmith's Work, and likewise Shoeing of Horses, having lately engaged one of the best Shoers and Farriers in the Province; in the best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates.

N. B. He keeps the County Standard for Weights and Measures.

TO BE SOLD,

AVERY good Tract of Land, containing 550 Acres, or thereabouts, lying within two Miles of the City of *Annapolis*, on the North Side of *South-River*, whereon is a very good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Stable, Negro Quarter, and every convenient Out-house; also two very good young Orchards, and a great deal of good Meadow Land. For Title and Terms apply to *THOMAS BALDWIN*.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT POST-CHAISE, almost new, with the Harness. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

COMMITTED to my Custody, as a Run-away, one *Richard Swann*, who says he is a Servant to Mr. *James Scroby*, of *Middlesex County*, in *Virginia*. His Master is desired to come and pay the Charges, and take him away.

CHARLES GRAHAME, Sheriff of Calvert County.

TO BE SOLD,

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

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

<i>Rover's Content</i>	466	} Acres.
Part of <i>The Inclosure</i>	89	
Part of <i>Goodluck</i>	445	
<i>Fife</i>	78	
<i>Beall's Chance</i>	290	
<i>Father's Gift</i>	183	} Acres.
<i>Bread and Cheese Hall</i>	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*.

<i>Couper</i>	113	} Acres.
Part of <i>Laybill</i>	649	
<i>Beall's Reserve</i>	380	
<i>Drumdry</i>	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 450 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 *Schickick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's County*.

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.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1756.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

A CONSTANT Gravity and Stiffness of Behaviour, however requisite and becoming it may be in particular Places, and before particular Persons, renders a Man very disagreeable to the Generality of Mankind, whose Favour is necessary to those, who would advance their Fortunes by the Means of numerous Connections.

They indeed who are dependent on the sole Patronage of an Individual, need only attend to his particular Bias and Disposition; and accommodate their Manners, agreeable to his Temper and Inclinations. But a negligent Gaiety, an easy pleasant Deportment, is the best Recommendation for those, who would endeavour to be welcome in mixed Companies, and cultivate an extensive Acquaintance.

There is a Season, as *Horace* observes, to play the Fool, but the Skill lies in practising a well-timed Levity. The Scholar and Philosopher, who at the Tea-table lay aside their Learning and Gravity to be cheerful and jocose, and enter into familiar Chat, may gain more Friends and Admirers in one Evening's Conversation, than they might procure by many Months severe and elaborate Study. But the same loose idle Discourse among a select Number of *Literati*, would render them contemptible; and instead of gaining Favour and Esteem, they would lose all Prospect of Interest among their Companions.

Uniform Gravity and settled Solemnity is particularly remarkable in those dull Animals called learned Men. They think a little Negligence of Conversation, and Freedom of Carriage, debases their Dignity. They affect Cate in their Manners, and *Tully* in their Discourse; and in every Word and Action you may perceive a premeditated Pomp. They are the same at the Card-table as in the College; and converse with the Fair in the same turgid Style as they would dispute with a Metaphysician.

I once met with a very singular Instance of this Sort of Behaviour in one of these stately Pedants, who happened to be in Company with a young Lady of great Spirit and Alacrity. She observing that he kept a profound Taciturnity, and willing to draw him into Conversation, very kindly and familiarly asked him, "If he had been at *Ranelagh*." To which, after composing his lengthened Muscles, he gravely replied, "Why really, *Madam*, whenever I approximate the 'Confines of that splendid Circle, I perceive an instantaneous Propensity to involuntary Oscitation; for the Rotundity of that superb Structure, occasions such a Circulation of Semina, as quite incinerates the Faculties, and causes a languid Stupor, which relaxes the energetic Force of the animal System."

The lovely Fair One gazed on him for some Time with Astonishment; then cast a circular Look round the rest of the Company, and seemed to think herself happy that she was surrounded by her Acquaintance, for she fully concluded that the Pedant was out of his Senses.

Men of Learning, who comport themselves with unremitted Pride and Austerity, may possibly be admired for their Abilities, and dreaded for their Moroseness; but Cheerfulness, and Affability only can make them courted and beloved.

One of the chief Ends of Study is to furnish the Mind with a Store of Ideas, in order to prepare us for the grand Business of the World, and qualify us for the pleasing Purposes of friendly Communication. It is to teach us the various Dispositions of Mankind, by the means of Precepts, grounded on wise Reflections upon past Incidents, before we grow old in acquiring such Knowledge by the help of our own Observations on the fleeting Multitude of living Examples. It is to instruct us how to adapt our Behaviour agreeable to such almost infinite Variety. This made *Alcibiades* so famous and popular—because he was able to frame himself according to the different Manners of the different People with whom he was conversant.

They who preserve one dull uniform Tenor will, for the most Part, upon intimate Examination, appear to be shallow, superficial Pretenders. Men of real Abilities, and extensive Knowledge, despise such affected Solemnity. They occasionally give a loose to Mirth, and are not afraid of being censured for Levity. But they know when to relax.

It is no Disgrace to the proudest Genius, or most rigid Cynic, now and then to unbend his Mind, and attend to Trifles. The celebrated Warrior was not ashamed when he was surprised riding upon a hobby Horse among his Children.

Those who are naturally of a gloomy Disposition are greatly to be pitied—because they are unhappy. They who appear so through Affectation should be universally despised—because they are ridiculous.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

THERE is scarce any Affliction so pungent, but Time will abate the Severity of its Sting. But sure it is highly unbecoming a great Mind, to wait for Relief from such a tardy Remedy. Sorrow, is the Lot of Humanity; and immoderate Grief betrays unmanly Weakness. As we see nothing but Misfortunes round us, we ought always to be prepared for the approaching Shock, and expect increase of Woe. Weak Minds often exclaim, that nothing can ex-

ceed their Misery. But, alas! Though the Cup of Affliction seems (swelled to the Brim, yet it may still admit of an additional Drop; and when we think the Measure of our Woe complete, it rises even above Despair. The Effects of this Perturbation of the Mind, are frequently mistaken. Weak Spirits, always seem deeply affected. Great Souls, appear more calm and unconcerned. Yet the former, do not feel more or so much, as the latter, but they can bear less.

It is not the heaving Breast, dejected Look, or streaming Eye, that mark the Violence of inward Sorrow. These are to be acquired by wilful Indulgence. And the Widow, who seems to mourn the Loss of her deceased Husband, can call obsequious Tears into her Eyes, while her Heart o'erflows with Joy.

But noble Minds, are above these common Modes of Sorrow. Their Griefs are silent and invisible to common Eyes. Sometimes indeed when they Labour to suppress the strong Pang, Nature will conquer the Philosopher. The gushing Tear will start. But manly Resolution checks the effeminate Stream, whose Current disgraces Reason. Though the Load of Grief bears heavy on them, yet it cannot weigh them down. Their Strength, increases with the Burthen; and they gain Vigour, from Despair. Deep Affliction rouses their Spirits, and collects their Force; and excessive Sorrow, teaches them extreme Fortitude.

To indulge in Woe, is, in some Measure, impious. It is resisting the will of Providence. We are born to experience Calamities, in order to prepare us for perfect Felicity. And the many severe Trials we undergo, are intended as Warnings not to attach ourselves to the fleeting Phantoms of sub-lunary Bliss.

The strong connected Ties of Blood and Friendship, must submit to Dissolution; and Nature will tremble when the tender Link is broke. To be unfeeling is to be inhuman. To mourn the Loss of our Friends and Relations, is a Debt due to Humanity; but when we feed the Luxury of Sorrow, we pay a Tribute to our Weakness.

Virtue, is the Pupil of Affliction; and the Man who was never documented by that severe Tutor, is in continual Danger of falling a rancorous Prey, to approaching Misery. But Heaven forbid, that our Tutor, should be our constant Companion. Let us imitate his Precepts, and make haste to withdraw ourselves from his stern Society; or he will tyrannize, where he ought only to instruct.

Minds formed for Reflection, and armed with Resolution; can combat against Tyranny, by the help of their own Strength and Vigour. Unthinking pusillanimous Mortals, wait till the slow hand of Time, weakens the Force of their Adversary. They devote themselves to his Dominion; and with Tears and Groans, are proud to publish their shameful Subjection. Such indecent bawling, receives a Sanction from Custom. The ignorant Multitude, think that a dry Eye, bespeaks a hardened Heart: And falsely imagine that a Torrent of Tears, is a Testimony of deep Concern. But, alas! The Violence of Public Lamentation is always a Proof of Imbecility, sometimes of Hypocrisy. With the more Sincerity we mourn, the more studious we are to conceal our Sorrow, and the more desirous to surmount it. They, who are truly affected, are most prone to listen to persuasive Comfort. For when we grieve from Nature, we are glad of God's consolation: But when we weep from Affliction; we are determined to refuse it.

PARIS, October 10.

THE Court has received Advice, that, since the Engagement on the Ohio, the Indians in the French Interest increase daily, and already amounts to above 16000 Men; and that they make frequent Incursions upon the Territories of the English, which are generally attended with great Cruelties; which these Savages think they may lawfully exercise upon their Enemies. The French Officers have often endeavoured to inspire them with more Humanity in their Way of making War; but this Sentiment, so much respected by civilized Nations, appears quite ridiculous to these People, who pursuing merely the Dictates of Nature, think they cannot carry their Fidelity to their Friends or Malice to their Enemies too far.

LONDON.

October 21. We hear that all the Chelsea Pensioners who are not incapable of Service, will be formed into Independent Companies, and commanded by the Officers who are at present on Half-pay.

The following Ships have been taken and sent into Plymouth since last Post. La Marguerite, from Newfoundland for Granville, taken by the Experiment; Le Jacob and Marie, from ditto for ditto, in Ballast, with 112 Men on board, taken by the Rochester; Le Heureux, of and from Honfleur for Martinico, taken by the Lyme; Le Triumphant from Newfoundland, taken by the Peregrine; Le June Henry from ditto, taken by the King William Tender.

Letters from Teulon advise, that the six Men of War, built at Genoa for the King's Account, arrived there the 20th of last Month. Two of these Ships mount 60 Guns each: two are of 50, and the others of 40 Guns.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated October 6.

"We are informed that the French Court has intimated

to the States-General, by its Ambassador, the Marquis de Bonac, that it would not chuse that the Republic, in case a War should happen in Europe, should remain neuter; and that, if their High Mightinesses determined to do so, his Court would be under a Necessity of acting as its Interest required. In short the French have already made considerable Preparations on the Side of Flanders, and at Dunkirk, where the Fortifications have been re-established, Batteries raised thereon, and great Augmentations made thereto. They even give out that they will bring the Pretender again upon the Carpet. It's certain that they are in great Wrath with the English for what they have done, and are about to do, in America: But how absurd was it to suppose that they would for ever sit still and let the French do what they would there? They ought therefore to look upon themselves as the Cause of all the Bloodshed that has been, or shall be, in that Part of the World, and, perhaps, that may be on that Occasion shed in Europe; for it can scarcely be imagined that the neighbouring Nations will look with an indifferent Eye upon the Preparations which that enterprising Nation is making in Flanders. People who are willing to hope the best, are apt to say the French have no Misunderstanding with the Court of Vienna, and, therefore, the Low-Countries can be in no Danger; but is the Court of Versailles guided by just Motives and Reasons, when these would clash with its particular Interest and Views? No! It's but too well known it will be governed by no Laws, so long as it possesses superior Power.

"The Augmentation of our Forces will not be insisted on in the present Assembly of the States of the Province, if it can be easily carried: The Magistrates of Amsterdam have given their Word that they will consent to it, the Moment there is any just Ground to think the Low Countries in Danger. They signified to Lord Holdernesse that they hoped this Promise would be judged sufficient; and that the Affairs of the Augmentation would not be urged, that France might not have the least Pretext for a Measure which the might represent as a mere Precaution, dictated by Prudence, and authorized by the Law of Nations."

BOSTON, December 15.

About a Week ago, a dead Whale, 75 Feet in Length, was drove ashore on Lynn Beach. 'Tis said she is claimed by a Cape-Cod Man, who struck her on the Banks, and two of his Irons were found in her. Several curious Persons from this Town have been down to view her.

A few Days ago Capt. M'Kown arrived here from Chignecto in Nova-Scotia, and brought with him about 70 of our Provincial Troops, discharged from the Service on Account of their ill State of Health.

And the Expedition against Crown-Point being laid aside for the present, and the greatest Part of the Men discharged, Numbers of those raised in this Province arrive here daily from the Camp, miserably fatigued by their hard Service there, and a Journey of several Hundred Miles on Foot, in a very bad Season.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

Edmund Broadstreet, a Soldier in this Garrison, who on the 1d Instant, was sentenced at a Court Martial to be shot on Wednesday last for Desertion, was on the Day of his Execution pardoned by General SHIRLEY.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, has issued a Proclamation, by Virtue of the Acts of that Province, passed for that Purpose, further prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions or warlike Stores, from any Part of that Province.

December 22. Governor HARDY, a few Days ago, was pleased to give the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to the Use of the Charter College about erecting in this City. And His Excellency Major General SHIRLEY, last Week, was likewise pleased to give the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for the same good Purpose.

Camp at Lake-George, 18th November, 1755.

SIR, YOUR Favour of the 2d Instant I received last Night, with the Present of Cattle from the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, to the Army under my Command.

I desire you will communicate in the most extensive Manner possible the Minutes of a Council of War herewith, and my Letter to our generous Benefactors.

Your kind Wishes to myself in particular, and to the Army in general, are gratefully acknowledged by us.

I am respectfully, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
To GEORGE MUIRSON, Esq;

Camp, at Lake-George, 19th November, 1755. A. M.
At a Council of War held by General JOHNSON.

P R E S E N T,
The GENERAL, Col. BAGLY,
Major-General LYMAN, Col. BROWNE,
Col. HARRIS, Lieut. Col. WHITING,
Col. COCKROFT, Col. PLATTED,
Col. DYER, Col. THATCHER.

PETER WHEATLEY, Secretary.

THE GENERAL laid before this Council of War, a Letter directed to him from GEORGE MUIRSON, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, on Long-Island, and Letters from several Reverend Gentlemen, Ministers,

Ministers of the Gospel, in the aforesaid County, with a Present of Oxen and Sheep from the Inhabitants of said County. Also a Letter from Oliver De Laney, Esq; from Albany, wherein he writes to the General, that the Drivers of the Sheep acquainted him it was impossible to drive them up to the Camp; that he had therefore sold them for 14 Oxen, the Sheep being reduced in their Number by the Cattlefiness of the Drivers.

The GENERAL desired the Opinion of this Council of War, relating to the Division of the Cattle.

It is the Opinion that a Field Officer from each Regiment, be appointed to make a Division of the Cattle, in Proportion to the Numbers of their respective Troops.

The GENERAL is desired to write a Letter to the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, on Long-Island, with the grateful Acknowledgments of this Army, for their generous Present.

PETER WRAXALL, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, on Long-Island. GENTLEMEN,

LAST Night came to this Camp, 47 of the 60 Head of Cattle, (10 being stopped by the Commandant at Fort EDWARD, as the Proportion of that Garrison, 3 lost by the Way) and the Oxen in Lieu of the Sheep, sent by the Inhabitants of your County.

Your well-timed Humanity hath revived us. May the Blessings of the Hungry be upon you, yours and all that you have, and may the Smiles of Heaven accompany the Applause of Men.

Major-General LYMAN joins me, in gratefully acknowledging the Letters wrote us by the Reverend Gentlemen of your County; both we and the whole Army are extremely obliged to them for their pious Sentiments and good Wishes. I am, with great Esteem,

Your most obliged,
And obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

We have Advice from Madeira, that on the first of November last they had a Shock of an Earthquake there, when the Sea retired to a considerable Distance, and immediately returned again in a surprizing Manner.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.

A few Days ago, as a Man was Felling a Tree in Frederick County, he observ'd another Man riding along the Road, or Path, close by him, and call'd to him to take Care, but he answer'd, Never Fear, and immediately the Tree fell, and kill'd him, but never hurt the Horse.

In the same County a Servant Man is committed to Prison, on a strong Presumption of having murder'd his Master; who was found dead, with his Throat terribly cut and mangled, soon after some Quarrel between them.

We have received Accounts, sundry Ways, that there has been lately a most terrible EARTHQUAKE in Europe. A Gentleman just come to Town, who had a short Passage from Boston, informs us, that he read in their Public Prints, an Account brought from Spain, That the City of Cadix has suffer'd greatly, and that 15,000 People were drowned: That Ferrol had suffer'd too, and many Places on the Bay of Biscay: That the City of Lisbon (the Principal of Portugal) has suffer'd great Damage, and many other Places in that Neighbourhood; and that Gibraltar has likewise suffer'd a little: But the Particulars we must postpone till we have further Accounts, the Purpose of which we greatly dread.

In the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, published at Charles-Town in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

WHEREAS John Toomer (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of William Butler, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said John Toomer into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of South-Carolina, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Current Money as a Reward.

The said John Toomer is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd. ESTHER YONGE.

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTERER,

LIVING about two Miles from Upper-Marlborough, on the Bladensburg Road, New moulds old Pewter at 9 d. per Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILLETT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Solomon Stoddard, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a likely middle-sized Dark Bay Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle Spots on her Back, she is branded on the near Shoulder with an H, and on the near Buttock with a G, her hind Feet are white, she paces and trots slow, and has two old Shoes on her hind Feet.

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

Anne-Arundel County, Dec. 29, 1755.

THIS is to acquaint all Persons whatever, That I the Subscriber having an extravagant Son named Vachel Worthington, who has of late kept from my Presence, and as I am doubtful he may be drawn into bad Company; to prevent which, I hereby declare I will not pay one Shilling for him. X JOHN WORTHINGTON, senior.

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.

THE Subscriber being in Custody of the Sheriff of Prince George's County for Debt, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, that he designs to apply to the next General Assembly for Relief.

PETER ROBINSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Brown, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, has no Brand perceivable, has many Saddle Spots, a very long Tail, a hanging Mane, was shod before, and is supposed to be about 9 Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Jacobs, a white Ewe, mark'd with a Crop and a Hole in each Ear, and an under cut in the left Ear.

