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THE
M A R R L A N D G A Z E T T E,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1760.

BOSTON, May 19.

WHEN the Governor was at Penobscot the last Spring, in order to take Possession of the Country and build a Fort therein, he sent the following Message to the Penobscot Indians by some of the Tribe who had come in.—Tell your People that I am come to build a Fort at Penobscot and will make the Land English.—I am able to do it—and I will do it; if they say I shall not, let them come and defend their Land now in Time of War—take this red Flag to remember what I say: When I have built my Fort and set down at Penobscot, if ever there be an English Man killed by your Indians—you must all from that Hour fly from the Country, for I will send a Number of Men on all Sides the River, sweep it from one End to the other and hunt ye all out.—

Gave them a red Flag.

As to the People of Penobscot, I seek not their Favour nor fear them, for they can do me neither good nor harm—I am sorry for their Distress and would do them good, let them become English, they and their Wives and Families, and come and live under the Protection of the Fort, and I will protect them, they shall have Wigwams and planting Ground near the Fort, and may hunt as usual, but the English shall hunt also; they shall not interfere with one another's hunt, when they hunt separate, and they may hunt together when they chuse it. If they will live under the English Laws I will make such of their Sungams as they shall choose Justices, to do Justice—to right what may be wrong, and to keep Peace among yourselves—and when any Thing happens wrong between the English and Indians, an English Justice and an Indian Justice shall meet and do right between them, you shall have a free Market for your Furs and Skins, and the Price shall be set by Agreement.

Take this white Flag and remember this.

Gave them a white Flag.

And this Spring a Number of said Indians came in, and the following Terms of Accommodation being agreed upon were signed in the Council Chamber on Tuesday the 29th Day of April by his Excellency on the one Part, and by four of the Indians who came as Deputies from the Tribe on the other.

I THOMAS POWNALL, Esq; his Majesty's Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, do hereby in his Majesty's Name, and on Behalf of the Province aforesaid, receive into his Majesty's Protection within and under this his Government, all such Indians of the Penobscot Tribe or their Allies, as do or shall enter into the Engagements in these Presents specified, and as do or shall sign the same, and I do hereby promise to them all the same Benefits, Privileges and Advantages which British Subjects do or ought to enjoy.—and more, for their Encouragement to employ themselves in hunting, they may be assured of a constant Vent or Sale of all their Furs and Skins and other Truck at the full Price they deserve, and a constant Supply of Goods necessary or convenient for them, either from Fort Pownall, or from such other Places as may be appointed for that Purpose.

T. POWNALL.

WHE the under-written Indians in Consideration of the Protection we are hereby admitted to, and of enjoying the Rights and Privileges hereby granted, do for Ourselves and Families agree as follows:

1st. We acknowledge ourselves to all Intents and Purposes, and without any Restrictions or Limitations, to be Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain; and do hereby Promise and Engage to be and to remain true and faithful to his Majesty and to the Government of this Province.

2^d. That as we have been in open Rebellion and Hostility, and have thereby forfeited all our

Lands, and as Possession has been taken of all our Lands in this our Time of open Rebellion, and is now rightfully held, that we acknowledge this Right and relinquish all Claim to said Lands, and only pray that we may have a Privilege to hunt, fowl, and fish, within such Limits as shall be assigned us, but not to the Exclusion of any other his Majesty's Subjects, and also to erect Wigwams or other Buildings to dwell in, and to plant or otherwise improve such Land as may be assigned for our Support, and we do hereby engage to fix our Dwelling in such Place near unto or in Sight of Fort Pownall, and to remain there.

3^d. We Promise and Engage that we and each of us will utterly quit and relinquish all Alliance and Correspondence with the French, and in Case of any Invasion or Attack made by the French or any other Enemy on the Eastern Frontiers of this Province, we will join with the English in every Act of Duty and Loyalty towards the Government.

4th. If any one who now enters or shall enter into these Engagements shall commit any Hostility or Injury upon or against any of his Majesty's English Subjects, the Offender shall forthwith be delivered up to the Authority of this Government, and shall be subjected to such and no other Punishment as by the Laws of this Province an English Subject in such Case would be liable to suffer.

KEHOWERT,
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As none are actually admitted to the Terms of Protection and answerable for the Conditions of the Submission but those who do actually sign,—the Indians desired that the Instrument might be sent down and kept at Fort Pownall, that all the Rest might sign, and that it might remain there as a Memorial to which they might always have Access.

The Indians say that at present their Tribe consists of 5 Sachems and 73 Warriors.

The foregoing is an Abstract of his Excellency the Governor's Transactions with the Penobscot Indians, as of Record.

Attest,

A. OLIVER, Secy.

On Saturday the 17th Instant, the following Gentlemen, viz. Samuel Weller, Andrew Oliver, Thomas Hancock, Thomas Hubbard, Francis Borland, John Phillips, William Gray, Stephen Greenleaf, Joseph Henshaw, and John Rowland, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, and Mr. John A. Scoville, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, in Behalf of upwards of One Hundred and fifty Merchants and others, who had sent an Address to his Excellency, and presented the same to him. The said Address is as follows:

The ADDRESS of the Merchants and others, trading in the Town of Boston.

To his Excellency THOMAS POWNALL, Esq; Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency.

THE happy Influence of your Administration, while it has extended itself to every Branch of the public Interest, has been too sensibly felt by the Merchants and others concerned in Trade, to allow us to part with your Excellency, without the most particular Acknowledgments of Gratitude and Respect.

Amidst your various and important Engagements, you have with the kindest Care attended to the Exigencies of Commerce, and avoided every Detention that might prove detrimental to it. With great Prudence you have answered the Demand of Seamen for his Majesty's Service; and yet preferred us from the Burden of Naval Impresses; a Burden which we have sometimes severely

felt: Nor has any Thing in your Excellency's Power been wanting, that might prevent, or soften and alleviate, the Inconveniences and Hardships to which Trade is exposed in a Time of War. These are some of the Benefits of your Administration, which we cannot soon forget, nor remember without the warmest Sense of our Obligation to your Excellency.

It is far from being improbable that Opportunities will meet You, tho' at a Distance from us, of promoting the Welfare of this Province, particularly it's Commercial Interest. And we cannot but indulge the pleasing Hopes, that your Excellency, sensible of some peculiar Disadvantages and Pressures that now lie upon Trade, will ever be ready to express your kind and favourable Regard, to a People who follow you with their ardent Wishes for the Safety of your Person, and the Success and Splendor of your public Employments.

To which ADDRESS his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this obliging Address.—I have always viewed the Colonies as establish'd, in order to extend the Trade as well as the Dominions of the Mother Country; and have therefore always in that View thought it my Duty as Governor, to promote the Interest of Trade here. I have seen with concern the Embarrassments with which it is entangled, and the Difficulties under which it labours, especially in time of War; and have therefore done every Thing in my power, within my own Department, to ease and relieve it: And I will never omit any Opportunity that any future Situation may give me to serve this Town and Province in their true Commercial Interest.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, Feb. 23. The following is a Copy of the Letter, which, at the Desire of the Magistrates and Town Council of this City, was wrote by the Lord Provost to our Representative in Parliament, desiring his warmest Endeavours to get a National Militia established in this Part of the United Kingdom.

S I R, Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1760.

MY Brethren, the Magistrates and Council of this City, unanimously ordered me, by their Act of Yesterday, to communicate to you their Sentiments with Regard to a Matter of the greatest Importance, not only to this City, which you represent in Parliament, but to this Part of the United Kingdom.

We have beheld, with the Sentiments which became free Men and loyal Subjects, the formidable Preparations carried on by the French, during this War, with an avowed Intention of invading Great-Britain; and though, under God, these Attempts have hitherto been defeated, by the Vigilance of the Administration, and Valour of our Fleets, whilst our regular Forces were usefully employed at a Distance; yet many Events have happened which convince us, that no wise Nation ought to trust for Protection to its Fleets and regular Forces alone.

We are persuaded, that in Times of Danger, a National Militia is not only the most constitutional, but the most effectual Security against the Enemies of our Liberty, both foreign and domestic. The Vigour, the Extent, and the Success of the Operations of the last Campaign, have been owing, in a great Degree, to the internal Security which the Nation has acquired, by the happy Establishment of a Militia in the Southern Part of the Island; the Inhabitants of this Part of the Kingdom are animated with no less Ardour, to manifest their Zeal in Defence of the Constitution, and in Support of a gracious King, from whose auspicious Reign they justly date the Commencement of many of the most valuable Blessings they enjoy.

The Situation of this Country renders the Establishment of a Militia still more essential to our Safety, than it is to those Parts of the Island, which already enjoy that Means of Defence. Upon every Alarm of Danger, the great Body of regular Forces will, and ought to be drawn towards the Capital of Britain, the Seat of Government, and the Center of Wealth; our extensive and unguarded Coasts must lie open to Invasion, and a pitiful Armament, which would be the Object of Contempt to any People trained to Arms, may spread such a Desolation as would be fatal to us, and create such a Diversion as would be dangerous to the whole Kingdom.

The vigorous Efforts which our Enemies are preparing to make, against the ensuing Campaign, give us reason, besides, to dread, that, without such an immediate Establishment, this Part of the Kingdom may soon be exposed to the utmost Calamity and Disgrace.

On all these Accounts we hope, that the Wishes of a brave and free People will not be disappointed; that this Part of the Kingdom will be suffered no longer to remain exposed to unnecessary Danger; and that, by extending the Laws, establishing a Militia to Scotland, its Safety will be provided for, and an important Addition be made to the Strength and Security of the whole Island.

For this Purpose, the Magistrates and Town Council did unanimously agree, that they would use their utmost Endeavours, so far as their Example and Influence doth reach, to carry the Scheme for establishing a National Militia into Execution; and therefore they have directed me to write to you, as our Representative in Parliament; recommending it to you, to give your utmost Attention to any Bill that may be brought into Parliament, for having a Militia established in Scotland, and to endeavour to procure the same to be passed into a Law, upon the same Footing with that in England, where the good and salutary Effects of that Institution have been already felt, to the great Satisfaction of his Majesty's Subjects, and all the zealous Friends of the present happy Constitution.

I am, Sir, &c.

Paris, Feb. 12. The Ministry and the Captains of the Navy are mutually displeased with one another. The Letter which M. Berryer, Secretary for the Affairs of the Navy, wrote to the Officers in the River Villaine, was preceded by several others. The first from that Minister to M. de la Brosse, was dated December 12, 1759, and was as follows:

"I received, Sir, yours of the 4th Instant, acquainting me with the Situation of the Ships that took Shelter in the Villaine, and of the Difficulty of getting them down the River. I laid your Letter before the King at Marly. His Majesty could not help saying to me, that he could not conceive why you put into such a Place; which, all Circumstances considered, he thought a very improper one. He charges you to examine carefully what Methods can be employed to get the Ships out, and carry them to Brest, if not altogether, which without Doubt will be difficult, at least one at a Time; which may be done. His Majesty added, that the State of his Finances would not support the Expence of keeping Ships in Commission in the Villaine. He would chuse rather to order them to be laid up, and the Officers and Seamen to be discharged, than to continue such a heavy and fruitless Expence; reserving to himself to take such Measures, and employ such Officers, as he might think proper, to bring them out of that Place. But he deferred giving me his final Orders on this Head, till you should have answered this Letter.

"I therefore earnestly desire that you would answer it minutely, and with Precision. You must be sensible how nearly it concerns you to get the King's Ships, as soon as possible, out of this Place with Safety; and how mortifying it would be to you to see others employed in this Service. The Interest I take in whatever concerns you makes me wish that you would think of the Matter seriously, and that you may succeed in it.

"His Majesty was much offended, that, without asking, or waiting for his Orders, you took upon you to give some Officers Leave to go on Shore. He orders me to make out a List of all who shall leave their Ships, before he has ordered them to be put out of Commission, that they may be laid before him; for no Officer is to go on Shore while the Ships are detained." I am, &c.

M. de la Brosse did not think it became him to answer alone this Letter, in which every Capt. was concerned. The whole Body of them, therefore, sent an Answer, dated December 17, in the following Terms.

"In Consequence of the Minister's Letter, all the Captains met, and after mature Consideration of the manifold Inconveniences of getting the Ships out of the Villaine, we are unanimously of Opinion, that notwithstanding the pressing Motives for complying with the King's Intentions, it is absolutely impossible to fulfil them while the Enemy continues in these Seas; and we cannot expect that the bad Weather at this Season will force them to quit their Station; for in the Bay of Quiberon they can ride as safe, they acknowledge themselves, as in any Harbour in England, especially from the Westerly Winds, which are the most violent, and which hinder us from getting out; we being obliged to wait till a favourable Wind coincide with a high Tide, as it happily did the Day we carried the King's Ships out of Danger. The favourable Winds from North-East to South-East, which are absolutely necessary for their getting out, suffer the Enemy to stand in shore, and to form a Chain at the Entrance of the Bay, which is near a League over, and hath only one Channel, too narrow for more than two Ships to pass a-breast: And the Enemy being without us, the Ship that should have once got through, could not get back, but must either run ashore, or be taken. The same Difficulty subsists in the case of a single Ship, which, with the Advantage of all the most favourable Circumstances should attempt to get through, there being always three of the Enemy's Ships at Anchor at the Distance of two Leagues, who make Signals to the rest, who are farther out. The very first Motions we make are known to this Squadron, which, according to the Reports daily brought to us, hath never consisted of less than twenty Ships.

"Notwithstanding the personal Interest of each Captain, not to have his Ship laid up in a Place so distant from the Department to which he belongs, we are concerned only for the Good of the Service. We find that the Difficulties above mentioned render it impossible for us to get out, if the Enemy have a Mind to hinder it.

"We read, with the utmost Concern, that Part of the Minister's Letter, which seems to make us responsible for putting in here. It was no more in our Power to chuse where to put in, than it was to chuse the Place to engage in; the only Alternative we had left us, at the Entrance of the Night, was, either the certain Destruction of the Ships with their Crews, or putting in here, with which we are reproached, as if it had been premeditated."

BOSTON, May 19.

This Moment an Express came to Town from Albany, who brings an Account, That General Amherst had certain Intelligence that Monf. Vaudreuil, with an Army of about 15000 Men, had marched, from all Parts of Canada, in order to attack Quebec; on receiving this News the General immediately ordered the Troops to proceed forward.

Wednesday Morning Captain Scott arrived here from Newcastle, but left from Plymouth, which Place he left the 27th of March, with 200 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to different Ports, being under Convoy of Admiral Holmes, in the Cambridge, with several other Men of War and Transports, having on board 600 Troops, designed for the West-Indies; also Commodore Sir James Douglass, with several Men of War, to relieve Commodore Moore; and the Vanguard, to join Lord Colvill in the River St. Lawrence.

Captain Scott in his Passage, off the Western Islands, met with one of his Majesty's 50 Gun Ships, bound to England; having under her Care a French Letter of Marque Ship, which she had taken.—He also fell in with his Majesty's Ship Penzance, which was bound to join Commodore Lord Colvill's Fleet up the River, but having sprung a Leak, it obliged them to go into Halifax: The Prize had 40 Hands, whom they took on board the Penzance, to assist the Crew in Pumping.

Captain Scott heard nothing of Capt. M'Adam, in a Brig, bound from London for this Place, who had put into Plymouth in February last: It is therefore supposed she failed before he got there. It was reported at Plymouth, that there was a Probability of an Accommodation with the Russians, and that the Fleet to the Baltic would be stopped.

Yesterday Morning Capt. Cotting arrived here, in 7 Days from Halifax; by him we learn, that the Penzance parted with the Vanguard, of 70 Guns, and several Frigates, off Cape-Ray, bound directly to Quebec, where no Doubt they are all arrived before this Time. Lord Colvill, with his Fleet, bound up to Quebec, was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the Beginning of this Month.

Friday last in the Afternoon, the Racehorse Bomb, Captain M'Cartney, arrived here with

Dispatches from Quebec, to his Excellency General Amherst, which were forwarded immediately; and the next Morning Captain M'Cartney set out for Albany.—As we have no Accounts from Authority, relative to the Situation of Affairs in that Quarter, we think it most prudent not to publish any for the present.—The Racehorse left Quebec the first of May, and put into Halifax, from whence she arrived here in five Days.

The Ice in the River St. Lawrence broke up the 6th of April, and the Navigation was all clear when the Racehorse came down the River.

By Captain Watts in 11 Days from Louisburg, but last from Halifax in Eight, we learn, that a small Privateer of 6 Guns, out of the Gutt of Canfo, has taken a large Sloop belonging to Mr. Kingsbury and Newbury (bound from Philadelphia for Quebec) William Campbell Master; also a Schooner called the Bellona, belonging to Louisburg; and that sundry other Vessels were chased by her, but being better Sailors, got clear. Captain Watts also informs, that all the Vessels bound up the River, were safe arrived at Louisburg before he sailed, after having attempted it, and being prevented, by Reason of the great Quantity of Ice coming down the River.

We hear that Charles Ward Apthorp, Esq; of New-York, Merchant, upon hearing of the Calamity which had befallen this Town by the late dreadful Fire, generously ordered his Agent here to pay to the Gentlemen appointed to receive the Donations of charitably disposed Persons, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, Lawful Money, for the Relief of the Sufferers. [75 l. Sterling.]

We hear from Penobscot, that two of our Hunters were lately killed at a little Distance from Fort Pownall, by the Indians.

His Excellency Governor Lawrence, by his Letter dated-Halifax, April 29, acquaints his Excellency the Governor, that agreeable to his Application, he had recommended the Case of the Sufferers by the late great Fire at Boston, to the Consideration of the People; and that they had collected 488 Pieces of Eight, and one Rial, which is remitted hither.

NEW-LONDON, May 16.

On Monday last sailed out of this Harbour five Transport Vessels, with Families and Stock, to settle at Nova-Scotia, having Captain Rogers in an armed Brigantine, for their Convoy.

The General Assembly of this Colony have come to a Resolution, to give every old Soldier who has, or shall enlist, an additional Bounty of Forty Shillings; and also to the Soldiers, both old and new, Four Shillings per Month, in Addition to their monthly Wages.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) May 2.