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

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOLIS,

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleaning or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Row, near the Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I. S. and on the near Buttock with a Cross, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

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

To be Sold, for Bills of Exchange or Gold Currency,

A TRACT of Land called Creagh's Enlargement, containing 274 Acres; Part of Barns's Luck, containing 80 Acres, all in one Tract, lying near Delaware Bottom, on Elk-Ridge, with Dwelling Houses, Out-Houses, and two Orchards, not exceeding nine Years since planted.

For Title and Terms apply to Mr. Brian Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town.

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 12th of November, a Negro Man who calls himself Sam; is a lusty well-set Fellow, and says he belongs to John Gansson, Lancaster County.

Committed likewise, on the 16th, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Duncan (or some such Name) speaks very bad English, says his Master's Name is Wood; by what can be understood from him, it is supposed he has Wrought in a Mine Bank, and run away about June or July past.

Their Masters are desired to come and pay Charges, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, at Baltimore-Town, about the last of July, a likely Strawberry-Roan Gelding, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has very little Ears and is trimm'd round them, his Mane hangs on the off Side, a Switch Tail, and paces dull, has been used to the Draught and may have some Marks, but not branded.

Whoever secures the said Gelding, so that I may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward; and for the Discovery of the Thief, so as he may be apprehended and brought to Justice, Two Pistoles, paid by

WILLIAM DALLAM.

RAN away from the Snow Thetis, lying at the Mouth of Hanger-River, on the 8th of November last, an indentured Servant Man, named William Thompson, aged 22 Years, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, an old red Cap, a Pair of Olabrigs Petticoat Trowsers, a Pair of broad ribb'd Worsted Hosiery, and a Pair of new Shoes. He is pretty remarkable, having a Scar under his Chin, and is bald on the Back of his Head, about the Breadth of a Shilling; he is much given to Liquor, and may have a Pais, as he is a good Scholar; he went to Port-Tobacco in Mr. Edward Smeel's Schooner.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and delivers him to Mr. Bryan Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

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	
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	Acres.
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.

Copper,	113	
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	Acres.
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 Allisan'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.

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

Saturday Even
Northward
Time at Su
mation of
heard, of th
pent in Ex
past. From
ed all the
lified, viz.

B O

B Y C
from
11th
follo
first

in the City,
the Forenoon,
which lasted a
what it was,
which was ab
House where
where he met
longing to N
each other, w
their Vessels,
of them resolv
into one of the
from the Mole
a Mile Distanc
with Difficulty
before the Sea
Shipping into
siderable Dam
Sea came into
Manner and w
without the W
of the Town-
and ran over a
City.—That a
were passing at
that joins the
Hundreds, and
lost, and par
Coaches were
of an Hour a
second as aw
came a third
ping and Sho
prodigious Dr
That they h
Places adja
Damage
Cadiz, laden
Time of the
sion as shook
That they h
when he cam
dreaded what
the Northern

Extract of a

—A

Instant, an

This Day

Place has

two Millio

Algeire is

Villages an

done to the

By Capt.

Lisbon, we

but surpriz

on the first

the Forenoon

was entirely

did so much

Hour, as r

standing, b

and that the

was soon c

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1756.

Saturday Evening last came in the Mail from the Northward (the Post having been detained some Time at Susquehanna), and brought us a Confirmation of the melancholy News we had before heard, of the terrible EARTHQUAKE which happened in Europe on the first Day of November past. From the Northern Papers we have collected all the News relating to it, which is yet published, viz.

B O S T O N, December 22.

BY Capt. Hibbert, arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, (which Place he left the 11th of November past) we have the following Account, viz. That on the first Day of November, he was on Shore in the City, and as the Clock was striking 11 in the Forenoon, he felt a Shock of an Earthquake, which lasted about 3 Minutes: That being sensible what it was, he retir'd immediately to the Mole, which was about a Quarter of a Mile from the House where he was when the Shock happened, where he met three other Masters of Vessels belonging to New-England, and consulting with each other, whether it was best to go off on board their Vessels, or return into the City again, three of them resolv'd to go off, and accordingly slept into one of their Boats; and after they had put off from the Mole, they saw a heavy Sea (about half a Mile Distance) coming towards the Shore; that with Difficulty they got on board the first Vessel, before the Sea came; that it immediately put the Shipping into great Disorder, and did some considerable Damage to them.---That as soon as the Sea came into shoal Water, it broke in a heavy Manner and very high, destroyed every Thing without the Walls, carried before it a great Length of the Town-Wall, dismounted several Batteries, and ran over a good deal of the lower Part of the City.---That all the Carriages and Passengers that were passing at that Time to and fro on the Neck that joins the City to the Continent, and many Hundreds, and some say Thousands, of People were lost, and particularly four eminent Merchants in Coaches were destroyed. That about a Quarter of an Hour after the first Sea came, there came a second as awful, and about the same Space after came a third more awful, and beat on the Shipping and Shore in the same Manner; and that prodigious Damage is done to the Buildings.---That they had received Accounts from several Places adjacent where they had suffered much Damage:---That a Vessel from Bilbao bound to Cadiz, laden with Iron, was off Lisbon at the Time of the Shock, and there was such a Concussion as shook his Iron very much in the Hold:---That they had not any Accounts from Lisbon when he came away, and that the People at Cadiz dreaded what Accounts they might receive from the Northern Part of the Country.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, Novem. 4th, 1755.

A great Earthquake happen'd the first Instant, and has occasion'd great Confusion: This Day News came from Seville, that that Place has received Damage to the Amount of two Millions of Dollars;---That the Town of Algezire is entirely sunk; and that many little Villages are swallowed up, and great Damage done to the Shipping.

By Capt. Collins, arrived at Cape Ann from Lisbon, we have the following short and imperfect, but surprizing and melancholy Account, viz. That on the first of November past, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, that fair, large, rich, and noble City, was entirely shaken down by the Earthquake that did so much Damage at Cadiz the same Day and Hour, as related above, not a Building being left standing, but two Churches and the Mint House; and that the Rubbish taking Fire, the whole of it was soon consumed to Ashes.---That the King

being in the Country at the Time of the Shock, saved his Life, as did likewise Sir Harry Frankland, late of this Town, Knight, but 'tis said his Family perished. 'Tis also said, that the Shipping suffered very much, and that St. Ubes, a few Leagues below the City, was sunk, and all the People destroyed. It is said the City of Lisbon contained two hundred Thousand Inhabitants, and some pretend that one hundred and ten Thousand have now perished; but this we have no Authority to affirm. We may expect a more circumstantial Account by the next Vessel. Capt. Collins left Lisbon the fifth of November.

As some of our Readers may not know the Situation of the above Places, we have extracted the following Accounts from the latest Authors.

LISBON, W. Lon. 9. 25. Lat. 38. the Capital of the Kingdom of Portugal, situated on the N. Bank of the River Tagus, about 10 m. from the Mouth of it, 80 m. W. of the Frontiers of Spain, 300 m. W. of Madrid, and 850 m. S. W. of London. It is about six Miles long, winding with the River, from which it rises with an easy Ascent. It is surrounded only by a single Wall, on which are 77 Antique Towers, of no great Strength. There are 26 Gates on the River side, and 17 on the Land side; and it is computed there are 30,000 Houses, and 200,000 Inhabitants. The Streets are narrow and steep, the Town standing on 7 Hills. There are 40 Parish Churches besides the Cathedral, and 40 Convents of both Sexes. There are several handsome Squares; the finest of them has the King's Palace on one Side, and on another Side the River, from whence may be seen large Fleets at Anchor, and others perpetually going in and out of that spacious Harbour. In this Square the Officers of the Inquisition perform those terrible Executions of burning and roasting Men alive, who happen to be of a different Faith from those of the Roman Church. The Harbour of Lisbon will contain several Thousand Sail of Ships, which Ride in the greatest Security. Nor is the Prospect less entertaining, if we look from the Town where we see a River 3 Miles over, underneath, and Ships of every Nation of Europe almost, riding in it; and beyond, a beautiful Country, intermixed with Towns and Villages. There is no Port Town of Europe that has a more extensive foreign Trade, except London and Amsterdam. [See *Salmon's Gazetteer*.]

St. Ubes, W. Lon. 9. 30. Lat. 38. 36. a City and Port Town of Portugal, in the Province of Estremadura, situate on a fine Bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 21 Miles S. of Lisbon. Here are made great Quantities of fine Salt, which most of the Northern Nations of Europe fetch from hence, or carry to their American Plantations. The Country about it abounds in good Wine and Fruit, and it is one of the most flourishing Towns in Portugal.

CADIZ, a Sea-Port City in Spain, is built on a little Island, at the Mouth of the River Guadalquivir, on the Atlantick Ocean, and near the Straits, and joined to the Continent by a Bridge called Zuzzo: Its Bay forms a capacious Harbour, strong and well fortified, inhabited by 5000 Families.---Distant from Madrid about 270 Miles S. W. 60 from Seville S. W. and 40 from Gibraltar North-west.

SEVILLE, the Capital of the Province of Andalusia in Spain, is seated in a noble and fertile Plain, on the River Guadalquivir, which is navigable for near 40 Miles from the Mouth of it. The Compass of it, including the Suburbs of Triana, is about 14 Miles, but the Walls that encompass it no more than 8, very strong and stately, adorned with 15 Gates, and 166 stately Towers. The Number of Inhabitants reckoned to amount to 300,000 in 14,000 Houses,---having Abundance of all Things for Subsistence and Delight.---This charming Place extending 27 Miles in Compass, is

full of the sweetest shady Walks, producing yearly several thousand Tons of Oil, while the adjacent Plains and Vallies do yield no less a Plenty of Corn and Wine.---The Cathedral is 407 Feet in Length, 71 in Breadth, and 128 in Height, hath 9 Gates, 80 Windows, 82 Altars, on which 500 Masses are said every Day. The high Tower of the Church is 350 Feet high, and hath 24 Bells in it;---and in the Inside 'twould be endless to describe the Richness of its Statues, Pictures, Altars, and other Ornaments;---and only mention as a Sample, the magnificent Tabernacle or Repository on the high Altar, which weighs 600 Weight and a half of massy Silver, the Workmanship whereof 'tis said cost 40,000 Ducats.---By Reason of the great Plenty, Variety and Cheapness of all Kind of Provisions, they have a common Proverb in Spain, *That those whom GOD loves, he gives them a House and Living in Seville.*---But yet it hath a sad Inconvenience, which exposes it to great Danger, viz. the Overflowing of the mighty and rapid River, which hath sometimes made dreadful Havock, particularly Anno 1626, when, besides other considerable Damage, it destroyed the Lives of near 4000 Persons.---In the Year 1708, the Inundation was so strong, and arose to such a Height, that it overturned some Hundreds of Houses, and did a great Deal of Mischief. Seville is in Lat. 37, 25, 60 Miles N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 200 S. W. of Madrid.

ALGEZIRE, a small but strong City of Spain, at the Straits Mouth, 16 Miles almost W. of Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

On Sunday last Capt. Drefon arrived here from Lisbon, and brought the melancholy News of that City being destroyed by an Earthquake on the first Day of November; that the Shock happened between Ten and Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, lasted about a Minute and a Half, and shook most of the Houses to Pieces, by which many Fires ensued in different Parts of the Town, and had burnt for nine Days before he sailed, and still continued burning when he came away. That the King's Palace, a Number of their Churches, and other Public Buildings, were laid in Ashes; and that but few of the Houses were left standing, and those that stood, were so shattered, that they were not habitable, which obliged the Inhabitants that were saved to lodge in Tents: That the Tide suddenly rose about fifteen Feet above what it used to do: That the River was full of Merchandize, &c. floating up and down: That the Number of People that perished was not known, but supposed to be very considerable: That the Damage the Shipping had sustained was but trifling, tho' the Loss in general is irreparable: And, in short, that the Consternation and Confusion the Inhabitants were in, was not to be expressed. By the next Vessel we may expect a particular Account of the Damage, there being no Letters by Captain Drefon from any of the Merchants relating to it. Captain Appowen arrived there from this Port after the Earthquake happened. They had several Shocks after the first, but none of them near so severe as it was.

The French Account of the Battle on Monongahela;

Extract of a Letter from Paris, October 10.

SINCE the return of M. Dubois de la Mothe's Squadron we have Letters wrote from Canada concerning the Battle fought the 9th of July last near the Ohio, which contain the most essential Particulars of that Action. In these Letters it is said, That the English, to the Number of 2000, advancing towards Fort Duquesne, in order to besiege it, M. de Contrecoeur, Commandant of that Fort,

Ministers of the Gospel; in the aforesaid County, with a Present of Oxen and Sheep from the Inhabitants of said County. Also a Letter from Oliver De Lancy, Esq; from Albany, wherein he writes to the General, that the Drivers of the Sheep acquainted him it was impossible to drive them up to the Camp; that he had therefore sold them for 14 Oxen, the Sheep being reduced in their Number by the Carelessness of the Drivers.

The GENERAL desired the Opinion of this Council of War, relating to the Division of the Cattle.

It is the Opinion that a Field Officer from each Regiment, be appointed to make a Division of the Cattle, in Proportion to the Numbers of their respective Troops.

The GENERAL is desired to write a Letter to the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, on Long-Island, with the grateful Acknowledgments of this Army, for their generous Present.

PETER WRAXALL, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, on Long-Island.
GENTLEMEN,

LAST Night came to this Camp, 47 of the 60 Head of Cattle, (10 being stopped by the Commandant at Fort EDWARD, as the Proportion of that Garrison, 3 lost by the Way) and the Oxen in Lieu of the Sheep, sent by the Inhabitants of your County.

Your well-timed Humanity hath revived us. May the Blessings of the Hungry be upon you, yours and all that you have, and may the Smiles of Heaven accompany the Applause of Men.

Major-General LYMAN joins me, in gratefully acknowledging the Letters wrote us by the Reverend Gentlemen of your County; both we and the whole Army are extremely obliged to them for their pious Sentiments and good Wishes. I am, with great Esteem,

Your most obliged,
And obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

We have Advice from Madeira, that on the first of November last they had a Shock of an Earthquake there, when the Sea retired to a considerable Distance, and immediately returned again in a surprising Manner.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.

A few Days ago, as a Man was Felling a Tree in Frederick County, he observ'd another Man riding along the Road, or Path, close by him, and call'd to him to take Care, but he answer'd, *Never Fear*, and immediately the Tree fell, and kill'd him, but never hurt the Horse.

In the same County a Servant Man is committed to Prison, on a strong Presumption of having murder'd his Master; who was found dead, with his Throat terribly cut and mangled, soon after some Quarrel between them.

We have received Accounts, sundry Ways, that there has been lately a most terrible EARTHQUAKE in Europe. A Gentleman just come to Town, who had a short Passage from Boston, informs us, that he read in their Public Prints, an Account brought from Spain, That the City of Cadix has suffer'd greatly, and that 15,000 People were drowned: That Ferrol had suffer'd too, and many Places on the Bay, of Biscay: That the City of Lisbon (the Principal of Portugal) has suffer'd great Damage, and many other Places in that Neighbourhood; and that Gibraltar has likewise suffer'd a little: But the Particulars we must postpone till we have further Accounts, the Purport of which we greatly dread.

In the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, published at Charles-Town in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

WHEREAS John Toomer (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of William Butler, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said John Toomer into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of South-Carolina, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Current Money as a Reward.

The said John Toomer is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd. EDZABETH YONGE.

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTERER,

LIVING about two Miles from Upper-Marlborough, on the Bladensburg Road, New moulds old Pewter at 9 d. per Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILLETT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Solomon Stoddard, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a likely middle-siz'd Dark Bay Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle Spots on her Back, she is branded on the near Shoulder with an H, and on the near Buttock with a G, her hind Feet are white, she paces and trots slow, and has two old Shoes on her hind Feet.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. No 5/6

Anne-Arundel County, Dec. 29, 1755.

THIS is to acquaint all Persons whatever, That I the Subscriber having an extravagant Son named Vachel Worthington, who has of late kept from my Presence, and as I am doubtful he may be drawn into bad Company; to prevent which, I hereby declare I will not pay one Shilling for him. X JOHN WORTHINGTON, senior.

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. 2

THE Subscriber being in Custody of the Sheriff of Prince George's County for Debt, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, that he designs to apply to the next General Assembly for Relief.

PETER ROBINSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Brown, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, has no Brand perceivable, has many Saddle Spots, a very long Tail, a hanging Mane, was shod before, and is supposed to be about 9 Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Jacobs, a white Ewe, mark'd with a Crop and a Hole in each Ear, and an under cut in the left Ear.

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

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOLIS,

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleansing or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill. 3

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Row, near the Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I. S. and on the near Buttock with a Cross, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

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

To be Sold, for Bills of Exchange or Gold Currency,

A TRACT of Land called Creagh's Enlargement, containing 274 Acres; Part of Barns's Luck, containing 80 Acres, all in one Tract, lying near Delaware Bottom, on Elk-Ridge, with Dwelling Houses, Out-Houses, and two Orchards, not exceeding nine Years since planted.

For Title and Terms apply to Mr. Brian Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town. 5

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 12th of November, a Negro Man who calls himself Sam; is a lusty well-set Fellow, and says he belongs to John Ganslon, Lancaster County.

Committed likewise, on the 16th, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Duncan (or some such Name) speaks very bad English, says his Master's Name is Wood; by what can be understood from him, it is supposed he has Wrought in a Mine Bank, and run away about June or July past.

Their Masters are desired to come and pay Charges, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, at Baltimore-Town, about the last of July, a likely Strawberry-Roan Gelding, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has very little Ears and is trimm'd round them, his Mane hangs on the off Side, a Switch Tail, and paces dull, has been used to the Draught and may have some Marks, but not branded.

Whoever secures the said Gelding, so that I may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward; and for the Discovery of the Thief, so as he may be apprehended and brought to Justice, Two Pistoles, paid by WILLIAM DALLAM.

RAN away from the Snow Thetis, lying at the Mouth of Hanger-River, on the 8th of November last, an indentured Servant Man, named William Thompson, aged 22 Years, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, an old red Cap, a Pair of Osna-brigs Petticoat Trowsers, a Pair of broad ribb'd Worsted Hofs, and a Pair of new Shoes. He is pretty remarkable, having a Scar under his Chin, and is bald on the Back of his Head, about the Breadth of a Shilling; he is much given to Liquor, and may have a Pais, as he is a good Scholar; he went to Port-Tobacco in Mr. Edward Smoot's Schooner.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and delivers him to Mr. Bryan Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

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	
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	Acres.
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	
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	Acres.
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.

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.

Saturday Evening
Northward
Time at Su-
mation of
beard, of th
pened in Eu
past. From
ed all the N
lished, viz.

B O

B Y Ca
from
11th
follow
first

in the City,
the Forenoon,
which lasted al
what it was,
which was ab
House where
where he met
longing to Ne
each other, wh
their Vessels,
of them resolv
into one of the
from the Mole,
a Mile Distance
with Difficulty
before the Sea
Shipping into
siderable Dama
Sea came into
Manner and w
without the Wa
of the Town-
and ran over a
City.—That a
were passing at
that joins the
Hundreds, and
lost, and part
Coaches were
of an Hour at
second as awf
came a third
ping and Sho
prodigious Da
That they ha
Places adjace
Damage:—T
Cadiz, laden
Time of the S
sion as shook
That they h
when he came
dreaded what
the Northern
Extract of a
—A g
Instant, an
This Day
Place has
two Million
Algeze is
Villages ar
done to the
By Capt.
Lisbon, we l
but surprizin
on the first
the Forenoon
was entirely
did so much
Hour, as re
standing, bu
and that the
was soon co

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1756.

Saturday Evening last came in the Mail from the Northward (the Post having been detained some Time at Salschanna), and brought us a Confirmation of the melancholy News we had before heard, of the terrible EARTHQUAKE which happened in Europe on the first Day of November past. From the Northern Papers we have collected all the News relating to it, which is yet published, viz.

BOSTON, December 22.

BY Capt. Hibbert, arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, (which Place he left the 11th of November past) we have the following Account, viz. That on the first Day of November, he was on Shore in the City, and as the Clock was striking 11 in the Forenoon, he felt a Shock of an Earthquake, which lasted about 3 Minutes: That being sensible what it was, he retir'd immediately to the Mole, which was about a Quarter of a Mile from the House where he was when the Shock happened, where he met three other Masters of Vessels belonging to New-England, and consulting with each other, whether it was best to go off on board their Vessels, or return into the City again, three of them resolv'd to go off, and accordingly slept into one of their Boats; and after they had put off from the Mole, they saw a heavy Sea (about half a Mile Distance) coming towards the Shore; that with Difficulty they got on board the first Vessel, before the Sea came; that it immediately put the Shipping into great Disorder, and did some considerable Damage to them.---That as soon as the Sea came into shoal Water, it broke in a heavy Manner and very high, destroyed every Thing without the Walls, carried before it a great Length of the Town-Wall, dismounted several Batteries, and ran over a good deal of the lower Part of the City.---That all the Carriages and Passengers that were passing at that Time to and fro on the Neck that joins the City to the Continent, and many Hundreds, and some say Thousands, of People were lost, and particularly four eminent Merchants in Coaches were destroyed. That about a Quarter of an Hour after the first Sea came, there came a second as awful, and about the same Space after came a third more awful, and beat on the Shipping and Shore in the same Manner; and that prodigious Damage is done to the Buildings.---That they had received Accounts from several Places adjacent where they had suffered much Damage:---That a Vessel from Bilbao bound to Cadiz, laden with Iron, was off Lisbon at the Time of the Shock, and there was such a Concussion as shook his Iron very much in the Hold:---That they had not any Accounts from Lisbon when he came away, and that the People at Cadiz dreaded what Accounts they might receive from the Northern Part of the Country.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, Novem. 4th, 1755.

A great Earthquake happen'd the first Instant, and has occasion'd great Confusion: This Day News came from Seville, that that Place has received Damage to the Amount of two Millions of Dollars;---That the Town of Algezire is entirely sunk; and that many little Villages are swallowed up, and great Damage done to the Shipping.

By Capt. Collins, arrived at Cape Ann from Lisbon, we have the following short and imperfect, but surprizing and melancholy Account, viz. That on the first of November past, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, that fair, large, rich, and noble City, was entirely shaken down by the Earthquake that did so much Damage at Cadiz the same Day and Hour, as related above, not a Building being left standing, but two Churches and the Mint House; and that the Rubbish taking Fire, the whole of it was soon consumed to Ashes.---That the King

being in the Country at the Time of the Shock, saved his Life, as did likewise Sir Harry Frankland, late of this Town, Knight, but 'tis said his Family perished. 'Tis also said, that the Shipping suffered very much, and that St. Ubes, a few Leagues below the City, was sunk, and all the People destroyed. It is said the City of Lisbon contained two hundred Thousand Inhabitants, and some pretend that one hundred and ten Thousand have now perished; but this we have no Authority to affirm. We may expect a more circumstantial Account by the next Vessel. Capt. Collins left Lisbon the fifth of November.

As some of our Readers may not know the Situation of the above Places, we have extracted the following Accounts from the latest Authors.

LISBON, W. Lon. 9. 25. Lat. 38. the Capital of the Kingdom of Portugal, situated on the N. Bank of the River Tagus, about 10 m. from the Mouth of it, 80 m. W. of the Frontiers of Spain, 300 m. W. of Madrid, and 850 m. S. W. of London. It is about six Miles long, winding with the River, from which it rises with an easy Ascent. It is surrounded only by a single Wall, on which are 77 Antique Towers, of no great Strength. There are 26 Gates on the River side, and 17 on the Land side; and it is computed there are 30,000 Houses, and 200,000 Inhabitants. The Streets are narrow and steep, the Town standing on 7 Hills. There are 40 Parish Churches besides the Cathedral, and 40 Convents of both Sexes. There are several handsome Squares; the finest of them has the King's Palace on one Side, and on another Side the River, from whence may be seen large Fleets at Anchor, and others perpetually going in and out of that spacious Harbour. In this Square the Officers of the Inquisition perform those terrible Executions of burning and roasting Men alive, who happen to be of a different Faith from those of the Roman Church. The Harbour of Lisbon will contain several Thousand Sail of Ships, which Ride in the greatest Security. Nor is the Prospect less entertaining, if we look from the Town where we see a River 3 Miles over, underneath, and Ships of every Nation of Europe almost, riding in it; and beyond, a beautiful Country, intermixed with Towns and Villages. There is no Port Town of Europe that has a more extensive foreign Trade, except London and Amsterdam. [See Salmon's Gazetteer.]

St. Ubes, W. Lon. 9. 30. Lat. 38. 36. a City and Port Town of Portugal, in the Province of Estremadura, situate on a fine Bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 21 Miles S. of Lisbon. Here are made great Quantities of fine Salt, which most of the Northern Nations of Europe fetch from hence, or carry to their American Plantations. The Country about it abounds in good Wine and Fruit, and it is one of the most flourishing Towns in Portugal.

CADIZ, a Sea-Port City in Spain, is built on a little Island, at the Mouth of the River Guadalquivir, on the Atlantick Ocean, and near the Straits, and joined to the Continent by a Bridge called Zuzzo: Its Bay forms a capacious Harbour, strong and well fortified, inhabited by 5000 Families.---Distant from Madrid about 270 Miles S. W. 60 from Seville S. W. and 40 from Gibraltar North-west.

SEVILLE, the Capital of the Province of Andalusia in Spain, is seated in a noble and fertile Plain, on the River Guadalquivir, which is navigable for near 40 Miles from the Mouth of it. The Compass of it, including the Suburbs of Triana, is about 14 Miles, but the Walls that encompass it no more than 8, very strong and stately, adorned with 15 Gates, and 166 stately Towers. The Number of Inhabitants reckoned to amount to 300,000 in 14,000 Houses,---having Abundance of all Things for Sustenance and Delight.---This charming Place extending 27 Miles in Compass, is

full of the sweetest shady Walks, producing yearly several thousand Tons of Oil, while the adjacent Plains and Vallies do yield no less a Plenty of Corn and Wine.---The Cathedral is 407 Feet in Length, 71 in Breadth, and 128 in Height, hath 9 Gates, 80 Windows, 82 Altars, on which 500 Masses are said every Day. The high Tower of the Church is 350 Feet high, and hath 24 Bells in it;---and in the Inside 'twould be endless to describe the Richness of its Statues, Pictures, Altars, and other Ornaments;---and only mention as a Sample, the magnificent Tabernacle or Repository on the high Altar, which weighs 600 Weight and a half of massy Silver, the Workmanship whereof 'tis said cost 40,000 Ducats.---By Reason of the great Plenty, Variety and Cheapness of all Kind of Provisions, they have a common Proverb in Spain, *That those whom GOD loves, he gives them a House and Living in Seville.*---But yet it hath a sad Inconvenience, which exposes it to great Danger, viz. the Overflowing of the mighty and rapid River, which hath sometimes made dreadful Havock, particularly Anno 1626, when, besides other considerable Damage, it destroyed the Lives of near 4000 Persons:---In the Year 1708, the Inundation was so strong, and arose to such a Height, that it overturned some Hundreds of Houses, and did a great Deal of Mischief. Seville is in Lat. 37. 25. 60 Miles N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 200 S. W. of Madrid.

ALGEZIRE, a small but strong City of Spain, at the Straits Mouth, 16 Miles almost W. of Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

On Sunday last Capt. Drefon arrived here from Lisbon, and brought the melancholy News of that City being destroyed by an Earthquake on the first Day of November; that the Shock happened between Ten and Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, lasted about a Minute and a Half, and shook most of the Houses to Pieces, by which many Fires ensued in different Parts of the Town, and had burnt for nine Days before he sailed, and still continued burning when he came away. That the King's Palace, a Number of their Churches, and other Public Buildings, were laid in Ashes; and that but few of the Houses were left standing, and those that stood, were so shattered, that they were not habitable, which obliged the Inhabitants that were saved to lodge in Tents: That the Tide suddenly rose about fifteen Feet above what it used to do: That the River was full of Merchandize, &c. floating up and down: That the Number of People that perished was not known, but supposed to be very considerable: That the Damage the Shipping had sustained was but trifling, tho' the Loss in general is irreparable: And, in short, that the Confirmation and Confusion the Inhabitants were in, was not to be expressed. By the next Vessel we may expect a particular Account of the Damage, there being no Letters by Captain Drefon from any of the Merchants relating to it. Captain Appowen arrived there from this Port after the Earthquake happened. They had several Shocks after the first, but none of them near so severe as it was.

The French Account of the Battle on Monongahela.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, October 10.

SINCE the return of M. Dubois de la Mothe's Squadron we have Letters wrote from Canada concerning the Battle fought the 9th of July last near the Ohio, which contain the most essential Particulars of that Action. In these Letters it is said, That the English, to the Number of 2000, advancing towards Fort Duquesne, in order to besiege it, M. de Contrecoeur, Commandant of that

Fort,

Fort, had Intelligence of their March; upon which he held a Council with Messrs. de Beaujeu and Dumas, Captains of the Marines, and some other Officers, and the Result was, to march towards the Enemy, when they were but three Leagues from the Fort. Those Officers immediately set out with 250 Canadians and 650 Indians. They met the English in the open Field, and attacked them very gallantly, notwithstanding the Fire of their Cannon and small Arms: They bore two Discharges of it, which killed Messrs. de Beaujeu, de la Perade, and Carneville, as also 15 Indians and four Canadians. This Fire did indeed disconcert the Indians a little, and even made them give Ground. But they quickly came on again, seeing themselves headed by M. Dumas, who, as the eldest Captain, took the Command in the room of M. Beaujeu. The Indians and the Canadians, under this new Chief, rushed furiously upon the Enemy, without giving them Time to load again, and with their little Hatchets, which they call *Skull-breakers*, they made a great Slaughter of the English Troops. As for the Indians on the Enemy's Side, being about 300 in Number, few of them were killed, because they ran away at the very beginning of the Battle. It is reckoned that the English lost near 1500 Men, a good Part of whom were killed on their Flight; those who could escape were glad to get away without Arms and Provisions. We found on the Field of Battle four Brads Cannon, 12 Pounders, and two of the same Metal, six Pounders; four Mortars, of seven Inches 1-half Diameter, and three others of four Inches 1-4th; 275 Cannon Balls of 12lb. 57 Haubitizers of 6 Inches 3-4ths Diameter, 17 Quintals of Gunpowder; 17,740 Musket Cartridges; the Implements requisite for a Siege, a great Number of Muskets, many broken Waggon, 400 Horses, 100 Oxen, many staved Barrels of Powder, some half full, and the rest scattered about the Field; besides a considerable Booty in Cloaths, Furniture and Utensils, and divers Papers, among which were the Instructions and Plan of the Expedition, and an exact Draught of Fort Duquesne. And moreover, our People discovered, by Means of three English Deserters, several Pieces of Cannon, Barrels of Powder and other Warlike Stores, which had been artfully enough hid after the Battle.

However, it is to be noted, that the Court has not yet published any Account of this Affair; perhaps our Ministry wait for a more circumstantial or authentic Relation.

Paris, October 5. Its generally tho't that our Court would readily enough consent for the sake of Peace with England to evacuate and demolish CROWN POINT, as also NIAGARA and Duquesne Fort, and quit all Pretensions to settling on the OHIO, provided the English would not dispute with us St. John's River in Accadia; the Possession of which is absolutely necessary for preserving a Communication with Quebec and the rest of Canada, during seven Months in the Year, when the River St. Lawrence is not navigable. This Article is strongly insisted on in the Piece lately published by the Government's Direction, intitled, "A summary Discussion of the ancient Limits of Accadia, and of the Stipulations in the Treaty of Utrecht relative thereto." We don't yet know what Arguments the English have to oppose to the Reasons of our Court in it,---but we gather from the Manner in which this Point is handled, that whether our Ministry be in the Right or Wrong, they will risque a War rather than give it up, because Canada will be of little Advantage to us, unless the Limits of Canada be settled to our Liking.

Paris, October 10. A Ship belonging to the East-India Company coming from Senegal, was taken by the English.

LONDON, October 24.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 22.

"On Monday Morning Admiral Osborn changed his Flag from on board the Royal George, at Spithead, to the Prince George, in the Harbour, in order to hold a Court-Martial on Lord Harry Powlet; which began at Ten o'Clock the same Morning, and is not yet finished. There remains nothing but Sentence to pass; but whether it is to be in his Lordship's Favour, or otherwise, nobody can tell this Post."

Extract of a Letter from the Island of Jersey, dated October 12.

"Our Neighbours the French still continue to come here from Time to Time, but are closely watched, and obliged to keep within the Towns, General Huske, our worthy Governor's Orders, (forbidding their being allowed to go near any of

the Fortifications, or any of the Hills from whence they might have a Sight of the Country) being strictly put in Execution. All our Accounts from Granville, St. Malo, and other Ports on the Coast, inform us of the Aversion the Monsieurs have to a War, many Merchants being already knocked up by the Captures of their Ships; and those who come here shake their Noddles at the Armament they see this little Spot fitting out against them. I here send you a List of such Privateers as are ready to sail:

	Garriage-Guns.	Men.
The Molly,	20	200
Charming Nancy,	18	150
Phoenix,	16	120
Success,	10	90
Cumberland,	4 8 Swivels	60
Boscawen,	2 8 Swivels	60
Revenge Row-Boat,	2 8 Swivels	50

"All these have their Crews ready, and can put to Sea at a Day's Notice; and there are eight or nine more that will be ready in a Week. We only wait for a Declaration of War to send our Fleet to Sea."

NEW-JERSEY, December 14.
The SPEECH of Governor BELCHER, to the Council and Assembly of this Province, on the Sixteenth Instant.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

FROM my last Parting with you, I have been continually receiving Expresses, with Accounts of the barbarous Cruelties and Murders committed by the Indians on our Neighbours of Pennsylvania, and the poor People of this Province, living on our Frontiers, praying at the same Time for Defence and Protection in this Time of imminent Danger; and in Consideration of these Things, I directed his Majesty's Council to meet me to have their Advice what was most necessary and expedient to be done; and they were unanimously of Opinion, that the Assembly should meet, and the whole Legislature enter into a joint Consultation upon the present Situation of Affairs. The particular Proceedings of the said Council I have ordered to be laid before you, together with a Proclamation I issued by their Advice.

The poor People living on our Frontiers, being in continual Danger and Distress, fearing soon to be attacked by the Enemy, as you will find by many Letters and Petitions which shall be laid before you, it seems absolutely necessary, that a Number of Block-Houses be built without Delay, on the River Delaware, and to be furnish'd with three or four Hundred Men, and with Arms, Ammunition, &c. which Provision must be made by you, Gentlemen of the General Assembly; and for which Charge, I believe, your Constituents are very desirous to be taxed: And since they are willing to part with a reasonable Part of their Estates to save the Rest, together with the Lives of themselves, their Wives and Children, I think you can't balance the Thing in any Delay, but immediately grant a Supply for defraying the Charge of what I have mentioned.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

I hope all the Branches of the Government will act in the best Union and Harmony in the present Emergency, for maintaining the Safety and Welfare of the Province, always considering, if the Inhabitants of the Frontiers are forced to leave their Habitations, the Towns that seem now to be in less Danger, will soon become Frontiers to the Ruin of the Province; to prevent which Nothing in our Power should be wanting.

Elizabeth-Town, Council Chamber, J. BELCHER.
December 16, 1755.

To his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; &c.
The Humble ADDRESS, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Colony of New-Jersey, in General Assembly conven'd, being compassionately affected at the Barbarities committed by the Indians on our Neighbours of Pennsylvania, cannot but esteem this Province oblig'd by your Excellency's Care, in giving us this Opportunity of providing for the Security of our Frontiers against the unrelenting Cruelties of so Savage an Enemy.