We have certain Information, that a worthy and compassionate Gentleman at Exeter, in this Province, whose Name is not certainly known, put into the Contribution-Box, at the Rev. Mr. Rogers's Meeting-House, at a Collection for the Sufferers in the late great Fire in Boston, Twenty Pounds Sterling.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

We hear from Perth-Amboy, that the New-Jersey Regiment is almost completed, upwards of 800 Men having passed Muster. One Company embarked for Albany on Thursday last, and two more were preparing to embark for the same Place from Amboy, on Saturday last.

By a private Letter from Bolton we learn, That one of his Majesty's Frigates had arrived there from the River St. Lawrence, and brought Advice, that the French had actually invested Quebec with a large Body of Men, and that they had taken a Redoubt; but that the whole English Garrison rallying on them, they were obliged to quit it, and retreat, but not without a great many being killed on both Sides.

We hear that his Majesty's Ship Scarborough will sail on a Cruise in a Day or two.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.
Extract of a Letter from Charleston, to South-Carolina, dated May 5, 1760.

"Our Army, under the Command of Colonel Montgomery, is advanced to the Congaree, 140 Miles from hence. The Waggoners for his Provisions will be collected in a few Days; but the Weather has been so dry for some Time past, that it is feared the small Rivulets, which would be very convenient for watering the Horses and Cattle that attend the Troops, will, in many Places, be dried up, which will make their Marches very fatiguing. We are in Hopes they will reach Kowee by the End of this Month. The Garrison at Fort Loudoun, in the Cherokees, to prepare for the worst, have, for some Time past, been put to the most Allowance of a Pint of Corn a Day, to a Man.

They were attacked the Overhill Cherokees, and his Family Woods, to avoid being prevented; and who went out to Miles. The Enemy four Days and Nights. At present they see we have Intelligence New Orleans, to Nontoozas, and of course. Their Intention by making some Party very trifling, that accept; therefore Time, till their March.

"The Creek Indians to observe their Endeavouring to against the Cherokees, who have good Pay. Diverison on one ory attacks them in rockets into great Numbers.

"The Nations so numerous, and and Chocstaws, the tion to the whole extricate ourselves which we are at present.

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THE MAN LOTTERY of this Paper, in begin Drawing Town, on Tuesday A few Tickets for Cbarlton's soon.

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They were attacked on the 20th of March by all the Overhill Cherokees, except the Little Carpenter, and his Family, who are retired into the Woods, to avoid being Witnesses to a Scene he cannot prevent; and the Great Warrior Oconnoftota, who went out to hunt down the River above 100 Miles. The Enemy kept an incessant Firing for four Days and Nights, without doing any Damage. At present they seem to cease their Hostilities; but we have Intelligence, that they have sent down to New Orleans, to the Tawas or Outawas, and Nontooyas, and other French Indians, for Assistance. Their Intention seems to be to amuse us, by making some Proposals for Peace, which are so very trifling, that they must think strange in us to accept; therefore we conclude, it is only to gain Time, till their Messengers return.

"The Creek Indians seem, in general, inclined to observe their Plan of Neutrality; but we are endeavouring to prevail on some of them to go against the Cherokees, led on by some bold Englishmen, who have got Commissions, and are to have good Pay. This would make a very good Diversion on one Side, while Colonel Montgomery attacks them in Front, and must throw the Cherokees into great Consternation and Confusion.

"The Nations of Indians that surround us are so numerous, and the French so near the Creeks and Choctaws, that it requires the greatest Attention to the whole System of Indian Politics, to extricate ourselves from this critical Situation, in which we are at present entangled."

On Sunday last the Pennsylvania Frigate, Capt. Leech, fell down on a Cruise, for the Protection of the Trade of this Province.

ANNAPOLIS, June 5.

The General Assembly of this Province, is, by his Excellency's Proclamation, further Prorogued to Monday the Fourth Day of August.

Yesterday was the usual Rejoicings here on Account of the Anniversary of his Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales, when he entered the 23d Year of his Age.

By a Virginia Gazette of the 30th of May, we learn, that their General Assembly broke up on the 24th, after Passing Three Acts, one of which was for raising the Sum of 32,000 l. for Relief of the Garrison of Fort Loudoun, in the Cherokee Country.

Yesterday the Schooner Chester-River, arrived here from Antigua. Captain John Seagar, her late Master, Died, after two Days Illness, in Antigua. He was deservedly Respected, and his Death is much Lamented.

It is with Pleasure we can inform the Public, that the SMALL-POX in Town, is as yet a very favourable Sort.

THE MANAGERS of the Frederick-Town LOTTERY, Advertised on the last Page of this Paper, hereby give Notice, That they will begin Drawing of the said Lottery, in Frederick-Town, on Tuesday the First Day of July next.

A few Tickets, yet unfold, remain at Mr. Arthur Charlton's; which may be had if applied for soon.

Nottingham, June 2d, 1760.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Wednesday the 11th of this Instant June,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, viz. Lee's Purchase, or Stamp Dale, containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, on which is a pretty good Dwelling-House, with some Out-Houses, together with a good Orchard, and Fencing enough to enclose a large Corn-Field, &c. &c.

The other a Tract of Fifty Acres, adjoining to the above, in all about Three Hundred Acres, exceeding good for Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, and situate upon the River Patowmack, between Benjamin Fendall, Esq; and Lower-Cedar-Point.

GEORGE LEE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 18th of this Instant June, at the House of Mr. Walter Daugherty, in Chester-Town, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE late Dwelling-House of Mr. JAMES SMITH, deceased, with the Lots of Ground and Out-Houses belonging thereto, conveniently situated near the River in said Town for mercantile Business, having Ten very commodious Rooms with Fire Places therein. If any one should incline to carry on the Baking Business, there are two large Ovens built for that Purpose, in good Repair, with Rooms over the Bake House convenient for storing Bread and Flour, &c.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Executor.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlborough, on Monday next, being the 9th Instant, will be presented, the TRAGICAL HISTORY of

KING RICHARD III.

KING RICHARD, Mr. HALLAM.

King Henry, Mr. MURRAY; Prince Edward, Mr. A. HALLAM; Duke of York, Miss S. DOWTHAITT; Buckingham, Mr. SCOTT; Richmond, Mr. DOUGLASS; Stanley, Mr. MORRIS; Lieutenant of the Tower, Mr. STURT; Trefoil, Mr. DOUGLASS; Norfolk, Mr. SCOTT.

Lady Anne, Mrs. MORRIS; Dutcheffs of York, Miss CRANE.

Queen ELIZABETH, Mrs. DOUGLASS.

To which will be added, a Dramatic Tale, call'd, The KING and the MILLER.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Benjamin Brooke. PIT 7s6. GALLERY 5s.

WHEREAS Sarah, the Wife of me the Subscriber, living near the Head of Severn, hath behaved herself very ill, and run me in Debt in sundry Places, &c. This is therefore to forewarn any Persons from Trusting her on my Account, or Dealing with her in any Manner; for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 28th of May, 1760.

JAMES STEWARD.

June 3d, 1760.

SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away last Night from the new Iron-Works on Curtis's Creek, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Collins, a middle-siz'd Fellow, about 23 Years of Age, he has dark Hair, a swarthy Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, very pert, is a sly artful Fellow, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, of a low Stature, pretty well-set, about 26 Years of Age, an Englishman, speaks plain, wears long black straight Hair, of a fair Complexion, light Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth.

They had on and took with them, two new Felt Hats, Cotton Jackets, Onabrigs Shirts, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of new Cloth Breeches, several Pair of Stockings, and coarse Country-made Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them at Curtis's Creek, or to the Subscriber at Elk-Ridge, shall have Three Pistoles Reward for each, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

June 3d, 1760.

WHEREAS Thomas Simpson, who enlisted in the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, on the 10th Day of January last, and has ever since been Recruiting for the said Regiment, has deserted or gone from his Station, so that I cannot find out where he is; and as I am to march from Frederick-Town in Frederick County, on Monday the 9th Instant, with my Party of Recruits, to join the Regiment at Pittsburgh, if the said Thomas Simpson shall not, before Monday the 9th Instant, repair to and be at Frederick-Town aforesaid, he shall be deemed a Deforter to all Intents and Purposes. And I hereby offer a Reward of Two Pistoles to any Person or Persons that shall take him up after the said 9th Instant, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be had again. All Persons are hereby forbid to harbour or entertain him, as they shall answer to the Act of Parliament in such Cases. The said Simpson is about 20 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, and wears his own short Hair. He is Son to the Widow Simpson, living near Piscataway in Prince-George's County, and is remarkable for playing well at Hand Ball. He has pretended that he was going in Search of one Peter Dent, who deserted some Time ago, but is not yet taken up. The said Simpson had with him a little Black Horse of mine, with a slit Ear, a bob Tail, cut Mane, and about 6 Years old. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. Thomas Chittam at Bladensburg, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

JAMES GORRELL, Ensign in the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment.

CHOICE Fresh LIMES, at 5/6 per Hundred, to be Sold by the Subscriber, next Door to the Market-House.

REBECCA IRVIN.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Orme, in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel Mare with a Blaze Face, branded on the near Buttock very imperfectly, she is a natural Pacer, and near 13 Hands high.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Davis, junior, in Charles County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, she has three white Feet, is blind of one Eye, and branded on the near Buttock thus m, she has a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Nose.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Daniel Kelly, near the Sugar-Lands in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a yellowish Bay Horse, with a black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, and 7 or 8 Years old, trots pretty well, has been used to the Draft, branded on the near Buttock almost like a C.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of William Woodward, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, not branded or dock'd; but she has a Star in her Forehead, has been shod before, paces a travelling Gait, and is about 7 or 8 Years old.

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

JUST IMPORTED,

In the JANE, Capt. JOHN GARNETT, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

DAVID CRAWFORD.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship ST. GEORGE, Captain JACOB WALTERS, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, viz. Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine Prussian Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and Naples Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegreafe; fine Venetian Red, Rape and Linseed Oyl, &c. &c. JONATHAN PLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE said Ship ST. GEORGE, now lying in Patapsco, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs Sydenham and Hodgson, Merchants in London, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton.

To be RENTED, LEASED, or SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Garden and Out-Houses, situate in a very pleasant Part of the City of ANNAPOLIS.

A good CLERK is wanted. Such will have good Encouragement.

For further Particulars Enquire of

M. MACNEMARA.

May 29, 1760.



FOR FREIGHT to the West-Indies, or any Part to the Northward, the Schooner Garland, Thomas Hammond, Commander, now lying at Baltimore-Town, a new Vessel, completely fitted and rigg'd, will carry about 4000 Bushels, and will be ready to take her Cargo on Board in Ten Days.

For Terms apply to the Subscriber on Board.

STEPHEN GARLAND.

BROKE out of Prince-George's County Goal, on the 21st of May at Night, one Thomas Maybew, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an East-Indian Trader) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County. Whoever takes up the said Maybew, and brings him to Upper-Marlborough, to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward.

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
THE Plantation, in Cecil County, whereon
Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceased, and
the Subscriber, lately lived, to which belong about
1,500 Acres of excellent Land. There is also on
the Plantation, a very handsome well built Brick
Dwelling House; two Story high, with four good
Rooms on a Floor, together with handsome and
convenient Offices of Brick. The House is very
pleasantly situated on *Sassafras* River, and com-
mands a beautiful and extensive Prospect. There
are also other Commodious Buildings, such as
Barns, Tobacco Houses, Granaries, Stables, Houses
for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four
Miles from *Frederick* and *George Towns*. There is
some good Meadow, and a great deal more may
be made.
For Title and Terms Enquire of **WALTER
DULANY**, Esq; in *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber at
his Plantation in *Baltimore* County near *Bay-Town*.
N. B. If a Number of Purchasers shou'd offer,
the Land may be laid out in Lots.
JAMES HEATH.

THE Subscriber intending for **LONDON**,
about *September* or *October* next, desires all
Persons that have open Accounts with him, to
come and settle the same, and Payment from as
many as can oblige him. Constant Attendance
will be given from this Day, at his Store in *Ana-
polis*, by Mr. *George Newman*, where his Customers
or Others may be supplied with *European* or *India*
Goods, suitable to the Season, as usual.
He has to Dispose of, or Let on Lease for a
Term, A House and Lot in *Baltimore-Town*, where
Mr. *Abraham Wayne* now lives; as also 121 Acres
of Land, lying within two Miles of said Town.
Any Person or Persons that apply to purchase the
above, will be allowed Time of Payment if desired.
JAMES MACCUBBIN.

ABRAMHAM MILTON, Author of the
FARMER'S COMPANION, informs the Public,
That altho' the Time appointed for taking in Sub-
scriptions for the same is completed, yet the se-
veral Accounts not being sent in, he cannot ascer-
tain what Number is subscribed for, and therefore
refers the same till about the last of *June* next,
hoping by that Time to have every Thing in Or-
der for the Press.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Boone*,
near the *Head-Yard* in *Prince-George's* Coun-
ty, taken up as a Stray, a Dun colour'd Mare,
about 3 or 4 Years old, branded on the near Thigh
with an H, about 13½ Hands high; she is dock'd,
has a black Mane and Tail, and black Legs.
The Owner may have her again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *Thomas Bat-
eman*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray,
a small Iron Grey Mare, branded on the near But-
tocks with a Cross, has a Star in her Forehead,
and a large white Spot on her near Thigh.
The Owner may have her again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

CASTINGS, such as Iron-Pots, Griddles,
Baking Kettles with Lids, Dogs, Backs,
Kettles, Skillets, &c. &c. to be Sold very Cheap,
by
LANCELOT JACQUES.

JUST IMPORTED from *BARBADOS*,
A QUANTITY of very good RUM and
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be
Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of
Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. **HENRY TUBMAN**
at *Baltimore*, and the Subscriber at *Nottingham*.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Public Notice
to all Persons any ways indebted to him,
either by Bond, Bill, Note, or open Account, that
they are desired to come and make Payment, or
otherwise satisfy him for the same, by the Tenth
of *June*. Attendance will be duly given every
Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, in each Week,
till that Time: And all those concerned, who neg-
lect complying with the Requisites of this Adver-
tisement, may expect to be called upon in such a
Manner, as must prove Chargeable to them, and
Disagreeable to
RICHARD SNOWDEN.

Baltimore Iron-Works, April 28, 1760.
RAN away last Night Three Convict Servant
Men, viz.

Richard Carman, a middle aged Man, of a pale
Complexion, well-set, speaks in the West Country
Dialect, has on a dirty Frock of Furred Linen,
and his other Apparel is such as Servants common-
ly wear, and very dirty, as he work'd in the Coal-
ing Business.

John Carman, a lusty lubberly Fellow, and Bro-
ther to the above named *Richard*, is about thirty
Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, and speaks
in the West Country Dialect. His Apparel is
coarse and dirty.

James Singerswood, belonging to Col. *Benjamin
Tupper*, came into the Country this Year, he is
about 30 Years of Age, brown Complexion, a
middle-siz'd Man, well-set, and stoops much in
his Shoulders, has a Parcel of greasy Cloaths which
he brought with him from the Ship, and two white
Shirts. He is an Englishman.

Whoever secures the said Convicts in any Prison,
so that they may be had again, shall receive Fifty
Shillings for each or either, if taken in this Pro-
vince; and if out of the Province, Four Pounds
for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.
R. CROXALL.

N. B. *Richard* and *John Carman* are Weavers
by Trade. They all may steal other Apparel, and
change their Names.

St. Mary's County, April 28, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday
the 22d Instant, an Irish Convict Servant
Man, named *Cornelius O'Neil*, a well looking Fel-
low, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches
high, with a red Head and Beard, and wears a
brown cut Wig, a brown Surtout Coat, a strip'd
Swan-skin Jacket, and a blue Pair of Breeches;
he is an impertinent Fellow, and is supposed to
have a forged Pass as from Capt. *John Dickinson*,
Master of the Ship *Seavale*, whom he came in with,
and may pretend to pass for a Pedlar, as he had
a small Pack with him when he went away; he
may also pretend to be a Sailor, as he was on
board the Ship all the while he was in the Coun-
try. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that he
may be had again, shall have a Pistole Reward,
bunde what the Law allows.
JAMES MILLS.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and
Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing
the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, viz.

3 Tickets at £. 50	£. 150
3 Ditto at 25	75
10 Ditto at 10	100
20 Ditto at 5	100
40 Ditto at 2	80
45 Ditto at 1	745
821 Prizes.	Sum raised 250
2179 Blanks.	

3000 Tickets at 10s. £. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize,
without any Deduction.
The Drawing to begin the first Day of *September*
next.

The Prizes to be published in the *Virginia* and
Maryland Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as
soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after
Publication, will be deem'd as generously given
to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Ma-
nagers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramfay*,
John Carlisle, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dalton*,
George Johnston, *George Major*, *John Hunter*, *Robert
Adam*, and *John Mair*, Trustees of the said Town,
who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they
faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforesaid Mana-
gers, or from Col. *John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*,
Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Halber Rafi* and *Benjamin
Grogan*, Merchants, at *Calicut*; *Philip Richard
Fendall*, of *Charles* County; Messrs. *Symmers* and
John Winder, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*;
and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND
lying in *Frederick* County, to be Sold by the
Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop
Tobacco, or Current Money.
HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday
the 18th of *October* last, Two New Negroes;
the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, sup-
posed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on
when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers,
and a new white Plading Jacket. He will answer
to the Name of *Isaac*. The other a Woman, is
very small, talks in her own Language very fast,
and appears to be older than the Man. Had on
when he went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white
Plading Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece
of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may
supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to
the Name of *Sarah*.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings
them to me at *George Town* on *Patowmack* River,
or secures them so that I can have them again,
shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for
each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up
20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.
ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement,
some Circumstances have been discovered, by which
it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

Frederick-Town, February 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Five Hundred Dollars, for pur-
chasing a FIRE ENGINE for the Use of *Fre-
derick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, to consist of
1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which
to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1 of 200 DOLLARS, is	200
2 of 80	are 160
3 of 40	are 120
4 of 20	are 80
20 of 10	are 200
50 of 8	are 400
450 of 4	are 1800
1 First drawn Blank,	20
1 Last drawn Blank,	20
532 Prizes.	Sum raised 500
1218 Blanks.	