As by the Accounts we have receiv'd, it appears that Pennsylvania is depopulated for a considerable Distance; that many of her Inhabitants are murdered, and some with most aggravating Marks of Inhumanity; that many fine Plantations and Improvements are laid waste, and se-

veral of them even within the View of our People, on the Frontiers of this Province, who are thereby become a Frontier themselves. It is therefore not to be wonder'd at, that they are in Confusion, and likely to leave their Plantations if something is not done for their Relief: On which Occasion, this House has received a considerable Number of Petitions from many Parts of the Province, signed by an unusual Number of Freeholders, praying, that something may be done on the present Emergency. All which having been duly considered, together with the Inconvenience of making an Addition at this Time to the heavy Taxes already laid on the Inhabitants of this Colony, we have, after due Deliberation, by the Bill sent to the Council, for making current 10,000 l. made such Provision, as, with the Blessing of divine Providence, we hope will give the desired Relief.

By Order of the House,
ROBERT LAWRENCE, Speaker.
December 22, 1755.

NEW-YORK, December 29.
We hear the Legislature of New-Jersey, have passed a Bill for raising Ten Thousand Pounds, to be employed in defending their Frontiers against the Indians.

By Capt. Lyell, who is arrived at Amboy, in six Weeks from Madeira, we have Advice, that one of his Britannic Majesty's Ships of War, bound to the Coast of Guiney, had taken and carried into Madeira, a French Martinico Man, said to be very rich.

By a Letter from Oswego, dated the 29th of November, we learn, that the French have evacuated Niagara, and other Forts, for Want of Provisions, and are gone to Crown Point, to wait the Arrival of the Provincial Troops that were destined to attack that Fortress.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

By Captain Vaughan, from Lisbon, we are informed, that the Louisa Man of War had touched there, in her Way up the Straights; and that she had taken five French Merchantmen, and sent them into Plymouth.

By Captain Arthur, from Barbados, there is Advice, that one of Commodore Frankland's Fleet had taken two French Sugar Ships, and sent them into Barbados.

On Sunday, the 14th Instant, Robert Gaston, who lived at the Head of Hunter's Settlement, on the Forks of Delaware, was shot and scalped by some Indians, as he was foddering his Cattle. And soon after one Alexander Galbreth, and another Man, were shot at by the same Indians, when Galbreth was wounded in the Side, and the other had his Horse shot under him, but they both escaped on Galbreth's Horse.

Since our last we have received the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Bethlehem, December 18, 1755, and addressed to all who are concerned for the Welfare of their distressed Country.

Gentlemen,

"I cannot help acquainting you of the deplorable Situation our Back Parts are in, having received certain Intelligence that the Indians are gather'd together behind the Blue Mountains, to the Number of 200, and have burnt the greatest Part of the Buildings, and killed upwards of 100 of the Inhabitants. From which, and other Circumstances, we have all the Reason in the World to believe that their Intentions are to come and attack our upper Places, as *Cristians-Brun, Guaden-thal, Nazareth, and Friedenshal*, and that very soon, may be before Saturday next: If therefore your Help was ever needful, we apprehend it so at this Time; and I think it would be doing yourselves and Country the greatest Service, to get together a good Number of well-armed Men and send thither, to prevent their intended Mischief; for when it is done, it will be too late, and the Rogues not so easy to be found; but now there is Time, by the Blessing of God, to prevent it. If these Places, and Bethlehem are destroyed, where is there a Place between here and Philadelphia, that can make a Stand? I pray you for God's Sake to take it seriously into Consideration, and do what is in your Power to send Help. As Fodder is so very scarce, it will be best to come without Horses, and as to Provisions, the Brethren will do all in their Power to furnish. It would be well if a Number of People could be at Nazareth by Tomorrow or Saturday Afternoon at farthest."

Extract of a Letter from the Union Iron-Works, in the Jersey, dated December 20, 1755.

"The inclosed is a List of the Persons killed, and of the Houses burnt on the Upper Parts of Northampton

Northampton which may be have strictly en rather to dimi bloody Scene Place, is the n peared;---the any Humanity rable Fate of be seen Hort Settlements

---Men, W and massacred nauseous for v ing from the and some ha Wounds.---S being in the f unavoidably hours; for th applying to fine Company when we arr Broadhead's J ther up, was dians: Upon escorted him a Cattle and Pr bourhood.--- and all the w Alarms, and Indians hover be deemed a Last Tuesday some Indians distant from B in Quest of th soon got Sig large Hogs, v Horses, and Miles, but we ledge ourselves However we r our Horses, v and killed eve

On the bac have, while quainting, th in a large Bod A List of th by th

John Rush, h Lambert Brin Benjamin Tid Matthew Rue, Daniel William Piercewell Ge Mr. Head, an Cornelius Van with fife Several Palat supposed Hans Vanflea Adam Snell, fu

Robert Ha William M'N Anderson's; Robert Harris Jacob Peity's Gamon's; D phraim Culv Drake's, senic ridge's; Fra Daniel Brunc Solomon Jenl Capt. Johnf horn's; Joh Daniel Reeve gan's; Abra Roror's; W Vanderlap's Hoey's.

On Mond great Numbe together lega Lieutenant ar and have dra lections, to l vernor for h the Public, t ation, and le so generally p and was, un

Northampton County, as near as I could collect, which may be depended on as authentic; for I have strictly enquired into the Particulars, and chuse rather to diminish than add.---The barbarous and bloody Scene which is now opened in the above Place, is the most lamentable that perhaps ever appeared;---there is no Person who is possessed of any Humanity, but would commiserate the deplorable Fate of those unhappy People: There may be seen Horror and Desolation;---populous Settlements deserted;---Villages laid in Ashes;---Men, Women and Children, cruelly mangled and massacred;---Some found in the Woods, very nauseous for want of Interment: Some just reeking from the Hands of their Savage Slaughterers, and some hacked and covered all over with Wounds.---Samuel Dupuy seems to be very near being in the same deplorable Condition, and will unavoidably share the same Fate with his Neighbours; for the fatal Blow is impending.---On his applying to Mr. Stuart and myself, we raised a fine Company of Men to go to his Assistance, and when we arrived there, we were informed that Broadhead's House, which is about five Miles further up, was surrounded and besieged by the Indians: Upon which we marched to his Relief, and escorted him and his Effects to Dupuy's, with what Cattle and Provisions we could find in the Neighbourhood.---We continued thereabouts four Days, and all the while heard nothing but Outcries and Alarms, and our Centries were fired upon by some Indians hovering about Dupuy's House, which may be deemed a sure Prognostick of its Destruction. Last Tuesday Morning we had Intelligence of some Indians being in a Swamp, about two Miles distant from Robert Allison's; whereupon we went in Quest of them with the utmost Expedition, and soon got Sight of them, driving off a Parcel of large Hogs, when we imprudently dismounted our Horses, and pursued them on Foot about two Miles, but we were obliged to halt, and acknowledge ourselves no Match for them at the Heels: However we recover'd the Hogs, and had we kept our Horses, we would undoubtedly have taken and killed every one of them."

On the back of the above Letter was wrote,---I have, while sealing this Letter, an Express, acquainting, that the Indians have crossed Delaware in a large Body.---

A List of the People killed, and Houses burnt, by the Indians at the Minisinks.

Killed, viz.	
John Rush, his Wife, Son and Daughter,	4
Lambert Brink,	1
Benjamin Tidd and Family,	10
Matthew Rue,	1
Daniel Williams, his Wife, and five Children,	7
Piercwell Goulding,	1
Mr. Head, and ten of his Family,	11
Cornelius Vanaken, and Guizebert Vancamp with fifteen of their Families,	17
Several Palatines, and their Families, supposed to be about	20
Hans Vanfleera,	1
Adam Snell, no Account of his Family, but supposed about	5
In all,	78

Houses burnt.

Robert Hannah's; William James's, senior; William M'Nabb's; Robert Allison's; James Anderson's; John Atkins's, Esq; John Fish's; Robert Harris's; Thomas Hill's; Giles Churchill's; Jacob Peity's; William Lawrence's; Abraham Gamo's; Dennis Rozor's; Robert Parks's; Ephraim Culver's Saw and Grist Mills; John Drake's, senior; John M'Michael's; Samuel Gutridge's; Francis Jones's; Abraham Hartman's; Daniel Brundidge's; Benjamin Tidd's, junior; Solomon Jenkins's; William Tidd's; John Tidd's; Capt. Johnson's; Joshua Parker's; Job Beckhorn's; John Hillman's; Mr. Countryman's; Daniel Reeve's; Samuel Drake's; Daniel Logan's; Abraham Miller's; Jacob Sly's; Jacob Rorer's; William James's, junior; Bodevine Vanderlap's; William Whittin's; and John Hoey's.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, great Numbers of the Inhabitants of this City met together legally, and chose, by Ballot, a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, for their respective Wards; and have drawn up proper Certificates of their Elections, to be presented to his Honour our Governor for his Approbation. And we can assure the Public, that the excellent Spirit of Association, and learning the military Discipline, which so generally prevailed amongst us in the late War, and was, under the Blessing of Providence, our

Security and Preservation at that Time, is now revived; and that we are determined, as soon as we have Officers duly commissioned, to join Heart and Hand for our mutual Security and Preservation: And if the same prudent and manly Steps are speedily taken in all the numerous Townships of this Province, we may reasonably hope soon to become the Terror of our Enemies, and shortly to put an End to the cruel and savage Barbarities, which are committing on our poor Back Inhabitants, to the great Affliction of every benevolent Mind. 'Tis therefore to be hoped, this good and necessary Work will be generally fallen into by the People; and that our future Contentions shall only be, who shall be forwardest, and who shall do most, for the Defence of his Country, for the Relief of the Distressed, and the Preservation of every Thing that is valuable and dear to Freemen.

Extract of a Letter from Easton, December 25, 1755.

"The Country all above this Town, for 50 Miles, is mostly evacuated and ruined, excepting only the Neighbourhood of the Dupuy's, five Families, which stand their Ground. The People are chiefly fled into the Jerseys. Many of them have thresh'd out their Corn, and carry'd it off, with their Cattle and best Household Goods; but a vast Deal is left to the Enemy. Numbers offered Half their Corn, Cows, Horses, Goods, &c. to save the rest, but could not obtain Assistance enough to remove them in Time. The Enemy made but few Prisoners, murdering almost all that fell into their Hands, of all Ages and both Sexes: All Business is at an End, and the few remaining starving Inhabitants in this Town, are quite dejected and dispirited. Captains Aston and Trump march up to Dupuy's this Day, and are to build two Block-Houses for the Defence of the Country between that Settlement and Gnadenhutten, which, when finished, the Inhabitants that are fled say they will return."

In the above Letter there is an Account of the following Mischief being done by the Indians above Dupuy's, viz.

Brewer Decker, some of his Family killed, and his House burnt.

John Worley, and all his large Family killed; and a dead Indian found lying among them, known by the Name of John Mohock.

Peter Van Gordey, and his three Sons, their Houses all burnt.

Widow Contracht, her two Daughters taken Prisoners, some of the Family killed.

Peter Van Aken's two Houses burnt.

John Van Camp's House and Mill burnt.

Garrat Brink's two Houses and Barracks burnt.

Henry Contracht's House and Barn burnt.

Jacobus Van Gordey's House and Barn burnt.

Stoffel Denmark's Barn burnt. Besides many others, whose Names were forgot.

Our military Spirit daily strengthens, and we have the delightful Prospect of Unity and perfect Harmony amongst ourselves; and when that is once effected, we hope all our terrible Apprehensions will vanish, and that we shall have nothing to fear from either our treacherous or savage Enemies.

SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Sum of SEVEN HUNDRED PIECES of EIGHT is raised by Subscription among the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, and now offered, with the Approbation of his Honour the Governor, as a Reward for any Person or Persons who shall bring into this City the Heads of SHINGAS, and Captain JACOBS, Chiefs of the Delaware Indian Nation; or Three Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight for each, provided that due Proof is made of being the real Heads of said Shingas or Captain Jacobs, they having received many Favours from this Government, and now treacherously deserted our Interest, and become the principal Instruments in alienating the Affections of the Indians from his Majesty and the People of this Province.

N. B. It is expected that this Subscription will soon be considerably increased.

ANNAPOLIS, January 15.

DANIEL DULANY, Esq; Joint-Commissary-General with the Honourable BENJAMIN TASKER, Esq; has resigned his Office; and the last mentioned Gentleman, is now sole Commissary-General of this Province.

By a Vessel that arrived in Virginia Yesterday, after a very short Passage from Barbados, we are assured, that the French make Reprizals in the West-Indies; that many Privateers are fitted out from Martinico; and that they have taken several English Vessels; and also that five Sail of Men

of War were gone to dispossess the French of the Neutral Islands.

Last Week a Death Warrant was sent to the Sheriff of St. Mary's County, for the Execution of Negro Joe, lately condemn'd for breaking open the Store of Mr. Eden; and he is to be hang'd Tomorrow.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK
for the Year 1756.

TO BE LET, for a Term of Years,
PART of the Plantation whereon the Subscriber lives, which Part is commonly known by the Name of The Neck. For Terms apply to
ANNE BEALE.

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

A TRACT 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. *nd 7/6*

TO BE SOLD,
At GEORGE-TOWN, in Frederick County, Maryland, the first Saturday in March next, for good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, to the highest Bidder,

TWO good WATER-MILLS under one Roof, with the Land thereunto belonging; and likewise four Acres and a half adjoining thereto, all lying in about half a Mile of the said Town. The Mills, if well kept, might prove as beneficial as any in the Province, as they are very convenient for the Country or Foreign Trade.

ISAAC ELTINGE.

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 Dallamort, 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 Trowers.

William Aston, 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 grey 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 Tapping, belonging to George Stuart, 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.

WHEREAS I have asserted, that Mr. William Palmer, of Rhode-Island, Merchant, was a dishonest Man in the Sale of a Negro Wench and Child, which I bought of the said Palmer, but have since Reason to believe to the contrary; and being desirous to clear the said Palmer's Character from any Imputation occasioned by my Assertion aforesaid, in the Heat of Passion, I do hereby acknowledge myself sorry for the Indiscretion, and acquit the said Palmer of and from every Imputation or Charge as before-mentioned. Witness my Hand this 18th of June, 1755.

Teft.
William Fitzhugh,
Charles King,
Hugh Hopewell.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, one James Rowell, who says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Nanjemoy; he is about 5 Feet high.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement. JOHN RALTT.

SOLOMON,
(Not improperly Surnamed GUNDY)
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, in Annapolis,

HAVING acquired that ART in his Youth, with painful Study and Application, and not just taken up the Trade as a certain Person has done, Hereby gives Notice, That he can sweep Chimneys as well as, if not better than, Peter Wilson, and that he can climb up Chimneys, without either Ladder or Rope, of any Height, and not do as he is inform'd a certain Person some Times does, that is, only come down them, as indeed any Body might do if they were but to go up a Ladder and sing themselves in at Top; but he goes up and comes down, and makes clean Work, with Care and Expedition, and waits upon Gentlemen [or Others], for Six Pence a Funnel, ready Money.

N. B. I may be spoke with in my Master's Kitchen in Church-Street, facing Conduit-Street. SOLOMON GUNDY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Whittey Turpin, on Back-Creek, in Somerset County, taken up as a Stray, a large red and white pied Heifer with a white Star in her Forehead, and several other white Spots about her, about three Years old, now with Calf; she has no artificial Mark.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of William Magruder Selby, in Prince George's County, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded, but with what unknown: She has with her a Bay Horse Colt, about 12 Months old last May.

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

In the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, publish'd at Charles-Town in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

WHEREAS John Toomer (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of William Butler, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said John Toomer into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of South-Carolina, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Current Money as a Reward.

The said John Toomer is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd. ELIZABETH YONGE.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in Somerset County Goal, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

1st 5/0 ABRAHAM DEAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Hardee, junr. at the Head of Captain John's Branch, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, he has some Saddle Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock with something like this.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property and paying Charges. 1st 5/0

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTERER, LIVING about two Miles from Upper-Marlborough, on the Bladensburg Road, New moulds old Pewter at 9d. per Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by Their humble Servant,

2 WILLIAM WILLETT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Solomon Stoddard, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a likely middle-siz'd Dark Bay Mare, has a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle Spots on her Back, she is branded on the near Shoulder with an H, and on the near Buttock with a G, her hind Feet are white, she paces and trots slow, and has two old Shoes on her hind Feet.

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

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. 3

THE Subscriber being in Custody of the Sheriff of Prince George's County for Debt, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, that he designs to apply to the next General Assembly for Relief.

X PETER ROBINSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Brown, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, has no Brand perceivable, has many Saddle Spots, a very long Tail, a hanging Mane, was shod before, and is supposed to be about 9 Years old.

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

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.
PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOLIS,

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleansing or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill. 4

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Row, near the Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I. S. and on the near Buttock with a Cross, and has several Saddle Spots on his Back.

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

To be Sold, for Bills of Exchange or Gold Currency.

A TRACT of Land called Creagh's Enlargement, containing 274 Acres; Part of Barns's Luck, containing 80 Acres, all in one Tract, lying near Delaware Bottom, on Elk-Ridge, with Dwelling Houses, Out-Houses, and two Orchards, not exceeding nine Years since planted.

For Title and Terms apply to Mr. Brian Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town. X 6

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 12th of November, a Negro Man who calls himself Sam; is a lusty well-set Fellow, and says he belongs to John Ganeson, Lancaster County.

Committed likewise, on the 16th, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Duncan (or some such Name) speaks very bad English, says his Master's Name is Wood; by what can be understood from him, it is supposed he has Wrought in a Mine Bank, and run away about June or July past.

Their Masters are desired to come and pay Charges, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

STRAY'D or stolen from the Subscriber, at Baltimore-Town, about the last of July, a likely Strawberry-Roan Gelding, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has very little Ears and is trimm'd round them, his Mane hangs on the off Side, a Switch Tail, and paces dull, has been used to the Draught and may have some Marks, but not branded.

Whoever secures the said Gelding, so that I may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward; and for the Discovery of the Thief, so as he may be apprehended and brought to Justice, Two Pistoles, paid by WILLIAM DALLAM.

RAN away from the Snow Thetis, lying at the Mouth of Hunger-River, on the 8th of November last, an indentured Servant Man, named William Thompson, aged 22 Years, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a blue Pea Jacket, an old red Cap, a Pair of Osnabrigs Petticoat Trowsers, a Pair of broad ribb'd Worsted Hose, and a Pair of new Shoes. He is pretty remarkable, having a Scar under his Chin, and is bald on the Back of his Head, about the Breadth of a Shilling; he is much given to Liquor, and may have a Pals, as he is a good Scholar; he went to Port-Tobacco in Mr. Edward Smoot's Schooner.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and delivers him to Mr. Bryan Philpot, Merchant, in Baltimore, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

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	} Acres.
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.

Coupper,	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 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.

[Numb. 559.]

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

THURSDAY, January 22, 1756.

The following extraordinary Account of the Behaviour of the famous MANDRIN, was contained in a Letter from a Gentleman at Valence to his Friend in London, dated June 15.

S I R,

THE greatest Wonder of this Place and of all France, is the Fortitude of Mandrin. France was once famous for Liberty: The very Name of the Nation (Franks) signified Freedom. But now the Spirit of Liberty seems only to exist in Mandrin's remaining Followers; he himself was the last great Martyr to Liberty, and suffered with as much Resolution as Mutius Scævola, but met not with the Magnanimity of a Porfena.

I saw this Wonder of a Man carried to Execution, with an erect Countenance, and decent Firmness, as one who knew the last and great Part he had to act.

When he was fastened to the Wheel, he seemed less concerned than the Jesuit, the Spectators, or even the Executioner. At the eight Blows which broke all his Bones, he gave not a Groan, only prayed GOD would forgive them their Cruelty, and defend the Poor. After the Execution I often conversed with those that had charge of him in Prison; from them I had the following Particulars. He was delivered to the Mercy of the Farmers of the Duties and Excise, &c. At first they treated him like a Gentleman, and he behaved with good Breeding, but at the same Time with Firmness. He saw through their Designs, that they intended him no Quarter, but to flatter him into a Confession, so as to come at his Friends, and then execute him and them. He answered such Questions as related only to himself with the greatest Frankness, but to such as related to the State, or to his Friends and Correspondents, he excused himself, that he could only satisfy the King, the Ministers, or the Parliament upon those Heads, according to the Nature of them: By this he obtained some from the Parliament to examine him. He modestly mentioned, that being taken out of the King's Dominions, he could not be kept Prisoner, having had the King's Leave to pass into foreign Service; but without that it was the natural Right of every Frenchman, as ancient as the Monarchy, to serve in foreign Countries; that France was not a Prison to its Inhabitants; that it was for the Good of the State, that those that could not get their Bread at home, might strive to get Wealth and Experience in Arms abroad, that on their Return they might be the better able to improve or defend their native Land. This the Advocates allowed, but objected to him Crimes committed in France, not the going out of France. After examining several Evidences against him, they put him to the Rack to make him confess: They asked him who set him on smuggling, and who supported him in it, and their Names: He named the Farmer-General, and several others of the Revenue, by Name: At this the Officers of the Parliament expressed their Astonishment, it being by many suspected that there was a secret Contrivance; but this was cleared by further Questions, to which he said, that they prevailed with the King to lay too high Duties, and that the great Sums to be gained by Smuggling, were the Causes that excited him and others, and supported them also. On this they increased his Torments, looking on this Answer as Contempt, and insisted that he should name the Names and Places of Abode of all his Accomplices; he said he would not; they told him they would increase his Torture; he said they could not; for his Pain had been at such Excess that it could go no further, for already the Numbness began, and that it was the great Goodness of GOD not to let Tyrants extend Pain beyond certain Limits; for when it came to what he had suffered, Numbness or Death freed the Sufferer.

As his Extremities shewed that Blackness which attends the Numbness, and forgoeth Mortification, they ordered him to be taken off, that he might recover his Feeling. They expressed their Wonder at his Folly, that he would suffer so much for others: He said his Friends had been so true to him, and he loved them so tenderly, that his Sufferings for them was his chief Support in his Agonies. They then said, if out of Honour and Love he would not betray his Accomplices or accuse others, yet they charged him, as he hoped for Pardon, and on his Allegiance, that he would acquaint them in general how to prevent these Gangs from carrying on any more Smuggling. He answered, he was not so childish as to hope, that the Farmers, who racked and tortured so many Millions of laborious, honest Frenchmen, who never injured them, but only through Poverty could not pay their Exactions, would spare him, who had resisted their Tyranny; but that, out of Duty to the King, he would tell them the chiefest Measures to prevent Smugglers carrying on that Trade for the future; but he feared they would not let the King or Ministry know it: They pressing him to tell, he said, it was to lower the Duties proportionable to the Bulk of Commodities. He justified the contraband Trade, or Profession, of a French Smuggler; that it was letting the Poor have Necessaries, which the Oppressions of the Farmers debarred them of; that France was a Christian Kingdom, and the Farmers had no Right to take the People's Money from them, having neither their Consent nor that of the Estates. He quoted many old Lawyers and Historians (being a good Scholar) particularly Hotman and Philip de Commenes. That the Duties and Burthens on Salt and other Necessaries were so high, that it is the Interest of every poor Man in France to help to conceal the Smugglers; and though they should torture him and a thousand more to Death, yet, as long as the Gabels were so high that Men could get Twenty Livres a Day by Smuggling, and but Half a Livre in fighting for their King, that the same Contempt of Death for Gain which makes the Grenadier storm a Breach, would make new Smugglers, as long as there were bold Men, who wanted Bread, in France.

They repeated his Torments with the Barbarity of Popish Laws, which Superstition requires that the Guilty should confess that he is so before he can be put to Death. He was an Instance how little the Rack can do, and that Tortures are useless, as well as a foolish and barbarous Custom, and as Mandrin himself said in a Quotation from Bodinus, that Torments prove the Steadiness or Feebleness of Mind of the Tortured, not the Truth of Facts; for the weak Man confesses such Falfhoods as please his Examiners, to end his Pain; and the Brave will confess nothing but what he intends.

The Farmers have certainly carried this Affair too far, and will in all Probability engage the Crown in Inconveniences at this critical Time, when all Europe seems uniting and arming against the Incroachments of France. The taking Mandrin in another Prince's Territory is a very extraordinary Step. One of the Farmers, on my speaking on this Head, said, that as the French King was the greatest Monarch in the World, and the French Monarchy had all the Rights of Charlemaine, the King of France could seize a culpable Man in any Part of the World, and try and execute him by his Laws in France; that England had allowed it in the Case of the Marquis Fratteaux; that they had taken Morris Ally, a Renegado, from Algiers, and executed him at Maricilles, and had lately taken a Protestant Minister from a Town in Germany, and punished him. I denied the Plea, and told him I was surprised at his Claim, which was no less than universal Empire; for his Power is universal, who

take Men out of any Country, and execute them by Laws made at his Pleasure. It is generally believed that the King of Sardinia will stem and stop this Claim, and put an End to Kidnapping.

This noted French Smuggler (and Chief of those bold Plunderers who have for so many Months harraffed the Southern Provinces of France) was the Son of a Peasant in Dauphiny, and subsisted himself for several Years by buying and selling Horses. Having, urged by Passion, committed a Murder, he fled, and was, in his Absence, condemned by the Parliament of Grenoble, to suffer on the Wheel. In this Exile he learned to counterfeit Money; but being discovered, he was pursued by the Officers of the Mint at Lyons, and once more obliged to abscond. In the Concealment of himself in the Fastnesses of Woods and in the Intricacies of the Mountains, he found out a Gang of Smugglers, and became their Head, and their Body being very numerous and desperate, frequently made Inroads, to dispose of their contraband Goods, into many Provinces, and under the Colour of giving Commodities in Return, forced large Contributions from the King's Officers and the Inhabitants. He at length became so formidable, that the Government were obliged to send a large Force against him, and the Farmers General, who had been sadly harraffed by him, promised 48,000 Livres for the taking of him; which, after some Time, was effected, though in Violation of the Sovereignty of the King of Sardinia, who has ordered his Ambassador from Paris, and the French Ambassador from his own Court, upon the Occasion. He received Sentence at Valence, where he was carried after his Apprehension; and suffered there with the utmost Firmness and Composure. (See Maryland Gazette, N^o. 540), receiving eight Blows on his Arms and Legs, and one on his Belly, before he was strangled.

The PRECEPTS of that great Athenian Orator and Moral Philosopher, ISOCRATES, to his Friend DEMONICUS.

ALWAYS honour the Gods, that you may not only be esteemed devout, but likewise obedient to the Laws.

Behave yourself so to your Parents, as you would have your Children do to you, when you shall have any.

Exercise your Body frequently, that you may thereby become robust and healthy.

Be not immoderate in Mirth, nor over-forward in Talking, the one proceeding from Folly, and the other from Presumption.

What is improper to be done, do you esteem improper to be said.

Do not put on a melancholy Air, for fear Men take it for a Token of Ignorance.

Do not think to conceal an ill Act, for tho' no Body should come to know it otherwise, yet will your Conscience discover it in your Face.

Fear the Gods, honour your Parents, respect your Friends, and obey the Laws.

Partake only of virtuous Recreations, for as these divert, the contrary hurt.

Avoid giving occasion for Calumny, if possible, tho' never so improbable, because the Majority of Men, not knowing the Truth, are apt to be governed by Opinion.

Do every Thing as if every Body saw you, for tho' you have a Mind to conceal any Thing, yet will it at length come to be known.

You will always be valued, if you do nothing that you should blame in others.

It is a discommendable thing to refuse Instruction, as a Present from a Friend.

Employ your Time in improving yourself by other Mens Documents; so shall you come easily by what others have laboured hard for.

PREFE

Prefer Knowledge to Wealth, for the one is transitory, and the other perpetual.

Do not grudge travelling into distant Countries for Knowledge, when the Merchant does the like after Gain.

Be affable in your Address, and inoffensive in your Behaviour.

Be courteous to every one, but converse chiefly with good Men; so shall you frustrate the Calumnies of the Bad, and acquire the Favour of the Good.

Do not always keep Company with the same Persons, not Discourse still on the same Subject, for the best Things at length grow tedious.

Accustom yourself to bear with Misfortunes, that you may be able to do so when you are obliged to it.

Be more careful of keeping your Word than your Money, it being not a little commendable for a Man to behave himself so that he may be trusted as much on Account of his Honesty as his Bond.

Tell your Secret to no Body, unless where it is as beneficial to him that hears it, as to you that discover it.

Never engage in Friendship with any one, till you know how he has dealt by his other Friends.

Do not be over-hasty in declaring yourself a Friend, but when you have once done so, persevere in your Friendship, for it is equally as un-reputable to change one's Friends often, as to have none at all.

To make Trial of your Friends, communicate to them what you would have divulged, for if they reveal that, no Damage will accrue to you, and if they conceal it, you have the Satisfaction you desired.

Always prevent your Friends Necessities, by supplying them before they shall ask.

Esteem it no less a Misfortune to be outdone by your Friends Benefits, than your Enemies Injuries.

Admit into your Friendship not only those that lament your Adversity, but likewise those that envy your Prosperity, because the former many Times turn to the latter.

Talk often of your absent Friends in Company of those that are present; to the end they may think they shall be well spoken of upon the same Occasion.

Not only endeavour to get Riches, but to enjoy them when you have done, for in the former case you will have the Pleasure of heaping them up, and in the latter of using them.

Never torment yourself at repining at your Condition, be it what it will; but rather do all you can to better it.

Never reproach any Man's Misfortune, because Fortune is common to us all, and no Body knows what he may come to.

Always relieve good Men; but he that is charitable to the Bad, bestows Favours upon Dogs, that will bark even at their Benefactors.

Be not grave in slight Matters, nor slight in grave, because all that is out of Season is impermanent.

Be careful how you behave yourself in Drink, and always rise before you are fuddled; for when the Mind is once overcharged with Wine, it is like a Horse that overthrows its Rider.

When you have a Mind to gain any Man's Friendship, speak well of him, to the end it may come to his Hearing.

The Beginning of Friendship is Praise, and of Enmity Detraction.

When you are about to do any Thing, have regard to what's past, which will give you a great Light into what's to come.

Be not over-hasty in your Deliberations; but when you have once determined a Thing, be sure to persevere in it.

Happiness is the greatest Blessing that can come from Heaven, and good Counsel that which comes from ourselves.

When you have not Courage to begin an Attempt, confer first with your Friend in the third Person, so shall you have his Opinion, without discovering yourself.

L O N D O N, October 29.

ONE of the Artifices of the French to weaken and destroy our American Plantations, has been to seduce the Indians in our Alliance from their Amity and Fidelity, by sending among them their jesuitical Missionaries, with the pious Design (as they say) to convert them from the Idolatry and Heresies they had imbibed from the English,

to the true Religion and right Knowledge of God. What Methods they used for this Purpose may be seen in several Tracts published about these Affairs: But what Sort of Converts these are, and what Kind of Religion they are invited to embrace, the Reader may judge from the following Questions and Answers, taken out of a Catechism of one of the Jesuits employed by the French among the Western Indians. The Catechism is written in the Iroquis Language, and is said to contain the Principles of Religion which the Heathens are to be instructed in. There is one Chapter about Heaven, and another about Hell; that about Heaven contains these following Questions and Answers, viz.

Q. How is the Soil made in Heaven?
A. It is a very fair Soil; they want neither for Meats nor Cloaths; 'tis but wishing, and we have them.

Q. Are they employed in Heaven?
A. No. They do nothing; the Fields yield Corn, Pumpkins, and the like, without any Tillage.

Q. What Sort of Trees are there?
A. Always green, full and flourishing.

Q. Have they in Heaven the same Sun, the same Wind, the same Thunder we have here?
A. The Sun ever shines; 'tis always fair Weather.

Q. How are their Fruits?
A. In this one Quality they exceed ours, that they are never wasted; you have no sooner plucked one than you see another hanging in its Room.

The Chapter about Hell, has these Questions among others, namely:
Q. What Sort of Soil is that of Hell?
A. A very wretched Soil; 'tis a fiery Pit in the Center of the Earth.

Q. Have they any Light in Hell?
A. No. 'Tis always dark; there is always Smoke, with which their Eyes are always in Pain; they can see nothing but Devils.

Q. What shaped Things are the Devils?
A. Very ill-shaped Things, they go about with Vizards on, and they terrify Men.

Q. What do they eat in Hell?
A. They are always hungry, but the Damned feed on hot Ashes, and Serpents there.

Q. What Water have they to drink?
A. Horrid Water; nothing but melted Lead.

Q. Don't they die in Hell?
A. No. Yet they eat one another every Day, but anon God restores and renews them that were eaten, as a cropt Plant in a little Time shoots out.

The Catechism is almost all of a Piece with this; to which if we add the idolatrous Worship which the Missionaries of the Church of Rome oblige their Profelytes to perform, their denying them the Scriptures, and making them pay a blind Obedience to the Priests on Pain of Damnation, we may conclude that the poor People are very little the better for their Conversion, if they were altogether in as happy Circumstances as before.

E D I N B U R G H, Sept. 1.

They write from Fifeshire, that at St. Fort (a Gentleman's Estate in the North Part of that Shire) on the Summit of a sandy Hill, that rises somewhat conical, there are a Number of round Heaps of Stones laid together in a regular and uniform Manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they are evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral Monuments or Tombs; upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire Skeleton of an human Body, inclosed in a Coffin of Slate Stones, the Bottom was composed of a large smooth Slate, the Sides were Slates set erect, the Head and Foot were two thick Ones; and the Whole covered with three Tier of Slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest Quantity of Sand or Dust into the Cavity. The Bones measured about seven Feet in Length and are certainly the Remains of a very large Man: His Teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable Thing about him was his Beard, of a red Colour, and betwixt two and three Inches long, was found lying upon his Chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp Pull to break it. A Physician from Edinburgh coming there accidentally after the Skeleton was interred, made them open another of these Tumuli; and after digging about six Feet, came up another Stone-Coffin like the former but more regular and larger. The Remains of some Inscription plainly appeared, but could not be made legible by Cleaning. When the upper Part of the Coffin was removed, there appeared a Skeleton lying in Order with the Head to the East, as the other had been found. All the

Bones were in their proper Order, and of an Ivory Colour, firm and no Ways porous. The Length of this Skeleton measured 7 Feet 5 Inches. It does not appear from any Records, that the Natives ever used this Manner of burying, or any People that ever invaded this Island except the Danes, who always buried every Man of Note in that Way who either died or were slain in their Expeditions. And as the last Expedition of the Danes against Scotland, was in the Year 1035, these Bones must have lain in the Ground 720 Years. To what Cause will Naturalists assign the Preservation of these Skeletons and the long Beard thro' such a long Tract of Time?

CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina, Nov. 27.

The General Assembly of this Province have been sitting since Thursday last, but we don't hear, that they have yet determined, how the 600 Neutral French lately arrived here shall be disposed of.

On Saturday last came in, His Majesty's Ship Syren, commanded by Charles Proby, Esq; and is already fitting out for a Cruise. We hear, she has some Neutral French on board.

December 4. We hear from George-Town, that two small Shocks of an Earthquake have lately been felt there.

Capt. Hood, of His Majesty's Snow Jamaica, now bound on a Cruise against the French, hath advertised that he will pay Five Dollars to every able Seaman, upon his entering on board the said Snow.

B O S T O N, December 8.

By Captain Eleazer Johnson, of the Ship Friendship, of this Port, who arrived here on Tuesday last in five Weeks from Lisbon, we have the following Advices:—That on his Passage from Holland to Lisbon, about 30 Leagues to the Westward of Ushant, on the 21st of September last he fell in with the Ambuscade Man of War of 40 Guns, who was then engaging a French 64 Gun Ship; and the next Day he fell in with Admiral Hawke's Squadron, and spoke with several Men of War, who told him they had taken near 50 Sail of French Ships, which were then in Sight. That on the 1st of November at 1/2 after 9 o'Clock in the Morning, in Lat. 36. North, and Lon. 14. 30. West, he felt his Ship shake very much two different Times; the first Shock much longer than the last, and lasted 2 or 3 Minutes; and about 3 Minutes after came on the second Shock, which lasted about 2 Minutes, and shook his Ship to such a Degree, that it un-hung the Card of his Compass then in the Binnacle; and at the same Time the Sky was very clear, and the Sea very smooth.