1750 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchasing
the FIRE ENGINE and it's Appurtenan-
ces (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a
MARKET-HOUSE in the said Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than
Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the
Profits retained are not quite Fifteen per Cent upon
the Whole.

When the Tickets are disposed of, the Drawing
is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at least,
to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-House
of the said County, in the Presence of Five of
the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventu-
rers as shall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is supposed, will be in Two
Months at farthest, as a great Number of the
Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Messrs. *Thomas Seely*, *James
Dickson*, *Conrad Greb*, *Arthur Charlton*, *Christopher
Edlin*, *Michael Ramar*, *Calpar Skarf*, *Thomas Pratt*,
Levi Cahan, *John Cary*, and *George Murdock*, who
are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faith-
ful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in this Ga-
zette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and the
Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from
the Publication aforesaid, to be deem'd as a gene-
rous Present for the Use intended, and applied ac-
cordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six
Pence in *Maryland* or *Pennsylvania* Currency, will
be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of
Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in
Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventu-
rers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers,
and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by **JONAS GREEN**, and **WILLIAM RIND**, at the PRINTING-
Office, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this
GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted
for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1760.

By the General Wall Packet, Captain Lutwidge, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in a very short Passage, we have the following Advices, viz.

L I P S T A D T, March 7.

IN all Appearance the Campaign will open very early, for which all the Measures possible have been taken with equal Secrecy and Vivacity. It is believed the Plan of Operations will be in a few Days concerted, in an Interview at Hamelen, where the reigning Duke of Brunswick, Prince Ferdinand, and the new Landgrave of Hesse, are to meet. The Landgrave has lately made a grand Military Promotion, and is raising 4000 Men in his Dominions. The new Levies in the Electorate of Hanover are complete; and the Opinion prevails, that a Corps of foreign Troops will be taken into the Pay of a certain great Prince, to prevent the Empire from becoming a Prey to the Ambition of the Court of Vienna and its Allies.

Gießen, March 3. The Day before Yesterday the Marquis du Blaisel, Commandant of this Town, marched with a Detachment of 2400 Men towards Marbourg, whose Gates were forced open after a slight Resistance. The Garrison retired into the Castle, which was summoned to surrender; but the Answer came, as expected, from the Mouths of Cannon. The Town was taxed at 100,000 Francs, and the Detachment retook the Route of Gießen, with some Hussars and Horses picked up in the March, and Hostages for the Payment of the Contribution.

Genoa, Feb. 16. Letters from Catalonia say, that Orders are given for assembling an Army of 40,000 Men in that Province; and that that all the Men of War that are in Commission in the Ports of Spain, were sitting out for Sea with the utmost Expedition.

Leipzig, Feb. 17. The Electorate of Saxony, besides the Arrears of the last Year's Contributions, is to furnish a new Contribution to the Prussians of 600,000 Crowns, Gorlitz 50,000, Lauban 30,000, Langensalza 50,000, Freyberg 40,000, Chemnitz 80,000, Zwickau 30,000, Zeitz 30,000, Naumburg 100,000, and Leipzig, besides the former Arrears, 800,000. Besides these Contributions, the Excises and Imposts are continued as before, together with the same Quantity of Forage. Each Circle is to furnish 200 Horses; the Circle of Leipzig is to furnish 1000 Oxen and 3400 Sheep, the other Circles in Proportion. The Recruits are fixed at 10,000 Men, independent of those enrolled in the Prussian Regiments, and which have, for the most Part, been sent to Magdebourg.

Berlin, Feb. 23. Promotions are all the Particulars we learn from the King's Army. No-body writes, and his Majesty sends no Intelligence to the Regency, except that the Royal Family need not be uneasy. Recruits have been found in such Abundance, that the King can do without the Hanoverian Troops, and also without the Prisoners, whose Exchange or Ransom he expected.

St. Malo, Feb. 28. The Ships and Frigates in the Villaine have been re-armed and rigged in four Days, and are all ready to go out since the 21st of this Month; so that the only Difficulty remaining is to escape the English, two of whose Ships the King's Officers said would be able to destroy the whole Squadron, on going out of the River Ship by Ship.

Madrid, March 4. There is no Certainty yet of the Destination of our Armament, by Land and Sea. 'Tis only the vulgar who talk of an Expedition in Barbary. The Corsairs of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, are not the most dangerous Enemies to our Navigation. However, the Court is silent, and the English Ambassador affects the greatest Secrecy.

Petersburgh, Feb. 22. On the 14th her Imperial Majesty dined at the High Chancellor Woronzoff's. The Field Marshal Count Solतिकoff is not yet arrived. The first of our military Operations will be the Siege of Colberg, in order to raise Magazines there for the Campaign.

Stockholm, March 4. Our Army in Pomerania is to be reinforced with 4 or 5000 Men in the Month of May, and not 23,000, as was lately given out; Recruits for this Purpose are actually raising in the several Provinces of the Kingdom.

Berlin, March 13. The Army which the King has destined to act against the Russians, and which is to consist of 40,000 Men, will assemble in the Neighbourhood of Collin, and be commanded in chief by Prince Henry of Prussia, who will have under him the Generals Forcade, Grabow, Platen, and Norman. Near 20,000 Men have been detached from Saxony to join this Army, and a Part of those Troops have already passed Copenick.

Hamburg, March 14. The Russian Troops under General Totleben, are almost Masters of all the Further Pomerania, where they are raising heavy Contributions. The Prussians, who are in the Hither Pomerania, have detached several Parties into Mecklenbourg; but the Swedes have just sent to Gustraw a Detachment of 900 Men, to dislodge them from that Country.

The King of Prussia will open the Campaign in Saxony by the 20th of this Month, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Westphalia within 15 Days. That Prince had an Interview the 4th Inst. with the new Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel at Willemthal, and on the 8th had a long Conference at Hamelen with the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the Hereditary Prince.

Bregenz, March 7. The Austrians are in Motion in the Upper Silesia; but, by Means of the late Measures taken by

his Majesty, we hope to be able to prevent their penetrating farther into our Province.

Frankfort, March 15. The Allies are already in the Field. We are in great Confusion. Some People think they will march directly hither, others that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick will fall upon the Army of the Empire. We have even a Rumour that this is already executed, but we are not at Liberty to write all we know.

Paris, March 14. The Army under Marshal Broglie will soon take the Field, and 20 Battalions, with as many Squadrons, are going to reinforce it. Our Magazines in Germany are already abundantly provided with all Sorts of Provisions and Military Stores. The Count de Maillebois is appointed to command under Prince Xavier the Body of Saxons in the King's Pay. Recruiting goes on here very successfully, as Abundance of discharged Footmen, &c. are forced to enlist for Want of Bread: Nevertheless, Peace is now talked of more than ever.

We are undoing all that was done in the famous Bed of Justice. Our having so much as a single Squadron at Sea depends upon the Ships getting out of Villaine River. The King is much chagrined; some say at News from Madrid; but at Court they say we have received a Check in the Indies.

Nuremberg, March 8. They write from Vienna, that never was the Court more embarrassed to raise Money than at present. The War, the repairing, enlarging, and beautifying the Castle, and the approaching Marriage of the Arch Duke Joseph, require immense Sums. People of every Rank suffer. Those who hold Places at Court, or belonging to the Army, are to furnish some Millions. Commerce is not favoured in the new Imposts. In short, they are at their Wits End to raise new Funds.

Berlin, March 13. On the 12th Instant, Major Podewills of Schorlemmer's Regiment, with a Detachment of 300 Dragoons and Hussars, surprised at Areswaldie a Body of 1400 Cossacks, slew a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 80 private Men, and made Prisoners of a Captain, a Quarter-Master, a Surgeon, and 27 private Men, and brought away 40 Horses. Our Loss consists only of three Subalterns, and six private Men killed, six wounded, and two missing.

This Week two large Trains of Artillery have been sent from our Arsenal, one to Silesia, and the other to Saxony.

Vienna, March 12. The Plan of the ensuing Campaign is entirely different from those of the former ones. Our Operations and those of our Allies were formerly too closely connected, consequently too much dependent on one another. Care ought to be taken that the breaking of one Wheel shall not stop or weaken the Motion of the whole Machine. We propose to act with less Restraint and more Independence, but still in Concert, that every separate Measure may contribute to our obtaining the principal End we have in View. The grand Russian Army, consisting of 60,000 Men, under General Solतिकoff, will advance towards Silesia, and lay Siege to Gros Glogau: Another Army of 30,000 Men, under General Fermor, will direct its Operations against Pomerania, and endeavour to make a Conquest of Colberg. These two Armies, which will be supported by different Bodies of Light Troops, will be supplied with the greatest Part of their Provisions and Forage by the Russian Fleet.

The grand Army under M. Daun will observe the Motions of the King of Prussia, whilst General Laudohn acts in Silesia.

Toulon, March 4. It is reported that 12 or 15000 Men will be sent to secure the Coasts of this Province, which the English, by their prodigious Preparations, seem to threaten.

Hamburg, March 21. A few Days ago the English General who commands at Osnabrug, ordered the Alarm to be beat; the Garrison assembled and marched out of the Town; the Burghers, curious to know what was the Matter, followed them, when all of a sudden the Garrison wheeled round the Burghers, and seized all who were fit to serve in the Train of Artillery.

Hanover, March 21. Two Englishmen of Distinction lately passed through this City. It is said that one was going to Petersburgh, and the other to Stockholm, to make Remonstrances on the Hardship of attacking a Prince who has so many Enemies on his Hands, and to give Notice that a large British Squadron might soon be expected in the Baltic, if their Representations should have no Effect. We are impatient to learn the Success of these two Embassies.

We are not less anxious to know the Design of the March of a large Body of French Troops, with some Thousands of Wirtembergers; they seem desirous to strike their Blow before the Arrival of the Reinforcements from England; but we hope that Prince Ferdinand will frustrate their Design, a considerable Body of his Troops being already in Motion.

Schwetzn, March 15. Within these few Days the Swedes carried off a Captain of Prussian Hussars, with all the Recruits he had just raised in the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg.

Avignon, March 13. Intelligence is just received here, that the Emperor and Empress Queen have signed a Treaty with the King of Spain, of which only two Articles were made public. By the first the King of Spain cedes to the Empress Queen the Towns of Piombino, Porto-Ecole, and Orbitello; and by the second the Empress Queen renounces all Pretensions to the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. There are some other Articles in this Treaty which are kept secret.

Vienna, March 15. Frequent Expresses arrive from Spain and France. An Ambassador Extraordinary is expected from

the former of these Courts, to notify the King's Accession, and settle some Points relating to Italy. It is reported that the Catholic King has taken 12,000 Russians into Pay, to assist the King of Poland, his Father-in-Law, and that this Corps will join the Forces under General Laudohn.

Hague, March 28. Notwithstanding the Advantages the French pretend to have gained over the English in Asia, all the Correspondence upon the Exchange of Amsterdam agrees in confirming the Defeat of M. d'Ache's Squadron by Admiral Pocock; and that the former had been obliged to fly to the Isle de France, in a very shattered Condition, without having been able to put any Thing of Consequence ashore at Pondicherry.

Berlin, March 18. Amidst all our great Preparations for War, we still hope to see a speedy Stop put to the Effusion of human Blood. His Majesty wishes it most sincerely, and doth all in his Power to induce his Enemies to give over a War too burthenome for all the Powers in general, and each in particular. But if Silesia be required to be delivered up, or that Peace cannot be made without yielding up a Part of that Dutchy, the King will make the greatest Efforts to support the War, as he has intimated to the Court of London, where he hath powerful Friends. Far from yielding up a Part of Silesia to the House of Austria, he will with Difficulty be brought to yield some Towns to his Polish Majesty, tho' he hath offered to give him some Millions, by Way of Indemnification.

Petersburgh, March 4. As it is still said the English will send a strong Fleet to the Baltic, we have begun to buy up Provisions to victual a powerful Squadron.

Leipzig, March 20. The Night between the 16th and 17th, a Body of the Light Troops of the Army of the Empire, surprized and carried off, at Zeitz, 300 Prussian Cavalry.

Hamburg, March 25. Last Week an English Man of War arrived in the Mouth of the Elbe, having a large Sum of Money for the King of Prussia.

March 28. A few Days ago arrived at Bremen five English Transports, with 600 Horses, to remount the English Cavalry, and new Cloathing for three Regiments. By our last Advices from the Further Pomerania, the Russians have almost abandoned that Province, and the Prussians there are daily reinforced.

Cassel, March 26. Not only all the old Regiments, but the new Corps of 6000 Men, which our Landgrave lately ordered to be raised, is already complete.

Paris, March 25. Our Army in Germany, after receiving all its Reinforcements, will consist of upwards of 110,000 Men, including the Saxons and Wirtembergers in our Pay. The Count de Lutace will command one Wing, and the Count de St. Germaine the other. The Center, composed of 60,000 Men, will be commanded by the Duke de Broglie in Person. The Plan of the Campaign is regulated, and for its Execution we may confide in the Talents of the General, and the Courage of our Troops.

The Works at Dunkirk are begun again, and the flat-bottomed Boats, that were put on the Stocks before Winter, are to be forthwith finished.

Toulon, March 11. We are taking our Measures here as if we were certain that Part of the vast Preparations of England was destined for the Recovery of Minorca.

Barcelona, March 1. The King is expected here in May to review the Forces, which will consist of at least 40,000 Men. Between 16 and 18,000 are already arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City. The Number of the Ships of War in this Port, and at Cadix and Carthage, ready to put to Sea, amounts to upwards of 40.

Paris, March 28. Our Accounts from the East-Indies advise, that M. de Moracin was gone from Pondicherry, in the Harlem, with 500 Land Forces, to make an Attempt upon Masulipatan; which it is said had been concerted with some neighbouring Nations. Fifty-six of our Officers were killed or wounded in the late Sea Engagement in that Country.

Naples, March 18. Some Men of War are to be built here for the Service of Spain.

Ratisbon, March 31. It is reported there has been a sharp Skirmish in Upper Silesia, which ended to the Advantage of the Prussians.

Lower Silesia, March 28. Our Apprehensions of a Visit from the Austrians were but too just; they have not only taken Post at Ratisbon, but also seized a large Magazine of Salt near that Place. We are also told that a large Body of Russians having passed the Oder, are on the Point of joining the Austrians, in order to lay Siege to Neis.

Nuremberg, March 25. We learn from Prague, that the Clergy of Bohemia are to advance three Millions of Florins, and the Nobility and Gentry as much more for the Empress Queen's Service. It is added, that all the Plate, and Gold and Silver Ornaments of the Churches are to be carried to the Mint. Mean while the Country is so much impoverished, that many Farms are deserted, and the Lands lie untillied.

Amsterdam, April 2. Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 23, advise, that the French Fleet had been worsted by the English in an Engagement on the Coast [no mention is made what Coast is meant] whether six Ships of War, commanded by Captain Middleton, and about 1000 Men have been sent to protect our Commerce. These Letters add, that the French had bombarded and ruined the draft, and could have made themselves Masters of it, if the Stores had not failed.

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The grand Expedition Fleet is ready for sailing, when the Troops are embarked. The Place of Rendezvous is Plymouth. We are informed that a Company of Miners from Woolwich, with proper Officers, have, on a few Hours Notice, embarked on board the Vanguard, Capt. Swanton, for Louisbourg, to destroy the Fortifications, and render that Harbour defenceless.

This Day the Thunderer, a fine new Ship, of 74 Guns, will be launched at Woolwich, the Command of which we hear, will be given to Captain Speke.

Last Wednesday the Draughts from the Regiments in the North, set out for Shields to embark for Germany; as did the Draught from the Royal Volunteers. When they were drawn out to be ballotted, four Times the Number offered to go voluntarily.—Such is their Spirit to serve their Country.

It is now said that two Battalions of the First Regiment, one Battalion of the Second Regiment, and a Battalion of the Third Regiment, making together upwards of 3500 Men, will shortly be sent to Germany, to join the Allied Army, besides 18,000 other Forces, which will be sent from England and Ireland.

March 26. Yesterday the Subscribers to the Eight Millions, to be raised by Four per Cent Annuities for the Service of the present Year, paid in their third Payment of Ten per Cent at the Bank of England.

We hear that 500 Highlanders were landed from on board some Ships in the Downs last Wednesday, who marched for Dover and Folkestone, in their Way to Portsmouth.

The free Gift of 16 Millions of Livres, which the Clergy in France have consented to give the French King, amounts to about 700,000 l. Sterling.

The following Lists of the Armies are handed about in Germany.

A L L I E S.

100,000 English, Hanoverians, Prussians, Hessians, and Brunswick Forces, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

70,000 under the Command of the King of Prussia.

40,000 under Prince Henry of Prussia.

15,000 under General Fouquet.

15,000 under General Manteuffel.

51,000 Men.

O F T H E A U S T R I A N S , &c.

100,000 Austrians, and Troops of the Empire.

110,000 French, Saxon, and Wurttemberg Troops.

100,000 Russians.

25,000 Swedes.

115,000 Men.

March 21. Private Letters from Berlin say, that his Majesty proposes to act immediately, and with the greatest Vigour. The Terms of Peace mentioned at Vienna are entirely in the Style of Victory. A prosperous Blow may possibly inspire a little Moderation. Prince Henry has provided Magazines, and every other Requisite for the next Campaign, with the most amazing Dispatch and Vivacity.

The Master of a Ship arrived last Friday from Bremen brings Advice, that on the 22d Instant, when he was coming out of the River Weser, nine large English Transports, with British Infantry on board, arrived there from the North of England.

On Saturday the Court Martial having finished examining the Witnesses in Favour of Lord George Sackville, his Lordship desired the Favour of the Court to adjourn till Wednesday; on which the Court was cleared, and they consented to his Lordship's Request; when his Lordship will point out the Defence of his Charge, and enforce the Validity of his own Defence; after which the Judge Advocate will sum up the whole Evidence, and give a Charge to the General Officers who compose that Board, in order for their Determination to be laid before his Majesty.

The Tyrrel, Gill, from the Coast of Africa, but last from Antigua, to Liverpool, with Sugars, Teeth, and Gold Dust, was taken by a Bayonne Privateer, and carried into St. Jean de Luz; he is said to be worth 100,000 l.

A Xebecque of 20 Guns, from London, last from Gibraltar, was taken off Sardinia by two French Frigates.

There is a Report that the Duke de Broglie had attacked Prince Ferdinand's Army, and had been repulsed with considerable Loss.

Also that on the 10th of March, Prince Henry marched with 30,000 Men to attack the Russians.

Thursday the Fame and Achilles Men of War sailed from Plymouth for Louisbourg, who have on board a Company of Miners to destroy the Fortifications of that Place.

April 2. We hear from Dunkirk, that they have received Orders from Court to begin working again on the flat-bottomed Boats.

Yesterday Morning another Party of Dragoons marched over London-Bridge for Gravesend, in order to embark for Germany. The British Cavalry when together will consist of three Regiments of Horse, and nine of Dragoons, all esteemed as fine Troops as any in the Field.

A Letter from Hamburg, of the 22d of March, says, "We are attentive to the Turn that Affairs may take. On one Hand, Preparations are making for the most vigorous Prosecution of the War; and on the other, nothing is talked of but Negotiations for a Peace; but we are afraid there will be much Blood spilt before a Suspension of Arms is agreed to. We foresee that the Negotiations will meet with so many Difficulties, that we expect nothing but the Failure of every Resource will induce the Parties at War to make a patched-up Peace."

"Prussia, who, one should think, would be the first exhausted, has yet scarce touched the Treasure left by the late King. His present Majesty is such an Economist, that the foreign Subsidies, and the Taxes paid by his Subjects, are sufficient to support the War. It is doubtful whether an English Fleet will come to the Baltic; but this will soon be known."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated March 22.

"There can be no Doubt but that M. Lally has been defeated, and that the Succours M. d'Ache landed at Pondicherry are not more than sufficient to support themselves against the English; which makes us very uneasy, not knowing what Situation our Affairs are in, in that Country."

Extract of a Letter from Cassel, dated the 23d ult.

"We expect this Campaign to be the bloodiest that has been this War. On the 18th a Body of the Allies re-entered the Bishopric of Fulda, and advanced to Schleuten, where they halted; and since, we hear, there has been a Skirmish between a Party of the Allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated, but the Particulars are not known. It is added, that the Allies had laid aside their Design of invading the Circle of Franconia, but are determined to keep Possession of Fulda."

April 7. Orders are sent to Woolwich to prepare 100 of the best Pontoon Men, to be forthwith draughted off from the Royal-Regiment of Artillery, to hold themselves in Readiness to embark for Germany.

On Saturday there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's on Affairs of Importance, when the Court Martial laid before his Majesty the Proceedings on Lord George Sackville's Trial, with their Opinion thereon.

We hear another Reinforcement of Ships, and a Regiment now quartered in Scotland, are destined for the East-Indies.

April 9. Admiral Saunders is going to Sea immediately with 14 Men of War of the Line.

The following preliminary Articles for a general Pacification, are handed about in Holland.

I. That France shall withdraw her Armies from Germany.

II. That Britain shall likewise recall her national Troops from that Country, and discharge those of the Allies at present in her Pay.

III. That the French shall entirely evacuate Canada, and absolutely and irredeemably cede that Territory to the British Crown; that all Encroachments in North-America shall be, bona fide, evacuated and delivered up; and that new Limits and Boundaries betwixt the Settlements of both Nations, in that Quarter of the World, shall be marked out by Commissioners, on both Sides, appointed for that Purpose.

IV. That the Fortifications of Isle Royal, or Cape Breton, shall be demolished, and the Island entirely abandoned by both Nations; and that the settling there of any of the Natives of Britain or France, or those of any other Country, bearing a Commission from either of those Crowns, shall be understood as a Declaration of War.

V. That the Possession of the Islands of Guadaloupe, Marigallante, &c. be confirmed to Britain; and the West India Isles, commonly called the Neutral Islands, be abandoned by France, as stipulated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

VI. That the Island of Minorca be yielded to France.

VII. That Senegal and Goree, on the African Coast, be ceded to Great-Britain.

VIII. That the English East-India Company shall be indemnified for the Demolishing of Fort St. David's, and the Bombardment of Madras.

IX. That all the Ships taken before or since the Declaration of War, shall remain the Property of the Captors.

X. That the Prisoners of War on both Sides shall be exchanged, one for one, and as after the said proposed Exchange, there will remain in Britain upwards of 20,000 Prisoners, France shall, in Consideration of their being set at Liberty, make Payment of the Sum of —, as their Ransom.

XI. That France shall give Hostages for evacuating Canada and the Neutral Islands, and for Payment of the Sums, &c.

April 11. By Letters from Quiberon, we have Advice, that Ad. Boscawen arrived there the 15th of March, in the Royal William, as did the Torbay the 17th, since which he has hoisted his Flag in the Namure, which with other Ships had got upon that Station.

A French Privateer of 36 Guns, and 400 Men, is taken by some of the Men of War, bound to Quebec.

April 12. All the Officers of the Guards, who are to go abroad, are ordered to be ready at an Hour's Warning.

The Draughts from the Royal Regiment of Artillery have likewise received the same Orders.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, March 15.

"We are well informed that the King of Prussia takes infinite Pains, through the Mediation of England, to induce the Empress of Russia to consent to a Peace. His Majesty offers her 2,000,000

of Crowns, Half on signing of a definitive Treaty, and the other Half within four Years. Mr. Keith, the English Minister, labours most assiduously to strengthen his Party, and many of the Courtiers are very earnest to prevail with the Empress to accept of the 2,000,000 Crowns, and abandon the Court of Vienna, if she will not consent to a Peace. But the High Chancellor, whose Credit is still great, overturns in an Hour what costs the other ten or twelve Days.

April 15. The Fleets which are to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Saunders, are getting ready with all Expedition.

We hear that the Transports now in the Downs, bound to Quebec, are to take on board the Garrison of Louisbourg, after the Fortifications are demolished, and afterwards to sail up the River St. Lawrence to Quebec, to join the Troops there, in order to assist in the Reduction of the Places that shall still remain in the Possession of the French.

On the 2d Inst. a Conference was held at Riswic, in Holland, where Count Golofkin resides, at which Duke Lewis of Brunswick, the Count D'Assy, the French Ambassador, and the Baron Reischach, the Austrian Minister, assisted. At this Conference and not before, the formal Answer of the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and Petersburg, to the Proposal made, on the 25th of November last, by the Courts of London and Berlin, for holding a Congress, was delivered to the Duke of Brunswick. The Substance of which Answer was, that the three Courts are ready to hold a Congress; but as they cannot treat of Peace but in Concert with their Allies, they desire that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, and the King of Sweden, may be invited to it.

April 17. Yesterday the Earl Ferrers was brought up to Westminster Hall, when the Remainder of his Lordship's Witnesses were examined; after which the Lords adjourned to their own Chamber, and came in again, and the Lords Opinions taken by the Lord High Steward, when their Lordships unanimously found him guilty of the Felony and Murder; and his Lordship is to have Sentence passed on him this Day.

The following, we are told, is the Sentence of the Court Martial upon Lord G. S.

"The Court, upon due Consideration of the whole Matter before them, is of Opinion, that Lord G. S. is guilty of having disobeyed the Orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was, by his Commission and Instructions, directed to obey, as Commander in Chief, according to the Rules of War: And it is the further Opinion of this Court, that the said Lord G. S. is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any Military Capacity whatever."

April 19. Yesterday the Earl Ferrers was brought from the Tower to Westminster Hall to receive his Sentence, which was passed on his Lordship by the L. High Steward, about 2 o'Clock, and is as follows: That "His Lordship be taken back to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to the Place of Execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the Neck till he was dead; after which, his Body was to be delivered to Surgeon's Hall, to be dissected and anatomized." Afterwards the Lord High Steward took Notice, that the Lords, his Judges, had a Power of respiting, and therefore, that he might have more Time to prepare himself, they respited his Execution to Monday the 5th of May next.

Earl Ferrers read a Paper, in which he expressed his Concern for the Trouble he had given their Lordships, but that he had been advised by his Friends to make the Plea of Lunacy, and begged their Lordships to recommend him to the King for Mercy.

Yesterday Morning between 9 and 10 o'Clock, a dreadful Fire broke out at the House of Messieurs Barrow and Reynolds, Oilmen, in Thames-street, adjoining to St. Magnus Church, which consumed their House; also Mr. Bayley's, the Tackle-porter Alehouse; Mr. Bland's, an Orange Merchant; Mr. Williams's, a Salter; Mr. Franklin's, a Cooper; Mr. Prentice's, a Seedman; Mr. Wood's, the King's Head Alehouse, in Fresh Wharf Gateway; all the Warehouses at Fresh Wharf; and the Roof of St. Magnus Church, which fell in, and has very much damaged the Pews, Altar-piece, &c. The Organ was removed, but the Hurry being so great, it is supposed that it is very much damaged; two Ships lying off Fresh Wharf received little Hurt, but a great Quantity of Sugar, Wine, Oranges and Lemons, and other Goods that were in the Warehouses, were entirely destroyed.

Some say it was occasioned by a Servant who was drawing off some Turpentine, when a Spark

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Others say it was occasioned by some Oil boiling over, while the Servant went out to see the Earl Ferrers go by.

The Damage, it is thought, amounts to the Sum of at least 40,000 l. In the House where it began, there was a great Quantity of Gunpowder which took Fire, the Explosion of which greatly terrified the Inhabitants, and prevented many Persons from venturing to assist the Distressed. Several Firemen, and other Persons, were wounded, and one was blown up. All possible Diligence was used to stop the Spreading of this dreadful Calamity, and the Warehouses, &c. from Thames-street to Billingsgate were emptied, in order to save the Commodities, if the Flames should spread.

Several Casks of Oil were prudently staved in the Thames, which probably saved many Houses. Had the Misfortune happened at Night, it is impossible to say where it would have ended: As the Wind was at South West, it is more than probable it might have reached the Custom-House.

Soon after the Fire broke out, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor went thither, and sent to the Tower for a Guard, which came directly, and was of great Service in keeping off the useless People from obstructing those who could be of Service.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, April 19.

On Tuesday Evening a young Man was shot at, as he passed by some Negro Huts, in Kingston, Savannah; which informing the Guard of, a File of Men immediately marched thither, when several Negroes jumped over the Fence, and made their Escape: One, however, was seized, and, on searching his Hut, was found a Sword of an extraordinary Size and Weight, the Hilt covered with black Velvet, and studded with Brass Nails, and under the Velvet, a Parrot's red Feather; which, it seems, is with the Coromantee, the Banner of War. This Sword, we are assured, has been seen at Spring Path the three Sundays last past: And it has been observed, that the Coromantee Negroes, about Kingston, have been very audacious since the Account came of the Insurrection in St. Mary's; which is a sufficient Warning to the Inhabitants to be circumspectly on their Guard.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at St. Mary's, April 14, 1760.

"I am informed you have received several erroneous and contradictory Accounts of the Proceedings of the rebellious Negroes; which I am not surprized at, as the Truth is difficult to come at here on the Spot. The following is the best Information I can give you thereof, Two Coromantee Negroes, Tacky and Jamaica, on Frontier Estate (belonging to Ballard Beckford, Esq.) having long been concerned a Rebellion with three other Christians of their Country, who were each of them to have an Estate for his good Services, they fixed on Easter Monday Night for their rising: And having at Midnight assembled about 90 others, at Mr. Bayly's Estate, Trinity (from Escher, Whitehall, Ballard's Valley, and other Plantations) they marched to Port Maria, and, killing the Centinel at the Fort, took from thence four Barrels of Powder, a Keg of Minut Ball, and all the Small Arms in the Fort, about 40 of which only they found serviceable; then proceeded to Mr. James Kelly's Store, from which they took a Pair of Silver mounted Pistols, a Quantity of dry Goods, and about Half a Pipe of Madeira Wine, but no Powder, as are usually reported; they then returned to Trinity, rifled the Dwelling-house, and carried off all the Arms, by which Time they had about 50 armed; at Day-Light they appeared at Ballard's Valley, towards whom Mr. Bayly approached, intending to expostulate with them, but firing five Shot at him he retreated, and both he and Mr. Cruikshank narrowly escaped with their Lives; they then fell upon the Overseer, Mr. M'Pherson, whom they killed, with three other white Men; from thence they went to Escher, and there killed Mr. Norris, the Overseer, a Surveyor, named Capillo, a young Lad, named Gordon, and two other white Men; thence they marched to Whitehall, where they killed one white Man, and then proceeded to Haywood-Hall, where they burnt a Came-Piece, and the Wind-Mill, and at Eleven sat down to regale themselves, in the Road to Ballard's Valley, where Mr. Bayly (who in the mean Time had, with great Celerity, collected near 120 Whites and Blacks) attacked them, killed eight, and took four, the rest retreating into the Wood, where they rendezvoused. On Thursday the 10th Instant the Rebels were attacked by a Party of the Crawford-Town Negroes, who being much inferior in Number were obliged to retreat, Captain Cudjoe's Son being killed. The same Evening Captain Penryer, with about 60 Horse, arrived at Ballard's Valley, and being headed by Mr. Munroe, Mr. Arceledickne, and Mr. Richards (who have much distinguished themselves on this Occasion) patroled next Day thro' the neighbouring Estates. Capt. Rigby, of the Regulars, arrived on Saturday Noon at Downs's Cove (where the Rebels had burnt some Houses but three Hours before) and was there joined by Lieutenant Forsyth and his Detachment, by the Crawford-Town Negroes, and by Captain Hynes; the latter is a brave Volunteer, who has headed a Party of stout Negroes; here they had Information that the Rebels were very near them, in order to meet with whom they agreed to divide, one Detachment going to Carlton Wood House, while Lieutenant Forsyth staid at Downs's, where the Rebels came down in the Night, attacked his Party, killed the Centinel of the advanced Guard, and wounded Lieutenant Beville, and one Man of the 49th. In this Action the Rebels had three killed, and Tacky, their Leader, wounded.

"On Saturday Morning, the 12th, Captain Hynes, joined by the Crawford-Town Negroes, under Messieurs Sweigle and Mosely, went into the Wood, and at Noon came up with the Rebels, who were very advantageously posted, in a rocky Gully, between two steep Hills; as soon as they discovered Hynes's Party, they ascended one Hill, where they were immediately attacked very briskly for an Hour, defeated and pursued, and had two Men and two Women killed, and two Women and a Child taken, with their Baggage, and one Keg of Powder, and two Guns. Captain Hynes had only two Men wounded, and continued the Pursuit of the Rebels, stowing the Woods to Friendship Estate, where he and Mr. Sweigle, with their Parties, staid last Night.

They are to go again into the Woods this Morning. Major Sinclair, with Part of the Spanish-Town Troop, with 60 Stand of Arms, and two Barrels of Powder, arrived here Yesterday, and quartered at Nonuch. On Monday Evening an Account was received here, that Mr. William Towers, Superintendent of Nanny-Town, with only 12 Negroes, had suddenly come upon the Rebels, in the Woods, whom he boldly engaged, and fought his Way through the Midst of them, but was much wounded in the Action."

On Wednesday Morning an Express arrived, informing that the Regulars having lined the Outside of the Wood where the Rebels were posted, Mr. Charles Sweigle and his Party, joined by the other Parties from the Free Negroe Towns, went into the Woods on Monday Morning, and came up with the Rebels about Eleven o'Clock, in a rocky Valley, whom they attacked with great Impetuosity, totally routed them, killed their Leaders, Tacky and Jamaica, and took all their Baggage and Stores, with four Half Barrels of Gunpowder. Seventeen Pair of Ears are brought in, and so many taken Prisoners, that it is believed not above eleven escaped in Flight: These are now pursued by Trelawny-Town Negroes, who arrived a little Time after the Action.

By the Accounts of some of those that surrendered themselves, we learn, that the Rebels were in great Distress for Want of Provisions: That when any of them became lame or wounded, they were immediately killed, to prevent their giving Intelligence. That their Leader Tacky, after his being first wounded, could not again be persuaded to head his Men, until they threatened to put him to Death: That there were such Diffentions among them, that several were killed in their own Quarrels; and that many would have quitted them, could they have done it with Safety.

BOSTON, May 26.

Last Wednesday a Fishing Vessel arrived at Marblehead from the Banks, the Skipper of which informs, that about 14 Days before, he spoke with one of his Majesty's Ships of 26 Guns, from whom he learnt, that he had taken a French Storeship, of 22 Guns, and sent her to Louisbourg; she was bound up the River St. Lawrence, and parted from seven others the Day before she was taken, all bound for the same Place.

Another Fisherman, arrived at Marblehead, informs, that about the same Time he saw on Bank Quere seven Sail of Ships, but was not near enough to know who they were, but supposed to be the above Store-ships.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Monday last arrived here from Cork, with Provisions for his Majesty's Troops in North-America, the Ship Mary, Capt. Mitchell; Ship Ellen, Capt. Dawson; and Ship Wye-River, Capt. Noel: They failed from Cork the 25th of March, in Company with six other Ships, and a Snow, under the Command of his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, Capt. Campbell, but parted from them three Weeks since, and are all (save one that is destined for Louisbourg) bound in here.

Tuesday last the Lizard Frigate, James Doake, Esq. Commander, failed from Sandy-Hook (after lying there 19 Days) for Quebec, with several Vessels under his Convoy, having on board about 400 Soldiers belonging to the different Regiments that were left at Quebec, but sent to New-Jersey for the Recovery of their Health, most of them being either sick or wounded.

The General-Wall Packet was taken on her Passage from hence for Falmouth, on the 19th of March last, off the Western Islands, by the Privateer Ship Laborer, of Bayonne, of 20 Guns, and 200 Men, having first thrown the Mail overboard, and ranfomed the Ship for 2000 l. Sterling. The Laborer, the same Day, took the Ship Dolphin from New-York, and had taken 30 odd Sail in a former Cruise in the same Latitude.