December 22. Friday last Captain Foss arrived here in 6 Days from Chignecto, in Nova-Scotia, who informs, that about a Week before he sailed, 7 of his Majesty's Regular Troops being about some Business in the Woods at some Distance from the Fort, without Arms, they were surprized and taken Prisoners by the French and Indians: And that a little before 3 or 4 other Soldiers had been captivated by the Enemy, who are seen almost daily lurking in the Woods near the Fort, and vastly exceed our People in Point of Sagacity and Stratagem.

Last Friday Evening, between nine and ten o'Clock, were some sharp Flashes of Lightning, but without Thunder, the Moon shining bright, and the Sky serene; and about a quarter of an Hour after ten, a considerable Shock of an Earthquake was felt by many People both in Town and Country, accompanied by a Noise, as usual, though not very loud.

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

To his Excellency Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to offer your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your Speech, and to welcome your safe Return to this City.

The earnest Endeavours your Excellency has manifested for His Majesty's Service, in Support of the Expedition against Crown-Point, merits the highest Applause: And tho' our Success in that Enterprize, has not been equal to our Wishes, yet the Advantage gained by his Majesty's Arms, under Major General JOHNSON, deserves Notice; as, to that is to be imputed the Safety of our Frontiers in general, and the Protection of our unhappy Fel-

low Subjects in particular, thrown so near a dangerous Hands we received the same always hitherto me

The Measures Frontier by erecting Garrisons in them, Attempts of the Enemy judged; and we to defray our

them.

We wish we could concile to ourselves commendation of any beg Leave to in have no perman such a Revenue, very apparent Inc We therefore most

quitted in the Eye if we decline a M Sentiments of alonely. We cannot

closing to your us, that this his tho' small in Nu heavy Expences, Governors, and a more liberal M Continent, should hitherto unknow without Exception Measures denied

We have already the Militia of this proceed to the Co Situation of the may require.

With the most Kings, we acknowledge of these His Sentiment of Du expected from a vours so eminent, to meet with from

By Order Assembly Chamber

New-York, the

His Excell

GENTLEMEN

I Return you and the No

in Support of

Point.

The Advan

Forces under

JOHNSON,

Safety of the

constructed by

protect the P

Enemy.

His Majesty

vince into a

port of that

venue, settled

And as to the

Support, it

the People, w

sensible of, a

Majesty's pat

Colonies".

Fort George, Ne

10th Day of

WILLI

The Vessel

Neutrals, whic

arrived at Yo

Sea and obli

refit; Part of

near this City

Shore.

P H I L A

An Indepe

raised, the O

viz. Mr. Wi

William Hen

second Lieute

Ensign. Anc

nies are likew

for the Servic

A N N

We are in

the Storm of

viz.

The Sloop

Philadelphia

low Subjects in particular, whom a hard Lot has thrown so near a cruel Enemy, from whose barbarous Hands we cannot doubt, they would have received the same Merciless Treatment they have always hitherto met with.

The Measures taken to secure our Northern Frontier by erecting Forts, and placing sufficient Garrisons in them, in Order to guard against any Attempts of the Enemy, are wholesome, and well judged; and we shall not fail to fall upon Means to defray our Part of the Expence attending them.

We wish we could with equal Satisfaction, reconcile to ourselves, your Excellency's Recommendation of an indefinite Support: But humbly beg Leave to inform your Excellency, that we have no permanent Funds on which to establish such a Revenue, nor do any occur to us, without very apparent Inconveniences to our Constituents. We therefore most humbly hope, we shall stand acquitted in the Eyes of our most Gracious Sovereign, if we decline a Measure so directly opposite to the Sentiments of almost every Individual of the Colony. We cannot leave this Subject, without disclosing to your Excellency, the Concern it gives us, that this his Majesty's loyal Colony, which tho' small in Numbers, has cheerfully bore very heavy Expences, and particularly supported its Governors, and other Officers of Government, in a more liberal Manner than most others on the Continent, should be requested to pursue Measures hitherto unknown to it, whilst the Rest almost without Exception are left to practice the very Measures denied to us.

We have already before us, a Bill for regulating the Militia of this Colony; and shall immediately proceed to the Consideration of such others as the Situation of the Colony at this critical juncture may require.

With the most profound Respect for the Best of Kings, we acknowledge His Majesty's paternal Care of these His distressed Colonies: And every Sentiment of Duty and Gratitude which may be expected from a People perfectly sensible of Favours so eminent, your Excellency may be assured to meet with from the Inhabitants of this Colony.

By Order of the General Assembly,
Assembly Chamber, City of DAVID JONES,
New-York, the 9th Decem. 1755. Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my Thanks for your Address, and the Notice you take of my Endeavours in Support of the Expedition against Crown-Point.

The Advantages gained by the Provincial Forces under the Command of Major General JOHNSON, have certainly conduced to the Safety of the Colonies in general; and the Forts constructed by them, if properly garrisoned, will protect the People from the Attempts of the Enemy.

His Majesty having constituted this his Province into a Government, justly expects a Support of that Government, by a permanent Revenue, settled by a Law that shall be indefinite: And as to the Funds, or Means, of raising that Support, it lies with you the Representatives of the People, whom I am extremely happy to find sensible of, and so gratefully acknowledging his Majesty's paternal Care, and Favour to these Colonies.

Fort George, New-York, CHARLES HARDY.
10th Day of December, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 26.

The Vessel on Board of whom were the French Neutrals, which it was apprehended was lost, is arrived at York-Town, having lost her Mast at Sea and obliged to put into North-Carolina to refit; Part of them remain at York, Part are near this City, and Part are sent to the Eastern-Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

An Independent Company of Volunteers is raised, the Officers of which are commissioned; viz. Mr. William Vanderspiegle Captain; Mr. William Henry, and Mr. Joseph Wood, first and second Lieutenants; and Mr. John Blackwood, Ensign. And we hear that two Artillery Companies are likewise raising, one of which is designed for the Service of the Fort.

ANNAPO LIS, January 22.

We are informed of five Vessels cast away in the Storm of Snow we had on Christmas-Day last, viz.

The Sloop Hester, John McCaul, Master, from Philadelphia for Annapolis, at Curratuck. Her Car-

go was Rum, Sugar, Melasses, Salt, &c. The Vessel, Sugar and Salt, all lost; but the People, and Part of the Cargo, saved.

The Sloop Pinguin, Thomas Fitchit, Master, belonging to Wilmington in Pennsylvania, bound thither from Maryland, with 2000 Bushels of Wheat, lost at Lynn-Haven. The People and about 400 Bushels of Wheat saved.

A large Schooner belonging to Rappahannock, William Wilson, Master, from Liverpool to Rappahannock, with Salt, lost at Cape Hatteras. The Vessel and Cargo entirely lost, but the People saved.

A Brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound to some Part of Maryland, the Master's Name unknown, was lost to the Southward of Curratuck. The Vessel and Cargo lost, but the People saved. And,

A Schooner belonging to Patowmack, Nathan Hudling, Master, bound from thence to North-Carolina, with Passengers, was lost at Lynn-Haven; but the Passengers and People saved.

By a Gentleman, who came to Town this Day from Philadelphia, we are informed, that a Ship was arrived there after a short Passage from London; the Captain of which says, That there was the hottest Press in England ever known, when he left it, which was about the Beginning of December: And that the Sea-Coast was lined with Men of War, as they suspected an Invasion from France.

We hear that Capt. Lee is arrived in Patuxent from London, but we can't learn that any Letters or Public Prints brought by him are yet come to Town; so we must postpone what News he may have brought, to next Week.

This Day the following Proclamation was published here, in the usual Manner, viz.

MARYLAND, &c.

By the Right Honourable the Lord PROPRIETARY.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several of our Tenants in this our Province do, under Colour of old Grants obtained from our noble Ancestors, hold several Acres of Land, as comprized within the Metes and Descriptions of such Grants, more than the Quantities therein expressed, and more than were by the original Patentees applied for, or by our said Ancestors intended to be granted to such Persons respectively, without having heretofore paid any Purchase-Money, Quit-Rent, or other Acknowledgment, for such Surplus, which being to our said Ancestors a manifest Fraud, and a glaring Injury to ourself, might (were we disposed to proceed with Rigour) prompt us to a Means of Redress, not only destructive of any Pretence of Claim to such Surplus Lands as aforesaid, but likewise subversive of what Titles such Patentees, or those who claim under them, may have to the true Quantities of Land applied for, and expressed in such Patents as intended to have been thereby granted, and ruinous to many of our Tenants in our said Province.

We, nevertheless, being willing and desirous to treat those of our said Tenants, who are inclined to yield us Content in the Premises, with all possible Lenity, have resolved to admit a Purchase of such Surplus Lands, by those who Claim under such original Grants, upon the most easy Terms; and upon the Requisites hereafter mentioned being complied with, to grant and confirm unto such Persons respectively, a full, absolute, and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee-Simple, against us and our Heirs, both in Law and Equity, in and to such Surplus Lands as aforesaid.

We do therefore by this our Proclamation, publish and declare our Assent and Pleasure as follows, to wit: That every Person within our said Province, who hath or claims any Land as comprized within the Metes and Descriptions of his Grant, more than the Quantity expressed in such Grant, as intended by our said Ancestors to have been thereby granted, and who shall, within the Space of two Years from the Date hereof, apply to the Judges of our Land Office, for the Time being, for a Warrant to re-survey the original Tract, according to its ancient Metes and Bounds, and to return a Certificate of such Re-survey to our said Land Office, expressing therein the true Quantity of all the Land contained within the Metes and Descriptions of the said original Survey, shall have the same issued to him accordingly.

And that upon Return of such Certificate to our said Office (the Forms of our said Office being complied with), grant shall issue thereon to such Person, thereby vesting him with a full, absolute, and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance against Us and our Heirs, both in Law and Equity, in Fee-Simple, in the Lands so as aforesaid to be con-

tained and described, in and by the Certificate to be returned, as aforesaid.

Such Person paying to the proper Officer of our Revenue, the Purchase-Money for such Surplus-Land, at the same Rate for every hundred Acres, as was formerly paid for the Purchase of every hundred Acres of the Quantity expressed in such original Grant.

Reserving to Us and our Heirs, in such Grant hereafter to be issued, the annual Quit-Rents for such Surplus-Land, at the same Rate for every hundred Acres thereof, as is now payable by Virtue of the original Grant, for the Quantity of Land therein expressed.

And we do further assent and agree, and do hereby authorize and direct, that our proper Officers of our Revenue give, to all Intents and Purposes, both in Law and Equity, to the Persons complying with the Requisites aforesaid, a full Discharge from and against all Purchase-Money, and Arrearages of Rent whatsoever, that may be due and payable to us, from the respective Dates of such original Grants, for or by Reason of such Surplus-Land, as aforesaid; any Thing in any former Proclamation, or Instruction, contained, to the contrary hereof, in any-wise, notwithstanding.

And this our Proclamation, we have caused to be entered on Record in our said Land-Office, and other Offices of our Revenue, there to remain, as a Rule and Direction to our proper Officers, touching the Premises.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, this 17th Day of January, in the 5th Year of our Dominion, Annoque Domini 1756.

HOR^o. SHARPE.

J. Ross, Cl. Con.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Brig Achsah, John Hayward, from Turks-Island;
Brig Grove, James Hanrick, from Barbados.
Schooner Wheel of Fortune, William Palmer, from Rhode-Island;
Sloop Lena, Jonathan Lawrence, from St. Augustine.

Cleared for Departure,

Brig Philip & James, James Cole, for Barbados;
Brig Nancy, Robert Bryce, for Barbados.
Schooner Sophia and Anne, James Allein, for Barbados.

THE Subscriber having been proposed by many worthy Gentlemen in Anne-Arundel County, to stand as a Candidate at the ensuing Election for a Delegate in the Room of Dr. Charles Carroll, deceased, and having had the Promise of their Votes, takes this Opportunity to return his hearty Thanks, to one and all of them, for their intended Favours, which he acknowledges to be very great: But as he is unwilling (in case he should succeed) to be so long from his Family, as he must necessarily be in the Attendance on long Sessions of Assembly, or neglect the Duty of such an important Trust; he therefore takes this public Method, in order to prevent their being disappointed, to inform them that he declines, and hopes they will excuse him from standing a Candidate, and fix their Choice on some other Gentleman more capable to attend and discharge the same, as many such may be found in the County: And again returns them his grateful and sincere Thanks for their Good-Will towards, and Opinion of, him, and acknowledges himself to be,

Their much obliged,

very humble Servant,

NATHAN HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Woman, who has about 5 Years to serve, was brought up in the Country of England, and understands knitting, spinning, sewing, reading and writing. For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

THERE is at the Plantation of Hercules Coutts, at Mount-Pleasant, in Kent County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, marked with IC on the left Shoulder, and has a small Star in her Forehead.

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

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confin'd in Queen-Anne's County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for Relief.

CHARLES MCCARTY.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the **PRINTING-OFFICE,**
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK
for the Year 1756.

TO BE LET, for a Term of Years,
2 **PART** of the Plantation whereon the Subscriber lives, which Part is commonly known by the Name of *The Neck*. For Terms apply to **ANNE BEALE**.

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

2 **A**TRACT 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,
At **GEORGE-TOWN**, in *Frederick County*, Maryland, the first Saturday in March next, for good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, to the highest Bidder,

2 **TWO** good **WATER-MILLS** under one Roof, with the Land thereunto belonging; and likewise four Acres and a half adjoining thereto, all lying in about half a Mile of the said Town. The Mills, if well kept, might prove as beneficial as any in the Province, as they are very convenient for the Country or Foreign Trade. **ISAAC ELTINGR.**

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.

2 *William Allen*, 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 grey 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 Struick*, 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.

WHEREAS I have asserted, that Mr. *William Palmer*, of *Rhode-Island*, Merchant, was a dishonest Man in the Sale of a Negro Wench and Child, which I bought of the said *Palmer*, but have since Reason to believe to the contrary; and being desirous to clear the said *Palmer's* Character from any Imputation occasioned by my Assertion aforesaid, in the Heat of Passion, I do hereby acknowledge myself sorry for the Indiscretion, and acquit the said *Palmer* of and from every Imputation or Charge as before-mentioned. Witness my Hand this 18th of June, 1755.

Test.
William Fitzhugh,
Charles King,
Hugh Hopewell.

RICHARD PIERCY.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel County*, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, one *James Rowell*, who says he belongs to Mr. *Joseph Harrison*, of *Nanjemoy*; he is about 5 Feet high.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement. **JOHN RAITT.**

SOLOMON,
(Not improperly Surnamed **GUNDY**)
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, in *Annapolis*,

HAVING acquired that ART in his Youth, with painful Study and Application, and not just taken up the Trade as a certain Person has done, Hereby gives Notice, That he can sweep Chimneys as well as, if not better than, *Peter Wilson*, and that he can climb up Chimneys, without either Ladder or Rope, of any Height, and not do as he is inform'd a certain Person some Times does, that is, only come down them, as indeed any Body might do if they were but to go up a Ladder and fling themselves in at Top; but he goes up and comes down, and makes clean Work, with Care and Expedition, and waits upon Gentlemen [or Others], for Six Pence a Funnel, ready Money.

N. B. I may be spoke with in my Master's Kitchen in *Church-Street*, facing *Conduit-Street*. **SOLOMON GUNDY.**

THERE is at the Plantation of *Whitney Turpin*, on *Back-Creek*, in *Somerset County*, taken up as a Stray, a large red and white pied Heifer with a white Star in her Forehead, and several other white Spots about her, about three Years old, now with Calf; she has no artificial Mark.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Magruder Selby*, in *Prince George's County*, near *Bladensburg*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded, but with what unknown: She has with her a Bay Horse Colt, about 12 Months old last May.

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

In the **SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE**, published at *Charles-Town* in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

WHEREAS *John Toomer* (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of *William Butler*, near *Charles-Town*, in *South-Carolina*), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said *John Toomer* into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of *South-Carolina*, the Sum of **ONE THOUSAND POUNDS** Current Money as a Reward.

The said *John Toomer* is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd. **ELIZABETH YONGE.**

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in *Somerset County* Goal, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief. **ABRAHAM DEAN.**

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Harder*, junr. at the Head of Captain *John's Branch*, in *Frederick County*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, he has some Saddle Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock with something like this 9.

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

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTERER,
LIVING about two Miles from *Upper-Marlborough*, on the *Bladensburg Road*, New moulds old Pewter at 9d. per Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by *Their humble Servant,*

WILLIAM WILLETT.

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.

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in *ANNAPOIS*,

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleaning or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill.

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

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

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

<i>Coupper,</i>	113	} Acres.
<i>Part of Laybill,</i>	649	
<i>Beall's Reserve,</i>	380	
<i>Drumdry,</i>	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 *Acktick*, 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

By Capt. Lee, and
Passage of Sir
The West-Indi
Intelligence, fr
following Adv

L O N

YESTERDAY
of Peers, a
Commons, made
SPEECH:

My Lords, a
THE Affa
to h
my
calf

meet you here as
last Session, I have
be most conduciv
fions in *America*,
Parts thereof, as
invaded, in Viol
to the Faith of th
this Purpose, the
has been got rea
and Expedition,
some Land Force
North-America;
has been given
exert themselves
Maintenance of
Great-Britain...
my People from
as to prevent, in
general War from
have been alway
honourable Tern
such have hith
France. I have
rations to hinde
croachments, or
to exert our Rig
committed in a
disappoint such
pearances and
think, have bee
and Dominions.
sued the Plan
you, and for w
ceive the stron
Support.---W
ceedings so ab
fence and Secur
of *Spain*, sees
and the Part v
common Wells
with the Prefer
He has also gi
nue in the same
these great En
rous and cheap
that, whilst I a
Cause, the a
gave me the l
good. In Co
increased my
Land Forces i
least burthen
with the Empt
Landgrave of
fore you.