A Letter from London of the 12th of April says, "The Lords of Appeal dispatc the Dutch Ships very fast: Those that have touched at the French Islands are condemned without Mercy; but those that came from the Dutch Islands are discharged, paying coll; and my Lord Chief Justice Mansfield has declared in Court, That the Dutch have an indisputable Right to bring from their own Colonies all Manner of Goods they may purchase there. The Spaniards are fitting out 40 Men of War, and increasing their Land Forces.

We hear from Albany, that Major Rogers had lately made an Excursion from Crown-Point, in one of the Sloops, which went up within three Miles of Isle de Noire, where he and two Rangers went on Shore: That on the Enemy's seeing the Sloop, they dispatched two Birch Canoes, in which it was computed there were 70 Men, but the Sloop firing on them, they immediately turned Tail, and landed near where Rogers and his Men lay; and 'tis said he narrowly escaped. All the Discovery he made was, that there appeared to be Numbers on the Island. The Brig accompanied the Sloop. All the regular Regiments are gone from Albany to their different Destinations; and the Provincials arrive there daily.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship Countess of Berkeley, Capt. Whitson, in 38 Days from the Land's End to Sandy-Hook; and by her we have Advice, that his Majesty's Ship Penguin was lately taken off of Oporto, by two French Frigates, and carried into Lisbon. Capt. Whitson received this Intelligence from the Calloden and Lime Men of War, which he spoke with on his Passage (one of which [the Lyme] had touched at Lisbon) they being bound home with a Convoy from the Straights of Gibraltar.

A Letter from Falmouth, by the Packet, mentions 20,000 Men being designed to be put on board the Fleet destined for the French Coast: That Prince Edward was to be the Third in Command: That most of the Regulars were to be sent abroad: And that the Kingdom was to be defended by 30,000 Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, June 12.

We have a Report, by the Way of New-York, which we hope may be relied on, That the Siege of Quebec was Rais'd, on the Arrival there of Lord Colville: It was brought by two English Prisoners, that made their Escape from Montreal, who say, that two Indians, just before their Escape, arrived there with the News. For the Particulars we must submit to a little Time.

Our Fleet from England, we are informed, by Letters by the Packet, lay in the Downs ready for sailing, and only waited for a Wind, on the 22d of April past.

By a London Article of the 10th of April, we learn, that the Dragon, Capt. Hancock, of this Province, was taken by a St. Malo Privateer, and ranfomed for 2000 l. and afterwards arrived in the Downs. And by a Letter from London,

of a later Date, we are informed, that the Ransomer was taken by one of our Men of War.

About a Fortnight ago, as an Express was going from Fort Ligonier to Pittsburg, he was killed by the Enemy and scalped.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlborough, on Monday next, being the 16th Instant, will be presented, a TRAGEDY (written by Dr. YOUNG, Author of the NIGHT THOUGHTS) call'd,

The REVENGE.

Don Alonso, Mr. DOUGLASS; Don Carlos, Mr. SCOTT; Don Alvarez, Mr. MORRIS; Don Manuel, Mr. MURRAY; Zanga, Mr. HALTAM. Leonora, Mrs. DOUGLASS; Isabella, Mrs. MORRIS.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

The DEVIL to PAY,

Or,

The WIVES METAMORPHOS'D.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Benjamin Brooks.

PIT 7/6. GALLERY 5/6.

Chester-Town, June 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED.

A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES,

to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber.

Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Boxes, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Fairfax County, in Virginia, June 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on Patowmack River, and chiefly bounded by Kittokton Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia. Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. William Kirk's, on the said Creek, or at Mr. Andrew Adam's, Merchant, in Leesburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing on Patapiscus River, about Twenty-three Miles from George-Town on Patowmack River, about Sixteen Miles from Bladenburg, on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, and has now Thirty Thousand Weight of BREAD to sell. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. Henry Aytan's, Mr. Caleb Dorsey's, Son of Basil, at Elk-Ridge Landing, Mr. Richard Whittle's, Merchant, at Bladenburg, and at Col. George Beall's, at George-Town on Patowmack River, viz. Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings per Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniences for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a suitable Place for raising and purchasing Grain, those inclinable to carry on Farms, may be supplied with Part of sundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon-Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reasonable Rates, by JAMES BROOKS.

Elk-Ridge, June 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on Thursday the 5th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Sears, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN VA-DORSEY, Son of Henry.

THERE is at the Plantation of Kinsey Sparrow, on his Lordship's Manor in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock MF (join'd together) has a bob Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and some few Saddle Spots.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Stockett, near South River Church, taken up as a Stray, a very small Dark Bay Horse, Ham-dock'd; but has not any Brand, or particular Mark about him.

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

THE MANAGERS of the Frederick-Town LOTTERY, Advertised on the last Page of this Paper, hereby give Notice, That they will begin Drawing of the said Lottery, in Frederick-Town, on Tuesday the First Day of July next.

SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away last Night from the new Iron-Works on Curtis's Creek, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Collins, a middle-sized Fellow, about 23 Years of Age, he has dark Hair, a swarthy Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, very pert, is a fly artful Fellow, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, of a low Stature, pretty well-set, about 26 Years of Age, an Englishman, speaks plain, wears long black straight Hair, of a fair Complexion, light Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth.

They had on and took with them, two new Felt Hats, Cotton Jackets, Osnabrigs Shirts, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of new Cloth Breeches, several Pair of Stockings, and coarse Country-made Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them at Curtis's Creek, or to the Subscriber at Elk-Ridge, shall have Three Pistoles Reward for each, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

WHEREAS Thomas Simpson, who enlisted in the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, on the 10th Day of January last, and has ever since been Recruiting for the said Regiment, has deserted or gone from his Station, so that I cannot find out where he is; and as I am to march from Frederick-Town in Frederick County, on Monday the 9th Instant, with my Party of Recruits, to join the Regiment at Pittsburgh, if the said Thomas Simpson shall not, before Monday the 9th Instant, repair to and be at Frederick-Town aforesaid, he shall be deemed a Deserter to all Intents and Purposes. And I hereby offer a Reward of Two Pistoles to any Person or Persons that shall take him up after the said 9th Instant, and secure him in any Goal, so that he may be had again. All Persons are hereby forbid to harbour or entertain him, as they shall answer to the Act of Parliament in such Cases. The said Simpson is about 20 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, and wears his own short Hair. He is Son to the Widow Simpson, living near Piscataway in Prince-George's County, and is remarkable for playing well at Hand Ball. He has pretended that he was going in Search of one Peter Dent, who deserted some Time ago, but is not yet taken up. The said Simpson had with him a little Black Horse of mine, with a slit Ear, a bob Tail, cut Mane, and about 6 Years old. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. Thomas Chittam at Bladenburg, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

JAMES GORRELL, Ensign
in the first Battalion of the
Royal American Regiment.

STRAY'D or Stolen from Bladenburg last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13½ Hands high.

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

JOHN ROW.

CHOICE Fresh LIMES, at 5/6 per Hundred, to be Sold by the Subscriber, next Door to the Market-House.

REBECCA IRVIN.

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS, A QUANTITY of very good RUM and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TURMAN at Benedict, and the Subscriber at Nottingham.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the JANE, Capt. JOHN GARNETT, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.

DAVID CRAWFORD.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship ST. GEORGE, Captain JACOB WALTERS, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, viz. Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine Prussian Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and Naples Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegreafe; fine Venetian Red, Rape and Linseed Oyl, &c. &c. JONATHAN FLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE said Ship ST. GEORGE, now lying in Patapsco, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs Sydenham and Hodgson, Merchants in London, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton.

To be RENTED, LEASED, or SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Garden and Out-Houses, situate in a very pleasant Part of the City of ANNAPOLIS.

A good CLERK is wanted. Such will have good Encouragement.

For further Particulars Enquire of

M. MACNEMARA.

BROKE out of Prince-George's County Goal, on the 21st of May at Night, one Thomas Mayberry, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an East-India Indian) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County. Whoever takes up the said Mayberry, and brings him to Upper-Marlborough, to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward.

3

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Plantation, in Cecil County, whereon Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceased, and the Subscriber, lately lived, to which belong about 1500 Acres of excellent Land. There is also on the Plantation, a very handsome well built Brick Dwelling House, two Story high, with four good Rooms on a Floor, together with handsome and convenient Offices of Brick. The House is very pleasantly situated on Sassafras River, and commands a beautiful and extensive Prospect. There are also other Commodious Buildings, such as Barns, Tobacco Houses, Granaries, Stables, Houses for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four Miles from Frederick and George Towns. There is some good Meadow, and a great deal more may be made.

For Title and Terms Enquire of WALTER DULANY, Esq; in Annapolis, or the Subscriber at his Plantation in Baltimore County near Bush-Town.

N. B. If a Number of Purchasers should offer, the Land may be laid out in Lots.

3

JAMES HEATH.

THE Subscriber intending for LONDON, about September or October next, desires all Persons that have open Accounts with him, to come and settle the same, and Payment from as many as can oblige him. Constant Attendance will be given from this Day, at his Store in Annapolis, by Mr. George Newman, where his Customers or Others may be supplied with European or India Goods, suitable to the Season, as usual.

He has to Dispose of, or Let on Lease for a Term, A House and Lot in Baltimore-Town, where Mr. Abraham Wayne now lives; as also 121 Acres of Land, lying within two Miles of said Town. Any Person or Persons that apply to purchase the above, will be allowed Time of Payment if desired.

4

JAMES MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore Iron-Works, April 28, 1760.

RAN away last Night Three Convict Servant Men, viz.

Richard Carman, a middle-aged Man, of a pale Complexion, well-set, speaks in the West Country Dialect, has on a dirty Frock of Furled Linen, and his other Apparel is such as Servants commonly wear, and very dirty, as he work'd in the Coal-ing Business.

John Carman, a lusty lubberly Fellow, and Brother to the above named Richard, is about thirty Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, and speaks in the West Country Dialect. His Apparel is coarse and dirty.

James Singewood, belonging to Col. Benjamin Tasker, came into the Country this Year, he is about 30 Years of Age, brown Complexion, a middle-sized Man, well-set, and stoops much in his Shoulders, has a Parcel of greasy Cloaths which he brought with him from the Ship, and two white Shirts. He is an Englishman.

Whoever secures the said Convicts in any Prison, so that they may be had again, shall receive Fifty Shillings for each or either, if taken in this Province; and if out of the Province, Four Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

R. CROXALL.

N. B. Richard and John Carman are Weavers by Trade. They all may steal other Apparel, and change their Names.

Frederick-Town, February 26, 1760.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Five Hundred Dollars, for purchasing a FIRE ENGINE for the Use of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, to consist of 1750 Tickets at Two Dollars each, 532 of which to be Fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1	of	200	DOLLARS,	is	200
2	of	80	are	160	
3	of	40	are	120	
4	of	20	are	80	
20	of	10	are	200	
50	of	8	are	400	
450	of	4	are	1800	
1	First drawn Blank,			20	
1	Last drawn Blank,			20	

532 Prizes. Sum raised 500
1218 Blanks.

1750 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 3500

THE Overplus of the Profits after purchasing the FIRE ENGINE and it's Appurtenances (if any) to be applied towards erecting of a MARKET-HOUSE in the said Town.

By the above Scheme there are little more than Two Blanks and a Quarter to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not quite Fifteen per Cent upon the Whole.

When the Tickets are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin (on 14 Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in this Gazette) in the Court-House of the said County, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Drawing, it is supposed, will be in Two Months at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Schly, James Dickson, Conrad Gresh, Arthur Charlton, Christopher Edelin, Michael Ramar, Caspar Shaaf, Thomas Priest, Levi Coban, John Cary, and George Murdock, who are to give Bond, and take an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and the Prizes to be paid off without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deem'd as a generous Present for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

N. B. The Value of Seven Shillings and Six Pence in Maryland or Pennsylvania Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar in the Sale of Tickets, and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes by the fortunate Adventurers.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

M

THERE has been addressed to Extractions have been England at America gazette, who has to regret, that the N. not admit of his Pu Letter was a most Great Men are supp Mr. PITT. A C and so well meriting purely for the Emul so doing; but give t Three succeeding Ga

Addressed to Two G and on the Tra NEGOCIATION.

Mes quidem sententia semper est consula

There is a Tid Which taken Omitted, all t Is bound in Sh On such a full And we must Or lose our V

My LORD, OU w joint Hon you, you i me f

the rather, as I th of very great Impo I am going to sugge England, and a fin I have long th much assisted, in not the Honour of Measures have ofte liamentary Debate those least consu earliest in suggesti ment itself has b factious Opposition Acquiescence of e proposed by his M infinite Advantage direct the Cabinet, their Predecessors i of late, scarcely h that of a Lawyer Council of the Na than to alter Sett And you, Sir, in Champions used fo remain single in t the Chair only to the least Debate o The Channel stop, no other bu Heads of Advice tend. For this l dressing you in t Let it suffice, tha in Zeal for the P exorbitant Salari my Knowledge be tance with the enabled me to o must be determin certain of, that myself, I shall en either of you. So been jointly take position, which I far from wishing fully persuaded th the great Events itration, will no so much to be v Concurrence, th rited and nation offer you a few h Considering t fallen from its lowest State of military Operati all Europe over to be destroyed; without Trade Bills, and to al their King, the Clergy carrying extreme Exigens

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1760.

THERE has lately been published in London, A LETTER addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, from which many Extracts have been made in divers public Papers, as well in England as America. The Publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine, who has taken a Part of this Letter, and seems much to regret, that the Nature of his Miscellaneous Publications would not admit of his Publishing the Whole, says, the Author of the Letter was a most able and spirited Writer, and the Two Great Men are supposed to be the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Mr. PITT. A Copy of this Letter falling into our Hands, and so well meriting a Perusal, we shall not, as we publish it purely for the Emulment of our Readers, make any Apology for so doing; but give them the WHOLE of the Letter, in this and Three succeeding Gazettes.

A LETTER

Addressed to TWO GREAT MEN, on the Prospect of PEACE; and on the TERMS necessary to be insisted upon in the NEGOCIATION.

Mea quidem sententiâ, paci, quæ nihil habitura sit infidiarum, semper est consulendum.
De Offic. Lib. 1.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men,
Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune;
Omitted, all the Voyage of their Life
Is bound in Shallows and in Miseries.
On such a full Sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the Current when it serves,
Or lose our Ventures.

SHAKESP.

My LORD, and SIR,

YOU will be surprized at an Address made to you jointly in this Manner; but as I have not the Honour to be much acquainted with either of you, (though I esteem you both, at least while you remain connected) I hope you will forgive me for troubling you, in this public Way; and the rather, as I think the Matters I shall write upon, to be of very great Importance; and as you will discover by what I am going to suggest to you, that I am a true Friend to Old England, and a sincere Lover of my Country.

I have long thought that our Ministers of State may be much assisted, in their Deliberations, by Persons who have not the Honour of sitting at the Council-board. The wisest Measures have often been pointed out, in the Course of parliamentary Debate; and Members of either House, perhaps those least consulted by Government, have frequently been earliest in suggesting such Plans of public Policy, as Government itself has been glad to adopt. The Extinction of factious Opposition, the Unanimity of every Party, and the Acquiescence of every Connection, in whatever Scheme is proposed by his Majesty's Servants, while it hath produced infinite Advantages to the Public; hath deprived those who direct the Cabinet, of all such Parliamentary Instruction, as their Predecessors in Power used to receive. You, my Lord, of late, scarcely hear any Speech in the House of Lords, but that of a Lawyer on a Scotch Appeal; and the hereditary Council of the Nation rarely assemble for higher Purposes than to alter Settlements and deliberate on Bills of Divorce. And you, Sir, in the other House, where so many skilful Champions used formerly to engage, and struggle for Victory, remain single in the Field of Battle; and your Speaker takes the Chair only to vote Millions and levy Thousands, without the least Debate or Opposition.

The Channel of Parliamentary Instruction being thus stop'd, no other but that of the Press is left open, for those Heads of Advice to which it may be worth your while to attend. For this Reason it is, that I have thought of addressing you in this Manner. Who I am, it matters not. Let it suffice, that, unpensioned and unemployed, I can vie, in Zeal for the Public, with those who taste the Sweetness of exorbitant Salaries, and unfathom'd Perquisites. Whether my Knowledge be equal to my Zeal; whether my Acquaintance with the World, and Experience in Business, have enabled me to offer any thing that may be of real Utility, must be determined by you, and by the Public. This I am certain of, that my Intention is honest; and while I please myself, I shall endeavour, at the same time, not to offend either of you. Some Productions, in which you have, of late, been jointly taken Notice of, proceeded from a factious Disposition, which I am unacquainted with, and detest. For far from wishing to disunite and separate your Interests, I am fully persuaded that without your perfect Harmony and Union, the great Events which have happened under your Administration, will not have those permanent good Consequences so much to be wished for: And it is only from your joint Concurrence, that we can hope for any of those prudent, spirited and national Measures concerning which I propose to offer you a few Hints in this Address.

Considering the present distressed Condition of France, fallen from its alarming Power, and Greatness, into the lowest State of Distress and Impotence; unfortunate in its military Operations in every Quarter of the Globe; beaten all Europe over by Sea and Land; its Fleets sailing, only to be destroyed; its Armies marching, only to run away; without Trade; no Credit; stopping Payments, protesting Bills, and to all Intents and Purposes a Bankrupt Nation; their King, the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the Clergy carrying in all their Plate to be coined, for the present extreme Exigency of their Affairs; disappointed and baffled

in all their Schemes on the Continent, and taught to think no more of Invasions, by the Destruction of the only Fleet they had left;—I say, considering all these Circumstances, which I have not exaggerated, in the least, it is not unnatural to imagine, that a Period will soon be put to the Troubles of Europe. France, unable to carry on the War, must soon be reduced to the Necessity of suing for Peace.

We have had Bloodshed enough. God forgive those who have occasioned this terrible Destruction of the human Species, and spread Misery, and Devastation, for so long a Time, in almost every Corner of the Globe. The great Success with which the Arms of Britain have been blessed, puts it in our Power to give Peace to Europe: And it is to the Honour of his Majesty and those who direct his Councils, that the Distresses of our Enemies have only enabled him to give the World a Proof of his Moderation; and to shew that his Inclination to make Peace, keeps Pace with the Inability of France to prolong the War.

As his Majesty entered into this War, not from Views of Ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from Motives of Resentment. The Desire of his Majesty's Heart is, to see a Stop put to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

What was declared in the above Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, to our own Parliament, at the Opening of this Session, has since that been notified in Form to our Enemy. The Readiness of England and Prussia, to enter into a Treaty, and to give Peace to Christendom, which Prince Lewis of Walsenbuttle hath been authorized to communicate to the French Minister at the Hague, will no doubt, open the Door for a Negotiation, in a Manner the most likely to be embraced by the Court of Versailles; whose Disgraces and Distresses, too great to be dissembled, and too extensive to be remedied, will dispose them to listen with Attention to every proposal of Accommodation, made to them by an Enemy whose Sword was unsheathed only to punish Perfidy; and whose Successes, as appears from their making the first Advances towards a Treaty, have not infatuated them to prefer unnecessary and ruinous Conquest, to a reasonable and solid Peace.

It is, therefore, to be hoped, and to be believed, that Peace is not at a great Distance; and upon this Supposition I shall beg Leave to offer a few Considerations to you, as to the Persons on whom the Fate of this Country depends; Considerations which are equally important as they are reasonable; and an Attention to which, before you enter upon any Negotiation, may, perhaps, assist you (if I may be allowed to suppose you stand in Need of any Assistance) in directing this Negotiation to such an Issue, as may be equally honourable to yourselves, and useful to the Public.

In this Situation of Affairs, one of the first Matters relative to the future Negotiation, which, no doubt, must occur to you, will be, the Choice of those Persons who are to be trusted with the great Concerns of this Nation as Plenipotentiaries. And, as much will depend upon this Point, I shall beg Leave to begin with giving you my Thoughts upon it, and the other Topics on which I propose to trouble you will naturally arise from each other without observing any other Order, or Connection, besides that in which they shall present themselves to a Mind intent upon its Subject.

With regard then, to the Choice of Plenipotentiaries, I cannot but lament the Difficulties you have to encounter, before you will be able to find such as the Public will have Reason to thank you for.—I am not totally unknowing in the Characters and Capacities of many among the Great. But when I cast my Eyes around me, I own that I am surprized, greatly surprized, but still more grieved, to find so few among us, capable of conducting the arduous Task of making a Peace. Whether this hath arisen from Neglect in the Education of our Men of Quality; or whether the Qualifications which fit them for Statesmen, have been neglected, in Comparison of such as fit them for Artisan's or New-market; or whether it be owing to the State Policy so systematically adopted, of late Years, of giving Places, not to the Persons who can best execute the Business—but to those who can best do a Job. Whatever be the Cause, the Fact is certain; and it is Matter of Amazement that there should be so few in this Island, who have given any Proof that they are capable of conducting with Ability, much less with Dexterity, this important Business of a Negotiation with France. Men who are versed in Treaties, knowing the Interests, Pretensions, and Connections of the several Princes of Europe; skilled in the Principles of public Law, and capable of applying them on every particular Occasion; acquainted with the Commerce, the Colonies, the Manufactures of their own Country; Masters of all the Instances of Infraction of former Treaties, which occasioned the War we are now engaged in: In a Word, Men whose Rank and Consequence amongst ourselves, may command Respect, and procure them Authority, amongst our Enemies; and who to every other Qualification, already enumerated, can boast of an Integrity not to be corrupted, and a Steadiness in supporting the Interests of their Country, which no Difficulties can discourage, and no Temptations can shake.—Such are the Men, who, in a most arduous and important, in the approaching Negotiation, and such, I hope, ye will be able to find; though, I own, I am puzzled to guess on whom the Choice will fall, none being, as yet, pointed out by the public Voice, nor, perhaps, fixed upon, by yourselves. Times have been, when we might have expected, to see One named

to such an important Office, merely because he was a Favourite, or a Favourite's Favourite; because he was connected with this Minister, or was a Relation of that great Man. But if we have too frequently trifled with our national Concerns, by trusting them in such Hands, I need not say that there are Circumstances at present which give us reasonable Ground for hoping that the same Sagacity, and Desire to serve the Public which hath found out, and employed the properest Persons to conduct the Operations of the War, will be exerted to find out the properest Persons (few as there are to be found) to conduct the Deliberations of the Treaty.

And very deplorable indeed must be the Ignorance of the Persons we shall employ, if their Negotiations for Peace be conducted so awkwardly as to rob us of the Advantages we have gained by the War. If we may judge from late Events, France seems as little to abound with Wisdom in the Cabinet, as it doth with Courage and Conduct in the Field. And if the Negotiations at Utrecht, in which almost all the Advantages of a War equally successful with the present, were given up, be urged as an Instance of the superior Dexterity of French Politics, it ought to be remembered that this was more owing to our own Divisions, than to their Sagacity, and to the Inabilities of our Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, tho' we had no great Reason, God knows, to brag of them. What, therefore, may we not expect from a Negotiation to be begun in very different Circumstances; when there exists no Faction whose Interest it may be to perplex and defeat it; and when that national Unanimity to which we, in a great Measure, owe the Success of the War, will still continue to exert its blessed Effects, till it make us happy with a safe and honourable Peace?—However, favourable as these Circumstances are, the Choice of such Plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the Negotiation, with Dignity, Dexterity and Integrity, becomes a Consideration which the Public will expect should be weighed with the utmost Attention. And, if such Persons cannot be found amongst us (which I hope may not be the Case) there is a very desirable Alternative still in your Power. Fix the Scene of Negotiation, where, indeed, for the Honour of our Country, I could wish to see it fixed, name no other Plenipotentiaries to conduct the Peace but those Ministers who directed the War: And a Treaty of London, in such Hands, will make ample Amends for our wretched Management at Utrecht.

But let Peace be never so well made; let Ministers plan Treaties with the greatest Sagacity, and Plenipotentiaries negotiate the Articles with the utmost Skill and Dexterity, yet we know from History and Observation, that they never can be perpetual, and most commonly, are not lasting. Princes, too frequently, seem to own no other Rule of Action, than present Convenience; and the Law of Nations is seldom appealed to, but to sanctify Injustice, and save Appearances. Nor are the positive Compacts solemnly agreed upon between Nation and Nation, better observed. For how seldom do we see a Treaty religiously adhered to, by the Parties whose Interest it is to break it, and who think they are in such Circumstances as to be able to break it with Impunity?—If such Infidelity be too common amongst Princes in general, Experience, long Experience teaches us, that the Nation with whom we are soon to treat, excel us, at least, in this Part of Policy. For no Cords are strong enough to bind them.

Gallie Faith is become proverbial, and the Neighbours of France can reproach her with innumerable Instances of a most profligate Disregard to the most solemn Treaties. And the Reason seems to be obvious, without supposing that Nation more perfidious than others. The Power, the Populosity, the Extent, the Strength of the French Monarchy, free them from those Apprehensions which bind the weaker Side to be faithful to its Engagements; and depending upon the Inability of their Neighbours, considered singly, to procure to themselves Justice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the most shameful and barefaced Instances of national Breach of Faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this Juncture, when the Distresses of France will oblige them to consent to Terms of Peace, unfavourable to the Interest, and disgraceful to the Glory of their Monarch, to take every Method in our Power to secure the Observance of those Concessions they may make; and to insist upon their giving us such Proofs of their Sincerity, before any Negotiation be entered upon, as may give us some Assurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future Engagements.

What Proof of their Sincerity, I would recommend it to you to demand, what Concessions it will be necessary to insist upon, I shall beg Leave to mention; after having first satisfied you by a Detail of some Particulars, that such Demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the Insolence of a Conqueror, but as the wise Foresight of a People whom dear bought Experience hath taught the proper Way of doing itself Justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your Eyes, some of the most remarkable Instances of French Perfidy, which have given rise to all the Troubles of Europe for above these hundred Years.

The Peace of Westphalia, which secured the Liberties and Religion of Germany, also laid the Foundation of that Power which hath made France, ever since, the Terror of Europe. By this Treaty, the Upper and the Lower Alsace, a Country of great Extent, and of infinite Consequence in Point of Situation, was ceded to France. In this Country there

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June 3.

from Oyster

1760.

two French Schooners

real, with Flags

1. Came down a Spanish Ship.
22. The French fell down the River, and came to an Anchor above the Town. The Margaret and Betty Schooners were sent to reconnoitre them, and make Signals.

24. Some of the French Vessels having run on Shore, Capt. Miller and Lieutenant Cox, with 23 of the Porcupine's, and 21 of the Race Horse's People, went up the River in the Schooner and Boats, intending to burn the French Vessels; they boarded one, which blew up: Capt. Miller and Lieutenant Cox being dangerously wounded, the rest were instantly destroyed by the Explosion, except 7 belonging to the Porcupine, and 5 to the Race Horse, who are now Prisoners, at Montreal.

25. The French Ships passed the Town.
28. Capt. Miller died of his Wounds.

Dec. 1. Lieutenant Cox died of his Wounds.

5. The River began to freeze over.

[1760.] Feb. 13. Discovered a Body of the Enemy at Point Levy: A Party of the Garrison were immediately detached over the River on the Ice, who defeated them, and took Post at the Church.

14. The Enemy endeavoured to storm the Church at Point Levy, but a Party from the Town coming seasonably to their Relief, repulsed the Enemy, and took eleven Prisoners.

26. A Party of our Men marched over the Ice, and burnt all the Houses from Gorham Post to Point Levy. Completed 7 Blockhouses round the Town this Month.

March 20. A Party from the Town attacked the French Out-posts at St. Augustine's, and having destroyed them, took 97 Prisoners.

22. Finished two Blockhouses, and two Log-houses at Point Levy.

April 8. The River clear of Ice from Quebec downwards.

24. The River intirely clear of Ice.

27. The French Army having landed at St. Croix, two Frigates, and seven other Vessels, fell down the River, and anchored off St. Sallery, where they landed their Artillery Ammunition.

The same Day we deserted our Out-posts at St. Croix and Loretto, and burnt the Church at St. Foy, with the Blockhouses at Point Levy.

28. The General and the Garrison marched out of the Town, and gave the Enemy Battle on the Height of Abraham, and after a sharp Fire, which continued for two Hours, we were forced to retreat, with the Loss of 1061 killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, and 20 Pieces of Cannon lost.

29. In the Morning found the Enemy entrenched across the Height, from Point Diamond to the Windmill, near the Royal Hospital.

30. Our Grand Blockhouse on the Height, in which we had two Pieces of Cannon, blew up by some Accident; both the Officers were wounded, and several Men, but none killed. All our Men employed Night and Day, in strengthening the Works, and harassing the Enemy.

May 1. Capt. McCartney, and the Porcupine's Company, came on board the Race Horse, which fell down the River, with an Express to General Amherst.

8. Off Louisbourg, but forced to bear away for Halifax.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Since our last great Part of the Connecticut Forces, under Colonel Whiting, passed this City to join the Army above.

We hear from Albany, that two Indians (the one belonging to New-Jersey, and the other to the Massachusetts) taken Prisoners at Fort William Henry, had come in from Montreal, which Place they deserted the 18th of May: They say, that for some Time before they came off, the Accounts received from the French Army before Quebec, were, that they had had two, or three Engagements with the English on the Plains of Abraham, in which, tho' they were beat off in one or two of them, yet they took a Number of Cannon from the English, and drove them back into the Town, with the Loss of a great many Men. But that on the 16th of May, other Accounts were received at Montreal, that the French Army were actually coming back from before Quebec; which, they say, threw the People into great Amazement, and when they came away, left them universally in Tears, lamenting the great Loss of their Friends in the Siege; and had now given over all Hopes of holding the Country.

These Indians further add, that the French said they battered Quebec Walls so low that they could put their Hands on the Top. At this Time we suppose Mr. Murray dosed them.

They also say, that Monsieur Vaudreuil did

not go against Quebec, but that he remained at Montreal.

General Amherst was still at Albany: And we are told the foregoing Intelligence is very much credited there.

A third Indian run away from Montreal, in Company with the aforementioned two, but being all pursued, he unhappily was taken.

The General Assembly of this Province, on the 24th ult. voted the Sum of £. 2500, for the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire in Boston.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, the Remainder of the Cork Fleet (being six Sail) arrived here, loaded with Provisions, Stores, &c. together with his Majesty's Ship the Nightingale, Captain Campbell.

The Harlequin Privateer (instead of being taken and ransomed for 1000 Dollars) we are assured has taken a good Prize, and is likely to make a tolerable Cruise.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

Monday last, Capt. Slater, in the Ship Wilson, arrived in Patuxent, from London, with whom came Passenger Mr. Archibald Buchanan, Merchant, of Baltimore County. Capt. Slater sail'd from Spithead the 26th of April, and supposes that the Fleet for Virginia and Maryland sail'd the same Day from Portsmouth, as they had been lying there some Time waiting for a fair Wind, which then happen'd.

Last Sunday arrived here the Snow Dolphin, Captain Sears, in 14 Days from Providence. The Captain says, that all the Flags of Truce and Monticristo Men, which are carried in there, are condemn'd; but that Appeals are granted to all who apply for them, and can give proper Security.

Capt. James Calder, in a Brigantine from Barbados, informs us, that the West-India Fleets from England and Ireland, were safe arrived.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlbrough, on Tuesday next, being the 24th Instant, will be presented, a TRAGEDY, call'd, THE

GAMESTER.

Beverly, Mr. HALLAM; Lewson, Mr. SCOTT; Stukely, Mr. DOUGLASS; Jarvis, Mr. MORRIS; Bates, Mr. STURT; Dawson, Mr. MURRAY.

Mrs. Beverly, Mrs. DOUGLASS; Charlotte, Mrs. MORRIS; Lucy, Miss CRANE.

To which will be added, a Dramatic Satire, call'd, LETHE, or, AESOP in the SHADES.

The Characters of the Fine Gentleman and Mrs. Rist, which were omitted in the last Representation, will be perform'd by Mr. Hallam & Mrs. Douglass.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Benjamin Brooke.

PIT 7/6. GALLERY 5/6.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, Captain SLATER, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, QUEEN-ANNE, and PIG-POINT, on Patuxent River, at PISCATAWAY and ROCK-CREEK on Patowmack River,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, Wholesale or Retail, for Bills, Cash, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat.

STEPHEN WEST.

NEXT MONDAY will be PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his House in the City of ANNAPOLIS, for ready Money or short Credit, at reasonable Rates.

THE sundry GOODS following, viz. West-India Rum by the Hogshead or Gallon, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel or Pound, Lisbon Wine, Sweet Oil, White Wine Vinegar, and Ar-rack, by the Cask or Gallon, Lisbon Lemons by the Hundred or Dozen, Cod Fish by the Quintal or Pound, Rice by the Hundred or Pound, Olives by the Bottle, and a portable Parcel of plain and flower'd Lawns, with sundry other dry Goods, and also a new Curricule, with a complete Set of Harness.

JOHN INCH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a Man, who is well acquainted with all the Rivers and Harbours in Chesapeake Bay, and will undertake to Pilot any Vessel to any Place therein.

NOTICE is hereby given to Stephen Powell, of the first Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, who was lately in Baltimore County, that if he does not either join the Battalion, or surrender himself to some Justice of the Peace, before the End of this Month, he will be deemed a Deforter, and if ever apprehended, be punished accordingly. Said Powell is a Native of Shropshire in Great-Britain, 21 Years old, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, was bred a Flax Dresher, but does not love Work, he writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts, has dark Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, stoops, and is much inclined to be slovenly. He was in Maryland last Winter with Capt. Cochran, whom he attended as a Servant, and must be well known in many Parts of the Province. Should he surrender himself, the Justice of Peace to whom he may apply, is desired to give him a Pass to his Battalion, now at Pittsburg.

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from Curtis's Creek Iron-Works, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a swarthy Complexion, has short black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black straight Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an Englishman.

They had on and took with them, a blue German Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickset Coat, Sailor's Trowsers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and sundry other Cloaths.

It is supposed they have an old Silver Watch, and some Money with them.

Whoever takes up and secures the above Servants, so as their Master may have them again, shall have Six Pistoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Pistoles, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

N. B. These two Runaways are advertised on the last Page of this Paper (this Advertisement coming too late to prevent the Publishing of that) and this is Publish'd to signify the Change of their Apparel, which is but lately found out, they having bury'd those Cloaths, and stole others.

Fairfax County, in Virginia, June 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on Patowmack River, and chiefly bounded by Kittockan Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia. Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at Mr. William Kirk's, on the said Creek; or at Mr. Andrew Adam's, Merchant, in-Louisburg, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by

JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing on Patapiscus River, about Twenty-three Miles from George-Town on Patowmack River, about Sixteen Miles from Bladenburg, on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, and has now Thirty Thousand Weight of BREAD to sell. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. Henry Aytes's, Mr. Caleb Dorsey's, Son of Basil, at Elk-Ridge Landing, Mr. Richard Whittle's, Merchant, at Bladenburg, and at Col. George Beall's, at George-Town on Patowmack River, viz. Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings per Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniences for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a suitable Place for raising and purchasing Grain, those inclinable to carry on Farms, may be supplied with Part of sundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reasonable Rates, by

JAMES BROOKE.

Elk-Ridge, June 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on Thursday the 5th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named George Sears, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOSEPH DORSEY, Son of Henry.

1
X
THERE is at the Plantation of William Fields, near Rock Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 5 Years old, branded on the near Buttock B.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Chesler-Town, June 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

2
A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber. Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Boxes, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by
WILLIAM MURRAY.

3
X
THE MANAGERS of the Frederick-Town LOTTERY, hereby give Notice, That they will begin Drawing of the said Lottery, in Frederick-Town, on Tuesday the First Day of July next.

A few Tickets, yet unfold, remain at Mr. Arthur Charlton's; which may be had if applied for soon.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday in the next November Courts in Prince-George's and Frederick Counties,

2
ALL the outstanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Messrs. Alexander Brown, and Company, contracted with Mr. Robert Muddell, while he kept Store at George-Town on Rock-Creek, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of those who may incline to purchase, Lists of the Debts, against the first of September, will be lodged at the Stores in Upper-Marlborough, Bladenburg, George-Town, and Frederick-Town, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houses, and other public Places.

Any Person inclining to make a private Purchase of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the First of September and the Day of Sale.
GEORGE SCOTT.