Gentlemen
I have orde
you Estimates
and likewise
pences which
fluence of the
see, with gre

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 29, 1756.

By Capt. Lee, who is arrived in Patuxent, in a Passage of six Weeks, from London, we have The West-India and America Monthly Packet of Intelligence, from which we have extracted the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, November 14.

YESTERDAY his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and having sent for the House of Commons, made the following most gracious SPEECH:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE present critical Conjunction of Affairs, and my constant Inclination to have the Advice and Assistance of my Parliament on all important Occasions, have made me desirous to meet you here as early as possible.-----Since your last Session, I have taken such Measures as might be most conducive to the Protection of our Possessions in America, and to the regaining of such Parts thereof, as had been encroached upon, or invaded, in Violation of the Peace, and contrary to the Faith of the most solemn Treaties.-----For this Purpose, the Maritime Force of this Kingdom has been got ready with the utmost Application and Expedition, and been principally employed; some Land Forces have been sent from hence to North-America; and all proper Encouragement has been given to the several Colonies there, to exert themselves in their own Defence, and in the Maintenance of the Rights and Possessions of Great-Britain.-----With a sincere Desire to preserve my People from the Calamities of War, as well as to prevent, in the Midst of these Troubles, a general War from being lighted up in Europe, I have been always ready to accept reasonable and honourable Terms of Accommodation; but none such have hitherto been proposed on the Part of France. I have also confined my Views and Operations to hinder France from making new Encroachments, or supporting those already made; to exert our Right to a Satisfaction for Hostilities committed in a Time of profound Peace; and to disappoint such Designs, as, from various Appearances and Preparations, there is Reason to think, have been formed against my Kingdoms and Dominions.-----By these Methods, I have pursued the Plan which I formerly pointed out to you, and for which I had the Satisfaction to receive the strongest Assurances of your vigorous Support.-----What other Power can object to Proceedings so absolutely necessary to our own Defence and Security? My good Brother, the King of Spain, sees with Concern these Differences; and the Part which he generously takes in the common Welfare of Europe, makes him earnestly wish the Preservation of the public Tranquillity. He has also given Assurances, that he will continue in the same pacific Sentiments.-----In pursuing these great Ends, I make no Doubt of the vigorous and cheerful Support of my Parliament; and that, whilst I am engaged in this just and national Cause, the affectionate Assurances which they gave me the last Session will be effectually made good. In Consequence thereof, I have greatly increased my naval Armaments; augmented my Land Forces in such a Manner as might be the least burthenome; and have concluded a Treaty with the Empress of Russia, and another with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, which shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year, and likewise Accounts of the extraordinary Expences which have been made this Year, in Pursuance of the Power given me by Parliament. I see, with great Concern, that the necessary Ser-

vices before mentioned will require large Supplies. I ask only such as shall be requisite for the effectual carrying on of those Measures, which shall be necessary to support what has been begun, according to your Inclination, for the Security of my Kingdoms and Dominions, and for the Purposes which have been already mentioned to you. Whatever you grant, shall, with the strictest Economy, be applied to those Uses only for which it shall be given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I rely upon your Duty and good Affections, which I have so often experienced. There never was a Situation in which my Honour, and the essential Interests of Great-Britain, called more strongly for your Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

Both Houses have voted Addresses to his Majesty.

LONDON, October 24.

WE hear that one Battalion of the Guards will go to Essex, another to Kent, and the third to Cornwall.

On Wednesday the Court Martial ended at Portsmouth on Lord Harry Powlet, Captain of the Barfleur Man of War, for leaving his Station without Leave of Admiral Hawke, when his Lordship was honourably acquitted.

October 25. Private Letters from Dresden advise, that since Count Fleming's return to that City from Hanover, it is confidently reported that he concluded a new Treaty very advantageous for the Court of Saxony, in Virtue of which Great-Britain takes into her Pay a new Body of Saxon-Troops, besides those which have been in her Pay ever since the Year 1750.

According to Letters from Madrid, the King and his Ministers remain firm in their Resolution to take no Part in the Quarrel between France and Great-Britain. The Duke de Duras is still scattering Fire and Flames, and gives out that he waits with Impatience for the Return of the Courier he sent to Versailles to demand his Recall, which every one knows was granted before he asked it. It is said a Camp will soon be formed at Blackheath. Yesterday thirty Pieces of Cannon were drawn out of the Tower, in order to be sent to the Sea-Coast. A great Number of Horses are hired to draw a Train of Artillery from Woolwich at a short Notice.

By Order of the Post-Master General, Packet-Boats are established at Falmouth, for carrying on a regular Monthly Correspondence to his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies; and also to and from the several Colonies on the Continent of North-America. Some Ships are taken up to carry Provisions and Stores to Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Letters from Vienna advise, that the Imperial Ministers in all the Courts of Europe will have Orders very speedily to make an explicit Declaration of their Imperial Majesties Intentions, in regard to the Disputes between the Courts of London and Versailles.

October 28. We hear that a strong Iron Boom is making at Deptford, to be laid across the Medway for the Defence of Chatham Yard.

On Sunday Se'night an Express arrived at Edinburgh, with Orders from the War-Office for the three following Regiments to march immediately for England, viz. Lord Charles Hay's, the Earl of Home's, and Lord Robert Manners's.

The Constantia, from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, taken by the Rose Man of War; the James and Mary from Newfoundland, for St. Maloes, taken by the Gibraltar; the Swallow, from Newfoundland for St. Maloes, taken by the Experiment; Le Jeune, from New-

foundland, and Dolphin, from ditto, taken by the Monmouth; the Dolphin, from Lassa, taken by the Sheerness; Le Jeune Amite, from Newfoundland, taken by the Eagle; and l'Aimable, from Newfoundland, taken by the Vanguard, are sent into Plymouth.

The Captain Man of War hath sent into Portland a French Ship, from Newfoundland, for St. Maloes.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Royal Sovereign of 100 Guns into Commission, now lying at Blackstake, and given the Command to Capt. William Bays; and likewise the Intrepid Man of War at Chatham, and given the Command to Capt. James Young.

Sir Percy Brett, Knt. has received his Warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, appointing him Commander of the Cambridge Man of War, of eighty Guns.

We hear from Chatham, that on Wednesday last the Royal Sovereign of 100 Guns, and the Princess Royal of ninety, went down the River; as did also the Swiftsure, of seventy-four Guns, the Hon. Augustus Keppel Commander.

A French Ship of 18 Guns and 180 Men, with some Stands of Arms, is sent into Portsmouth by the Isis Man of War; as are also by the Swan, viz. the Dunkirk Merchant, Lancos, from Leoganne for Dunkirk, the John Lewis, Vitel, from Newfoundland for Benique, with 154 Men, and the Adventure, Guimmore, from Newfoundland for St. Maloes, with 125 Men. The three last are valued at upwards of 80000 l.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Sherwin, Esq; first Clerk in the War-Office, to be Secretary to the Forces in North-Britain; and likewise to appoint Philip Baker, Esq; to be Barrack-Master and Surveyor of the Barracks in the Savoy.

October 30. The following Prizes are carried into Plymouth; the Thetis, for St. Maloes, from Newfoundland; the Duke of Luxemburg, from Newfoundland for Bourdeaux, with Fish and Oil, taken by the Monmouth; the Lenge Felix, from St. Jent for St. Maloes, taken by the Eagle; the Fidele, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, taken by the Ambuscade, Le Quic Master; and the Agillo, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough will shortly be appointed Master of the Ordnance; which Place has not been filled since the Decease of the Duke of Montagu; and it is said, the Earl of Sandwich will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Lord Privy Seal.

Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty received Advice, that the Bedford Man of War was arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with the Trade under her Convoy.

October 31. The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Newark of 80 Guns into Commission, at Chatham, and given the Command to Capt. John Barker.

Lord Anson, Sir Percy Brett, and Commodore Saunders, set out this Week to view the Forts on the Southern Coast of England.

Advices from Plymouth assure us, that there are now no less than eighty-two French Prizes in that Harbour.

There is certain Advice from Boston in New-England, that on the 7th of September, upon the Approach of General JOHNSON, with the New-England Forces towards Crown-Point, near the Great Carrying-Place, he was vigorously attacked by 2000 French: Upon which our advanced Guard gave way, in order to bring the French and their Indians from their lurking Places behind Trees and Bushes, which had its Effect, and, by the intrepid Behaviour of these New-Englandmen, the French, after an obstinate Fight of near a whole Day, were intirely defeated, with the Loss of their Artillery and Baggage; their General in Chief

Chief, and 1000 of them killed, and 500 taken Prisoners, among whom is the Baron De Diekau, a German, promoted by Count Saxe, and was the chief Manager of the French Enterprizes in America. Our Loss is said to be 100 killed and 60 wounded.

November 1. Capt. Douglas, of the Bedford Man of War, who arrived on the 4th ult. at Gibraltar, from Portsmouth, carried in with him three French Vessels.

November 3. It is reported that Orders are sent to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, to send all the French Ships into the River Thames, where they are to be sold, Cargoes and all.

On Friday the Queenborough Man of War arrived in the Downs with a French Prize.

A Gentleman who arrived last Week from Bourdeaux reports, that the French Merchantmen belonging to that Port are all laid up, and the Men entered on board the Men of War; and that there were upwards of an hundred Sail of Dutch Ships in that Harbour; the People of Holland being attentive to seize the Opportunity of getting Freights offered them by the present Juncture of Affairs, before War be declared.

November 7. The following General Officers are appointed to command the Forces on the present Posture of Affairs in Great-Britain.

Captain-General, his Royal HIGHNESS
the DUKE.

General of the Horse, Sir John Ligonier,	Major-General,
Lieutenant-Generals.	
Henry Hawley, Esq;	James Stuart, Esq;
Lord Tyrwley,	Earl of Loudoun,
John Campbell, Esq;	Earl of Panmure,
Duke of Marlborough,	Lord Geo. Sackville,
Sir John Mordaunt,	Earl of Ancrum.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Honour of a Baronet on Major-General JOHNSON.

Eight Men are order'd to be added to each Troop of the Horse-Guards Blue, commanded by Sir John Ligonier.

November 5. It is said that all the French Ships taken by our Men of War, will be deemed lawful Prizes.

Sir Edward Hawke has hoisted his Flag again.

On Friday a French Frigate with a Flag of Truce came to Plymouth with a Lieutenant and Thirty Men belonging to the Blandford Man of War.

The 27th of September a great Fire broke out at Constantinople.

From Hanover they write that the Ratification of the Treaty of Marriage between the Prince of Wales and Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle is arrived.

'Tis said the Officers under the Duke of Cumberland are appointed in Case of a War.

Nov. 6. Admiral West has ten Ships of the Line ready at Plymouth.

We have a further Confirmation of General Johnson's Engagement near Crown-Point.

Some more Martinico and St. Domingo Ships are taken.

The French we hear have made large Offers to the King of Prussia, but without Effect.

Letters from Constantinople confirm the pacific Disposition of the Porte.

Several more French Ships are brought in.

An Augmentation of one Corporal and seventeen Men is to be made in all the Regiments.

Nov. 10. On Saturday 1500 Ounces of Silver Coin were shipped for New-England.

Sir Thomas Robinson is to have 2000*l.* a Year.

Nov. 13. Admiral West sailed on Sunday from Plymouth, where are two Sloops with the French Merchants and Passengers who had Leave to return.

November 22. Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. is appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The following Gentlemen kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on Thursday on their Promotions:

Charles Saunders, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Navy.

Charles Shelley, Esq; appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Knight of the Bath, appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe.

And Lord Barrington appointed Secretary at War.

On Thursday Admiral Boscawen arrived at his House in the Admiralty from Portsmouth.

Le Jeunere, Daniel, from Crofick, and the Neptune, Clearmount, from Newfoundland for Honfleur, are sent into Plymouth by the Cruizers.

Dublin, Nov. 15. We hear that a very rich Merchantman came in this Day, laden with rich

Bale Goods from Marseilles to Cadiz, worth 80000*l.* taken by one of our Ships of War, Capt. Buckle.

Portsmouth, Nov. 5. This Morning came in a Prize from Martinico, taken by the St. George's Tender, of more than 300 Tons, sixteen Guns, valued at 1600*l.*

Admiral Hawke, it is said, will go to Spithead in a Day or two.

The Remainder of the PRECEPTS of ISOCRATES, begun in our last.

WHEN you are determined to advise with any one, about doing any Thing, consider first how he has behaved himself in his own Affairs, for it is unlikely he will be able to counsel you well, when he could not do so to himself.

Nothing can spur a Man on more to take Care of himself, than the Consideration of Losses he has sustained by his Indiscretion, for we should not be so desirous of Health, were it not for the Incommodities of Sickness.

Always conform to the Manners of your Prince, whereby you will secure his Favour, and consequently have greater Authority with the People.

When you shall be promoted to any Post, never advise with bad Men, that are your Inferiors, for if you do, you will be sure to bear all the Blame of their Council.

Lay down a public Charge, rather with Reputation, than Riches; ever considering, that a good Name is at all Times preferable to a good Estate.

Endeavour to get a Superiority, and yet content yourself with an Equality.

It is better to be a poor Good Man, than a rich Knave; for Riches are only of use to the Living; and Virtue is of much greater Service to the Dead.

Do not envy those that enrich themselves unlawfully, but rather those that ruin themselves by doing Good; for tho' these last have nothing else to rely upon, yet will they still have virtuous Hopes.

Enure your Body to Labour, and your Mind to Thought; so shall you be able to effect whatever you undertake, and to foresee what will be most beneficial to you.

Consider well what you have to do, because oftentimes the Tongue foretells the Mind.

Remember that there is nothing permanent in this World; and then you will never be overjoyed at Prosperity, nor dejected in Adversity.

Take only two Occasions of speaking, either of those Things you are well acquainted with, or of those you stand in Need of; for of all others, it is for the most Part better to hold one's Tongue, than to Talk.

Enjoy good Things moderately, and bear with bad patiently.

Endeavour to be as secret as you can, for it would be absurd to keep your Money locked up, and let every Body know your Intentions.

Ever apprehend Reproach, more than Danger.

Death is a frightful Thing to wicked Men, but the Virtuous need only stand in Awe of Dishonour and Ignominy.

Live always as securely as you can; but if Honour calls you to risque your Life, it is better to fight bravely, than to avoid it shamefully, especially considering we are all born to die, and virtuous People have only the Privilege to die well.

Do not wonder, dear Demonicus, that many of the foregoing Precepts suit not with your Years. I at first determined not only to counsel you for the present, but to leave you Instructions for the future, which I doubt not you will soon be able to relish.

Not being willing that you should have Recourse to any other Master, I took Care to insert at once all that I thought might be useful to you. Tho' Youth, like sick People, be generally apt to desire what is hurtful for them, yet I thank the Gods, I have reason to conceive another Opinion of you. I can easily perceive by your Studies, what your future Life will be, for he that so early can apply himself to Vigile, must of Consequence delight in the Rules that lead him to it.

There's no better Incentive to commendable Actions, than Consideration of what Content they bring; whereas, on the contrary, Sloth and Luxury both tire and disgust us. Virtue alone can occasion a durable Delight. I cannot say, but that Vice has its Pleasure in the beginning, yet Grief and Repentance, soon succeed, and what at first was a Satisfaction becomes, at last, a Torment. In all Affairs of this Life we have more regard to the End, than Beginning, and judge of every Thing by its Event. You may also consider, that wicked Men have no Constancy in their Proceed-

ings, whereas virtuous Persons cannot alter their Course without exposing themselves to the greatest Infamy, for what is looked upon as unnatural in the former, will be reputed monstrous in the latter. If we blame Liars for uttering Falsities, much greater Reason have we to do those that have all their Manners irregular, for they not only do Injury to themselves, but likewise prove ungrateful to Fortune, who has blessed them with Riches and Honour. Moreover, if we have regard to the immortal Gods, we may see what Difference they have always put between Virtue and Vice. Jupiter, that begot both Hercules and Tantalus, raised the one to Immortality for his Virtue, and severely punished the other for his Wickedness. These Examples must needs induce us to abhor Vice, and love Virtue. To conclude therefore, dear Demonicus, I do not desire you should confine yourself wholly to my Precepts: You have many great Poets that will instruct you how to live; and as the Bee flies from Flower to Flower and takes from each what is proper for its Purpose, so do I advise you to inspect all the Manners and Writings of Mankind, to form the Conduct of your Life. Farewel.

BOSTON, January 12.

Thursday last Capt. Joseph Ingham arrived here from Lisbon (which Place he left the 11th of November) by whom we have the following particular Account of the late terrible Earthquake there, in a Letter from an English Merchant, to a Gentleman in this Town.

From on board the Swatthington, Capt. Minoch, in the Tagus, November 3, 1755.

I SEND you a short but the best Account I can, of a most dreadful Calamity that has happened.-----In the Morning of the first Instant, about 3-quarters after 9 o'Clock (a finer, calmer, or clearer Day I never saw)-----I observed the Windows and Floor of my Room begin to tremble and shake very quick and violently;-----and the Trembling and Noise increasing very fast, I concluded it to be an Earthquake; on which I flew to the Stairs, and instantly to an open paved Yard, which encloses with a Wall the back Entrance of my House; there I found myself surrounded by 3 of my Portuguese Men Servants, and an English House-keeper, and tho' we held by one another, the Motion of the Earth was so violent, that we had the greatest Difficulty to keep on our Feet. This violent Motion, accompanied with a most dreadful Noise, to the best of my Remembrance, continued gradually increasing for the Space of 5 Minutes, and then I observed the Walls and Roof of my House to give Way, and all fall in; and, at the same Time, all the Houses round about me: Upon which, such a Dust and violent Smoke arose, that it quite deprived me of my Senses for a Time: When they returned, I concluded the whole City was in Flames, which I thought were sprung up from the Bowels of the Earth. When this began to clear away, my Ears were stunn'd with the most lamentable Cries from my own Family, and many poor Men, Women and Children in the Neighbourhood, who flew to my Yard, being the only open Place near. In this Situation we all remained on our Knees, putting up our Petitions to the Almighty for better than 20 Minutes, when we had a second Shock, but not near so violent as the first: After that I determined to make my Escape into the Country, or to endeavour to get upon the Water: My Servants all opposed me, and alledged, that the Passes to the River as well as Country were fill'd up by the Ruins of the Houses. At last one, by much Persuasion, agreed to accompany me; and after great Difficulty, by climbing over Ruins upon Ruins, and every where as we went along, dead Bodies, others maimed, others with an Arm lost, and some with their Heads only free, but yet alive, we got to the Skirts of the City; then my Servant left me, saying he would endeavour to return to my House and pilot the others he had left, but what became of him or them I don't know, for I have not heard of them since. About One o'Clock I got to the Water Side, and with some other English Gentlemen and Ladies, I joined in the Way, we got into a Boat and sailed down the River as far as Alcantra, and got on board an English Ship.