11
RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plaiding Jacket. He will answer to the Name of Isaac. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plaiding Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of Sarah.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at George-Town on Patowmack River, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement, some Circumstances have been discovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

2
X
WHEREAS Sarah, the Wife of me the Subscriber, living near the Head of Severn, hath behaved herself very ill, and run me in Debt in sundry Places, &c. This is therefore to forewarn any Persons from Trusting her on my Account, or Dealing with her in any Manner; for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 28th of May, 1760.
JAMES STEWARD.

3
X
THERE is at the Plantation of Kinsey Sparrow, on his Lordship's Manor in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock MF (join'd together) has a bob Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and some few Saddle Spots.

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

4
X
THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Stockett, near South River Church, taken up as a Stray, a very small Dark Bay Horse, Ham-dock'd; but has not any Brand, or particular Mark about him.

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

3
SIX PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away last Night from the new Iron-Works on Curtis's Creek, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Collins, a middle-sized Fellow, about 23 Years of Age, he has dark Hair, a swarthy Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, very pert, is a fly artful Fellow, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, of a low Stature, pretty well-set, about 26 Years of Age, an Englishman, speaks plain, wears long black straight Hair, of a fair Complexion, light Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth.

They had on and took with them, two new Felt Hats, Cotton Jackets, Osnabrigs Shirts, Sailor's Trowsers, a Pair of new Cloth Breeches, several Pair of Stockings, and coarse Country-made Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them at Curtis's Creek, or to the Subscriber at Elk-Ridge, shall have Three Pistoles Reward for each, paid by
CALEB DORSEY.

STRAY'D or Stolen from Bladenburg last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13½ Hands high.

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

3
JOHN ROW.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship ST. GEORGE, Captain JACOB WALTERS, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, viz. Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine Prussian Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and Naples Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegreafe; fine Venetian Red, Rape and Linseed Oyl, &c. &c. JONATHAN FLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

4
THE said Ship ST. GEORGE, now lying in Patapsco, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs Sydenham and Hodgson, Merchants in London, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton.

BROKE out of Prince-George's County Goal, on the 21st of May at Night, one Thomas Maybew, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an East-India Indian) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County.

Whoever takes up the said Maybew, and brings him to Upper-Marlborough, to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward.

4
BENJAMIN BROOKES.

ABRAHAM MILTON, Author of the FARMER'S COMPANION, informs the Public, That altho' the Time appointed for taking in Subscriptions for the same is completed, yet the several Accounts not being sent in, he cannot ascertain what Number is subscribed for, and therefore refers the same till about the last of June Instant, hoping by that Time to have every Thing in Order for the Press.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND lying in Frederick County, to be Sold by the Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money.

8
HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

To be RENTED, LEASED, or SOLD.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Garden and Out-Houses, situate in a very pleasant Part of the City of ANNAPOLIS.

A good CLERK is wanted. Such will have good Encouragement.

For further Particulars Enquire of
M. MACNEMARA.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the JANE, Capt. JOHN GARNETT, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail.
DAVID CRAWFORD.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Plantation, in Cecil County, whereon Mr. JAMES PAUL HEATH, deceased, and the Subscriber, lately lived, to which belong about 1500 Acres of excellent Land. There is also on the Plantation, a very handsome well built Brick Dwelling House, two Story high, with four good Rooms on a Floor, together with handsome and convenient Offices of Brick. The House is very pleasantly situated on Sassafras River, and commands a beautiful and extensive Prospect. There are also other Commodious Buildings, such as Barns, Tobacco Houses, Granaries, Stables, Houses for Quarters or Tenants. It is about three or four Miles from Frederick and George Towns. There is some good Meadow, and a great deal more may be made.

For Title and Terms Enquire of WALTER DULANY, Esq; in Annapolis, or the Subscriber at his Plantation in Baltimore County near Bay-Town.

N. B. If a Number of Purchasers should offer, the Land may be laid out in Lots.

JAMES HEATH.

JUST IMPORTED from BARBADOS,

A QUANTITY of very good RUM and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold very reasonably, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, by Mr. HENRY TURNER at Benedict, and the Subscriber at Nottingham.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in Alexandria, viz.

3 Tickets at £. 50	£. 150
3 Ditto at 25	75
10 Ditto at 10	100
20 Ditto at 5	100
40 Ditto at 2	80
745 Ditto at 1	745

821 Prizes. Sum raised 250
2179 Blanks.

3000 Tickets at 10 s. £. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the first Day of September next.

The Prizes to be published in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generously given to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, George William Fairfax, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, Gerard Alexander, John Daller, George Johnston, George Mason, John Hunter, Robert Adam, and John Muir, Trustees of the said Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforesaid Managers, or from Col. John Champe, or Allan Macrat, Merchant, at Dumfries; Hector Ross and Benjamin Greyson, Merchants, at Colchester; Philip Richard Fendall, of Charles County; Messrs. Symmers and John Weldon, Merchants, at Upper-Marlborough; and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where 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, and in Proportion for long Ones.

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JAMES HEATH.
BARBADOS,
WOOD RUM and
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HENRY TURNER
at Nottingham.
AS CAMPBELL.

OTTERY,
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[Numb. 790.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1760.

Continuation of the Letter addressed to TWO GREAT MEN,
begun in our last.

I HAVE brought down this Sketch of French Faith to the present Times; imperfect indeed; but, as far as it goes, strictly conformable to Historical Truth.—What Confidence then, can France expect any of it's Neighbours will put in her, after so many and such flagrant Instances of national Perjury, as she appears to be guilty of?—The Catalogue of her Infidelities will still be encreased; and the little Reason that our Island, in particular, has to trust Her, will still be more apparent, by reminding you of some of the many Proofs, which Great-Britain itself can appeal to, of French Ingenuity in Treaty-breaking.—I shall go no higher than the Peace of Utrecht, because the Instances in which it hath been violated by France, have produced the present War; and because the Enumeration of them will lead me, naturally, to those Hints which I mean to throw out, as necessary to be attended to in our future Negotiations; and which, if neglected, will lose to this Nation all the Fruits of those Successes, to gain which, we have strained every Nerve, and loaded ourselves with a Burthen under which it is a Miracle that we have not already sunk.

The War which was closed by the Peace of Utrecht had been undertaken with Views confined, altogether, to the Continent of Europe, and carried on, though at an immense Expence, more to gain Conquests for our Allies than for ourselves. However, in the Treaty of Peace, some Advantages and Concessions were stipulated in Favour of the Crown of Great-Britain, and it's commercial Interests.

By the 12th Article*, All Nova Scotia or Acadia, with it's ancient Limits, and with all it's Dependencies, is ceded to the Crown of Great-Britain.

And by the 15th Article, The Subjects of France, Inhabitants of Canada, and elsewhere, shall not disturb or molest, in any Manner whatsoever, the Five Indian Nations which are subject to Great-Britain, nor it's other American Allies.

Let us now see how these Articles have been observed. The French seem to have had two Capital Views in all their American Schemes, ever since they have thought Trade and Commerce an Object worthy of their Attention. The first was to extend themselves from Canada, Southwards, through the Lakes, along the Back of our Colonies; by which Means they might answer a double Purpose, of cutting off our Communication with the Indian Nations, and of opening a Communication for themselves, between the Rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi, and thus to join, as it were, their Colonies of Canada and Louisiana. The other Part of their Plan, equally important, and more immediately fatal to our Interests in North-America, was to gain a Communication with the Ocean; the only Access they now have to Canada, through the River St. Lawrence, being shut up half the Year.

Full of this favourite Project of American Empire, soon after the Treaty of Utrecht, they began to enlarge their Boundaries on that Continent, in direct Violation of the solemn Concessions they had so lately made.

As long ago as 1720, they seized and fortified the most important Pass in America, at Niagara; in that very Country of the five Indian Nations, from which the 12th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht had excluded them. The infinite Consequence of Niagara made them less scrupulous, no Doubt, about Treaties. For by Means of this Usurpation they, in a Manner, became Masters of the Lakes, and could, at Leisure, extend themselves to the Ohio, and carry their Chain of Forts and Settlements down to the Mississippi.

The Plan of Usurpation on the Back of our Colonies went on gradually and successfully from Year to Year; the Indians owned by the Peace of Utrecht to be our Subjects, were debauched from our Interest, and spirited up to massacre, and scalp the English; and in 1751, the Infidelity of the French grew to such an Height, that they erected their Fort at Crown-Point, in a Country indisputably ours; whether considered as in the Center of the five Nations, or as actually within the Limits of New-York. And whoever casts his Eye upon the Situation of this Fort, in the Map, will see how greatly the Possession of it facilitated the Completion of the great Object of opening a Communication with the Ocean; and how much it exposed our most valuable Colonies to Indian Massacres and French Invasions.

If it should be asked, what was our Ministry in England employed about, during such Instances of French Perfidy—the Answer must be, (tho' I wish I could draw a Veil over this Period) that our Affairs were then conducted by a Minister who was awake, indeed, to every Scheme of Corruption; eager to buy a Borough, or to bribe a Member; but slow to every Measure of national Importance and Utility. His first, his only Object, was to preserve himself in Power; and as, in Prosecution of such interested and mercenary Views, he had actually engaged this Nation in an Alliance with France, in Europe, (to pull down the exorbitant Power of our old and natural Ally) it was no Wonder, that he heard unmoved, and suffered with Impunity, the French Usurpations in North-America.

Let us next trace the French Infidelity with Regard to Nova Scotia or Acadia. Tho' that Province had been yielded to us at Utrecht, we had taken very few Steps to settle it effectually, till 1749, after the Peace of Aix la Chapelle. And then the French Court gave us a Specimen of Censure,

worthy, indeed, of those whom no Treaty ever bound, in Opposition to their Convenience. They began to speak out, and to tell us, nay to insist upon it seriously in Memorials, that the Country ceded to us under the Name of Nova Scotia, comprehended only the Peninsula, and did not extend beyond the Isthmus. Whereas the Charters of King James I. to Sir William Alexander; and Sir William's own Map as old as the Charter, demonstrate that the ancient Limits of the Country so named included a vast Tract of Land, besides the Peninsula, reaching along the Coast till it joined New-England; and extending up the Country till it was bounded by the South Side of the River St. Lawrence. Of such an Extent of Country they had formed a Plan to rob us; hoping, no Doubt, to find the same Supineness in the British Administration which had overlooked their former Encroachments. With this View they desired that Commissioners might meet to settle the Limits, promising not to act in America, till those Commissioners should agree, or the Conferences break up. But how was this Promise observed? While the Commissioners trifled away their Time at Paris, the Usurpations went on in America; Incursions were frequently made into the Peninsula of Acadia, the Possession of which they did not pretend to dispute with us; Forts were built by them in several Places, and particularly a most important One to command the Isthmus; thus deciding by the Sword, in Time of full Peace, that Controversy which they themselves had agreed should be amicably adjusted by their Commissioners; and furnishing a lasting Warning to us, that a Treaty which leaves Points of Consequence to be determined by any after Conferences, only serves to light up another War.

While the French Usurpations went on so insolently in Nova Scotia; the Plan was carrying on with equal Perfidy on the Banks of the Ohio; a Country, the Inhabitants of which had been in Alliance with the English above an hundred Years ago; an Alliance frequently renewed; to which also we had a Claim as being a Conquest of the Five Nations, and from which, therefore, the French were excluded by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht above recited. But what avail Treaties when Interest comes in Competition? The Possession of the Ohio was absolutely necessary, that the great Plan of connecting Canada with Louisiana might succeed: And, therefore, they began their Hostilities against us, in that Country, the very Year of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle; opposed our Plan of a New Settlement (which had been thought of by us above forty Years before) insulted our Traders, plundered and made them Prisoners; and in 1754 having defeated Washington, and destroyed our Fort, they built their Fort Duquesne; and Troops were sent daily from France to secure the Possession of this, and of their new and important Usurpations.

No Doubt the French Ministers flattered themselves that England, inattentive to the Interests of its Colonies for so many Years before, and who, so lately, had submitted to a Disadvantageous Peace, would not have the Spirit to oppose Force to Force, and do itself Justice by other Weapons than the Complaints of Lord Albemarle, and the Memorials of Mr. Milderay. But the Hour of Vengeance was, at last, come; the Interests of the Kingdom were attended to by those in Power; the infinite Importance of our American Colonies was understood, and a Resolution taken to have Recourse to Arms. And thus England, which, for half a Century, had been engaged in every Body's Quarrels but its own; wasting its Millions, and lavishing its Blood, to obtain a Barrier in Flanders, which those for whom we conquered it could not defend, or rather did not think it worth while to keep; began the present War, a War truly NATIONAL.

If there be Merit in this spirited Conduct, tell your Enemies, My Lord, that you, and a near Relation of yours (whose Memory always will be respected) had then the chief Direction of public Business. And you, Sir, will pardon me for paying this Compliment to those who began the War with Spirit; while I, at the same Time, declare it as my Opinion that your coming into Power after it was begun, has contributed to its being carried on with a Success equally glorious and important to the Nation.

But before I make the Application of the above Deduction concerning our American Complaints (which I shall, by and by, make Use of, when I come to speak to the Terms which it will be necessary to insist upon at the approaching Treaty) it will be proper to mention another most important Instance of French Perfidy in Europe.

Dunkirk, by its Situation almost opposite the Mouth of the Thames, had done amazing Mischief to the Trade of England, during King William's and Queen Anne's Wars. The Demolition of Dunkirk, therefore, very naturally became a favourite Object of the Nation; the Parliament, in 1708, addressed her Majesty to make no Peace without this Condition; and tho' after a War so successful, much more might have been obtained for England than really was, this Point was carefully insisted upon, and the Ninth Article of the Peace of Utrecht obtained.

By this Article, The French King engages to demolish all the Fortifications of the City of Dunkirk; to ruin the Harbour; to break the Dykes and Sluices—The Works towards the Sea to be destroyed in Two Months, and those to the Land in Three Months after; all this to be done at his own Expence; and the Fortifications, Harbour, Dykes and Sluices, never after to be restored. Could Words be devised in all the Extent of Language to stipulate, in a stronger Manner, the effectual and speedy Demolition of this Place? And yet all Europe

saw with Amazement, and England beheld with Indignation, the Peace of Utrecht violated, with Regard to this important Condition, almost as soon as it was signed.

By the Article above-recited we see that Dunkirk was to be demolished within five Months after the signing the Peace; and yet, near an Year after, I find Mr. Walpole, in our House of Commons, insisting that the Peace had already been broken with Regard to Dunkirk. Since instead of ruining the Harbour, the French were then actually repairing the Sluices, and working on a new Canal &c. And tho' the pacific Inclinations of the Ministry in 1713, when Mr. Walpole pushed this Affair, over-ruled the Inquiry, the Facts on which it would have proceeded were certain.

The spirited Remonstrances of Lord Stair at Paris, on the Accession of George I. concerning this Infraction of the Peace, were the last Instances of Humiliation which Lewis XIV. saw himself exposed to; and, perhaps, he would have found himself obliged to do us that Justice, by Necessity, which the Regent, who soon after came into Power, willingly agreed to from Views of private Interest. Tho' the Peace of Utrecht had obliged the Spanish Branch of the Bourbon Family to renounce their Right of Succession to the Crown of France, the Duke of Orleans, who, by this Regulation, saw only an Infant's Life between him and the Throne, knew well, that tho' the Renunciation had been solemnly sworn to, the Doctrine of its Invalidity, of its being an Act, void, ab initio, had been publicly avowed. Torcy, as appears by his Correspondence with Lord Bolingbroke, very frankly made no Scruple of telling the English before Hand, that this Expedient, which had been devised to prevent the Union of France and Spain under one Monarch, would be of little Force, as being inconsistent with the fundamental Laws of France; by this Declaration giving us a very remarkable Instance of the Weakness or of the Wickedness of our then Ministers, who could build the Peace of Europe on so sandy a Foundation, and accept of Terms which France itself was honest enough to own were not to be kept.

However, the Regent was resolved to support his Claim to the Crown of France, in Exclusion to the Spanish Branch; and as the Support and Assistance of England was necessary for this Purpose, it is not to be wondered at that he should court the Friendship of a Nation from whom he had so much to expect; and, therefore, he was wise enough to do us Justice, by carrying into Execution, in some Degree, the Article relating to Dunkirk.

The personal Interest of the Regent was the only Reason for this Compliance: But succeeding Administrations in France not being influenced by the same private Views to adhere to Treaties solemnly ratified, Dunkirk began gradually to rise from its Ruins; its Port again received Ships; its Trade flourished; England saw itself deprived of this favourite Advantage gained at Utrecht; and such was the Affectation of French Councils over those of this Island, at the Period I speak of, that we were actually engaged in Alliances with France, while that Nation was thus openly insulting us, and insulting us, without Obstruction, in so essential an Article. We all remember what passed in Parliament in 1733, relating to the Point now before us.—Such was the tame Acquiescence of the British Administration, that Dunkirk, by this Time, stood upon our Custom-House Books as a Port, from whence great Imports were made; and when an Inquiry concerning this was proposed in the House of Commons by a great Parliament Man 4, since dead, the then Minister hung his Head, in the House, for Shame. And who could have believed it possible, that the same Person, who had been so ready to promote a Parliamentary Inquiry into this Violation of the Peace in 1713, should obstruct such an Inquiry, when he himself was in Power, tho' the Reasons for it had become much stronger? Who could see Him, without Indignation, shut his Eyes to the Re-establishment of Dunkirk, and obstruct the proposed Inquiry, by getting from Cardinal Fleury (who then governed France, and, I blush to say it, England too) a delusive ministerial Letter, promising what he knew would not be performed;—and obtained, perhaps, only because the Cardinal was assured, that the Breach of the Promise would not be resented?

While England remained so averse to do itself Justice, no Wonder that France improved the Opportunity. At the Time when that Minister was obliged to retire from Power, the Re-establishment of Dunkirk was completed. For, within a few Months after **, we find a Memorial presented by Lord Stair to the Dutch, complaining of this Violation of the Peace of Utrecht, and urging this as a Reason for their joining us against France. And as it is for the Honour of the Administration then entering into Office, that they began with Measures so spirited and national, it is equally remarkable, that the same Person, who had threatened Lewis XIV. in his own Palace, for his Slowness in demolishing Dunkirk, lived to be again employed by his Country at the Distance of near thirty Years, when the Restoration of Dunkirk became an Object of national Relentment.

The two Nations had not, as yet, begun the late War, when we saw, in One Instance, both a Proof that Dunkirk was again a Port, and a Port which may be made Use of, to endanger the Safety of Britain. At the Time I now speak of **, we beheld the Harbour of Dunkirk crowded with Transports to embark Count Saxe and the Pretender to invade us. And, if that Invasion had then taken Effect, from that very Port which was to be no Port (happily the Winds were contrary to the Fleet from Briss) the infinite Mischief which

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We are further assured from above, That Major Rogers has had a very smart Brush with the Enemy, about three Leagues from the aux Noix: His Party consisted of 200, and theirs 300, chiefly or all Indians, whom he beat, after a smart Engagement of two Hours and an Half, off the Field of Battle, and pursued them: When he returned to the Field he found three Indians dead, and upwards of 30 Arms, and doubts not of his having killed 50 of them. The three Indian Scapls he brought off.

By Letters and News-Papers brought hither Yesterday per Express from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, down to June 3, we are informed, That the Cherokee Indians still continue desperate in their Designs, carrying all before them, by Murder, Rapine, &c.—That even the Creek Indians, at least the Upper Tribe, who were thought to be Friends to the English, have commenced Hostilities against us, by killing and cutting in Pieces all the English Traders among them, save two, who happily escaped by the Goodness of some of their Squaws.—That the Lower Creeks seemed still to be in our Favour, but lay under great Suspensions: That Fort Moore, and all the private Ports about Augusta, were either destroyed or abandoned by the Garrison; and Men, Women, and Children, flying thither from all Quarters, in most deplorable Circumstances.—That Colonel Montgomery was gone from Fort Ninety-Six, and determined to burn and destroy all he meets with till he arrives at Fort Loudoun, which was in a most piteous Condition, having only a Pint of Corn per Day each Man.—That on Thursday, the Fifth of June, a Draught was to be made from the Province of South-Carolina, when it was thought every second or third Person must be drafted, and hold themselves ready to go off, with 14 Days Provision, in order to save Georgia. [Thus it appears the French and their Agents have not been inactive on the Side of Mississippi.]

We further learn, That an Infurrection was apprehended in the Province of South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

By Captain Minott there are a Number of Letters from South-Carolina, setting forth the melancholy Situation of that Colony, occasioned by the Indian War; but as the Purpose of them all is chiefly the same with what follows, it is thought needless to publish more of them.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, June 1, 1760.

"The Cherokee Party is stronger, and has been more successful with the Creeks than ours; so that they have actually engaged them to begin and commit Hostilities against us, by the Slaughter of all our Traders they could lay their Tomahawks on; of this we have had certain Intelligence within these few Days past.—The Choclawas are a very numerous and powerful Nation, lying just behind the Creeks, are commonly reckoned about 7000 fighting Men, and have hitherto been prevented from falling on us by the Creeks, a very warlike Nation, and till now much devoted to our Interest; but they have left us, and are generally said to be about 2500 fighting Men; and the Cherokees are supposed to be from 3700 to 4000; so that you will easily see from this what the Number of our external Enemies may be, while we have 70,000 Negroes in our Bowels.—You may think how these Things will end.—We do not exactly know our Situation, but a few Days more will open our Eyes."

Our Advice from Crown-Point say, that the brave Rogers had landed but 100 of his Men, when he was immediately attacked by five Times the Number; but that he disposed of his small Party in so Soldier like a Manner, that he entirely routed the Enemy, slaying great Numbers of them, and obliging the Remainder to retire most precipitately, throwing down their Arms, in order to be the better able to carry off their Dead and Wounded; and that he had one regular Officer and Twenty-one Men killed, and nine wounded; all which he brought off the Field, and sent in a Vessel to Crown-Point.

All was perfectly quiet and well at Pittsburg the 29th ult.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, April 30.

"The Garrison of Quebec which has been all the Winter past very quiet, and under no Apprehensions of a general Attack, is now closely besieged, by a numerous Army of between 12 and 15000. The 28th Instant General Murray, gave them Battle: Our Army behaved as well as possible, supporting a constant and heavy Fire for Two Hours, altho' not exceeding 3500. The Enemy were at first Repulsed, but having a Wood in their Rear, they ran to that and formed again, and renew'd the Attack.—We were at last obliged to Retreat with considerable Loss, Numbers being taken Prisoners; and 3 or 400 Wounded, and many Killed. The Enemy suffered much, but we were overpowered by Numbers. The Consequence of this Defeat is being closely besieged by an Army flush'd with a small Victory. I know not how long the Town may hold out; it is very much commanded by the French Lines. If the English Fleet arrives soon, we have an encouraging Prospect. We have between 4 and 5000 in Garrison, which may yet do Wonders."

ANNAPOLIS, June 26.

We have the Pleasure of acquainting our Readers, that since our last, the Fleet from England, is arrived; and we hear not one Ship is missing. They came under Convoy of the *Downshire*, a 60 Gun Ship, Captain George Darby, and had an easy and pleasant Passage.

In the Fleet came Passengers, WITHAM MARSH, Esq; bound to the Northward; JOHN HAMMOND, Esq; Barrister at Law; Mr. JOHN BRICE, junior; Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN; and several other Gentlemen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd.

Schooner Neptune, Benjamin Binney, from New-York;
Ship Friendship, Dougal McDougal, from London;
Snow Peace, John Higdon, from Biddeford;
Ship Two Sisters, Joseph Richardson, from London;
Snow Good Intent, Benjamin Bell, from London;
Ship Lyon, Robert Lee, from London;
Ship Baltimore, Halbert Hanson, from London;
Ship Thetis, Matthew Creamer, from London;
Brig Ruby, William Barry, from London;
Ship Charming Nancy, Charles Ridgely, from London;
Schooner Good Intent, John French, from New-York;
Ship Betsey, William Strachan, from London;
Ship Sulannah & Sarah, David Lewis, from London;
Sloop Newport, Solomon Smith, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure.

Snow Annapolis, Alexander Scougall, for New-York;
Schooner Good Intent, John French, for New-York;
Schooner Hannah, Thomas Reimer, for New-Providence.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship NELLY, Capt. WILLIAM WILKINSON, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Stores in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and QUEEN-ANNE Towns, Wholesale or Retail,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season.

Like-wise, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel or Hoghead, Madeira Wine, and very good Coffee.

ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the WILSON, Capt. SLATER, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season. / JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

JUST IMPORTED
By the Subscriber, in the BALTIMORE, Captain HANSON, from LONDON, and to be Sold at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

A SORTABLE Parcel of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the FRIENDSHIP, DOUGAL Mc DOUGALL, and the THETIS, MATTHEW CREAMER; and to be Sold by the Subscribers, on board the Thetis, in the Ferry Branch of Patapsco River, on Tuesday the First Day of July next,

A PARCEL of healthy likely CONVICTS, Men and Women, among whom are many Tradesmen and Farmers.

STEWART and LUX.

THE said STEWART and LUX have imported, in the above Ships, a Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season, to be Sold at their respective Stores at Baltimore and Elk-Ridge.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship Baltimore, Capt. Hanson, from London, and to be Sold at the Subscriber's Store, at the Head of the Dock, near Mrs. Anderson's, by Wholesale or Retail, very cheap, for Cash or short Credit,

SEINES from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathom long, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Lampblack, Red Lead, Verdigrise, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, and Spanish Whiting. Also a good Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, too tedious to mention.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rum, Melasses, Sugar, and Coffee, by the Gallon and Pound.

TO BE SOLD,

At ALEXANDRIA, on Monday the 21st. of July,

THE Brigantine MOLLY, with her Appurtenances. She has only made one Voyage, and is a prime Sailer, &c. &c. An Inventory of her Materials, may at any Time be seen before the Sale in the Hands of

CARLYLE & DALTON.

SEVERAL of the Managers of the Frederick-Town LOTTERY, having sent TICKETS into Pennsylvania, which were not accounted for in Time, the Managers were under a Necessity of putting off the Drawing for a few Days: And have fix'd on Monday, the 4th of August, when they will certainly draw it, without any further postponing.

TO BE SOLD,

(Lying within seven Miles of BALTIMORE-TOWN)

A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and some Improvement of Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, is desired to apply to Mr. William Lux, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, who can give an indisputable Title to the same, or

L. & R. DABBY LUX.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
of the last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.
At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday next, being the first of July, will be presented, a TRAGEDY (written by Shakespeare) call'd,

ROMEO and JULIET.

WITH THE
FUNERAL PROCESSION of JULIET,
TO THE
MONUMENT of the CAPULETS;

AND A
SOLEMN DIRGE:

As perform'd at the THEATRE-ROYAL in Covent-Garden, Romeo, Mr. HALLAM; Prince, Mr. DOUGLASS; Montague, Mr. MURRAY; Capulet, Mr. STURT; Mercutio, Mr. DOUGLASS; Benvolio, Mr. MORRIS; Friar Lawrence, Mr. SCOTT; Peter, Mr. A. HALLAM.

Juliet, Mrs. DOUGLASS;
Lady Capulet, Miss CRANE; Nurse, Mrs. MORRIS.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,
The KING and the MILLER.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Benjamin Brooke.
PIT 7/6. GALLERY 5/.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber from London carries on the Taylor's Business in Annapolis, opposite to Mr. Gassaway's, after the newest and genteelst Manner; he having the newest Fashions lately come in from London for either plain or laced Cloaths. Gentlemen either in Town or Country, may depend on being punctually served, and their Favours thankfully acknowledged, by

ALEXANDER LEITH.

Charles County, June 22d, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named John Winter, a very compleat House Painter; he can imitate Marble or Mahogany very exactly, and can paint Floor Cloths as neat as any imported from Britain. The Time of his going off is uncertain, as he was hired to a Gentleman in Virginia who can give no Account of the Time. The last Work he did was a House for Col. Washington near Alexandria. He must be pretty well known there, having work'd at his Business several Months in Town. He is a very impudent Fellow, pretty tall, and very red about the Nose and Face. His Dress is uncertain. Whoever brings the said Servant home, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, paid by

JOHN FENDALL.

Charles County, June 22d, 1760.

RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, two Convict Servants, viz.

James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, short dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he says by his Mother.) Had on an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat.

Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, sandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Que Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings.

It is suspected they will steal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged Pass as Sailors.

Whoever secures both or either of the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward for both, or Two Pistoles for either, paid by

BENJAMIN FENDALL,

JOHN FENDALL.

RAN away on the 19th of this Instant June, from the Subscriber living in King's-Town, Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, a Well Country Convict Servant Man named John Ward, about 50 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, well-set, wears short black curl'd Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger on his right Hand is strait, and pretends to be a Bricklayer or Mason. Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Shirt, long Osnabrigs Trowsers, an old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, supposed to have a Check Shirt, English made Shoes tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, paid by

DANIEL SURRELL.

THERE is in the Possession of Mary Smith, Widow, near Queen's-Town in Queen-Anne's County, taken up as a Stray, a very small Bright Bay Mare, with a small Star in her Forehead, some white Spots on her Neck and Back, Switch Tail, hanging Mane, paces slow, appears to be 5 or 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock C.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Lowe, near Upper-Marlborough, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus qB, hrs a white Face, two yellow Spots above her Eyes, and her hind Feet are white. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Anne Hartman*, near *William Carmack's*, in *Frederick County*, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Mare, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus 2. She had on a Bell, with a Leather Collar, and large Iron Buckle.

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

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *WILSON*, Captain *SLATER*, from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store at *UPPER-MARLBOROUGH*, *QUEEN-ANNE*, and *PIG-POINT*, on *Patuxent River*, at *PISCATAWAY* and *ROCK-CREEK* on *Patowmack River*.

GREAT VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, Wholesale or Retail, for Bills, Cash, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat.

SOLD by the Subscriber, at his House in the City of *ANNAPOLIS*, for ready Money or short Credit, at reasonable Rates.

THE sundry GOODS following, viz. *West-India* Rum by the Hoghead or Gallon, *Muscovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Pound, *Lisbon* Wine, Sweet Oil, White Wine Vinegar, and Arrack, by the Cask or Gallon, *Lisbon* Lemons by the Hundred or Dozen, Cod Fish by the Quintal or Pound, Rice by the Hundred or Pound, Olives by the Bottle, and a portable Parcel of plain and flower'd Lawns, with sundry other dry Goods; and also a new Carriage, with a complete Set of Harness.

N. B. The Subscriber has a Man, who is well acquainted with all the Rivers and Harbours in *Chesapeake Bay*, and will undertake to Pilot any Vessel to any Place therein.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from *Curtis's Creek Iron-Works*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a swarthy Complexion, has short black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and speaks a little in the West Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black straight Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an Englishman.

They had on and took with them, a blue German Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickset Coat, Sailor's Trowsers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and sundry other Cloaths.

It is supposed they have an old Silver Watch, and some Money with them.

Whoever takes up and secures the above Servants, so as their Master may have them again, shall have Six Pistoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Pistoles, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

Fairfax County, in Virginia, June 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately.

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing several Thousand Acres, belonging to *CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE*, lying on *Patowmack River*, and chiefly bounded by *Kittowine Creek*, in the County of *Lancaster*, and Colony of *Virginia*. Any Person may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at *Mr. William Kirt's*, on the said Creek, or at *Mr. Andrew Adam's*, Merchant, in *Lexington*, in the said County, where Attendance will be given, by

JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

Elk-Ridge, June 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, on Thursday the 4th Instant, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Starr*, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion, of the hair which he wears is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Olmabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowsers.

Whoever brings the said Servant back to his Master, or secures him so that he may get him again, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

JOSEPH DORSEY, Son of Henry.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from *Mr. Richard Swenden's Iron-Works*, about Twenty-two Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing* on *Patowmack River*, about Twenty-three Miles from *George-Town* on *Patowmack River*, about Sixteen Miles from *Bladenburg*, on the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack River*, and has now Thirty Thousand Weight of BREAD to sell. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may have a Parcel delivered at *Capt. Henry Ayres's*, *Mr. Caleb Dorsey's*, Son of *Basil*, at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, *Mr. Richard H. Biddle's*, Merchant, at *Bladenburg*, and at *Col. George Beall's*, at *George-Town* on *Patowmack River*, viz. Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings per Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings per Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniences for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a suitable Place for raising and purchasing Grain, those inclinable to carry on Farms, may be supplied with Part of sundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reasonable Rates, by

JAMES BROOKE.

Chesapeake-Town, June 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE Assortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subscriber.

Practitioners of Physic may be supplied with any Quantity, or private Families with small Boxes, or any Article, at the lowest Prices, by

WILLIAM MURRAY.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday in the next November Courts in *Prince-George's* and *Frederick Counties*,

ALL the outstanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Messrs. *Alexander Brown*, and Company, contracted with *Mr. Robert Muddell*, while he kept Store at *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of those who may incline to purchase, Lists of the Debts, against the first of September, will be lodged at the Stores in *Upper-Marlborough*, *Bladenburg*, *George-Town*, and *Frederick-Town*, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houses, and other public Places.

Any Person inclining to make a private Purchase of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the First of September and the Day of Sale.

GEORGE SCOTT.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the Wife of me the Subscriber, living near the Head of *Sewern*, hath behaved herself very ill, and run me in Debt in sundry Places, &c. This is therefore to forewarn any Persons from Trusting her on my Account, or Dealing with her in any Manner; for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 28th of May, 1760.

JAMES STEWARD.

STRAY'D or Stolen from *Bladenburg* last Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Season. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; she has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigness of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horse Colt with her; she is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13½ Hands high.

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so as the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reason to believe the said Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Person that will discover the Felons, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

JOHN ROW.

BROKE out of *Prince-George's County Goal*, on the 21st of May at Night, one *Thomas Mayhew*, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an East-India Indian) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County.

Whoever takes up the said *Mayhew*, and brings him to *Upper-Marlborough*, to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Pistoles Reward.

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship *ST. GEORGE*, Captain *JACOB WALTERS*, from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in *BALTIMORE-TOWN*, Wholesale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, viz. Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine *Prussian Blue*; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and Naples Yellow; Lake; distill'd Verdegreafe; fine *Venetian Red*, Rape and Linseed Oyl, &c. &c. *JONATHAN PLOWMAN.*

N. B. He will either purchase or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE said Ship *ST. GEORGE*, now lying in *Patapsco*, will take in TOBACCO, consign'd to Messieurs *Sydenham* and *Hodgson*, Merchants in *London*, at Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND lying in *Frederick County*, to be Sold by the Subscriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money.

HENRY WRIGHT CRAEB.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raising the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, viz.

3 Tickets at £. 50	£. 150
3 Ditto at 25	75
10 Ditto at 10	100
20 Ditto at 5	100
40 Ditto at 2	80
745 Ditto at 1	745

821 Prizes. Sum raised 250

3000 Tickets at 10 s. £. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the first Day of September next.

The Prizes to be published in the *Virginia* and *Maryland Gazettes*, and the Money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes not demanded in six Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generously given to the Uses aforesaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramsey*, *John Carlyle*, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dutton*, *George Johnston*, *George Mason*, *John Hunter*, *Robert Adam*, and *John Muir*, Trustees of the said Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforesaid Managers, or from *Col. John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*, Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Hector Ross* and *Benjamin Grayson*, Merchants, at *Colchester*; *Philip Richard Fendall*, of *Charles County*; Messrs. *Symmers* and *John Weldon*, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*; and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 18th of October last, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, supposed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers, and a new white Plaiding Jacket. He will answer to the Name of *Jaac*. The other a Woman, is very small, talks in her own Language very fast, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when she went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plaiding Petticoat; she also carried with her a Piece of greenish colour'd Cloth, which I suppose may supply the want of a Jacket. She will answer to the Name of *Sarah*.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me at *George-Town* on *Patowmack River*, or secures them so that I can have them again, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges paid, if taken 27 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since first publishing the above Advertisement, some Circumstances have been discovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were stolen.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, and *WILLIAM RIND*, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where 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, and in Proportion for long Ones.