On the Water we had Time to reflect on what had passed, and to observe the Damage done; the King's Palace I saw was down, the Custom-House, the new Key near it sunk; many Churches, Convents, and above half the Palaces and Houses

The Country was and Children, w some another, a of Ground that full of People, the most lament to GOD. I om or a Quarter after ring a Boat, we it appeared less it did much g all the Building first two, the th

On board Shi had felt violent the Earth opene and in the Field the Ground flus Shovels: The quick both Ea every Half Hou three Minutes n to float large fu and were drov Quantities of T lay on the Wha from the Water dismal Catastrop ensued in sever ing lighted at thrown down, every House, a Stop to it, may down, and to a not escape, for since at N. E.

Custom-House, Buildings from Campo de Lam consumed, and Yereiro de Pass as one Farnace appear. Than considerable Da the Refuge of: gers that are p tion, they are well can, and another.

Thousands o destroyed and Portuguese tha to go to, they Cover, and I fe themselves, M lie in open Stre dy; all Desola

I Yesterday I veral Masters o cou'd save any Book-keeper w thinking to re the rest took, some House fel cused the Risk Paper or Boo away was not a Night-Gow Compting-Ho &c. sunk the and Mr. Jame ated near the of their Effect and Cash, an Mr. Burn, the but the Hou have not sav heard of any tell how man is certain Na

The King served by sta of Briganza, sure is kept, Patriarchial, I don't kno saved, excep of the Tre Having best doned, our e to subsist; g and greatest wholly destr and other T lowed up: I we have con and dread dlers in the are all drow

The

The Country was all covered with Men, Women and Children, who were running some one Way, some another, and all the open Squares and Spots of Ground that presented themselves to View, were full of People, from whom could plainly be heard the most lamentable Cries and Shrieks, and Prayers to GOD. I omitted to tell you that at 1 o'Clock, or a Quarter after, while at the Water Side procuring a Boat, we had a third Shock, which tho' it appeared less violent than the second, was told it did much greater Damage; because as almost all the Buildings and Walls were shook by the first two, the third brought them to the Ground.

On board Ship I learnt, that on the Water they had felt violent Effects, and observed on Shore the Earth opened and closed again in many Places, and in the Fields round the City, they perceived the Ground flung up as if it had been done with Shovels: The Tide, they tell me, returned very quick both Eastward and Westward, and that every Half Hour, and the River rose and fell in three Minutes more than 12 Feet, and so high as to float large sunken Ships which lay in Bull-bay, and were drove down the River, and prodigious Quantities of Timber, Lumber, Casks, &c. which lay on the Wharffs, and some at a great Distance from the Water-Side. What greatly adds to this dismal Catastrophe, a great Conflagration presently ensued in several Parts of the City, by Fires being lighted at the Time when the Houses were thrown down, which being the Cafe with almost every House, and no Body attempting to put a Stop to it, may say two Thirds of the City is burnt down, and to all Appearance the Remainder will not escape, for we have had a high Wind ever since at N. E. and E. The King's Palace, the Custom-House, the new Opera-House, and all the Buildings from the Bottom of Bull-bay to the Campo de Lam, which are near the Gallies, are consumed, and the whole Heart of the City, from Yereiro de Passo to the Russia, appears the same as one Furnace---nothing but Smoke and Flames appear. Thank GOD it has not yet done any considerable Damage among the Shipping, which is the Refuge of all or the greatest Part of the Strangers that are preserved; and, by Way of Precaution, they are gone as far from the Shore as they well can, and have separated themselves one from another.

Thousands of Men, Women and Children, are destroyed and buried in the Ruins; and of the Portuguese that have escaped, they have no Place to go to, they lie in the open Fields, without any Cover, and I fear, having no Provisions to support themselves, Multitudes will perish. The Dead lie in open Streets, no thought of burying any Body; all Desolation!

I Yesterday Evening went up in a Boat with several Masters of Ships and Seamen, to try if we could save any Papers or Effects in my House, my Book-keeper went with us, but he quitted us there, thinking to return to the Boat a nearer Way than the rest took, but has not since appeared; so fear some House fell in upon him: We might have excused the Risk we ran, for we could not save a Paper or Book; and what the Seamen brought away was not worth Ten Moidores, which, with a Night-Gown I have on, is all I have left: My Compting-House, with all my Papers, Cash, Chest, &c. sunk the first Shock. Mr. Edward Broome, and Mr. James Combibrune, have, by being situated near the River, saved the most valuable Part of their Effects. Mr. Stubbs has saved his Books and Cash, and so has Mr. Buller, and likewise Mr. Burn, the House of Mayne, Burn and Mayne; but the House of Bristol, Ward and Company, have not saved the minutest Trifle, nor have I heard of any other that has. It is impossible to tell how many English Families are missing, but it is certain Numbers are.

The King and Court were at Bellem, and preserved by staying in the open Fields; the Palace of Briganza, where all the King's Jewels and Treasure is kept, is burnt to the Ground, and so is the Patriarchial, where was all the rich Plate; in short, I don't know that any Place of Consequence is saved, except the Mint, where is the greatest Part of the Treasure brought by the three last Fleets. Having before told you that every House is abandoned, our chief Concern is now to contrive how to subsist; for no Doubt that will be the next first and greatest Consideration. I hear St. Ubes is wholly destroyed, and San Remo Villa a Franca, and other Towns up the River, are wholly swallowed up: Here, since the three greatest Shocks, we have continued to feel many, and many Shakes, and dread the worst is not yet over. The Soldiers in the Bahia Fort at the Entrance of the Bar, are all drowned, and 'tis supposed the Bar is so

shifted that it will be difficult for Ships to come in or go out: In short, the whole Country is totally ruined, and one Century will not put Things to right, and I have no other Expectation than a total Bankruptcy and Stagnation, which will affect, and greatly too, all trading Places in Europe. Sir Harry Frankland, I am told escaped miraculously, he was in his Chaife, and the Moment he stepped out a House fell on it, and buried the Chaife, Beasts and Servants; he and his Lady are now at Bellem: An Embargo being laid on all Shipping, I am now at the 6th of November, and have the Pleasure to tell you all my Family are safe; but the Mortification to add, that the Fire has consumed all the trading Parts of the City, in which I am a Sufferer; for I shall not preserve a single Paper, or any Effects, tho' at the Hazard of my Life I have made several Attempts: And as no Method is taken to put a Stop to it, the Ruins that still remain will no doubt be consumed; however, the Entrance of the Harbour is open, and several Vessels are arrived from different Parts with Provisions; and his Majesty has given Orders to tell the Owners, that he will take the Cargoes to distribute to the Poor, and pay them a satisfactory Profit. He has likewise sent Troops and Orders to all the inland Places to bring Supplies, so that at present we are in no Want; but I fear, if considerable Supplies do not come in from Sea, it will not long be the Cafe. The greatest Part of our Factory have escaped, and seem determined to go to England, as fast as they can find Conveynances, but there are few Vessels here for such a Number. For my Part I should be glad to go, but as I am pretty largely in the Commission Way, and every Day expect Vessels and Cargoes from different Parts of the World, I don't see I can in Justice abandon the Country, until I have taken Care of such Consignments as may be on the Way henceforward; no Doubt whatever is sent here will be sold only for Money; and the Consumption for Fish, Flour, Corn, and such Commodities will be very considerable.

We have every Day one or more pretty violent Shocks, so that no Body chuses to live in the few Houses that are left, and Thousands are in the Fields, without any Tents or aught else to cover them: It is a great Blessing the Weather is moderate and fair, if we should have Rain and Cold, I fear more will perish by that, than the earthquake. When you reflect on my present Situation, I hope you will excuse the Inconveniences of this Letter, for I have not Time to peruse it.

Besides the above Account, we are told that the English Church was the only one left standing. And, that as the King's Building-Yard joined to the Royal Palace, when that was on Fire and fell down, it set Fire to a 70 Gun Ship then on the Stocks, planked up to her Gunwale, and the Sea coming in with a mighty Force, carried her off into the River, and she went out to Sea all in a Blaze.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgetown, Barbados, December 24, 1755.

"A private Letter from Portland-Road, dated the 21st ult. advises, that an Express that Moment arrived, giving an Account that the Orford Man of War, of 70 Guns, met in the Bay of Biscay with the L'Esperance, a French Man of War of 74 Guns, which she took, after an Engagement of five Hours, and was bringing her into England.

ANNAPOLIS, January 29.

We hear that the Assembly of North-Carolina, have lately granted a Sum of Money for raising and supporting 250 Men, who are to act next Summer with such other Troops as shall be raised in these Southern Colonies.

By Capt. Lee we are informed, that the Captains Judd, Davidson, and Holland, from this Province, were safe arrived at London; and he met the Captains Hamilton and Coolidge on the 27th of November going into the Downs. And that the Three Admirals from America were also safe arrived.

In an English Paper of November 8, we have an Account of the Arrival of the following Ships,

From Virginia and Maryland, Sept. 30. The Nelly, Rossi, and the Jenny, Clark, in the River. Oct. 4. The Anderson, Campbell; Bedford, Brown; Jenny, How; Denestown, Carnegie; and Judith; at Glasgow. 5. The Nelson, Pruden; Elizabeth, Watson; Charming Nancy, Tolman; Commerce, Monat; Jane and Barbara, Lambley; Elizabeth and Mary, Atkinson; Dolphin, Concannon; and Empress, Garnet, all in the River. 6. The Stoughton, Douglass, at Cork; the Speedwell, Clark, at ditto; the Richmond, Smithson, at Whitehaven. 10. The John and Bella, Green; Friendship, Benson, and

Nelson, Harrison, at Whitehaven. 11. The Grizzle, Dunlop, and Jenny, Patterson, at Glasgow. 13. The Prince-Edward, Johnson, and Greyhound, Scott, at Dover; the Sydenham, Wilcox, and Whiting, Johnson, in the River; the How, Eelbeck, at Whitehaven. 18. The Merry Francis and Rebecca, Craigg, at Glasgow; the Fanny and Betsy, Thompson, at the Orkneys; the Neighbourhood, Stag, at Cork. 21. The Virginian, Sinclair, at Topsam. 23. The Betsy, White, at Dover; the Cleveland, Bird, at Bristol. 26. The Pelham, Yvill, in the Downs. 30. The Molly, Curling, at Leostoff; the Cary, Brown, at Glasgow. November 2. Crowle, Chapman, at Hull. 6. Pleasant, Younghusbands, at Dover; Concord, Carroll, in the Downs. 9. Peggy, Bawers, in the Downs. 10. Molly, Curling, in the River.

Last Week a Murder was committed in Chester-Town by a Servant Man belonging to one Campbell, a Saddler. He had a Quarrel with an Apprentice, and taking up a Saddler's Knife in order to stab the Boy, he fled from him, and the other pursuing, in his way met with a Negro Girl in the Kitchen about 12 Years old, whom he flung down, and gave her three mortal Stabs with the Knife, of which she soon died.

On Sunday Morning last, the Dwelling House of Mr. Charles Scott, one of the Magistrates of Kent County, about Seven Miles from Chester-Town, by some Accident took Fire, and was burnt down to the Ground; and it was with much Difficulty they saved some of the Furniture.

We are credibly informed, that a Person exactly answering to the Description of John Toomer (advertised on the last Page of this Paper) about three Weeks ago lodg'd at a Tavern at Elk-Ridge, and said he was going to Philadelphia, and from thence to London. *Whoever sheddeth Man's Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed.* [Old Testament.]

We are told that the Price of Tobacco, in England, is rising very fast.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 11th Day of February next, at 12 o'Clock.

A LOT of Ground in Annapolis, N^o. L, on which is an old House, with two Brick Chimneys, lately belonging to the Estate of William Pease, deceased.

The Sale to be on the Premises.

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

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 Dimothony 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 barreld 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.

December 1, 1755.

WHEREAS Susanna Starr, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath eloped; and as he is apprehensive that she may run him in Debt; this is, therefore, to give Notice, that he will not pay any Debts she may have contracted since the Date hereof.

WILLIAM STARR.

N. B. This is her fourth Elopement.

THE Subscriber being confined in Prince-George's County Prison for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

Mr. J. Beale. JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having been proposed by many worthy Gentlemen in Anne-Arundel County, to stand as a Candidate at the ensuing Election for a Delegate in the Room of Dr. Charles Carroll, deceased, and having had the Promise of their Votes, takes this Opportunity to return his hearty Thanks, to one and all of them, for their intended Favours, which he acknowledges to be very great: But as he is unwilling (in case he should succeed) to be so long from his Family, as he must necessarily be in the Attendance on long Sessions of Assembly, or neglect the Duty of such an important Trust; he therefore takes this public Method, in order to prevent their being disappointed, to inform them that he declines, and hopes they will excuse him from standing a Candidate, and fix their Choice on some other Gentleman more capable to attend and discharge the same, as many such may be found in the County: And again returns them his grateful and sincere Thanks for their Good-Will towards, and Opinion of, him, and acknowledges himself to be,

Their much obliged,

very humble Servant,

NATHAN HAMMOND.

THERE is at the Plantation of Hercules Courtis, at Mount-Pleasant, in Kent County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, marked with IC on the left Shoulder, and has a small Star in her Forehead.

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

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK
for the Year 1756.

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 Allen, a Convict, belonging to Gamaliel Butler, a Joiner 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 grey 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 Yawl, 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 Yawl, 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 Yawl, 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 Brick-layer 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 LET, for a Term of Years,
PART of the Plantation whereon the Subscriber lives, which Part is commonly known by the Name of *The Neck*. For Terms apply to ANNE BEALE.

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,

At GEORGE-TOWN, in Frederick County, Maryland, the first Saturday in March next, for good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, to the highest Bidder,

TWO good WATER-MILLS under one Roof, with the Land thereunto belonging; and likewise four Acres and a half adjoining thereto, all lying in about half a Mile of the said Town. The Mills, if well kept, might prove as beneficial as any in the Province, as they are very convenient for the Country or Foreign Trade.

ISAAC ELTINGER.

WHEREAS I have asserted, that Mr. William Palmer, of Rhode-Island, Merchant, was a dishonest Man in the Sale of a Negro Wench and Child, which I bought of the said Palmer, but have since Reason to believe to the contrary; and being desirous to clear the said Palmer's Character from any Imputation occasioned by my Assertion aforesaid, in the Heat of Passion, I do hereby acknowledge myself sorry for the Indiscretion, and acquit the said Palmer of and from every Imputation or Charge as before-mentioned. Witness my Hand this 18th of June, 1755.

RICHARD PIERCY.

William Fitzhugh,
Charles King,
Henry Hopewell.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, one James Rowell, who says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Nanjemoy; he is about 5 Feet high.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

JOHN RAITT.

In the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, published at Charles-Town in July, August, and September, there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice, viz.

WHEREAS John Toomer (who on the 3d Day of March, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of William Butler, near Charles-Town, in South-Carolina), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said John Toomer into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of South-Carolina, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Current Money as a Reward.

The said John Toomer is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd.

ELIZABETH YONGE.

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.

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTEER,
LIVING about two Miles from Upper-Marlborough, on the Bladensburg Road, New moulds old Pewter at 9d. per Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by

Their humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILLETT.

SOLOMON,

(Not improperly Surnamed GUNDY)

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, in Annapolis,
HAVING acquired that ART in his Youth, with painful Study and Application, and not just taken up the Trade as a certain Person has done, Hereby gives Notice, That he can sweep Chimneys as well as; if not better than, Peter Wilson, and that he can climb up Chimneys, without either Ladder or Rope, of any Height, and not do as he is inform'd a certain Person some Times does, that is, only come down them, as indeed any Body might do if they were but to go up a Ladder and sing themselves in at Top; but he goes up and comes down, and makes clean Work, with Care and Expedition, and waits upon Gentlemen [or Others], for Six Pence a Funnel, ready Money.

N. B. I may be spoke with in my Master's Kitchen in Church-Street, facing Conduit-Street.

SOLOMON GUNDY.

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOIS,
HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the curious Art of cleansing or sweeping Chimnies, in the neatest Manner, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen at their own Houses, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill.

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	} Acres.
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 Layhill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumelder,	225	
	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.

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

QUEBEC,

SINCE the on the Ohio duties to M City, with

Deputation made a Governor, of which the most remarkable

"May the Great the Universe) prefer

(i. e. the King of riors. May the Ex fured by the Num

the Iroquois the N distinguishing Mark We, who are Natio

the most courageo come to offer thee

The black Gowns inform us that thy most valiant in the

that thy Warriors Things which they which reckons abov

fore comes to join we may feast our dead Bodies of th

the French. Recei in Token of Joy

which is risen to gi The black Gown

fionaries dispersed dreuil received the perest to secure the

among them, and Warriors without

junction with the quois were always

lish; but the lat their Canoes on th

sent it so highly, a Tender of their

them have already them armed with a

with which they co Stroke.

Tripoli, Sept. 7, from the Grand S

of Gunpowder, Quintals of Iron

als of Cables an ferent Sizes; 500

Planks; several Rings, and Toys

Constantinople, gennes, the Fre

on the new Gran pliments usual on

the Discourse on and told the C

cerned at the Di tween France

there was Reason of very serious

ime Porte being she would be ve

found some Exp

October 1. C

most dreadful

Years. It beg

Water-side, ne

Hours without

Means of a stron

towards the Mo

Achmet. All

festual. The

abandoned it

Progress: The

down; and m